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[illegible] HUDSON, à Jeanerette, paroisse Ste Marie.
[illegible]VAR DELÉRY, Baie St-Louis (Mississippi).

QUARTIER-GÉNÉRAL DU COMITÉ CENTRAL DÉMOCRATIQUE DE L'ETAT.

15 juillet 1872.

Dans l'adresse au peuple de la Louisiane publiée par le Comité central d'Etat du parti libéral, nous remarquons les phrases suivantes :

"Malgré ces faits avérés, le parti démocrate réduit à une organisation qui ne compte qu'un minimum de votants, personne à maintenir un semblant d'organisation indépendante, et le comité démocrate s'étant privé du caractère représentatif a fait une liste de candidats pour l'Etat et d'électeurs présidentiels.

"Pas un homme sensé ne peut croire qu'ils aient la plus petite chance d'élire un seul de ces candidats; [illegible] peuple ne peut que conclure de là qu'ils ont mis leurs candidats d'Etat dans [illegible] de favoriser les candidats nommés à Baton Rouge et leur liste électorale, et de faire échouer la candidature de Greeley et de Brown, adoptée par leur propre convention nationale. Nous le disons ouvertement, parce que nous n'avons pas le droit de présumer qu'ils sont aveugles pour ne pas voir les choses telles qu'elles sont, ou trop simples pour ne pas prévoir les conséquences inévitables de leurs actes.

"Il convient que tout le pays, aussi bien que le peuple de cet Etat, sachent que le parti démocrate en croupion, tout en prétendant accepter la décision de la Convention de Baltimore, est en réalité hostile aux candidats présidentiels du parti républicain libéral; et que tout en présentant une liste électorale avec le nom de Greeley en tête, il essaie de donner le vote de l'Etat à Grant.

"Que cette détermination soit prise, par suite d'un marché conclu l'hiver dernier, entre les comités du parti de la Douane et du parti démocrate, ou qu'elle soit le résultat d'un marché encore plus récent et plus secret, pour s'emparer du contrôle des emplois de l'Etat et du patronage local; ou bien qu'elle soit décidée simplement par une obstination déraisonnable, qui préfère tout perdre que d'obtenir le succès au prix de la conciliation et de quelques concessions,—le peuple décidera lui-même selon son appréciation de la chose."

Nous ne supposons pas un instant que ces accusations véhémentes et vides de sens puissent faire le moindre tort soit à notre liste d'Etat, soit à notre cause telle qu'elle est devant le peuple; mais de crainte qu'elles ne puissent induire en erreur un seul honnête homme, nous déclarons ici, qu'elles sont fausses en tout point, et qu'elles constituent un libelle plein de malice et de fiel dirigé contre une grande portion de la population de la Louisiane.

Par ordre du Comité Central Démocratique de l'Etat.

EMILE LA SÈRE,
Président.

Nous approuvons la mesure prise par le Comité Central.

JOHN MCENERY,
B. F. JONAS.

Candidatures d'Etat.

LISTE DE FUSION.

La liste et le programme de principes qui suivent ont été adoptés par les Comités centraux pour être soutenus par le parti Démocratique et le parti de la Réforme, en Louisiane :

LISTE DE FUSION POUR L'ETAT.

JOHN MCENERY, de Ouachita, pour Gouverneur.
B. F. JONAS, d'Orléans, pour Lieutenant-Gouverneur.
DANIEL DENNETT, de Ste-Marie, pour Auditeur.
H. N. OGDEN, d'Orléans, pour Avocat-Général.
A. D. LAFARGUE, des Avoyelles, pour Secrétaire d'Etat.
R. M. LUSHER, d'Orléans, pour Surintendant des Ecoles Publiques.

Le parti Démocrate et le parti de la Réforme de l'Etat de la Louisiane annoncent au peuple le Programme suivant :

1o Nous reconnaissons les droits et les priviléges civils et politiques de tous les citoyens de l'Etat et nous ferons tout en notre pouvoir pour les assurer et les maintenir, tels qu'ils sont établis par la Constitution des Etats-Unis et celle de la Louisiane, et les lois faites sous l'empire de ces constitutions.

2o Nous examinerons scrupuleusement et minutieusement l'origine et le caractère de la dette publique, et, tout en étant disposés à payer le dernier dollar des dettes contractées légalement et pour subvenir aux obligations légitimes du gouvernement, nous serons d'avis de rejeter toutes celles qui auront été contractées frauduleusement.

3o Nous demanderons l'abolition de toutes les places inutiles et la diminution des salaires. Nous réduirons des perquisitions dans tous les emplois publics, pour empêcher les fraudes; et nous inaugurerons le système de la plus stricte économie dans toutes les branches du gouvernement.

4o Nous ferons de notre mieux pour rendre le gouvernement municipal et les pouvoirs de la police aux municipalités, aux villes et aux paroisses auxquelles ils appartiennent de droit; en maintenant strictement le principe du *self government* local.

5o Nous voulons l'abolition des pouvoirs extraordinaires dont l'Exécutif est investi; le rappel de la loi des impressions, tous les lois nuisibles, telles que la loi d'enregistrement, la loi d'élection, la loi constabulaire, la loi au sujet de la milice et de la police, et leur remplacement par des lois sages, équitables et économiques.

6o Dans le but de nous protéger contre les corruptions et les énormités dans notre gouvernement d'Etat, qui se sont répétées si souvent pendant les quatre dernières années, nous favoriserons et nous demanderons l'adoption immédiate de lois pénales de la plus grande sévérité pour sévir contre les personnes qui offriraient, dans le but de les corrompre, de l'argent ou des présents aux législateurs ou à tout officier public d'Etat, de ville ou de paroisse; et aussi contre tout officier public qui se laisserait corrompre.

Nous demanderons un amendement à la Constitution, pour exclure de tout pouvoir judiciaire ceux qui ne seront pas bien versés dans la connaissance des lois.

Nous serons en faveur d'une loi spéciale pour défendre, sous les peines les plus sévères à tout officier public,—qu'il appartienne à l'Exécutif, au judiciaire ou à toute autre branche de l'Etat,—de spéculer

directement ou indirectement, pendant la durée de son terme, sur les valeurs d'Etat, de ville ou de paroisse.

EMILE LA SÈRE,
Président du Comité Central Démocratique d'Etat
W. M. RANDOLPH,
Président du Comité Central d'Etat du parti de la Réforme.

ADRESSE AU PEUPLE
De l'Etat de la Louisiane.

Quartier-Général du Parti de la Réforme en Louisiane.

Nouvelle-Orléans, 8 juillet 1872.

Le parti de la Réforme, organisé le 17 février 1872, par la grande assemblée enthousiaste de notre population qui a eu lieu devant l'Hôtel-de-Ville de cette ville, a, pendant les cinq derniers mois, lutté pour justifier toutes les promesses et pour développer tous les principes annoncés dans cette occasion.

Sa pierre d'assise étant la libération de l'Etat, aucune occasion n'a été négligée pour accomplir tout ce qui, dans l'opinion de ce parti, semblait tendre à ce résultat. Il a eu, cependant, à lutter contre beaucoup d'obstacles.

Dans l'opinion de ses fondateurs, deux grands objets principaux à accomplir devaient être présentés au peuple :

1. Le renversement complet du gouvernement corrompu de notre Etat. La condamnation judiciaire par toute notre population, siégeant comme une cour le 1er novembre prochain, de tout individu compromis dans les fraudes et les turpitudes commises systématiquement contre nous depuis quelques années par tous les départements de notre gouvernement d'Etat. Dans leur opinion, il était nécessaire d'extirper le cancer afin d'effectuer une guérison. Conformément à ce principe, il a été déclaré—et la déclaration a été partout endossée—qu'à l'avenir ceux-là seuls qui auraient un caractère sans tâche devraient être présentés comme candidats au peuple.

2. Qu'une réconciliation complète et permanente soit effectuée entre les deux races habitant notre sol, et que pour l'accomplissement de cet objet nous devons traiter avec franchise nos concitoyens de couleur, reconnaître pleinement leur condition politique et civile, et nous efforcer de gagner leur bon vouloir en leur accordant, comme une preuve pratique de notre sincérité, une loyale participation aux honneurs et aux émoluments du gouvernement.

Il a été aussi considéré comme important que l'organisation attachât son attention toute particulière aux intérêts de l'Etat. C'est le premier objet que nous ayons en vue, et nous ne craignons pas que ceux de nos frères du Nord les plus disposés à la critique, ne condamnassent cette politique comme égoïste, parce qu'elle est la conséquence de troubles particuliers inconnus d'eux, et parce que c'est une question de vie ou de mort pour nous. Les troubles dans notre Etat étaient si grands que, dans notre opinion, il était peu sage de se charger du plus léger embarras additionnel. Pour tous ces principes, nous avons soutenu la lutte honnêtement et avec zèle jusqu'à ce jour.

Le premier résultat avantageux découlant, comme tout le monde l'admettra, de cette organisation, et de la haute position morale qu'elle a occupée depuis le commencement, a été l'essai d'épuration fait dans les rangs des vieilles organisations politiques. Elles n'ont pas voulu amener leurs partisans et venir à nous; mais elles ont commencé immédiatement à traiter le mal existant dans leurs corps, et, comme résultat, nous trouvons la convention démocratique, qui s'est assemblée à la Nouvelle-Orléans le 5 juin de cette année, mieux composée, sous le rapport de l'intelligence et de la valeur morale, qu'aucune réunion de ce genre qui se soit précédemment assemblée en Louisiane. Vers la même époque, notre propre convention s'est assemblée dans cette ville, et une tentative a été faite pour unir les deux assemblées sur une liste de candidats d'Etat qui pût remplir les conditions de la première partie de notre programme. Le peuple de la Louisiane connaît la malheureuse issue de cette tentative. Nous n'avons pas un mot désobligeant à dire sur ce qui a eu lieu alors. Cela appartient au passé et une discussion sur ce sujet ne produirait aucun bien actuellement pour le peuple. Nous mentionnons simplement le fait dans le but d'examiner ses effets sur la situation politique du jour.

En opposition directe avec les grands objets du parti de la Réforme, il s'est fait clandestinement, il y a près d'un an, un mouvement tendant à la réélection du gouverneur actuel de cet Etat, et, cette fois, son élection eût été due à la population blanche de l'Etat. Elu, la première fois, par la population de couleur, il n'avait reçu des pouvoirs tels que n'en avait jamais rêvé aucun chef exécutif sous une forme républicaine de gouvernement, mais, par une violation systématique de la foi promise envers cette population, il a perdu son contrôle sur elle et il s'est actuellement fait des conditions avec les blancs qu'il a, si longtemps et si systématiquement opprimés. Il faut construire en Louisiane pour l'appuyer, et il faudra pour accomplir cet objet se servir de son patronage extraordinaire et en abuser si l'occasion l'exige.

Dans notre misérable condition de détresse, ce n'est pas un miracle qu'un Exécutif sans scrupule, entouré de tous les moyens que donne ce pouvoir, ait pu tirer de l'ignorance et de la crédulité d'une race faible et nouvellement émancipée, a pu organiser, comme il l'a fait, le commencement d'un parti, même parmi notre population blanche.

En outre, il a profité de la prochaine lutte présidentielle et il s'est impudemment placé sur la crête même de cette vague. Mais, même avec tout cela, il n'a pas réussi à faire beaucoup de progrès, jusqu'à ce que le malheureux désaccord survenu entre nos Conventions, ait semblé lui ouvrir une porte. On a cru que le peuple de la Louisiane était définitivement divisé et que les amis du gouverneur, politiciens actifs, énergiques et sans scrupules, ont commencé immédiatement la formation de ce qu'on appelle maintenant le "parti libéral."

On a beau tenir le fait secret à présent, dans la crainte que l'indécence même de la proposition choque une communauté vertueuse et éclairée, Henry Clay Warmoth est le candidat de ce nouveau parti pour les fonctions les plus élevées de notre gouvernement. Naturellement, un pareil mouvement ne peut recevoir aucun appui de notre comme organisation, et nous ne saurions comprendre comment aucun membre honnête et intelligent du parti, engagé comme il l'est contre la nomination d'aucun corrompu, pourrait, un seul moment, se faire l'avocat de ses prétentions devant le peuple.

Nous regrettons profondément que pour quelque raison les gens de couleur ne sont pas venus aussi librement dans nos rangs que nous avions raison d'espérer qu'ils le feraient, mais nous sommes fermement convaincus que par des rapports francs avec eux, aussi bien que par une claire résolution de nos intérêts mutuels, il y aura beaucoup de choses à accomplir pour la paix et le bien-être de notre Etat commun. Avec cela en vue et dans un esprit de bienveillance véritable, nous avons l'intention de continuer la défense de leurs droits, espérant avec confiance que le temps démontrera la folie et le danger de compter sur les étrangers plutôt que sur les hommes de notre propre pays.

Et maintenant, considérant que nous avons en présence le parti républicain radical d'un côté et que, de l'autre, ce parti s'est organisé sur nos propres dissentions et qu'il a l'intention de réélire les ennemis les plus ardents que notre peuple ait jamais connus, nous avons conclu, dans un sentiment de devoir aussi solennel que celui qui inspira jamais un parti, qu'il fallait former une coalition avec nos amis démocrates, et en proposant un ticket composé d'hommes d'une intégrité et d'une capacité reconnues représentant toutes les portions de l'Etat, vous sauver, si c'est possible, de la dure nécessité de *choisir votre destruction*, entre Charybde et Scylla, dans l'élection prochaine.

Il ne faut qu'un sincère et honnête effort de la part de tous les bons citoyens pour étouffer ce monstre du Warmothisme dans son enfance et pour réunir tous les éléments de conservation dans notre Etat.

Avec les partis des démocrates et des réformistes réunis dans ce but et avec un pareil ticket en campagne, il ne peut certainement y avoir aucune bonne raison pour que nos électeurs n'agissent pas avec une unanimité entière, et, s'ils le font, ce ticket doit triompher.

WM M. RANDOLPH, Président.
W. C. RICHARDSON, Secrétaire.

Nouvelle-Orléans, 8 juillet 1872.

Au Col. George Williamson, Président de la Convention de Réforme.

Cher monsieur,

A la demande du Comité Central Démocrate de l'Etat, une conférence a eu lieu et, après avoir mûrement délibéré sur notre position politique actuelle, nous avons désigné des candidats d'Etat que nous vous proposons de présenter au public avec le ferme espoir qu'il les appréciera cordialement.

Il serait inutile de vous donner les raisons qui ont fait agir notre comité. Nous connaissons vos opinions et sommes convaincus que, de même que nous, vous placez l'intérêt de la Louisiane au-dessus de tout. Nous croyons qu'il suffit de dire que nous avons agi comme vous l'auriez désiré et n'avons eu pour but que la réconciliation et la bonne entente. Nous déclarons franchement que vous étiez notre premier choix pour le poste de gouverneur, mais les obstacles étaient insurmontables et nous avons retiré votre candidature en faveur de celle du Col. John McEnery qu'on avait accusé de Warmothisme—accusation qui est repoussée dans une lettre du Président du Comité Démocrate.

Espérant que vous approuverez la désignation des candidats qui, à notre avis, doit amener l'union du peuple, nous sommes, avec le plus grand respect, etc.,

J. M. RANDOLPH,
Président du Comité Central de la Réforme.

Nouvelle-Orléans, Lne, 8 juillet 1872.

Cher monsieur,

J'ai l'honneur d'accuser réception de votre lettre, qui vient de m'être remise, et, à votre demande, j'y réponds. J'approuve cordialement vos nominations dans la crise actuelle; je soutiendrai les candidats de toutes mes forces. Vous savez quelles étaient mes intentions, quel était mon but, dès le principe; vous n'ignorez pas que je désire sincèrement la coopération de tous les hommes honnêtes de l'Etat, sans distinction de race ou de couleur—coopération qui, je crois, doit avoir pour résultat d'arracher, par la voie du scrutin, les rênes du gouvernement de la Louisiane des mains d'un individu qui, peu à peu, s'est arrogé tout le pouvoir et s'en est servi pour notre ruine.

Le gouvernement personnel de M. Warmoth est devenu une oppression telle que notre parti s'est cru tenu de s'occuper des affaires de l'Etat seulement et de laisser la question des réformes nationales aux populations moins malheureuses que nous. Je reste fidèle à cette idée, quelque impraticable qu'elle semble à d'autres.

Vous avez de bons candidats et la perspective de succès est encourageante. Je crois que M. Warmoth sera forcé de les appuyer s'il ne veut pas que la Louisiane donne son vote au parti Républicain National. On pense généralement que la Convention Libérale qui se réunit au mois d'août sera manipulée de telle façon qu'elle désignera M. Warmoth et les hommes de son choix. Si tel était le cas, il sera impossible d'empêcher l'élection des candidats nommés à Baton-Rouge; M. Warmoth le sait, et il est si anxieux de prévenir un semblable résultat, qu'il sera forcé, bon gré mal gré, de soutenir ceux que nous avons nommés. Nous ne lui demandons rien, nous voulons seulement que l'élection ait lieu honnêtement et loyalement. Si donc notre peuple reste inébranlablement fidèle à nos candidats, ils n'ont rien à craindre des hommes que M. Warmoth fera nommer en août. Il faut que le défi leur soit porté. Il se peut que M. Greeley le récompense, mais qu'il s'en tienne à cette espérance,—à celle-là seulement,—car nous ne voulons lui en donner aucune. Je m'attends, au contraire, qu'une grande partie de nos concitoyens du parti Républicain Libéral nous aideront, bien que nous n'ayons pas eu la satisfaction de les faire figurer sur la liste. J'espère aussi que nos amis de la population de couleur croiront à l'honnêteté de nos déclarations et ne nous refuseront pas leurs votes.

Permettez-moi de vous dire que si vos candidats ne réussissaient pas à porter le peuple de l'Etat à élire des hommes honnêtes, que si ce peuple s'avilissait au point de leur préférer M. Warmoth ou ses créatures, je me considérerais libre d'agir comme je l'entendrais, dans l'intérêt de la Louisiane, et soutenir les candidats que je croirais pouvoir empêcher l'élection du plus implacable de nos ennemis. Mon appui ne s'étend pas au-delà des candidatures de l'Etat.

Veuillez agréer mes remerciements et recevoir l'expression de ma haute considération.

GEO. WILLIAMSON.

A. M. W. M. Randolph, Président du Comité Exécutif du Parti de la Réforme.

Au Public.

Pourquoi le prix du gaz serait-il plus élevé ici qu'à Boston?

"Je te jugerai par les paroles qui sortiront de ta bouche."

Aux Editeurs du "Picayune."

Je me propose de répondre à cette question que le "Times" pose une seconde fois. Il eût peut-être été de meilleur goût, de la part de ce journal, d'attendre cette réponse avant de préjuger l'affaire, mais, alors j'aurais été privé de l'occasion de montrer la folle imprudence des assertions de votre confrère.

La première fois que la question fut soulevée dans le "Times," je me hasardai à dire que la différence du prix de ce journal comparé à celui des journaux de New York donnerait peut-être l'explication du mystère ... Les "Times" se mit à justifier ainsi son prix. "Le coût de la composition, du papier et des dépêches télégraphiques est plus élevé ici qu'à New York," et la demande des journaux est moindre, en d'autres termes, dépenses plus fortes et demande moindre en proportion des frais.

Non content de présenter simplement cette explication et de rétorquer "et le gaz maintenant, qu'en dites-vous?" le journal continue et, sans le moindre égard pour la vérité, bouleverse le marché au charbon, diminue les salaires et change le recensement des Etats-Unis pour justifier son étrange conclusion d'après laquelle qu'une différence quelconque entre le prix du gaz à la Nlle-Orléans et celui du gaz à Boston n'avait pas de raison d'être.

Il remplit ainsi le triple rôle d'avocat, de juge et de juré dans la même affaire, et somme le défendeur de produire son témoignage après avoir rendu le décret.

Je m'oppose à une pareille manière d'agir, je demande une nouvelle audition de cause en m'appuyant sur les motifs suivants :

1. Qu'il n'y a dans notre ville qu'une seule Cour où la Constitution permet d'écarter les considérations ordinaires de la justice.

2. Que la maxime bien connue de la loi commune—"*ne sutor ultra crepidam*"—repousse l'idée qu'un homme puisse être, en même temps un bon éditeur et un bon avocat, un expert dans la direction matérielle d'un journal, un joueur à la bourse et pardessus le marché, un expert en gaz de charbon, donc,

3.—Son témoignage sur cette dernière matière ne saurait être concluant.

En admettant, conséquemment, que la déclaration du "Times" soit exacte quant à lui même bien qu'elle ne soit pas accompagnée de preuves, je réponds, en adoptant son genre de raisonnement, qu'on ne peut pas vendre le gaz à la Nlle-Orléans au prix de Boston, parce que toutes les matières—sans exception—dont les prix forment le coût de sa composition et de sa distribution ne s'obtiennent, dans cette ville, qu'à des conditions plus élevées, savoir: le pour cent. Le charbon, la chaux, les gages, le fer, les taxes, les salaires, tout est plus onéreux ici, tandis que les autres produits, le goudron et l'ammoniaque, sont une source de profits au lieu d'être une source de dépenses pour les compagnies du Nord.

J'ajoute que la consommation de gaz par mille de tuyaux principaux est bien plus grande à Boston que dans notre ville, pour deux raisons—la première, c'est qu'il y a plus de consommateurs et la seconde, c'est que les maisons sont plus compactes dans les rues.

De sorte que la réponse du "Times" relativement aux journaux est celle de la Compagnie du Gaz: "production et distribution plus coûteuses, demande moindre en proportion des frais."

En voici la preuve.

1. CHARBON.—Le "**Boston Price Current**" du 29 juin cote les charbons à gaz de la Nlle Ecosse et de New Castle à $5 so à $7 le tonneau. C'est le **prix par cargaison** livrée à l'usine de la Compagnie. Les livres de la Compagnie de la Nlle-Orléans établissent que le charbon de Pittsburg livré à l'usine, cette année, coûte $9 25 le tonneau. **En** prenant le prix le plus élevé de Boston—$7—comme type, il y a, dans cet item seulement, une différence de $2 25 par tonneau ou 2 pour cent, ce qui équivaut à 2 1/2 cents par 1,000 pieds cubes.

Le "**Times**" a dit que le charbon de Pittsburg coûtait **beaucoup moins** ici que les charbons étrangers à Boston.

2. CHAUX, pour la purification.—Elle coûte ici cent pour cent de plus qu'à Boston.

3. TUYAUX en fonte. Ils coûtent, par tonneau, l'un dans l'autre, 10 pour cent de plus qu'à Boston.

4. GAGES. Davantage, jusqu'à l'époque des grèves de New York, de 10 pour cent plus élevés ici qu'à Boston.

5. CORNUES.—Le fret et l'assurance ajoutent 25 pour cent au coût, attendu que les cornues sont très grosses et très lourdes.

6. SALAIRES. Ils sont ici de 30 pour cent plus élevés, dans toutes les branches de commerce.

7. TAXES. Nous payons deux cent pour cent de plus que Boston. En 1865, les taxes d'Etat et de ville ont atteint les chiffre de $25,000 en 1872, les mêmes taxes s'élèvent à $70,000 ou plus de **30 cents** par 1,000 pieds de gaz vendu. On peut, sans crainte, affirmer que la Compagnie de Gaz de Boston ne paie pas, en taxes d'Etat et en taxes locales, plus de **10 cents** par 1000 pieds vendus.

En mettant ensemble l'excédant du coût du charbon et écartant tous les autres items, qui augmenteraient considérablement le total, nous avons, en fait de dépenses, 42 1/2 cents de plus par 1,000 pieds cubes.

Avant d'appliquer ce résultat au prix du gaz dans les deux villes, il faut que je signale une autre erreur du **Times.** Il prétend que $4 par mille est le prix ici. Depuis dix-huit mois, le gaz à la lumière duquel cette assertion a été écrite a été vendu au **Times** à raison de $3 25 et $3 par 1,000 pieds, suivant sa consommation—ce qui établit encore le parallèle entre le gaz et les journaux dans la juste distinction faite entre le détail et le gros—dix cents le numéro ou $18 par an.

Le prix moyen actuel reçu par la compagnie de la Nouvelle-Orléans, des ventes de l'année 1871, a été de $2 95 par 1,000 pieds cubes de gaz fait dans l'année. Il se peut que cela surprenne le **Times**, mais il est facile de s'en rendre compte. Un quart de tout le gaz fait par la compagnie est consommé par les reverbères publics. Le prix nominal, **qui, au comptant,** serait égal à $2.18 par 1,000 pieds cubes, est réduit de 25 pour cent lorsque les obligations de la ville sont converties en argent, ce qui porte le prix réalisé à $1.61 1/4 par 1,000 pieds cubes. Boston paie son gaz à raison de $2.50 les 1,000 pieds.

Le gouvernement de notre ville obtient donc le gaz au-dessous du prix coûtant, aux dépens du reste des consommateurs.

Résumons. Prenant le prix du gaz à Boston à $2 50 les 1000 pieds pour tous les consommateurs et ajoutant à ce chiffre 42 1/2 cents d'augmentation, ici, dans le coût du charbon et les taxes seulement, nous obtenons un chiffre de $2 92 1/2 qui, comparé à la moyenne de $2 97 à la Nouvelle-Orléans, convaincra, je l'espère, le Times que le gaz ne peut pas être vendu, à la Nouvelle-Orléans aux particuliers, tant que sera maintenu le prix actuel de l'éclairage public.

Les livres de la Compagnie seront ouverts à quiconque désirera s'assurer de l'exactitude de ces données. On soumettra également, à ceux qui le voudront, une lettre officielle du président de la Compagnie de gaz de Boston, relativement au prix de l'éclairage des rues.

Je termine cette réponse en remerciant le Times de m'avoir fourni l'occasion de repousser les reproches immérités adressés à la Compagnie.

Je m'occuperai plus tard de mon ami A. M. qui joue un nouveau rôle sous la signature de "[illegible]."

JAMES JACKSON.
Président de la Compagnie du Gaz de la Nouvelle-Orléans.

Le Célèbre

AMER HOME

[illegible] C'est un PRÉVENTIF [illegible] L'AMER HOME [illegible] DONT LE GOUT SOIT AUSSI AGRÉABLE [illegible]

Chaque famille devrait en avoir une bouteille.

[illegible]

St-Louis, juillet 1870.—A MM. JAMES A. JACKSON & Co.—Messieurs,—Comme vous avez communiqué à la Faculté la recette du "Home Bitters," on ne saurait [illegible] ... même secret ou patenté, attendu que vous n'avez pas pris de patente. Nous avons analysé cette recette et nous n'hésitons pas à dire que la combinaison est excellente, que les ingrédients qui y entrent sont les meilleurs de leur espèce, qu'ils sont toniques, stomachiques et légèrement laxatifs. La préparation a lieu strictement d'après les règles de la pharmacie. Ayant employé cet Amer et en ayant vu l'effet, nous le recommandons comme le plus efficace des toniques et stimulants actuels.

D. Chs. Bonnemann, M. D. | F. G. Fournier, M. D.
Alfred Heacock, M. D. | C. Gerich, M. D.
Drake McDowell, M. D. | C. A. Ware, M. D.
J. C. Whitehill, M. D. | R. A. Claiborne, M. D.
Dr C. V. F. Ludwig. | S. S. Moore, M. D.
W. A. Wilcox, M. D. | Hubert Preiss.

Hôpital de Marine des E.-U., St-Louis, Mo., Sept. 1870.—A MM. JAMES A. JACKSON & Co.—Messieurs,—J'ai examiné la recette du "Home Stomach Bitters." Je l'emploie à l'hôpital depuis quatre mois. Votre Amer est, à mon avis, ce qu'il y a aujourd'hui de mieux en fait de toniques et de stimulants. L. MELCHER.

St-Louis, 4 juillet 1870.—A MM. JAMES A. JACKSON & Co.,—Ayant vu la recette de votre "Amer" et assisté à la combinaison des divers ingrédients, nous pouvons recommander votre préparation, en toute sûreté, comme le meilleur tonique que nous ayons connu. Nous ne doutons pas, considérant les soins que vous y mettez et la qualité des ingrédients, qu'elle ne devienne, comme elle le mérite, le tonique le plus populaire.

T. J. Vastine, M. D. | T. G. Comstock, M. D.

Nous souscrivons très volontiers au témoignage qui précède.

John Conzelman, M. D. | John Hartman, M. D.
Chas. Vastine, M. D. | John T. Temple, M. D.
G. S. Walker, M. D. | E. C. Franklin, M. D.

Cincinnati, 10 oct. 1870.—A MM. W. B. KENNEDY & Co., agents pour la vente des "Home Bitters."—Messieurs,—Nous avons, à votre demande, analysé la recette des "Home Stomach Bitters." Les remèdes qui y entrent sont ceux qu'emploie généralement les médecins; ils sont fort scientifiquement et agréablement combinés et conviennent aux constitutions délabrées soit par une mauvaise digestion, soit par des maladies de marais.

Dr J. L. Vattier, | L. A. James, M. D.
R. S. Wayne, Chimiste. | C. T. Simpson, M. D.
W. T. Taliaferro, M. D. | S. P. Bonner, M. D.
J. J. Quinn, M. D. | C. S. Muscroft, M. D.
J. H. Buckle, M. D. | G. W. Bigler, M. D.
W. R. Woodward, M. D. | G. A. Doherty, M. D.

Chicago, 29 sept. 1870.—A M. J. L. SMITH.—Nous avons examiné la formule du "Célèbre Amer" Elle est composée d'articles qui sont considérés comme les meilleurs toniques qu'emploie la Faculté. L'Amer est un des plus efficaces qu'il y ait en ce moment.

H. S. Hahn, M. D. | R. McVicar, M. D.
J. R. Walker, M. D. | G. A. Mariner,
Norman S. Barnes, M. D.

A vendre par tous les Pharmaciens et Grocers.

Jas. A. Jackson & Co.,
Propriétaires,
Laboratoire, 105 et 107 N. 2d street,
ST-LOUIS (Mo.)

B. E. Castendyk,
Agent, No 32 rue Tchoupitoulas.
[illegible] juin—1an—sa More

Amateurs' Central Depot,

58......ST. CHARLES STREET....

F. CHARLEVILLE.

SPORTSMEN'S HEADQUARTERS
Sign of Red Gun.

FISHING TACKLE.

New and fresh. The undersigned having made ample arrangements with the best houses of Europe and the North for supplies of Fishing Tackle, enabling him to procure goods at first cost, invites amateurs, city and country, to examine his fresh stock of goods, consisting in part of the following:
Jointed Lancewood, Bamboo, Hickory and Japan POLES, the finest in the city.
The best Silk, Linen, Cotton, Chinese and Gut LINES.
Reels, Nets, Seines and Fish Baskets.
Artificial Flies of every description.
Limerick and Derby Hooks, Red Fish, Sheephead, Trout, Bass, Croakers, Perch and Gravitation Hooks of all kinds, and other fishing apparatus too numerous to detail.
Also Guns, Rifles, Pistols and Ammunition of all kinds.
Special agent for "Parker's" celebrated Breech Loading Gun—the best in the world.
F. CHARLEVILLE,
58 St. Charles street.

MEDICAL.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

The Great Soothing Remedy.

Mrs. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. { Cures Colic and Griping in the Bowels, and facilitates the process of Teething. } Price 25 Cents.
Mrs. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. { Subdues Convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to Infants and Children. } Price 25 Cents.
Mrs. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. { Cures Diarrhea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in Children of all ages. } Price 25 Cents.

It is the Great Infants' and Children's Soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause.
Prepared by the GRAFTON MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.
Sold by Druggists and dealers in Medicines everywhere.

Drug Store at Bay St. Louis.

Mr. E. DELERY begs leave to inform the public in general and particularly the summer residents, that he has just opened, at Bay St. Louis, a DRUG STORE, where they will find a full and complete assortment of choice Medicines from one of the best known houses in New Orleans.
Also, LAPLACE'S celebrated INDIAN TURNIP SYRUP, so successfully used in all diseases of the wind pipe; a selection of Perfumery, Tooth Brushes, etc., etc.
Also, CIGARS, CIGARETTES, TOBACCO and PIPES.

HILL'S EXTRA GOLD PENS.

FACTORY,
Corner St. Charles and Commercial Place, NEW ORLEANS.

All styles Pens and Holders made—58 [illegible]. Finest points in the World—Pocket Pens, Ink Pens.
Gold Holders and Pencils, FACTORY PRICE
Gold Pens repaired at 50 and 75 cents.

TO PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH GOUT.

LARTIGUE'S PILLS,

Recognized as a specific against Gout and Rheumatism. Prescribed for more than 30 years by all the physicians of France. They relieve the patient from the most violent attack within 24 or 36 hours,—diminish the frequency of the attacks,—and very often effect a radical cure, as proven by the published documents of Messrs. Chomel Double, Lisfranc, Velpeau, Miquel, Amédée Latour, etc. (See the *Manuel des Goutteux*, by Dr. A. Lartigue, chevalier of the Legion of Honor, a pamphlet in-8o, distributed gratuitously.) *General Depot.*—At the Pelletier's Drug Store, No. 45 Jacob street, Paris.
In New Orleans: For sale at Messrs. Ducongé, Schwab, Montonso & Co., and in all the Drug Stores.

Dr. J. B. PEREZ,

Office, 120 Carondelet street, second corner of Lafayette, New Orleans. Having an experience of more than twenty years in the treatment of Diseases of a private nature, I now, by a new mode of treatment without the use of mercury or copaiba, guarantee a perfect cure in a limited number of days. Medicines supplied and consultations strictly private. Office hours: From 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

New Orleans Mutual Insurance Company.

CORNER CANAL AND CAMP STREETS.

TWELFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT, 1871.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Company publish the following statement:

Premiums during the year ending 31st Dec., 1871:

On Fire risks	$304,[illegible]	
On Marine risks	57,[illegible]	
On River risks	23,[illegible]	
Total Premiums		$[illegible]
Less: Premiums unearned 31st December, 1871	$[illegible]	
Return Premiums	7,[illegible]	[illegible]
Net earned Premiums		[illegible]
Less: Reinsurances	$[illegible]	
Losses on Fire risks	[illegible]	
Marine risks	[illegible]	
River risks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Taxes, licenses, expenses—less interest account	$ 13,947 64	
Interest on outstanding scrips	29,775 [illegible]	[illegible]
Fifteen per cent. rebate on [illegible]		21,730 [illegible]
Profit		$ 21,[illegible]
Net earned Premiums	$274,[illegible]	
Less 15 [illegible] rebate on	145,[illegible]	
Amount participating to profit	$129,773 16	
Profit on Fire	$ 18,[illegible]	
River	3,[illegible] 17	
Marine	None	
	$ 21,[illegible]	

The Company have the following assets:

Bills receivable—(premiums)	$ 17,[illegible]
Bills receivable secured by mortgage and pledge	321,[illegible]
Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
Bonds and Stocks—cash market value	[illegible]
Scrips of Merchants' Mutual Ins. Co.—cash value	[illegible]
Property corner Canal and Camp street—cash value	[illegible]

Liabilities:
[illegible]

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
T. [illegible], President.
I. W. HINCKS, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this [illegible] day of January, A. D. 1872.
F. CHS. CUVELLIER, Notary Public.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 11th day of January, 1872, it was resolved to declare the following dividends on the net earned [illegible]
[illegible] PER CENT. ON FIRE PREMIUMS.
[illegible] PER CENT. ON RIVER PREMIUMS.
[illegible]

DIRECTORS:
[illegible]

RAILROADS.

The New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad,

With connecting lines, which constitute the "[illegible] Route," now carries the GREAT NORTHERN AND EASTERN MAIL, and offers to travelers the most speedy, comfortable, cheap and best route to all points in the Southern, Northern and Eastern States.

ALL RAIL—NO OMNIBUS or STEAMBOAT TRANSFERS.

This road also connects, at Mobile, with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, for points West, North and East, and at Montgomery, with Cars [illegible] via Atlanta and Augusta, for Northern and Eastern cities.

PULLMAN'S PALACE SLEEPING CARS THROUGH TO LYNCHBURG, Virginia, and THROUGH TO ST. LOUIS, without change, attached to trains leaving New Orleans daily, at 4:30 P. M.

This route is 213 MILES SHORTER to New York than the [illegible] via Louisville.
AT 7:00 A. M., DAILY EXPRESS AND MAIL, for Coast Watering Places and Mobile.
4:30 P. M., DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS—Ocean Accommodation, to Ocean Springs.
4:30 P. M. LIGHTNING EXPRESS, DAILY for principal Coast Stations, Mobile, [illegible] and Mobile. Makes close connection, and [illegible] with Sleeping Cars, by [illegible] Mountain Route, to Washington and New York, and with Sleeping Cars running through over the Mobile and Ohio and St. Louis [illegible] to St. Louis. This train carries the great Northern and Eastern Mail.
Trains arrive from Mobile at 1:15 P. M. and 10.30 P. M., and from Ocean Springs at [illegible] A. M.
Ticket Office—Galveston: Morgan's Wharf.
Ticket Office—New Orleans: Corner Camp and Common streets, in Story Iron Building, opposite City Hotel.
Baggage checked from residences to destination.

G. W. R. BAYLEY,
General Superintendent.
CHAS. L. FITCH,
General Passenger Agent.

New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad.

TICKETS TO THE SEA COAST WATERING PLACES.

Excursion tickets good SIX days from date of sale and EXCURSION TICKETS good for Saturday and Sunday, to the following places, at TWO AND A HALF CENTS PER MILE: to Miller's Bayou, Lookout, Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs and East Pascagoula.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TICKETS, to go and return same day, leaving New Orleans 7:00 A. M., arriving, on return, at 10:30 P. M., good only for day, at the reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets sold at depot, foot of Canal street.

G. W. R. BAYLEY,
General Superintendent.
CHAS. L. FITCH,
Gen. Pass. Agt.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after JUNE 2, 1872, trains of the

Great Jackson Route,

(New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern, Mississippi Central, and Mississippi and Tennessee Railroads.)

Will Depart and Arrive as follows:

Depart.		Arrive.	
Express	7:30 a. m.	Express	11:00 p. m.
Mail	3:30 p. m.	Mail	9:30 a. m.
Accommodation	4:15 p. m.	Accommodation	9.35 a. m.

Mail Train runs Daily. Express Daily, except Sunday.

These Trains MAKE QUICKEST TIME from New Orleans to NEW YORK, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, LOUISVILLE, and all Intermediate Cities, Villages and Stations.

PULLMAN'S PALACE DAY and SLEEPING CARS from New Orleans to Memphis, Humboldt and Louisville without change.

S. S. JONES, Ticket Ag't, Galveston.	A. D. SHELDON, Ticket Ag't N. O.
C. P. ATMORE, G. P. A.	S. E. CAREY, G. T. A.
	M. D. FROST, Gen'l Sup't.

PLEASURE EXCURSIONS

TO AND FROM

CARROLLTON.

Every SUNDAY, the splendid low pressure steamer FRANCES, late of Morgan's Lake Coast and Mobile Line, will run TO AND FROM CARROLLTON, for the accommodation of passengers desirous of taking a cool and DELIGHTFUL TRIP ON THE RIVER, at the low fare of only 25 CENTS EACH WAY.
Passengers will take cars at Depot, foot of Canal street, at 4 P. M., and the FRANCES at wharf, foot of Calliope street, at 4 1/2 P. M. The Frances will leave Carrollton wharf at 6 P. M., stopping at Westwego, for Donaldsonville passengers.
G. W. R. BAYLEY,
Gen'l Superintendent.

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

SUNDAY EXCURSION.

Commencing SUNDAY, June 8th, and until further notice an Excursion Train will leave the Calliope street Depot at 7:30 A. M. and returning reach the city at 11 P. M.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE:

New Orleans to Frenier, intermediate station and return	25 cts
New Orleans to Ponchatoula, intermediate station and return	$1 00
New Orleans to Amite City, intermediate station and return	1 50
New Orleans to Magnolia, intermediate station and return	2 00

S. E. CAREY, Gen'l Ticket Agent.
M. D. FROST, Gen'l Sup't.

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company.

GREAT REDUCTION IN LOCAL FARE.

Commencing June 1st, 1872, QUARTERLY TICKETS at greatly reduced rates will be placed on sale from New Orleans to Magnolia, and all intermediate stations. For information apply to A. D. SHELDON, Agent, under City Hotel.
S. E. CAREY, Gen'l Ticket Agent.
M. D. FROST, Gen'l Sup't.

New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad.

LOUISIANA DIVISION.

New Orleans to Donaldsonville, 62 Miles.

Daily Trains to Donaldsonville, New Orleans to Donaldsonville and return, [illegible]
Train leaves Canal street Depot Daily at 7:45 [illegible]
The steamer ST. MARY will make daily trips between Donaldsonville and Baton Rouge, landing at intermediate Landings, connecting with trains to and from New Orleans. Through, both ways, in daylight.
EXCURSION TRIPS ON THE RIVER EVERY SUNDAY ON STEAMER FRANCES.
Passengers and freight received foot Calliope street. Lumber, timber, bricks, heavy machinery and articles of great weight or bulk not received as freight.
Tickets sold corner Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel, and on board every steamer Frances.

G. W. R. BAYLEY,
CHARLES L. FITCH,
General Freight and Ticket Agent.

Pontchartrain Railway.

[illegible]

On and after April 15th, the City terminus of this road will be established at "Old Depot," on Elysian Fields street, near Levee.
Excursion tickets good from the Lake, same day, 25 cents.
Tickets from Gentilly Station, 15 cents each way.
On and after above date the trains will run as follows:

FROM THE CITY.		FROM THE LAKE.	
[illegible]		[illegible]	

On Sundays the trains will be run every half hour from 12 o'clock M.
A horse car will leave the city every morning at 4 o'clock, and the Lake one hour after the last steam train.
A steam train will leave the city every Sunday morning at 4 o'clock.
Passengers for Gentilly Station must notify the conductor prior to departure of trains.
G. PANDELY, Gen'l Superintendent.

To the Public and Tax-Payers

JOHN T. DUFOUR,

60..........EXCHANGE ALLEY..........60
Between Bienville and Customhouse streets.

Settles all back taxes, City and State; takes all the necessary steps to obtain a reduction of exorbitant assessments; corrects errors of names on rolls, etc. He respectfully solicits the patronage of tax-payers.

Time of Arrival and Departure of Mails
NEW ORLEANS POSTOFFICE.

	Close.	Arrive.
Mobile, Ala., and Lake Coast, Northern Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Florida ... Daily	3.45 A M	2.45 P
New York City, Cincinnati, Ohio, Louisville, Ky., St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Ills., Jackson, Miss., Memphis, Tenn., Mississippi and Western Territories ... Daily	5 P M	1.30 A M
N. O. and Mobile Postal Car, North Louisiana, Eastern Texas, [illegible] Virginia, Northern and Western States and Territories ... Daily	3.45 P M.	10 A M
Mobile, Ala., Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Philadelphia, Pa., New York City, Boston, Mass., Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, New England States and Dominion of Canada ... Daily	5 P M	1.30 A
Galveston and Houston, via [illegible] Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday	7 A M	
Due—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday		1P
Morgan's Rail and Steamship R. R., supplying parishes of Assumption, Calcasieu, Iberia, Lafayette, Lafourche, St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Mary, Terrebonne, Vermillion, La., and Harris, Jackson, Jefferson, Nueces and Orange Co. in Texas ... Daily	7 A M	5.30 P M
Algiers ... Daily	6 A M	12 M
Carrollton ... Daily (except Sunday)	6 A M	12 M
Covington, Mandeville, and Madisonville, St. Tammany parish, La. ... Monday and Thursday	7 A M	
Saturday	2 P M	
Due—Tuesday, Friday and Sunday		11 A
Vicksburg, Friars Point to Vicksburg ... Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday	4 P M	
Due—Monday, Wednesday and Friday		7 A M
Bayou Sara, Pointe Coupée to Bayou Sara ... Monday and Thursday	5 P M	
Due—Monday and Wednesday		
Bayou and Lower Coast, Plaquemines parish ... Tuesday and Friday	9.30 A M	
Due—Thursday and Sunday		7
Red River Packet, Shreveport, La., supplying R. R. Landing in Louisiana and Mississippi, Texas ... Tuesday and Saturday	5 P M	
Donaldsonville, R. R. [illegible] Edgar, St. [illegible] and Donaldsonville ... Daily		
Key West, Havana, Cuba ... [illegible]	7 A M	3 P M

[illegible] Key West, Fla., Havana, Cuba, West Indies and Buenos Santiago, etc., etc.

JULIUS LOEFFLER,

42............Royal Street............42

Gas fitter and dealer in gas fixtures, etc. Keeps constantly on hand a complete stock of GAS FIXTURES, GLOBES, etc.
Special attention is given to Bronzing and Repairing of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description.
All work warranted.

STEAMSHIPS.

For New York.

SAILING EVERY SATURDAY

Merchants' Steamship Line.

Consisting of the following Steamships:

SHERMAN	Capt. THOS. HARRIS
GEN. MEADE	Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES	Capt. M. B. COWELL
MISSISSIPPI	Capt. W. P. HENRY
WESTERN METROPOLIS	Capt. H. S. QUICK
EMILY B. SOUDER	Capt. [illegible] BURDICK

Sailing from New York [illegible]
The steamship [illegible] will leave her wharf, [illegible] Jackson street, on Saturday, July 20, at 8 A. M.
These steamships have elegant accommodations for passengers.
CABIN PASSAGE ... $50 00.
STEERAGE PASSAGE ... 20 00.
Through Bills Lading issued to Liverpool, Bremen, Hamburg and Havre.
Through TICKETS for first-class and Steerage Passengers for Liverpool and the Continent, connecting with Guion's Line of Steamers, [illegible] leaving New York every WEDNESDAY.
For Freight or Passage apply to
JOHN M. LUDWIGSEN, Agent,
No. 39 Common street.
The steamship WESTERN METROPOLIS will follow [illegible] SATURDAY, July [illegible] at 8 A. M.

For New York Direct,

Cromwell Line.

This line is composed of the following steamers:
GEO. WASHINGTON, | CORTES,
GEO. CROMWELL, | ST. LOUIS
The steamship
ST. LOUIS,
Whitehead commander
will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on Saturday, July 20, at 8 A. M.
PASSAGE ... $50.
Freight for LIVERPOOL, BREMEN HAVRE taken by this line, and through Bills Lading given for the same.
For freight or passage apply to
ALFRED MOULTON,
6 Carondelet street.

Revolution. "Revolution" in Dentistry!
$60 ... SETS OF TEETH ... $60
USUAL CHARGE $20.

Dr. GEO. F. MALONEY, 183 Canal street, near Rampart, [illegible] has made arrangements to take the most beautiful sets of Teeth, with or without extracting the roots, at the above price. The Doctor received the first prize at the State Fair for the above sets. Old sets of Teeth remodeled. A cure is guaranteed. Call and be convinced that I do the best artificial work at less charge than elsewhere. Teeth extracted without pain. Cut this out and bring it with you.

Dr. Chas. Mermilliod, Dentist,

COMPLETE UPPER SET ONLY $20.

Informs his customers that owing to the dullness of the season [illegible] the purpose of affording facilities to persons in need of his services, he has reduced his already moderate prices. He hopes that his friends will avail themselves of the opportunity offered, and acknowledge his desire to serve those who have only small means. Consultations free, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., at the well-known office of Dr. Duperron, 65 Bienville street, corner Royal.

Dr. CHAS. E. KELLS,

DENTIST.

Office and Residence No. 16 Dauphine Street, second house from Canal street.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN under the influence of NITROUS OXYD GAS.

For Rent.

The two-story house No. 91 [illegible] Rampart street, between Bourbon and Dauphine, just repaired, and suitable for a small family. Apply at No. 94 Esplanade street or at the office of the N. O. Bee.

To Rent.

The two-story FRAME HOUSE, at the corner of Kerlerec and Derbigny streets, one square from the city railroad. Apply at No. 94 Esplanade street.

For Sale.

A fine summer residence, furnished, with a Farm of Ninety Acres, Garden planted with Fruit trees, Horses, Milch Cows, Carriage, and Agricultural Implements, etc., situated on the Tchefuncta river, between Madisonville and Covington, four or five miles from Mandeville. For further information, apply at the office of the Bee.

J. E. MERILH. | P. CASAUBIEILH.

J. E. MERILH & Co.,

179.........POYDRAS STREET.........179

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Leather and Shoe Findings.

Always on hand a large stock of French and German Calf Skins, Boots, Calfskins, Oildressed Morocco, Patent Leather, Linings, Kid and sheep skins, Soles, English Leather, French Satin, Terry and Silk Laces, Lasts, Boot and Gaiter Webs, Fancy Shoe Trimmings, etc., etc.
Sole agent for the [illegible] SHOE THREAD MACHINE SILK, OAK and HEMLOCK SOLE LEATHER.
Particular attention paid to country orders.

Corks! Corks!! Corks!!!

Now landing ex bark "Michele Galanzo," from Marseilles—
30 bales TAPERS, assorted sizes.
24 do STRAIGHT, for pints.
[illegible] do do for quarts.
4 do TAPERS, for jugs, demijohns, assorted sizes and qualities.
4 do STRAIGHT, for champagne.
4 do SODAS.

—IN STORE—
[illegible] bales TAPERS, assorted sizes.
[illegible] STRAIGHT, for pint Claret & Liquor, [illegible] and small quart bottles.
[illegible] TAPERS, for jugs and demijohns, sorted sizes.
[illegible] STRAIGHT, for barrels, for the use of brewers, all sizes.
4 do extra sizes, for French demijohns.
For sale by J. A. BLAFFER & Co.,
No. [illegible] and 28 Gravier street, and at 19 Gravier street.

GEO. MERZ,

OLD BASIN BREWERY,

Corner Villeré and Toulouse Streets.

The demand for my BEER and ALE being constantly on the increase, I have placed, for the convenience of dealers and families, an Order Box at the store [illegible] next to the office of Messrs. C. E. Girardey & Co. Orders left there will be attended to [illegible]

ON MARRIAGE.

Happy Relief for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Nervous Debility cured. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes.
Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Rupture Cured

Without the Use of Springs, or Iron Bands.

With an experience of more than FIFTEEN YEARS' practice in the treatment and CURE of RUPTURE and HERNIA, I will GUARANTEE MORE PERFECT RELIEF, COMFORT AND SECURITY, and a more rapid improvement than can be obtained of ANY other PERSON or APPLIANCE in the SOUTH, without regard to the age of the patient or length of time afflicted. Call or address (with stamp),
Dr. T. ST. CLAIR FERRISS,
No. 3 1/2 Charles street, (up stairs.)

Percussion Caps.

$8,000,000 FRENCH G. D. and F. L. Nos. 41 and 42, just received and for sale in lots to suit.
D. A. BANLETT & CO.,
56 Canal street.

Richards' Cape Lime.

Landing, per late arrivals from the East, this celebrated LIME, and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
NEWTON RICHARDS,
No. 25 Baronne street.

A Card.

Putnam's Patent Bottle Stopper Fastener.
The undersigned, having bought, from Henry W. Putnam, of [illegible], State of Vermont, the EXCLUSIVE RIGHT to use the PATENT BOTTLE STOPPER FASTENER in the city of New Orleans and its neighboring villages, hereby caution the public of the city of and the towns of Gretna, [illegible], McDonoghville, Freetown, Jefferson City, Carrollton, Bouligny, Milneburg and all other villages contiguous to New Orleans, against using the PATENT BOTTLE STOPPER FASTENER without having previously obtained from the undersigned the right and privilege of so doing. They are warned to not sell any of said BOTTLE FASTENERS without the consent of the undersigned; any person doing, buying or selling the same, contrary to the present notice, will be sued and held responsible for all damages resulting therefrom.
The undersigned also caution the public against using, buying, or selling the same Mineral Water bottles [illegible] for their Mineral Water, with the name of PABLO & CO. Mineral Water manufactory, Nos. 170 and 172 Royal street. Parties using, buying or selling the same without the written consent of the undersigned, will be prosecuted according to law and held responsible for all damages resulting therefrom.
PABLO & CO.,
Soda Water Manufacturers,
170 and 172 Royal street.

All Humbugs Set Aside!

Trusses and Abdominal Supporters.

With or without UTERINE SUPPORT, for the falling of the womb) patented September 1st, and June 27th, 1871. Both are without SPRINGS, BACK PADS or the HORRIBLE THIGH STRAPS. Also, sole manufacturer for the State of Louisiana of Dr. M. SCHUPPERT'S patent GALVANIC TRUSS for the RADICAL CURE of HERNIA, (Rupture).
All the above unsurpassed here in [illegible] AMERICA or EUROPE.
DIPLOMAS SILVER and BRONZE MEDALS awarded at the Mechanics' [illegible] Fairs in [illegible]

[illegible]

Just Published, [illegible] Edition.

MANHOOD.

[illegible]

LEEDS' FOUNDRY,

(ESTABLISHED 1825.)

Corner of Delord and Foucher streets.

We beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally that we are prepared, as formerly, to manufacture Steam Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills, Sugar Kettles, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Bucket Screws, Mill Gearing, Water Tanks, Castings of all kinds of Foundry [illegible] and Machine Work [illegible] Machinery for the South.
LEEDS

CASSIDY & MILLER,

102 St. Charles Street, New Orleans,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS Agents for the FLEETWING DOTTED DUCK FACTORY.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Woodbury, [illegible] and Colonial DUCK, of all weights and widths, and [illegible] sizes to suit.
Keep in Store a large and well assorted stock of Tents, Tarpaulins; Flags; Drug and Wagon Covers; Flags of all nations; Tarred and Manilla Rope; Wood and Iron Blocks, etc.
We call attention of Contractors, Railroad Companies, and Owners to our great facilities for furnishing Tents, Tarpaulins, etc., for the Cotton [illegible] made in cheap as New York, St. Louis, or any other city.
Awnings, Gallery Curtains, Window and Door Screens made to order at short notice.
TENTS neatly covered.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!

FOR SIGHT IS PRICELESS!!

IF YOU VALUE YOUR EYESIGHT USE THESE

PERFECT LENSES,

Ground from Minute Crystal Pebbles, Melted together, and derive their name "Diamond" on account of their HARDNESS and BRILLIANCY. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use.

MANUFACTURED BY
J. E. SPENCER & CO., OPTICIANS,
NEW YORK.

Caution.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.
For sale by responsible Agents throughout the Union.
M. LILIENTHAL,
Jeweler and Optician,
[illegible] street,
Sole Agent for New Orleans.
From whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

E. DECHAMPS,

No. 20......ST. LOUIS STREET......No. 20
NEW ORLEANS.

Direct Importer of

French Wines and Brandies

CORDIALS, SWISS ABSYNTH,
KIRSCHWASSER.

Fruits in Brandy, Fruits in their Juice,

DOMESTIC LIQUORS, ETC.

The only Agent in the United States for the sale of the [illegible] BITTERS.

Shakespeare Foundry,

GIROD STREET,

Between Baronne and Dryades streets,

NEW ORLEANS.

Jos. A. Shakespeare, | A. Smith. | S. Sweeney.

SHAKESPEARE, SMITH & CO.
(Successors to Godden, Shakespeare & Co.)

Iron and Brass Founders and Machinists. Manufacturers every variety of Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Centrifugal Machines, Saw Mills, Draining Machines, Mill and Gin Gearing and [illegible] Presses, Columns, Ventilator and Sash Weights.
[illegible] work of all kinds.

Merchants' Mutual Insurance

COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS,
104 CANAL STREET.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the Company publish the following Statement:
Premiums received during the year ending May [illegible], 1872, including Premiums of the previous year:

On Fire Risks	$[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
Total Premiums		[illegible]
Less unearned Premiums		[illegible]
Net earned Premiums, 31st May 31, 1872		[illegible]
Losses paid:		
On Fire Risks	[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
Taxes	[illegible]	
Reinsurances, return Premiums and Profits and Losses	[illegible]	
Deduct interest, less on bonds		[illegible]

The Company have the following assets, viz:
[illegible]

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
PAUL FOURCHY, President.
G. W. NOTT, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Sworn and subscribed before me, [illegible]
F. CHS. CUVELLIER, Notary Public.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 10th day of June, 1872, it was resolved to declare a CASH DIVIDEND OF THIRTY PER CENT. on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending 31st of May, 1872, payable on 2d Monday of July next. Also to pay in cash ten per cent. interest to the holders of certificates of scrip [illegible] as provided by the Charter of the Company.

DIRECTORS:
[illegible]

Office Louisiana Branch

MOUND CITY

Life Mutual Insurance Company

OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

Officers:
JAMES B. EADS, President.
A. M. BRITTON, Vice President.
S. W. LOMAX, Secretary.
G. S. M. HATTON, General Agent.

LOUISIANA BRANCH:
Agency 22 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

OFFICERS:
[illegible] HATCH, President.
[illegible] MERRICK, Vice President.
[illegible] SIMMES, Sec'ry and State Agent.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS:
[illegible] FOLWELL, M. D. | [illegible] RITCHIE, M. D.

DIRECTORS:
[illegible]

All kinds of Life Policies issued by this company.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL STATEMENT
—OF THE—

Crescent Mutual Insurance Co.

NEW ORLEANS, May 15, 1872.

The Trustees, in conformity to the charter, submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company on the 30th of April, 1872:

Fire premiums for the year	$[illegible] 44	
Marine	[illegible]	
River	[illegible]	
		$[illegible]
Earned premiums less reinsurance and return premiums		[illegible]
Losses paid and estimated as follows:		
On Fire risks	[illegible]	
On Marine risks	[illegible]	
On River risks	[illegible]	
Taxes paid, discount to less expenses, interest account, etc.		[illegible]
Net profits		[illegible]

The Company have the following assets:
[illegible]

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
THOS. A. ADAMS, President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this [illegible] day of May, 1872.
W. V. EVANS,
Second Justice Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees resolved to pay interest at SIX PER CENT. CASH on all the outstanding CERTIFICATES OF SCRIP, to the legal holders thereof, on and after the Second Monday in June next.
They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER CENT. to the assured [illegible] entitled to participate for the year ending April 30, 1872, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first Monday in August next [illegible]
THOS. A. ADAMS, President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
[illegible]

The Crescent City Illustrated,

CONTAINING THE COMMERCIAL, SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND GENERAL HISTORY OF NEW ORLEANS,

—AND—

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF ITS DISTINGUISHED CITIZENS.

Together with
A Map and a General Strangers' Guide.
BY JEWELL & PRESCOTT.

It is the design of the Publishers to produce such a work as will disseminate a knowledge of the history of the City of New Orleans, and demonstrate its immense commercial, social and other attractions, and at the same time furnish such [illegible] regarding its local characteristics as will claim the attention of the casual reader and command the serious consideration of capitalists, immigrants and the commercial world.
The book will be printed quarto medium size, in the finest style of the typographic art, upon tinted paper, and neatly bound. It will contain about [illegible] pages, each of which more than one-half will be devoted to interesting reading matter, and handsome engravings of the various public buildings, hotels, theatres, banks, insurance companies, private residences, prominent churches and edifices. The remaining pages will be filled with advertisements and illustrations of the largest and most attractive business buildings. The whole furnishing a complete history, with a comprehensive architectural view of the Crescent City.
The History of New Orleans will embrace the following subjects, each one of which will be treated of by intelligent and accomplished writers:
Its Local and Political History.
Its Foreign and Domestic Commercial Relations.
Its Trade with South America, the East and West Indies.
Its Domestic Trade and Manufactures.
Its Public Institutions.
Its Mayors, Prominent Merchants and Citizens.
Its Suburbs and Lake Coast.
Its Railroads, Canals, Shipping and Steamboats.
Its Present and Unimproved Property.
Its Bench, Bar, Pulpit and Medical Faculty.
Its Literary Institutions and Public Journals.
Its Public Buildings, Theatres and places of Amusement.
Comparative Statistics of its Health.
The Chamber of Commerce, Cotton Exchange and Fair Grounds.
The publishers will distribute, gratuitously, [illegible] of New Orleans, in the hotels of the North, West and South, and on steamboats and steamships, five thousand copies of this book, thus guaranteeing to advertisers a circulation in that extent. Other copies will be sold at five dollars each—a liberal discount being allowed to the trade.
Advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

One full page, (24 squares) with Engraving	$200 00
One full page, (24 squares) without Engraving	150 00
One half page, (12 squares) with Engraving	175 00
One half page, (12 squares) without Engraving	75 00
One column, (6 squares)	50 00
One square	15 00

Parties advertising will be required to sign a written obligation to pay the price agreed upon, when the book containing the advertisement is delivered, which time is not to extend beyond the 1st October, 1872.
All orders and applications to be left at the office of the Publishers, 132 Gravier street, New Orleans.

Tennessee Sugar Kettles,

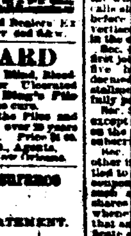
From the celebrated STACKER IRON WORKS.
—Now—
Messrs. Woods, Yeatman & Co.'s.

A FULL ASSORTMENT on hand. Also, Grate Bars and Furnace Mouths of the most approved patterns.
E. F. LA VILLEBEUVRE,
Commission Merchant, 14 Union street.

Steam Variety Wood Works,

T. E. M. SMITH, Proprietor,
104 ST. JOSEPH STREET, N. O.

Lumber dressing, straight and circular sawing, wood turning, etc. Cisterns made and repaired. Stair Banisters and Mouldings made to order. The manufacture of Cotton Presses and Agricultural Implements receive our special attention.



Address Box 193, Mechanics' and Dealers' Exchange.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, or Ulcerated Piles that De Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure.
It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cured cases of over 20 years standing. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1 00.
[illegible] HART & CO., Agents,
New Orleans.

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Company publish the following statement:

Total premiums for the year ending 29th of February, 1872		$[illegible]
Viz: Fire premiums	$[illegible]	
Marine premiums	[illegible]	
River premiums	[illegible]	
Unearned and return premiums and rebate on premiums		[illegible]
Net premiums		[illegible]
Fire losses	[illegible]	
Marine losses	[illegible]	
River losses	[illegible]	
Taxes	[illegible]	
Expenses, etc., less discount account	[illegible]	
Balance		[illegible]

The Company have the following assets estimated at the lowest cash market value:

City and other Bonds	$[illegible]
Bank and other Stocks	[illegible]
Scrip of Insurance Companies	[illegible]
Real Estate	[illegible]
Bills receivable, secured	[illegible]
Bills receivable	[illegible]
Premiums in course of Collection	[illegible]
Cash on hand and in Europe	[illegible]

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.
State of Louisiana, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 25th day of March, 1872.
F. CHS. CUVELLIER, Notary Public.

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of scrip will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after MONDAY, 15th May, 1872.
CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
ANT. CARRIERE, Vice President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

Board of Trustees elected on 19th February, 1872:

Chas. Briggs,	Chas. Lafitte,
Ant. Carriere,	John S. Walton,
Geo. A. Fosdick,	Rudolph Sieg,
B. Bragier,	E. F. Given,
P. Anderson,	T. C. Black,
A. Pastelot,	Thomas E. Hunt,
Geo. W. Dunbar,	Chs. Nichols,
E. J. Stockmeyer,	D. Jamison,
Geo. W. Hynson,	R. S. Howard,
A. Montgomery,	Felix Larue,
Henry J. Voss,	Aug. Reine,
E. Marquez,	G. D. Fisher,
Chas. Weisbaker,	Edward Toby,
A. Lanaux,	Wash. Marks,
Frank Williams,	R. Criesinger,
Thomas Byrne,	Wm. Knox,
Geo. Fosdick.	

Office of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans,

No. 61 Camp street.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 26, 1872.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the company publish the following statement for the year ending December 31, 1871:

Amount of premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1871, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
		[illegible]
Add unterminated risks for 1870		[illegible]
Deduct unterminated Risks, Dec. 1871	$[illegible]	
Return Premiums	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net earned premiums		[illegible]
Losses, etc., paid during same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
Add for unadjusted losses, etc.	[illegible]	
Discount on premiums	[illegible]	
Reinsurance	[illegible]	
General expenses and taxes	[illegible]	
Interest on scrip	[illegible]	
Less discount and interest		[illegible]
Net profit		[illegible]

The company have the following assets, estimated at the lowest market cash values, viz:

326 Consolidated City Bonds	$[illegible]
100 Railroad City Bonds	[illegible]
24 Seven per cent. City Bonds	[illegible]
14 State Bonds	[illegible]
4 Odd Fellows' Hall Association Bonds	[illegible]
3 Grand Lodge of Louisiana Bonds	[illegible]
2 Turners' Association Bonds	[illegible]
Bank and Gas stocks, etc.	[illegible]
Loans on Pledge	[illegible]
Loans on Mortgage	[illegible]
Bills Receivable	[illegible]
Scrip of other Insurance Companies	[illegible]
Premiums in Course of Collection	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
Total assets	$[illegible]

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the company.
THOMAS SLOO, President.
THOS. ANDERSON, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty-sixth day of January, A. D. 1872.
[illegible]

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits on and after the second Monday of February, 1872; and they have further declared a dividend of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending December 31, 1871, for which certificates will be issued on and after the Monday of March next.
THOMAS SLOO, President.
JOHN G. GAINES, Vice President.
THOS. ANDERSON, Secretary.

DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR 1872.

John G. Gaines,	[illegible] J. Hart,
Henry Renshaw,	Hugh Wilson,
B. Bloom,	S. H. Martin,
Charles Kennedy,	Richard Flower,
J. Watt,	W. B. Seymour,
W. B. Taylor,	J. O. Nixon.

—OF THE—

New Sanitary Fertilizer Manufacturing Company of Louisiana.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
STATE OF LOUISIANA,
City of New Orleans.

Be it known, that on this twenty-second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, before me, Alfred Joubert Lewis, notary public in and for the city and the parish of Orleans, duly commissioned and qualified, personally appeared the persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, who severally declared that, availing themselves of the laws of the State of Louisiana relative to the organization of corporations in the said State, they have covenanted and agreed, and do by these presents consent and agree to form themselves into and constitute a corporation or body politic, for the object and under the stipulations and articles following, which they declare shall be the charter of the corporation:

Article First.

Section 1. This corporation shall be known and styled THE NEW SANITARY AND FERTILIZER MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF LOUISIANA, and shall continue in existence for the space of twenty-five years.
Sec. 2. Its domicil shall be at New Orleans, parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana.

Article Second.

Section 1. The purpose and objects of this Association shall be the preparation, manufacturing, introduction and sale in New Orleans, throughout the State of Louisiana, and all the other States forming the United States, of all fertilizing compounds of any kind or material whatsoever, and from whatever source said compounds may be produced, especially of the fertilizing compounds, disinfectants, deodorizers, and portable and stationary disinfectants, disinfecting closets, patent hinges, and liquid holders and distributors, and improved tanks and apparatus of emptying privies, patented or to be patented by Henry C. Bull, which exclusive use of said patents and caveats, together with the exclusive use of all rights, franchises, titles, immunities, thereto attaching and belonging, as well as the exclusive use of all renewals of the same, and all subsequent improvements, or new discoveries relating to any objects of said corporation which may hereafter be made by said Henry C. Bull upon the same and the exclusive right and privilege of patenting such improvements and discoveries, and all caveats said Henry C. Bull has or may hereafter make or apply for, in his own name, directly or indirectly, appertaining to disinfectants, deodorization, fertilizing compounds of any species or kind, dry or liquid, disinfecting closets, patent hinges and liquid and dry distributors, and tanks and apparatus of emptying said closets and tanks or boxes attached thereto, manufacture of ingredients and all chemicals necessary to the manufacture of said fertilizers or resulting from said manufacture, are hereby exclusively transferred, conveyed and ceded to said corporation, and the members thereof and their successors, by the said Henry C. Bull, for the whole of the United States and any other country where he is or may be entitled to use said patents. And the said exclusive transfer of said patents, caveats, etc., etc., is hereby made and accomplished to said corporation for and in consideration of the conditions and advantages hereinafter set forth, and the signing and completion of this charter, to be evidenced by the record of the same in the office of the Recorder of Mortgages of this parish. The above transfer is made with the understanding that the use of Patent No. 115,165 has already been sold to Joseph M. Lowenstein, so far as its use is concerned in the State of Louisiana, but that the joint use of said Patent No. 115,165, is transferred and conveyed as aforesaid to said corporation for all the other States or Territories of the United States, as well as the exclusive use of all other patents, caveats, etc., etc., of said Henry C. Bull, for the considerations hereinafter set forth.
Sec. 2. The purposes and business of said company shall also be to make contracts with corporations or individuals for cleaning streets, buildings, public or private, and canals, and to manufacture all ingredients and chemicals necessary for, or produced from, the manufacture of fertilizers, and of bone black for refining and other uses.

ARTICLE THIRD.

Section 1. The capital stock of this corporation is fixed at five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000), represented by fifty thousand shares at ten dollars each.
Sec. 2. The capital stock may be increased to an amount not exceeding one million of dollars ($1,000,000), by a vote of a majority of the shareholders taken at a special meeting called by a vote of a majority of the Board of Directors at any regular meeting, provided notice of such intention shall have been given in writing, and entered on the minutes at the preceding regular meeting.
Sec. 3. Fifty per cent. of the stock subscribed shall be paid to the Treasurer of this corporation at the time of signing, or upon the demand of said Treasurer, and the other fifty per cent. shall be liable to be called for thereafter only by a resolution of a majority of the Board of Directors at a regular meeting. But no installment shall be called for before sixty days after the payment of the first subscription, and no such installment shall be called for more than twenty five per cent. at any one call, and no other installment shall be called for except sixty days after the first, until the whole shall have been paid. Notice of such calls shall be given, in every instance, thirty days before the time fixed for such payment, by advertisement in at least two newspapers published in the city of New Orleans.
Sec. 4. And as an inducement to those who shall first join this corporation, the first two thousand five hundred shares of said stock shall be deemed fully paid, on the payment of the first installment, viz: five dollars, and certificates of fully paid stock shall be issued therefor.
Sec. 5. Certificates of stock shall only be issued, except as otherwise provided in this charter, on the payment of the whole amount of the stock subscribed for.
Sec. 6. On the payment of the first and of other installments, each subscriber shall be entitled to receive the same in the shape of a certificate, or receipt, which certificate or receipt shall entitle each subscriber to the same amount of shares upon which he shall have paid said installment, thereafter to be entitled to a certificate for the whole amount of his shares, as [illegible] transferable by endorsement.
Sec. 7. A subscriber can at any time obtain a certificate of stock by paying the full amount of said shares.
Sec. 8. Should any subscriber fail or omit to pay his, her or their subscriptions within five days after such installments shall have become due, according to this charter, such shares, with the amounts paid on them, shall be forfeited to and become the property of the corporation without resource to judicial proceedings. All holders of certificates agreeing hereto to take the notifications advertised as an acknowledgment of notice and of summons to such proceeding.
Sec. 9. The said Henry C. Bull agrees to transfer all the patents, caveats, rights and franchises, hereinabove stipulated and enumerated, and to give his undivided services and superintendence to the business of the corporation, as a compensation therefor stipulated, on the signing of this charter and recording of the same at the mortgage office, and as full compensation for such transfer, twenty thousand shares of full paid stock of the corporation in the manner following, viz: a certificate that he is entitled to fifteen thousand shares to be delivered to him, on the signing of this transfer, and a certificate that he is entitled to five thousand shares, as months after the commencement of business, and in the manner of Henry C. Bull, to him and assistance of said Henry C. Bull. It being one of the conditions of this agreement that said Henry C. Bull shall give his aid and assistance to the corporation for all the time, [illegible] as to the certificate of twenty thousand shares [illegible] shall be delivered only after the five thousand and five hundred shares above mentioned, shall have been subscribed and paid for.

ARTICLE FOURTH.

Section 1. The following persons, viz:
Dr. G. Devron, | Dr. V. Schumacher,
Dr. J. J. Castellanos, | E. S. Wurtzburger,
Anthony Sambola, | J. B. Levequi,
B. Gilmore, | W. H. Koontz,
P. M. Kelly,
are hereby appointed, constituted and declared the first Board of Directors for said corporation, with the said Dr. J. J. Castellanos, as President; W. H. Koontz, as Vice President; E. S. Wurtzburger, as Treasurer; Dr. [illegible], as Secretary; Henry C. Bull, as Superintendent, and Anthony Sambola, as Attorney, until the first Monday of January, 1874, and until their successors shall be duly elected and qualified.
Sec. 2. Any vacancy occurring among the Directors or among the other officers, shall be filled by a majority of a quorum of the Directors, at a regular meeting, such a majority shall be necessary to appoint all agents, clerks and employés that may be required, and fix their respective salaries, and to remove the same.
Sec. 3. Five Directors shall constitute a quorum to transact and perform any and all business of the corporation.
Sec. 4. A majority of a quorum of the Directors shall have the power and authority to establish such by-laws, rules and regulations as they may deem proper, to amend and change the same [illegible] contrary to or inconsistent with this charter, the laws of the State, as shall be necessary for the [illegible] regulations required for the proper business of the company.
Sec. 5. The officers of this corporation are hereby declared to be the President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, Superintendent, and Attorney.
Sec. 6. This corporation shall have the power and authority to adopt a common seal, which such corporation seal may be changed by a majority of a quorum of the Directors, to sue and to be sued in its corporate name, to buy, own, hold, receive, sell, transfer, or otherwise, any personal property, to make and all manner of contracts, public and private, and all such other acts and things as may be necessary for the interest of the corporation, and to do all things incidental to corporations.
Sec. 7. No stockholder or subscriber shall ever be held liable or responsible for the faults, contracts or losses of this corporation beyond his or their subscription for stock, nor shall any informality in the organization of this corporation have the effect to render this charter null and void.
Sec. 8. The President shall be the officer on whom all citation and judicial process shall be served.

ARTICLE FIFTH.

Section 1. On the first Monday in January, 1874, and every two years thereafter, the stockholders of this corporation shall vote, at the office of the corporation, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., and elect persons from their number to serve as Directors for the term of two years and until their successors are elected and qualified.
Sec. 2. Each share of stock shall represent one vote, either in person or by proxy, and a majority of the votes of the stock represented shall elect.
Sec. 3. The President of the corporation shall appoint three commissioners to conduct and superintend said election, and they shall certify under oath to the correctness and fairness.
Sec. 4. No person shall vote at any meeting of the stockholders, unless he, she or they are the bona fide owners of the number of shares of the stock to be voted, and which shall have been entered on the books of the corporation in his, her or their names sixty days, Sundays excepted, previous to said election.
Sec. 5. Books of registry and transfer of shares of the capital stock of this corporation shall be opened and kept, subject to the restrictions which may be established by the by-laws. All transfers of shares shall be made on said books and signed by the stockholder, or his attorney; no other transfer shall be recognized as valid.

ARTICLE SIXTH.

Section 1. Minutes of the Board of Directors shall be kept by the secretary and verified by the President, and the President and Secretary shall sign all notes, drafts, checks, certificates of stock, contracts, and all other indebtedness of this corporation.
Sec. 2. Dividends from the net earnings of the corporation shall be declared and paid semi-annually on the third Monday in January and July in each year, at which dates a full statement of the affairs of the company shall be submitted to the stockholders.
Sec. 3. Three-fourths of the stockholders in capital shall have the power to make alterations, modifications, additions or changes to this act of incorporation, or to liquidate altogether the affairs of the same, provided a meeting of the stockholders, as aforesaid, shall have been previously called by an advertisement, during thirty days at least, in three newspapers published in the city of New Orleans, signed by one-fourth of the stockholders in capital, announcing the purpose of such meeting.
Sec. 4. In case said meeting shall, by a majority in capital, determine upon any alterations, modifications, additions, or changes, they shall at once be carried into effect by the then existing officers of said corporation.
Sec. 5. If said meeting shall, by a majority of the whole capital, determine to liquidate altogether the affairs of said corporation, three commissioners shall be appointed by the said majority from among the stockholders, or in their default, solvent persons and stockholders, and [illegible] to the corporation, who shall act as liquidators, their term of office shall be assigned, and all necessary powers conferred upon them by said majority, who shall also fix the period of liquidation and the compensation of said commissioners, who will act subject to the orders of the majority in capital of said meeting of stockholders, and such will be the manner of liquidation at the expiration of this charter.
The internal revenue stamp required by law is hereto affixed, and duly cancelled.
Thus done and passed in my office, in said city of New Orleans, in presence of [illegible] and competent witnesses, herein required by law, who have hereunto signed their names, together with the appearers and me, notary, after reading the whole.
Original signed:
JNO. J. CASTELLANOS, M. D.
W. H. KOONTZ,
GUSTAVUS DEVRON, M. D.
V. SCHUMACHER, M. D.
ANTHONY SAMBOLA,
P. M. KELLY,
P. B. GILMORE,
HENRY C. BULL,
EDW. S. WURTZBURGER,
J. B. LEVEQUE,
J. FERNANDEZ,
WM. H. SEYMOUR.
A. J. LEWIS, Notary Public.

I, the undersigned, Recorder of Mortgages in and for the city of New Orleans, parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, do hereby certify that the within charter has been this day duly recorded in this office, in Book Society No. 4, folios 418 to 420 inclusive, according to law.
New Orleans, December 1, 1871.
C. DARCANTEL, Deputy.

NEW ORLEANS, May 28, 1872.

H. Curtius, Esq.:
Dear Sir—Your eminence as a Chemist has led me, although personally unknown to you, to submit your chemical analysis of "NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE," a bottle of which I send, as I desire your assurance to the public that it contains nothing hurtful or deleterious [illegible]
[illegible]
THOMAS HOWARD,
Sole Agent, [illegible]
[illegible]
Thomas Howard:
Dear Sir—I have analyzed your "Nature's Hair Restorative," and take pleasure in certifying that [illegible]
[illegible]
HERMANN CURTIUS, Chemist.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Estate of DAVID GEORGE COOKE.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, June 12, 1872.

This is to give notice, that a warrant in bankruptcy has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, against the estate of David George Cooke, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition. That the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the 3d day of July, A. D., 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M., at 41 Exchange Alley, New Orleans, before D. Augustin, Register.
S. B. PACKARD,
U. S. Marshal.

Estate of William Hazard Vredenburgh, Junior, and Edward Eugene O'Brien, individually and as Co-partners of Vredenburgh & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, May 31st, 1872.

This is to give notice that a warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, against the estate of William Hazard Vredenburgh, Jr., and Edward Eugene O'Brien, individually and as co-partners of Vredenburgh & Co., of New Orleans, in the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, adjudged a Bankrupt, upon his own petition. That the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden on the 2nd day of July, A. D., 1872, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at No 41 Exchange Place, New Orleans, before D. Augustin, Register.
S. B. PACKARD,
United States Marshal.

Sugar, Molasses and Syrups.

Refined SUGAR—Cut Loaf, Crushed and Powdered.
A. THOMSON & CO.,
[illegible] Tchoupitoulas street.

GOLDEN SYRUP—A superior article of pure Louisiana from the Crescent City Refinery.
A. THOMSON & CO.,
40 Tchoupitoulas street.

REFINED SYRUP AND MOLASSES—Crescent City Refinery, Orleans, Louisiana, Oakmotte and Pelican brands.
A. THOMSON & CO.,
Tchoupitoulas street.

LOUISIANA MOLASSES—Various grades of plantation in barrels, half barrels and kegs.
A. THOMSON & CO.,
40 Tchoupitoulas street.

CLARIFIED SUGAR—Various grades white and yellow, in hogsheads and barrels.
A. THOMSON & CO.,
40 Tchoupitoulas street.

LOUISIANA SUGAR—Various grades of plantation, in hogsheads and barrels.
A. THOMSON & CO.,
40 Tchoupitoulas street.

FOREIGN SUGAR—Cuba, Demerara and Porto Rico, in hogsheads and boxes.
A. THOMSON & CO.,
40 Tchoupitoulas street.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
STATE OF LOUISIANA,
City of New Orleans.

Be it known, That on this thirtieth day of April, A. D., eighteen hundred and seventy-two, before me, William L. Poole, a Notary Public in and for the parish and city of New Orleans aforesaid, duly commissioned and qualified, and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter named and undersigned, personally came and appeared the persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, who declared, that availing themselves of the rights and privileges conferred by the laws of this State for the organization of corporations, they have formed and organized a corporation for the objects and purposes, and under the regulations set forth in the following Charter, to wit:

ARTICLE ONE.

The name and style of this Association shall be the MEXICAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY. Citations and other legal process shall be served on the President, or, in his absence, the secretary of the Company. The domicile of the Corporation is hereby established in the city of New Orleans, with power to establish branches in Mexico.

ARTICLE TWO.

This Company shall have power and authority to enjoy and have succession by its corporate name, for a period of twenty five years from the date hereof, to contract, sue, and be sued, in its corporate name; to hold, receive, purchase real estate [illegible] Pipes, and all other things [illegible] for the purposes of lighting [illegible] Gas [illegible], to sell under the above mentioned franchises and patents [illegible], and to do and perform all [illegible] business of the company, and to [illegible] all kinds of property [illegible], by mortgage, or pledge the same [illegible] all directors and officers [illegible] as they may deem necessary [illegible] to make and establish such by-laws for the proper management of the Company and its affairs, as may be deemed requisite and necessary.

ARTICLE THREE.

The objects and purposes of this Company, are declared to be as follows, to wit: To manufacture and sell and use James P. Spence's Hydro-Carbon Vapor machine, patented September 19th, 1871, and numbered 88,[illegible]; also, James P. Spence's and Lovias D. Towsley's apparatus for carburetting air, patented January 11th, 1870, and numbered 98,[illegible]; also, Lovias D. Towsley's and James D. Spence's rotary air wheels for gas carburetting, patented September 26th, 1871, and numbered 119,[illegible]; also, Lovias D. Towsley's self-regulating cut-off, for filling and discharging hydro-carbon apparatus, patented December 21st, 1869, numbered 98,[illegible], and to manufacture, sell, and employ the said apparatus together with any other Gas apparatus or improvements on the above named patents which may be purchased by the Company, or obtained by the said Towsley, or any subsequent improvements thereon made during the continuance of this Corporation; also John S. Lipp's patent, December [illegible], numbered [illegible], apparatus for the manufacture of illuminating Gas, also, John H. [illegible]'s patent apparatus for generating and carburetting gas for lighting railroad cars, and other purposes, dated July 4th, 1871, numbered 61,[illegible], also, the following numbered patents of J. G. [illegible]:
No. 58,[illegible], obtained 4th May, 1866.
No. 103,[illegible], obtained 8th March, 1870.
No. 108,[illegible], obtained 1st November, 1870.
No. 112,[illegible], obtained 7th December, 1870.
No. 112,[illegible], obtained 14th March, 1871.
No. 119,[illegible], obtained 10th October, 1871.
Exclusively for and in the Republic of Mexico; and generally to do any and all kinds of business connected with improving the use of gas for agricultural purposes, and to carry out effect the objects and purposes for which this Company is formed.

ARTICLE FOUR.

The capital stock of this Company shall be two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing the same to five hundred thousand dollars, and in case of such increase, the amount of such increase shall be divided into and represented by twenty-five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each. Thirteen hundred shares of said stock shall be issued as fully paid, and shall be issued and delivered to L. D. Towsley and Geo. W. Seymour, as follows, to wit: To L. D. Towsley, seven hundred and fifty shares; to J. G. Springer, P. Cameron and James W. Seymour, three hundred and fifty shares [illegible] to J. G. Springer, three hundred and fifty shares; to George W. Seymour, three hundred and fifty shares, all full paid stock. In consideration of which, said Towsley, Seymour [illegible], have transferred by notarial act transfer to the Mexican Gas Light Company their exclusive right to manufacture, sell, and put up and use in the Republic of Mexico all machines and the necessary privileges [illegible] obtained from the Mexican Government by grants or otherwise, as before stated. The remaining twelve hundred shares shall be declared full paid stock, and shall be paid into the treasury of said Company as capital stock, for their account, at any time after, as may be necessary, issued at eight per centum shall be called in for any shareholder refuses or neglects to pay his installments within thirty days after specified time of payment, the Board of Directors shall have the right of causing any share or shares on which instalments may be due, to be sold at public auction, or otherwise, after ten days notice through the official or other newspaper published in this city, or by recovering by suit at law, the amount due.

ARTICLE FIVE.

It is a condition of this Charter, that the Company shall purchase from the owners, the patents and privileges as hereinbefore specified, for use, manufacture and sale, exclusively in the Republic of Mexico, the same to be secured to the Company. The price to be paid for the same, shall be one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars, as follows, to wit: Five thousand dollars cash, and one hundred and sixty thousand dollars of the full paid stock of the Mexican Gas Light Company. Payment of the Company shall be legally organized, it shall be the duty of the President of the Company, to sign with the owners of the patents and privileges, a notarial act of sale embodying the aforesaid terms and conditions, and in the full consent purposes of this Charter.

ARTICLE SIX.

This Company may commence business as soon as six hundred shares of said stock has been subscribed and paid for.

ARTICLE SEVEN.

All the corporate powers of this Company shall be exercised, and its business managed by a Board of Directors, to consist of five stockholders, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. No stockholder will be eligible to election as a Director, unless he owns at least twenty-five shares of full paid stock.

ARTICLE EIGHT.

The following named stockholders shall constitute the first Board of Directors, who shall hold their office until the first Monday of March, 1873, or until their successors shall be duly qualified, to wit: Frederick Camerden, Lafayette Folger, Charles M. Emerson, Caleb S. Hunt and J. G. Landry.

ARTICLE NINE.

On the first Monday of March 1873, and annually thereafter, an election for directors by the stockholders shall be held at the office of the Company in this city, and a plurality of votes shall elect. One vote for each share of stock voted on. Any failure to elect shall not dissolve the company; but the President shall cause another election to be held ten days thereafter, giving notice of the same by advertisement in a daily newspaper of this city.

ARTICLE TEN.

The board of directors, at their first meeting, and annually thereafter, shall elect from their number a President and Vice President, and shall also elect a secretary and Treasurer, and any other officers and employees deemed requisite in the affairs of the company, whose duties and salaries shall be fixed by said board. The board shall have the power to supply any vacancy that may occur in their body by death, resignation, or otherwise.

ARTICLE ELEVEN.

All transfers of stock shall be made on the books of the company, at its office, in person or by proxy, but not while any indebtedness to the company exists on the book of the holder, unless with the consent of the directors and the approval of the President or the board of directors.

ARTICLE TWELVE

No stockholder shall, in any event, be made liable beyond the amount of his subscription to the capital stock, or of his shares in the company, nor shall any mere informality in organization have the effect of rendering this charter null, or of exposing a stockholder to any liability beyond the amount of his stock.

ARTICLE THIRTEEN.

The stockholders of this company, at a general meeting to be convened for that purpose, after thirty days notice in a daily newspaper in this city, provided that not less than one-half of the capital stock shall be represented at such meeting, in case of dissolution, may make any modification, amendment, or change in this act of incorporation, or may dissolve the company with the consent of three-fourths of the stock represented at such meeting and any and all such modifications, additions, changes, or dissolution shall be recorded as required by law.

ARTICLE FOURTEEN.

At the expiration of this charter, or sooner dissolved under the provisions of the preceding article, the affairs of the company shall be liquidated, by three commissioners, and the balance divided among the stockholders pro rata on the amount held by each of paid up stock, under the charge and superintendence of three commissioners, who shall be stockholders, appointed by the board of directors for that purpose.
Thus done and passed in my office, in the city of New Orleans, aforesaid, in the presence of Richard M. Tebault and James W. Seymour, competent witnesses, residing in this city, who hereunto subscribe their names, with said appearers and me, Notary, on the day, month and year first herein written in the caption hereof.
Original signed:
FREDERICK CAMERDEN—Four hundred and [illegible] shares.
LAFAYETTE FOLGER—Twenty-five shares.
CHAS. M. EMERSON—Twenty-five shares.
CALEB S. HUNT—Twenty-five shares.
J. G. LANDRY—[illegible] and any shares.
[illegible]
Witnesses:
RICHARD M. TEBAULT,
JAMES W. SEYMOUR.
WILLIAM L. POOLE, Notary Public.
I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original Act of Incorporation, extant in my official register. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal [illegible] city of New Orleans [illegible] May, 1872.
WILLIAM L. POOLE,
Notary Public.