New Orleans Daily Crescent.

(Written for the New Orleans Crescent.)

MY CARD BASKET.

BY MARY ASHLEY.

NUMBER III.

Mr. and Mrs. OLIVER LACY.
Miss Ada Mar.

Ada was an only child. She was one of those slight, fairy-like creatures who seem formed only for love and luxury. To think of her as the pride and pet of some rich and tender husband was very easy—to associate her with any of the duties of housekeeping utterly impossible. There are people who eat and drink, and in every such thing prove themselves mortal like ourselves; yet we would as soon expect Titania and her troop to emerge from secret cave and grotto to cook ham and eggs, as to see these same people preparing their own food or doing anything more useful or rational than flitting about like human butterflies, finding flowers full of ready-made sweets and lakes to reflect their bright beauty.

Ada's mother was careful to have her child well instructed in all the ornamental branches, and every accomplishment set forth in the circular as being taught in ——— Academy was placed upon the list of Ada's studies. She was a fine scholar—studied industriously, and seemed to excel in whatever she undertook. Unlike most pupils of her standing, she was never content with a "smattering" of anything. She was thorough, and was only satisfied when she perfectly understood and learned her tasks. She was the best musician in the school, and the rest of us girls used often to sit with our eyes fastened upon our half-learned lessons and our whole attention fixed upon the sweet notes rising to our windows and telling us in most exquisite melody that Ada Mar had gone down to "practice."

When she left school, she was a well-educated girl; brilliant, beautiful and fascinating; formed to adorn home, and make all who came in contact with her happy. Mrs. Mar seemed to see her own youth renewed in her daughter, and accompanied her from place to place with untiring patience and unmitigated pride. An old country friend chanced to be visiting them one day, and she said to Mrs. Mar: "Ada is a splendid girl. She has more book-knowledge, though, than she'll ever know what to do with, and unless she sets up for woman's rights, I don't see how she's to use it all. Her schooling is finished; but her domestic education, Mrs. Mar, that I think is not commenced."

"That is not necessary for Ada."

"Pardon me; it is necessary for every girl. I never saw a woman go through life yet, that did'nt need kitchen knowledge just as much as book learning. Soldiers do not fight without a General to order their movements, and servants will not work without a mistress to direct them. She need not practice house-work, if her position does not warrant it; but she is a creature to be pitied, Mrs. Mar, who finds herself at the head of a household without the knowledge necessary to see it properly conducted."

"Common sense always carries an educated woman safely over the shallows as housekeeper," replied Mrs. Mar; "and the idea of putting a young girl through a course of systematic drudgery, in order that she may command a regiment of Irish girls, is absurd. Ada is fitted for a station which can afford competent housekeepers, who can easily take charge of such duties."

"Girls don't always get into the stations for which they are fitted," sighed the plain-spoken dame of the country; "and if Ada should choose to not marry rich, her education she would find was far from being finished if called upon to keep house with small means and no domestic knowledge."

"Ada will not marry beneath her," was Mrs. Mar's confident answer, and the conversation ended.

But Ada did marry beneath her, according to her mother's idea of station.

The education she had received had caused her to feel unsatisfied with such spirits as met her at fashionable watering places, who were either hunting fortunes themselves or considering acquired fortunes an all-sufficient passport to any girl's affection, thronged the path of our Ada.

She found no congeniality of spirit; though we would not say fashionable society contains no educated members. On the contrary, it is our belief that highly cultivated minds and the highest order of intellect is as often to be found in the "hot-bed of society," so railed against by a certain set of writers, as in the garrets and unfurnished attics, which another set of writers seem to believe alone contains them. It is, however, a singular fact that in fashionable haunts such spirits rarely meet. They seek recreation and go out to give their brains a holiday. They are just as ready to play with persons having no remarkable phrenological developments as with those whose bumps proclaim them members of the same or a higher class than themselves. They remember the pastime afterwards and say, "it was pleasant, we enjoyed it; but society is very vapid, very vain; how little real worth there is in it." So, poor scandalized society, has to bear the blame of all the shortcomings and want of discernment in its members—woman dreads to be thought *bas bleuish*—man hates to be thought pedantic, and like children let out of school they play ball and pitch quoits, play hide and seek, and hunt the slipper, leaving their books out of sight in the school-rooms of house or places of business. Now and then, if some couple accidentally find themselves side by side, and turn away from the rest of the merry-makers, they find themselves friends and congenial—attending the same school, too, but occupying different grades.

So with our Ada. She fell in love with a poor young man, a widow's son, in whom she found congenial taste and culture, which was none the less appreciated because modest and home-made—all this she found in a poor young man after she had discarded a score or more of wealthy suitors. The independent spirit which Mrs. Mar had always admired and encouraged in her daughter, now proclaimed itself. She would remain single all her life rather than incur her mother's anger she said, but she would marry no one else but Oliver Lacy. Mrs. Mar ridiculed the step—scorned it, but consented to it. She was too true a mother to stand between her child and happiness. So Ada stepped into the sole station she was in no way fitted to fill, that of a poor man's wife.

They attempted to keep house—this young pair who knew nothing about it. Ada loved her husband well enough to enter into every sort of economy for his sake, but economy was not a part of her education.

"It would be cheaper, would it not, for us to bake our bread than buy it," Ada said as she took possession of her little home.

"Decidedly," was the husband's answer.

"And I don't know how," she cried with a frank concern, which brought a smile to the lips which bent down to kiss those which made the avowal.

"I have some self-raising flour at the store, which will make good bread it is said, mixed with a little cold water. We'll try it."

Left alone, Ada mixed her bread, but the "raising" qualities were not apparent. She had one loaf which weighed six pounds, but which was like a lump of baked clay, and looked more like a wooden footstool than the staff of life.

"It won't do, Oliver," she said, "but perhaps it will make better cakes—we'll see what the griddle will do with our flour."

Oliver went to the store, and Ada proceeded to bake her cakes. They rose and rose, till the poor little housekeeper thought each one must soon reach the height of Jack's beanstalk; and, in imagination, she already saw a little red house, supposed to contain the wonderful giant, on the summit of each pancake. When Oliver came to tea, the pancakes were not yet done—"they had risen so high, they would not cook through," Ada said, and they did not cook through till the young husband suggested turning them over. He was hungry, and when he tasted of the badly made tea and declared it refreshing, and when he said the cakes reminded him of his mother's, we will hope that the recording angel let it pass for truth.

That evening Ada procured a cook-book, and felt that she had passed the Rubicon. Late in the night she studied its pages, and imagined that henceforth her way was clear. A cook-book is a fine thing, with previous practical knowledge of its contents; but to give a young girl a book which tells her how to beat eggs when she never has beaten eggs, and to cream butter when she has to guess what creaming butter means, is like putting a gun in her hands, and expecting her, since she knows it is loaded, and will go off when the trigger is pulled, to hit the target at the first fire.

On the strength of her new book, Ada decided to make some pumpkin pies. When Oliver came to dinner, she opened the oven door to show him her treasures.

"What have you got there?" he said, looking in to please the little miss who wished so much to please him.

"Don't you see they are pies?" asked Ada, half reproachfully.

"But what are they made of?"

Ada stooped to draw one out for his closer inspection; her face flushed; she lifted her eyes to her husband's face, then hid them in her hands, and burst into tears. She had forgotten to put in the pumpkin!

"Never mind," Oliver said kindly, "you are not fitted for this kind of work, Ada; we will have a servant, and these early days of married life shall not be clouded by such petty vexations."

True to his word, the servant came. Where, however, was that servant ever found, in this country at least, who did not at once discern inefficiency in a mistress and take every advantage of it? Ada could not direct her girl; and, added to her waste and wages, which they could ill afford, came the mortifying conviction to the young wife that in useful knowledge and womanly duties she was far inferior to the coarse and ignorant Irish girl who reigned supreme in the domestic affairs of her household.

Day by day, too, she saw her husband, too kind and too devoted to her to utter one uncomplaining word, suffering from the effects of ill-cooked food and irregular meals. "Oh!" she exclaimed, "how gladly would I give all my knowledge of Latin and German could I, in ready English, give proper orders in my household, and direct their speedy fulfillment. Here, where I should reign queen, I am but an humble subject—blushing in the presence of a miserable servant, who openly ridicules my want of a domestic education.

"Oliver," she said one day after they had been married about three months, "we had better board. I am ashamed to say I am not fit to be entrusted with your funds, or to be mistress of your house. By my mismanagement we shall be always poor, and your health constantly jeopardized by my ignorance.

Notwithstanding the young husband's gentle refutation of her words, he readily consented to the new arrangement and secured board in a pleasant private family, where Ada no sooner found themselves nicely settled than she flitted away to make as she said, a visit to her old home.

But not to her mother did Ada go. To the kindly country dame who, months before, she had carelessly heard telling Mrs. Mar of the necessity of domestic knowledge for every young girl, did Ada suddenly appear one sunny summer morning.

"I have come to finish my education," she said gaily, kissing the plain face turned toward her in surprised welcome. "You must take me for a pupil, and teach me whatever you think I ought to know. I will be tractable and industrious, though, no doubt, I shall sadly tire your patience."

The good woman looked rather doubtful as Ada held out her beautiful hands, so fair and soft they looked, with their white skin and pink palms, like two exquisite sea-shells held up to her view. But the next morning the young wife appeared at her side in neat apron and sleeves rolled up, and for weeks pursued her new avocation until she became mistress of every culinary and household accomplishment.

"I am proud of you," said her teacher one day as Ada placed upon the table a dinner she had prepared entirely with her own hands. When you go home to your husband tell him from me there is no woman better fitted to be mistress of a house than his little wife. He knows I never flatter, unless people choose to feel flattered by the plain truth. You can go to housekeeping again now, for, believe me, it is no economy for young people to board, when the wife knows how to conduct a household."

By industry and economy Oliver Lacy has gained a fortune. His wife is mistress of an elegant home, rides in her carriage, and has every luxury she desires. She finds no trouble in keeping servants, for knowing she is independent of them, they hesitate to leave a good home for the mere sake of "taking on airs," with some less competent mistress.

"I prize my education"—she said to me one day—"I enjoy my wealth. I would not wish to unlearn any lesson I ever learned at school. On the contrary, mental hunger is never satisfied. Still, if I had to part with any of life's lessons I would yield up those I learned from books, and retain those I acquired in a certain country kitchen seven years ago. It is a necessary thing for every woman to understand 'boiling the pot' in America, and while I would not banish one book that was instructive and good from a girl's path, I would build up a kitchen right before her through which she must walk to reach her Latin and Greek. A woman may never be such a scholar, and never so wealthy with all her jewels, she will find she is not happy unless she has the knowledge necessary to cheerfully and gracefully mingle, when occasion requires, diamonds and dishwater."

GEORGE THE THIRD AND HIS FIRST LOVE.—As the Prince used to ride between Kew and Leicester Square, London, his notice was attracted one June tide by the appearance of a young girl making hay in one of the fields which then bordered Kensington. Never had such a mortal haymaker, shedding fragrance over the fragrant hay she made, been seen on earth before. The young Prince was enchanted, and there was good reason, for Walpole affirms that the young lady was beautiful beyond conception, and that her loveliness and expression were above the reach of artists to emulate. This lovely fair one was Lady Sarah Lennox, whose mother, the Duchess of Richmond, was more beautiful than even Lady Sarah, or her other two daughters, one of whom became the mother of Charles Fox, the other of the unfortunate Lord Edward Fitzgerald. The lady who had touched the Prince's heart so nearly was about seven years his junior, but the legend will have it that he made her an offer of marriage, which she accepted. It must have been a short-lived, however brilliant a romance, for when Lady Sarah appeared at her royal lover's wedding, when she was only in her eighteenth year, it was not as bride, but as bridesmaid! She found speedy consolation, too, in marrying Sir T. C. Bunbury, and subsequently the Hon. George Napier. The eldest child of this marriage was the gallant soldier, Sir Charles Napier, whose "very existence" is described by his brother, Sir William, as being an "offence to royal pride." Thus, the Napiers seem to have held that the Lady and not the Prince was to blame. An antagonism, almost comical, was established on the Napier side. When the two respective eldest sons of the two marriages once met at court, the son of Lady Sarah's old lover (George Augustus, Prince of Wales,) "took liberty" of calling Lady Sarah's son "Charles!" A graceful condescension, which the latter young man, then nineteen, notified to his mother, with an ungenerous, "Marry, come up, my dirty cousin."

PLAYING WITH A LOCOMOTIVE.—At Aurora, a day or two since, two engines ready fired up were waiting to be attached to a freight train of the C., B. and Q. R. R. The engineer on the foremost machine left her for a minute, when a chap employed about the depot thought the opportunity a good one for a brief excursion. He had had no experience whatever with an engine, but knew enough to pull the starting lever, and off went the machine up the track. A minute later and the whistle of an approaching train was heard. The greenhorn lost his presence of mind and forgot, if he ever knew, what to do in the crisis. Finally his frantic efforts had the result of reversing the machine, and then he leaped off and "took to the bush." The locomotive, freed from all control, came backing down under a full head of steam, and not very tenderly butted its tender into its late companion on the track, knocking both machines into the repair shop for a time at least. The author of the folly is believed to be running yet out towards Central Iowa, whither he was headed when last seen. [Chicago Press.

The Life and Times of Wm. H. Seward, by Horace Greeley, is a book in some of the Libraries. To make the volume complete, we now need the Life and Death of Wm. H. Seward, by Horace Greeley. [New York Express.

A STORM IN THE PYRENEES.

There is something Byronic in the following description of a storm in the Pyrenees, which we extract from a new poem by "Owen Meredith," the son of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton:

Ere long,
Thick darkness descended the mountains among;
And a vivid, vindictive, and serpentine flash
Gored the darkness, and shore it across with a gash.
The rain fell in large heavy drops. And anon
Broke the thunder.

And the storm is abroad in the mountains!
He fills
The crouch'd hollows and all the oracular hills
With dread voices of power. A roused million or more
Of wild echoes reluctantly rise from their hoar
Immortal ambush, and roll in the wake
Of the cloud, whose reflection leaves livid the lake.
And the wind, that wild robber, for plunder descends
From invisible lands, o'er those black mountain ends;
He howls as he hounds down his prey; and his lash
Tears the hair of the timorous wild mountain ash,
That clings to the rocks, with her garments all torn,
Like a woman in fear; then he blows his hoarse horn,
And is off, the fierce guide of destruction and terror.
Up the desolate highs, 'mid an intricate error
Of mountain and mist.

There is war in the skies.
Lo! the black-winged legions of tempest arise
O'er those sharp, splinter'd rocks that are gleaming below,
In the soft light, so fair and so fatal, as though
Some seraph burn'd through them, the thunderbolt searching
Which the black cloud unbosom'd just now. Lo! the lurching
And shivering pine trees, like phantoms, that seem
To waver above, in the dark; and yon stream,
How it hurries and roars on its way to the white
And paralyzed lake there, appall'd at the sight
Of the things seen in heaven!

Discovery of a Cave in the County Cork.

A curious and apparently extensive natural cave has been discovered within the last week or ten days, in the Beaumont Quarry, a short distance at the northern side of Ballintemple, by the quarrymen employed there. The quarry, which is a limestone one, is extensively worked for building purposes, and the cave was discovered by the cutting away of the rock, so as to expose to view that portion of it which now forms the entrance. How far it extends, or whether it has any other entrance beside the one just made by the labors of the workmen is not known, as it has yet been explored for a distance of forty or fifty yards only. From a hasty visit made to it by our reporter, it appears to be a very curious and remarkable work of nature, and one that will, in all probability, figure henceforth rather prominently in the tourist's books. The roof in many places appears to be but a few feet from the upper surface, but yet no chink or crevice could be discovered through which light or air could penetrate. The sides and roof are thickly covered with stalactites, which have assumed a variety of fantastic shapes, some remarkable for their grace and beauty, while others astonish by their close resemblance to well known objects. Just inside the entrance, one projects from the side in the form of a small human skull, another bears an exact semblance to a horse's jaw-bone, while a little further on one is struck by the appearance of a complete set of organ pipes. In other places, the sides and roof look as if they had been carved by some sculptor of remarkable skill but erratic genius, and as the visitor proceeds this changes, and on looking up the place resembles an arched passage richly hung with drapery. The cave appears to be uniform in breadth—being no more than three or four feet wide all through—but irregular in hight. Some portions of the roof are over twenty feet from the floor, while in one place the visitor frequently finds himself in front of short but very abrupt descents, which require care and caution. When proper means of exploration are provided, many interesting and curious specimens of nature's works will be discovered there, and the cave will, no doubt, become an object of interest, not only to sight-seers but to scientific men.

A Plea for Mothers-in-Law.

A mother may love her daughter very dearly, and yet be proud and happy to see her married. After the marriage is over, the love is not suddenly extinguished. She longs to see again the girl who has breakfasted with her for perhaps twenty years, whom she has comforted in a thousand childish griefs, who, a few months ago, used to be wrapped up in devotion to her parents. The daughter, however, is full of her new whiskered toy, and half begins to think mamma a bore. The son-in-law knows she is an awful bore on the authority of the sixty last novels he has read. It never occurs to him to think how dreadful a bore he must have been to his mother-in-law when he was engaged. A few years later he will perhaps realize the nuisance of having a strange man privileged to be one of your family, to have a room appropriated to his fondness, and to stay two weeks or four, exactly as he likes. However, a bridegroom thinks the universe constructed for him, and when the mother-in-law arrives, he is filled with honest indignation. Loving her daughter, she cannot help coming, and, being a woman, she cannot, when left alone with another woman, help talking on household matters. As she has had twenty years experience of housekeeping, and her daughter about twenty days, she naturally gives advice, and as the servants of brides are apt to be independent and fractious, she is apt to see her orders carried out. In due time the baby comes, and then the mother-in-law gives fresh offense. She is proud of the baby, and longs to see it properly taken care of. But the happy couple often receive her attentions with coolness, and aver that mamma thinks no one can take charge of a baby but herself. The nurse, who wishes to tyrannize over the young mother, prudently aggravates this feeling, and before long grand-mamma is given to understand that the baby is not hers. Being themselves in the hey-day of youth and health, the husband and the wife cannot understand the feelings of elderly people to their grand-children. They never think that the old days are brought back—that there seems one gleam of youth shining between them and the dreary grave—that a fresh hold of the slippery earth appears to be gained by the advent of a new generation of their race when grand-parents fold the little one to their breast. The youth of their own young children, the happy days of early marriage, seem scarcely over while they look on an infant that in a measure belongs to them. No wonder, therefore, that they sometimes wish to keep the little treasure more than its own parents, puffed up with the importance of their new duties, and hardened by their unbroken happiness, are inclined to allow.

A GOOD PREACHER.—Some years ago, Capt. Jno. Eagles kept the Aurora House; and capitally he kept it, in a capital village, on the eastern bank of "old Cayuga." He was an "old salt;" had "circumnavigated master of a ship" several times; had not forgotten how to "splice the main brace" when needed; was as "jolly as a fourtop-man in a calm;" and such "yarns" as he spun, not unfrequently, astonished all his hearers, even Andy, who had "made a six weeks v'yage in Joon, an' seen all sorts o' weather an' shipwracks, and crathurs that wer nivir seen afore, any way—barrin the cap'n's."

Well, the captain and his family purposed to visit New York. The little steamer neared the dock, and Andy stepped in to "take a small smather."

"An' is it lavin' ye are, cap'n!" asked Andy.

"Yes," was the answer.

"Is it any lingth ye'll be away?" again asked Andy.

The captain, drawing on one of his "tough yarn faces," replied: "Yes, Andy I shall be gone a long time. President Polk has appointed me Minister to Russia."

"Begorra, an' that's mighty quare," thought Andy, but spoke: "Will I help ye aboord with the trunks?"

On the deck of that little steamer Andy grasped the hand of the captain warmly and sympathizingly as the last bell was ringing, and burst out: "Good bye, cap'n—good bye t'ye; and God be good to the Rooshyans, for it's the highth of good preaching ye'll give 'em, barrin' the divil the word of thruth there'll be in it!" [Knickerbocker.

ONE EAR AT A TIME.—Many extraordinary persons, who have figured in history as men of action, have had a propensity to do their thoughts rather than speak them, to convey, or at least to enforce, their meaning by some significant action rather than by words.

Sir Walter Scott relates of Napoleon that once, in a sharp altercation with his brother Lucien, not being able to bow him to his will, he dashed on the marble floor a magnificent watch which he held in his hand, exclaiming: "I made your fortunes. I can shatter them to pieces easier than I do that watch."

Everybody has heard the story of Canute the Great, who, when his courtiers were extolling his power and good fortune as a kind of omnipotence over nature as well as men, quietly ordered his throne to be set on the sea beach when the tide was out, and, when the waves came rolling in, playing around his seat, and irreverently throwing water and spray over his sacred person, he silently allowed the spectacle to rebuke their silly flattery.

A good instance of this symbolism is related of Alexander the Great. An accusation was once presented to him against one of his officers. When the informer began his statement, Alexander turned one ear towards him and closed the other firmly with his hand; implying that he who would form a just judgment, must not abandon himself altogether to the party who gets the first hearing; but, while he gives one ear to the accusation, he should reserve the other, without bias or prepossession, to the defense.

If we should shut both ears when we hear an injurious report, in most cases no harm would be done. But the least that fairness requires is to keep one closed and reserve it for the other side. For who does not know (though most people often forget) that there are two sides to every story. If we would only stick to the rule of one ear at a time, it would prevent many a rash judgment, and spare many an injured reputation and many a wounded heart.

James, the novelest, has abandoned his consulate at Venice, and is coming back to Richmond, Va. He went there to gather materials for a novel of Venitian history, but finding that the streets were all canals, and that he could not introduce "his solitary horseman," he left the place in disgust.

VALUABLE REMEDIES.

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THE ONLY DISCOVERY WORTHY OF ANY CONFIDENCE FOR RESTORING **The Bald and Gray!**

Many, since the great discovery of Prof. Wood, have attempted not only to imitate his Restorative, but profess to have discovered something that would produce results identical; but they have all come and gone, being carried away by the wonderful results of Prof. Wood's preparation, and have been forced to leave the field to its restless sway. Read the following:

BATH, Maine, April 18, 1859.

Prof. O. J. Wood & Co.—Gents: The letter I wrote you in 1856 concerning your valuable Hair Restorative, and which you have published in this vicinity and elsewhere, has given rise to numerous inquiries touching the facts in the case.

The inquiries are—first, is it a fact of my habitation and name, as stated in the communication; second, is it true of all therein contained; third, does my hair still continue to be in good order, and of a natural color? To all I can and do answer invariably yes. My hair is even better than in any stage of my life for forty years past, more soft, thrifty, and better colored; the same is true of my whiskers, and the only cause why it is not generally true, is, that the substance is washed off by frequent ablution of the face, when if care were used by wiping the face in close connection with the whiskers, the same result will follow as the hair. I have been in the receipt of a great number of letters from all parts of New England, asking me if my hair still continued to be good; as there is so much fraud in the manufacture and sale of various compounds as well as this, it has, no doubt, been basely imitated and been used, not only without any good effect, but to absolute injury. I have not used any of your Restorative of any account for some months, and yet my hair is as good as ever, and hundreds have examined it with surprise, as I am now 61 years old, and not a gray hair in my head or on my face; and to prove this fact I send you a lock of my hair taken off the past week. I received your favor of two quart bottles last summer, for which I am very grateful;

I gave it to my friends, and thereby induced them to try it; many were skeptical until after trial, and then purchased and used it with universal success. I will ask as a favor that you send me a test by which I can discover fraud in the Restorative sold by many, I fear, without authority from you. A pure article will insure success; and I believe where good effects do not follow, the failure is caused by the impure article, which curses the inventor of the good. I deem it my duty, as heretofore, to keep you apprised of the continued effect on my hair, as I assure all who inquire of me of my unshaken opinion of its valuable results. I remain, dear sir, yours, A. C. RAYMOND.

Aaron's Run, Ky., Nov. 30, 1858.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: I would certainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to all the world the wonderful, as well as the unexpected, result I have experienced from using ONE bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of restorative extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair, I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now, candor and justice compel me to announce to whoever may read this, that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will, therefore, take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to ALL who may feel the necessity for it. Respectfully yours,

REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P. S. This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited; but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert it, if you wish. If not, destroy it, and say nothing. Yours, etc., REV. S. A. B.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: Large, medium and small. The small holds half a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle. The medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, and retails for two dollars per bottle. The large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for three dollars a bottle. O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 144 Broadway, New York, and 11 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.; and sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

J. WRIGHT & CO., Agents,
21 and 151 Chartres street.

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GERMAN BITTERS,
—And—
Dr. Hoofland's
BALSAMIC CORDIAL,

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LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, DEBILITY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or weakness of the stomach and digestive organs, are speedily and permanently cured by the GERMAN BITTERS.

The BALSAMIC CORDIAL has acquired a reputation surpassing that of any similar preparation extant. It will cure, without fail, the most severe and long-standing COUGH, COLD OR HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, CROUP, PNEUMONIA, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, and has performed the most astonishing cures ever known of

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These medicines are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON & Co., No. 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere, at 75 cents per bottle. The signature of C. M. Jackson will be on the outside wrapper of each bottle.

In the Almanac published annually by the proprietors, called EVERYBODY'S ALMANAC you will find testimony and commendatory notices from all parts of the country. These Almanacs are given away by all our agents.

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Thousands are daily speaking in the praise of *DR. EATON'S INFANTILE CORDIAL*. and why? because it never fails to afford instantaneous relief when given in time. It acts as if by magic, and one trial alone will convince you that what we say is true. It contains

NO PAREGORIC OR OPIATE

of any kind, and therefore relieves by removing the sufferings of your child, instead of by deadening its sensibilities. For this reason it commends itself as the only reliable preparation now known for Children Teething, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Griping in the Bowels, Acidity of the Stomach, Wind-Cold in the Head, and Croup, also for Softening the Gums, Reducing Inflammation, Regulating the Bowels, and Relieving Pain, it has no equal—being an anti spasmodic it is used with unfailing success in all cases of Convulsion or other Fits. As you value the life and health of your children, and wish to save them from those sad and blighting consequences which are certain to result from the use of narcotics of which all other remedies for Infantile Complaints are composed, take none but Dr. Eaton's Infantile Cordial, this you can rely upon. It is perfectly harmless, and cannot injure the most delicate infant. Price, 25 cents. Full directions accompany each bottle. Prepared only by

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No. 409 Broadway, New York.

Blood Food.

Healthy Human Blood upon being ANALYZED, always presents us with the same essential elements, and gives, of course, the True Standard. Analyze the Blood of a person suffering from Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, etc., and we find in every instance certain deficiencies in the red globules of Blood. Supply these deficiencies and you are made well. The Blood Food is founded upon this Theory—hence its astonishing success. There are

FIVE PREPARATIONS

adapted to the deficiencies of the Blood in different diseases. For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, or any affection whatever of the Throat or Lungs inducing Consumption, use No. 1, which is also the No. for Depression of Spirits, Loss of Appetite, and for all Chronic Complaints arising from Over-Use, General Debility, and Nervous Prostration. No. 2, for Liver Complaints. No. 3, for Dyspepsia. Being already prepared for absorption it is taken by drops, and carried immediately into the circulation, so that what you gain you retain. The No. 4 is for Female Irregularities, Hysteria, Weaknesses, etc. See special directions for this. For Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Scrofulous, Kidney and Bladder Complaints, take No. 5. In all cases the directions must be strictly followed. Price of the Blood Food $1 per bottle.

Sold by CHURCH & DUPONT, No. 409 Broadway, New York; J. WRIGHT & CO., No. 21 & 151 Chartres street; O. J. WOOD & CO., St. Louis, Mo., and by all respectable Druggists throughout the country.

SANFORD'S
LIVER INVIGORATOR
Never Debilitates.

It is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the Bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the Liver Invigorator, and it will cure Liver Complaints, Bilious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhea, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses, and may be used successfully as an Ordinary Family Medicine. It will cure Sick Headache, (as thousands can testify) in twenty minutes, if two or three teaspoonfuls are taken at commencement of attack. All who use it are giving their testimony in its favor.

Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

Price, $1 per bottle.

—Also—

Sanford's Family Cathartic Pills,

Compounded from pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in Glass Cases, air tight, and will keep in any climate.

The Family Cathartic Pills is a gentle and active Cathartic, which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years. The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the Pills, and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all. The Profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels.

The Family Cathartic Pill has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are good and safe in all cases where a Cathartic is needed, such as Derangement of the Stomach, Sleepiness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body, from sudden cold, which frequently, if neglected, end in a course of Fever, Loss of Appetite, a Creeping Sensation of Cold over the body, Restlessness, Headache, or Weight in the Head, all Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in children or Adults, Rheumatism, a great Purifier of the Blood, and many diseases to which flesh is heir to, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. Dose 1 to 3. Price, 3 Dimes.

The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold by the trade in all the large towns.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D., Manufacturer and Proprietor, 335 Broadway, N. Y.

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
Wholesale Agents,
And sold by every Druggist.

mE&W

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans:

Be it remembered, that this day, before me, WALTER HICKS PETERS, Notary Public, in and for this city and parish, duly commissioned and qualified, and in presence of the witnesses who are hereinafter named and undersigned—

Personally came and appeared the parties whose names are appended to this act, and who have signed the same at the foot thereof—

And severally declared that, by virtue of and pursuant to the provisions of the act No. one hundred and thirty-one, passed by the General Assembly of this State, and approved on the fourteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, they and those by them represented, have agreed and do by these presents agree, covenant and bind themselves, and such other persons as may hereafter be joined and associated with them, to form and create a corporation under said act, to be styled "The Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association of the State of Louisiana," and to that end they have agreed and do by these presents agree to and enter into the following articles of association and agreement:

ARTICLE FIRST.

The corporate name and title of the Association shall be "THE MECHANICS' AND AGRICULTURAL FAIR ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA," and its domicil is fixed in the city of New Orleans.

ARTICLE SECOND.

The object and design of the Association is to promote and foster improvements in all the various departments of Agriculture, including Cotton, Sugar, Coffee, Tobacco, Rice, Hemp, etc., etc., Horticulture, Fruits, Vegetables, Ornamental and Staple Gardening; the promotion and development of the Mechanic Arts; Home Manufactures in all branches; the rearing, improvement and development of the races of useful animals; the general advancement of rural economy; the encouragement of household manufactures, and the dissemination of useful knowledge upon such subjects by offering inducements and premiums therefor.

ARTICLE THIRD.

The President of the Association shall be the proper officer upon whom citation or other process shall be served.

ARTICLE FOURTH.

The capital stock of the Association is hereby fixed at the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, represented by six thousand shares of twenty-five dollars each, which shall be paid for as follows, to-wit:

Twenty per cent. in cash on the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty; twenty per cent. on the fifteenth day of June following; twenty per cent. on the fifteenth day of July following; twenty per cent. on the fifteenth day of August following; and the remaining twenty per cent. on the fifteenth day of September following; but the operations of the Association may be commenced when thirty thousand dollars of stock is subscribed for, after which period stock may be taken and subscribed for on the books of the Association, and issued by the proper officers, and shall be paid for as follows, say: Twenty per cent. cash at the time of subscribing, and the remaining eighty per cent. in instalments of twenty per cent., maturing every thirty days until acquitted.

In case any subscriber refuse or neglect to pay his, her or their subscription or instalment, within sixty days after the same falls due, the Board of Directors may declare the same forfeit to the Association, or may keep or dispose of the same at pleasure.

ARTICLE FIFTH.

No stockholder shall ever be held liable for any amount beyond his, her or their subscription.

ARTICLE SIXTH.

The Association shall have a seal, the device being the coat of arms of the State of Louisiana, with the inscription encircling it, of "Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association of the State of Louisiana," and may use such medals, with devices, legends and inscriptions, and issue such diplomas as may be determined on.

ARTICLE SEVENTH.

The powers of the Association are vested in the President and Board of Directors, consisting of twenty-one stockholders, who shall be elected annually on the first Tuesday of May in each year by the stockholders, at such place in the city of New Orleans as may be selected, after advertisement inserted in at least two newspapers published in the city of New Orleans; any stockholder shall be eligible as a Director, provided he own in his own name four shares of stock. Notices of election shall be published ten days at least. All elections for Directors shall be by ballot, and held under the superintendence of a committee of the Board of Directors, and every bona fide owner of stock shall be entitled to as many votes as he, she or they may own of shares of stock; provided that no person shall vote in his, her or their own name, over fifty votes at any one election; and provided further, that after the first election held hereunder, no person shall be entitled to vote on any shares of stock that have not stood in his, her or their names on the books of the Association, for three months prior to any such election.

ARTICLE EIGHTH.

A plurality of votes shall be sufficient to elect Directors, and they shall, at their first meeting after their election, select one of their number for President, who shall be elected by a majority of the Board present at such meeting.

ARTICLE NINTH.

The President shall preside at all meetings of the Board, and all contracts, evidences of debt, certificates, diplomas, etc., shall be signed by him. In case of his absence from any cause, the Directors shall elect one of their number pro tempore, who shall for the time being exercise the full power of President.

ARTICLE TENTH.

A failure from any cause to elect Directors, on a day named for that purpose, shall not dissolve the Association, but the Directors then in office shall hold over until another election shall be held, of which due notice shall be given in the manner pointed out in Article Seventh.

ARTICLE ELEVENTH.

Messrs. Isaac G. Seymour, C. Pouthoff, C. H. Slocomb, Geo. W. Race, Jas. O. Nixon, Luther Homes, Charles Pride, Henry R. Swasey, Lat. Folger, Thos. N. Blake, Geo. W. Sizer, L. H. Pilie, David H. Fowler, John Pemberton, F. W. Tilton, Isaac N. Marks, Thomas O. Moore, E. K. Kittredge, P. A. Rost, J. H. Overton, and F. Hardesty, shall be the first Board of Directors, and serve until their successors are elected, as provided for herein.

ARTICLE TWELFTH.

The President and Board of Directors shall have the right to fill vacancies that may occur in their own body, arising from any cause, and are authorized to create and appoint such officers and agents as they may think proper for the management of the Association, delegating such officers and agents such powers as may be determined on by the Board; and the Board may adopt such regulations and by-laws, and change, alter, repeal and amend the same at pleasure; provided such rules, regulations, by-laws, etc., be not inconsistent with law or these presents.

ARTICLE THIRTEENTH.

This Association is formed to continue and endure for the term of twenty-five years from date, unless sooner dissolved by a vote of the Stockholders, or by law.

ARTICLE FOURTEENTH.

The Board of Directors is authorized to lease, purchase and hold such real property, lands, tenements, and other appurtenances as they may require for the uses or exigencies of the Association, and sell, dispose of, alienate, encumber and hypothecate the same, or any part thereof, at pleasure.

ARTICLE FIFTEENTH.

The Directors shall, if they think proper, and if any profits justify it, declare such dividends as they may deem advisable.

ARTICLE SIXTEENTH.

Books for the Registry and transfer of stock shall at all times be kept; all transfer of stock shall be made on such books and signed by the shareholder or his attorney. The Directors may close said books at any time, but for no longer a period than ten days.

ARTICLE SEVENTEENTH.

No certificate of stock shall be issued until the full amount be paid thereon.

ARTICLE EIGHTEENTH.

The Stockholders, at a general meeting convened for that purpose solely, after thirty days notice in one or more newspapers published in this city, may add, modify, amend, change or alter these articles, in the manner pointed out by law; but the consent of three-fourths of all the stock represented at such meeting shall be necessary for the validity of such change, alteration, addition, amendment or modification.

ARTICLE NINETEENTH.

The affairs of the Association shall be liquidated by three Commissioners, appointed by the Stockholders, in general meeting convened, after the delay and in the manner pointed out for the election of Directors; said liquidators shall be solvent persons, residents of this State, not indebted to the Association; all necessary powers shall be conferred on them; their compensation and term of office shall be fixed, and they shall give bond or security if required by the Association. All of which shall be provided for by resolution, approved by a majority of said general meeting.

ARTICLE TWENTIETH.

The names of the shareholders, their residences, and the number of shares held by each respectively, are for the present declared to be such as are subscribed to this act and set opposite the names of each respectively.

This done and passed at my office, in the city of New Orleans, on this nineteenth day of the month of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, in the presence of Pierre C. Cuvellier and Octave L. Kernion, witnesses of legal qualification who have subscribed their names with the appearers and me, the notary.

[ORIGINAL SIGNED]
C. H. SLOCOMB, New Orleans.
BELLOCQ, NOBLOM & CO, New Orleans.
I. N. MARKS, New Orleans.
GEO. M. LONGACRE, New Orleans.
And others.

P. CHS. CUVELLIER,
O. L. KERNION,
WALTER H. PETERS, N. P.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original extant in my current archives.

Witness my hand and seal at New Orleans, on the 19th day of April A. D. 1860.

a20 3t WALTER H. PETERS N. P.

ATLANTIC DRY DOCK, ALGIERS.—

The subscriber having recently constructed this Dock, under his own supervision, is now prepared to take in Ships, Steamers and every description of Water Craft. The Dock is located at Algiers, opposite the Steamboat Landing, where, in connection with the Dock, the subscriber will continue the Shipwright and Caulking Business, which his long experience, and the facilities he possesses, together with his personal supervision of all work, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

JAMES MARTIN, Proprietor.

☞ Orders left at the office of the agents, WM. J. DEWEY & CO., 86 and 88 Gravier street, New Orleans will be promptly attended to. m9 6m

DYEING..........DYEING..........DYEING

J. BONTEMPS, DYER AND SCOURER,
No. 69 Bourbon street,

Has the honor to inform the public that he has just assumed the business of the Dyeing Establishment No. 73 Royal street, and that he will continue, as heretofore, with the careful attention for which he is celebrated.

The manner in which, for the last twelve years, he has satisfied the numerous customers of his establishment on Bourbon street, is a guarantee for those who may honor him with their patronage. a7—y

SUGAR—SUGAR—SUGAR—FOR SALE, A VERY superior second-hand Sugar Mill, Steam Engine and Boiler complete, with all connections and pipes; roller 24 inches diameter by 3 feet 6 inches in length; steam engine 10 inches diameter of cylinder by 42 inches length of stroke; boiler 42 inches diameter by 22 feet long; one full set of Sugar Kettles; two wrought iron Tanks of 12 hogsheads capacity each. Apply to

F. W. C. COOK,
No. 1 Canal street, New Orleans.

a6 dtf

PLANTERS' PATENTED CORD WOOD CUTTER.

The subscriber is now prepared to furnish the PLANTERS' PATENTED CORD WOOD CUTTER, and invites all parties interested in planting to call and see the performance of the same, which will be working every day, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M., at the store No. 1 Canal street. This simple Machine will do, with two hands, as much as fifteen negroes.

m31 tf F. W. C. COOK, 1 Canal street.

S. R. WILMOT'S PLANTERS' PATENTED CORD-WOOD CUTTER.

The exclusive patent rights of the above have been purchased by a company of gentlemen of the city of New Orleans for the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, Florida, Texas and South Carolina. All parties wishing to purchase parish, county or State rights, or sets of machinery, can obtain the same by applying to the undersigned, who is sole agent for the above company.

F. W. C. COOK,
No. 33 Natchez street, New Orleans.

Refers to—Messrs. Martin Gordon, Jr., N. O.; M. S. Bringier, Ascension, La.; Dr. G. W. Campbell, Iberville, La.; Captain J. G. Landry, N. O.; G. C. Rogers, N. O.; C. R. Mire, St. James.

HENRY GOLDMANN,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
Nos. 31 and 33 Canal street.

Having sold the Store at the corner of Poydras and Baronne streets, I shall give my whole and entire attention to my Store situated at Nos. 31 and 33 Canal street. Thankful for the kind patronage so liberally bestowed, and the confidence placed in me, I solicit a continuance of the same.

I shall always keep on hand the greatest variety of specialties, either Medicinal, Chemical or Philosophical.

All preparations guaranteed to be of the best—I will not keep any other.

Orders from the country will be filled at the lowest rates, for cash or city acceptances.

fe11 ly HENRY GOLDMANN.

CAROLINA COW PEAS—JUST RECEIVED from Charleston, COW PEAS. For sale by
m30 tf BALLARD, LEE & CO, 81 Common street.

CLARET—600 cases F. Klepper's Margaux, quarts and pints, for sale by S. WOLFF,
my11 corner Gravier and New Levee sts.

J. WRIGHT & CO.

MEDICAL.......MEDICAL.......MEDICAL

WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE

SAVES THE CHILDREN.

This is the only sure remedy against Worms in the human frame—things that are so fatal and destructive to children.

Save the Children!

Let mothers be timely warned, and not allow these child murderers to remain in the systems of their offspring. Remember that

WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE

will at once and for ever banish the reptiles, and the young will be saved. Think of this.

Colonel Vasser, of Mississippi, in a letter to J. W. Vesey, Esq., of the Aberdeen Conservative, thus winds up his communication on the value of this medicine to his own family: "My experience has convinced me that, in the experiment I have made with Winer's Canadian Vermifuge, it is due to suffering humanity, as well as to the manufacturer of the medicine, to make public the result of my observations.

"[Signed] W. H. VASSER."

The Vermifuge is for sale, wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 151 Chartres street,
Sole Proprietors.

THE CHIEF AMONG TEN THOUSAND.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR

Has universally supplanted all other ointments and healing applications, in both the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, wherever introduced; and its intrinsic merit is the true secret of its success in all cutaneous affections, whether the cause be accident or disease.

Burns and Scalds

Are instantly relieved of their anguish, pain and inflammation by a timely application of this marvelous healer, and the flesh is renewed as if by a charm, no blemish or scar remaining.

The Friend of the Nursery.

Children are frequent sufferers from external injuries, especially from fluid and camphene explosions, therefore every mother should have this healing preparation constantly at hand. It heals sore breasts, and quickly removes the Tetter, or Ringworm, so prevalent in children.

To Travelers by Sea and Land.

The machinist, the traveler, and every other individual whose lot in life throws him within the chance of accidents from explosion, fire or collision, should bear in mind that this Magic Extractor is his best and only friend. It is both portable and cheap and should ever be his companion, as a friend in need. There are thousands of living witnesses to testify to its marvelous virtue, who owe their sound limbs and muscles to its saving efficacy.

The following are a few of the leading diseases to which DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR is a preventive, as well as a cure:

Burns, Bruises,
Boils, Broken Breasts,
Bites of Reptiles, Cancer,
Cracked Lips, Chapped Hands,
Chilblains, Cramp,
Contracted Cords, Chafes,
Diseases of the Skin, Erysipelas,
Fistula, Frost Bites,
Fever Sores, Felons,
Glandular Diseases,
Mercurial Sores,
Pains generally,
Pimples, Piles,
Poison, Rheumatism,
Rashes, Sores of all kinds,
Shot Wounds, Scrofula,
Scurvy, Scalds, Scurf,
Scald Heads, Sprains,
Small Pox, Tumors,
Tetter, Ulcers,
Venereal Sores, etc., etc.

Sold at the principal depots, 14 Broadway, New York, and 21 and 151 Chartres street, New Orleans, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
General Agents.

It can also be obtained of all respectable druggists and merchants throughout the United States and Canadas.

DR. OSGOOD'S INDIA CHOLAGOGUE

—CURES—

Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Enlargement of the Liver, Enlargement of the Spleen, and all the various forms of BILIOUS DISEASES.

This invaluable medicine was prepared from an extensive practice of several years in a bilious climate, and is never known to fail curing Fever and Ague, or any of the diseases above named.

Those who are suffering from affections of this kind, as also those who have become invalids from their effects upon the constitution, will find the INDIA CHOLAGOGUE a most invaluable remedy for purifying the blood, and thoroughly cleansing from the system the morbid effects of a bilious climate.

The wonderful effects of Cholagogue in eradicating bile from the human system can only explain its extraordinary agency in the speedy, thorough and permanent cure of Fever and Ague and the various grades of intermittent and remittent fevers.

It has been tested in thousands of cases, and is pronounced by all who have used it, one of the greatest Fever and Ague remedies extant.

Be sure and ask for Dr. OSGOOD'S INDIA CHOLAGOGUE, as there are many counterfeits offered for sale.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, at proprietor's prices, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 151 Chartres street,
General Agents.

REAL SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.

VANDEVEER'S

MEDICATED GIN, or GENUINE SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.

A pure article of Holland Gin,

A wholesome beverage, and an invaluable FAMILY MEDICINE, particularly beneficial in all cases of

DYSENTERY
DYSPEPSIA,
DIARRHEA,
RHEUMATISM,
GOUT,
FEVERS,
etc., etc., etc.

It is highly recommended by many of the most eminent physicians throughout the States as an excellent and agreeable alterative, and admitted to effectually cure all diseases of the Urinary Organs, etc., and is peculiarly adapted to the use of females and children.

As another article has been offered that is justly entitled to the name of the

Real Scheidam Schnapps,

the public are cautioned to purchase none but the genuine article called

VANDEVEER'S MEDICATED GIN;

—OR—

Real Scheidam Schnapps.

Each bottle will bear the signature of the proprietor, and none other is genuine without it.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, at proprietor's prices by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 151 Chartres street.

DR. WRIGHT'S

CELEBRATED REJUVENATING ELIXIR

—Prepared—

On the strictest Pharmaceutical Principles, by one of the ablest Chemists of the age, for the cure of

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Imbecility,
Determination of Blood to the Head,
Confused Ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability,
Restlessness and
Sleeplessness at Night,
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Dyspepsia,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization of the
Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 151 Chartres street,
Sole Proprietors.

DR. DAVIS'

COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY AND TAR

Under its influence the most dangerous cough is removed, spitting of blood is prevented, the breathing is rendered soft and easy, and the unfortunate sufferer is soon restored from the awful condition of Consumption to a healthy and comfortable existence.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and Retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 151 Chartres street,
Sole agents for the South.

DEATH ON RATS AND ROACHES.

WILSON'S GENUINE RAT AND ROACH DESTROYER, guaranteed to be the most safe and effective agent ever used for the destruction of these troublesome vermin.

Be sure and ask for WILSON'S RAT AND ROACH DESTROYER, as there are many spurious articles offered for sale.

For sale by J. WRIGHT & CO.,
ja 10m&W 21 and 151 Chartres street.

RED RIVER PACKET CO.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—

PARISH AND CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

BE IT KNOWN, That on this 1st day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty, and of the Independence of the United States of America the Eighty-Fourth,

Before me, DANIEL ISRAEL RICARDO, a Notary Public in and for the Parish and City of New Orleans, State of Louisiana aforesaid, duly commissioned and qualified, and in presence of the witnesses hereinafter named and undersigned, personally came and appeared the parties whose names are hereunto subscribed;

Who declared, that availing themselves of the provisions of an Act passed by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, entitled, "An Act for the organization of Corporations for Works of Public Improvements and Utility," approved March 14th, 1855, they have covenanted and agreed, and do by these presents covenant, agree and bind themselves, and those whom they represent, to form themselves into and constitute a corporation for the object and purposes, and under the stipulations and regulations following, to-wit:

ARTICLE I.

The name and title of said corporation shall be the "RED RIVER LOW WATER PACKET COMPANY," and its domicil is hereby established in the City of New Orleans. It shall commence business under this Act of Incorporation as soon as the requisites of the law for organization shall be fulfilled; and it shall exist and continue for the term of Twenty Five years from the date hereof, unless sooner dissolved, as hereinafter provided for; during which said period the said corporation shall have power and authority in the corporate name aforesaid, to have and enjoy succession, to contract, sue and be sued, to make and use a corporate seal, to hold, receive, purchase and convey property, both real and personal, moveable and immoveable, to carry out the intents and purposes for which said association has been formed; to name and appoint such officers and servants as its interest and convenience may require; to make and establish By-Laws for the regulation of its affairs, and to exercise and enjoy all such other rights, powers and privileges as are by law guaranteed to corporations.

ARTICLE II.

The purposes for which this corporation has been formed is to enable the citizens, residents and planters of the City of New Orleans and Red River, to convey products of the valley of said River with greater safety and facility, for compensation, from and to the City of New Orleans, and generally all freight that may offer, as also passengers, the United States mails, etc., in good and safe Steamboats, to be navigated on the Mississippi and Red Rivers; and also to afford the same facilities to residents and citizens on other rivers, where the Board of Directors of this Company may deem it advisable to send any of the boats in which this Company is or shall hereafter be interested, and for all the purposes belonging and incidental to the navigation of said rivers and their tributaries.

ARTICLE III.

The object for which this corporation has been formed, is to maintain Steamboats, for the transportation, for compensation, of passengers, freights, the United States mails, etc., from New Orleans to Shreveport, Jefferson, and above the Red River Raft and all intermediate landings.

ARTICLE IV.

The respective interests of the parties hereto are declared to be as follows:

George L. Kouns	45 shares of $100 each	$4,500 00
John Kouns	45	4,500 00
Benj. B. Kouns	45	4,500 00
James H. Ramsbottom	10	1,000 00
W. T. Scovell	45	4,500 00
Noah Scovell	10	1,000 00
	200 shares of $100 each	$20,000 00

Making a total capital of "twenty thousand dollars," to be divided into two hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, which amount has been paid up in full. It is distinctly understood and agreed that no Stockholder shall be held liable or responsible for the contracts, acts or faults of the Company in any further sum than the amount of his stock; nor shall he be subject to any further call; nor shall any informality, in organizing or any other circumstance, have the effect of exposing the Stockholder to any liability beyond the amount of his stock, nor shall any informality or delay in the organization of the Company nullify the charter.

ARTICLE V.

All the corporate powers of this Company shall be exercised by a Board of five Directors, three of whom shall constitute a quorum; the first Board to be composed of George L. Kouns, W. T. Scovell, John Kouns, J. H. Ramsbottom and Benj. B. Kouns, to serve until the first Monday in April next, (1861) or until their successors shall be duly elected, and of the first Monday of April of that and of every succeeding year, during the existence of this charter, an election shall be held for a new Board of Directors, who shall serve for one year from said date or until their successors in office shall be elected. At each election of the Stockholders each Stockholder shall be entitled to one vote for each share he may own in said Company. Should any circumstance prevent the election of a new Board of Directors on the day named for said purpose, then a new order shall be issued by the President calling the Stockholders together for that purpose as soon thereafter as circumstances may permit.

The Board shall elect one of their members to be President of the Company, who shall have full power to receive and receipt for all moneys, pay all claims due by the Company, to sign all bills and other contracts necessary in the management of the business of the Company. In the event of absence or sickness of the President, the Board of Directors shall appoint one of its members a President, pro tem., to serve during the absence or sickness of the President, and to him shall be delegated all the powers of the President.

The President shall be the person on whom citation shall be served. The Board of Directors shall meet once every three months, viz: on the first Monday of the months of April, July, October and January, and the President may call special meetings whenever, in his opinion, the interests of the Company may require the same. Meetings of the Board of Directors may also be called at the request of any one Director or any two Stockholders of the Company.

The President shall make out every quarter, viz: on the first Monday of the months of April, July, October and January, a statement of the business of the boats and the affairs of the corporation, to be submitted to the Board of Directors, who shall make a full annual report to the Stockholders on the first Monday of the month of July of every year.

The Board of Directors shall elect a Secretary of the Board among the Stockholders of the Company, who shall keep an exact record of the proceedings of all meetings of the Board of Directors and of the Stockholders, and the same shall be at all times open to the inspection and examination of the Stockholders.

At all elections each Stockholder shall be entitled to one vote for each share of stock owned by him, provided such stock shall have been transferred to him within thirty days prior to such election. Stockholders may appoint other Stockholders to represent them at any meeting of the Stockholders of the Company, and such representative shall have the right to cast whatever vote said Stockholder would have been entitled to had he been present himself at such meeting.

The Board of Directors shall fix the amount of compensation of all persons employed by them in the service of this Company; they shall make such by-laws, rules and regulations as they may deem necessary for the government of the Company, and the transaction of its affairs, provided the same shall not conflict with this Charter or the laws of this State; and they may alter and amend the same as occasion shall require. They shall have power to buy and sell real estate and slaves for the uses and purposes of the Company; to make contracts, leases, mortgages, hypothecations and compromises; to borrow money, and to purchase and build, or cause to be built, steam vessels for the use of the Company.

ARTICLE VI.

In the event of death or resignation of any of the Directors, the vacancy shall be filled up by an election by the Stockholders, after notice of ten days, to be posted at the office of the Company. Vacancy in the office of President shall be filled by the Board of Directors, at the first meeting of the Board after such vacancy occurs, by the election of one of its members to fill the vacancy. Vacancy in the office of Secretary shall also be filled by the Board of Directors, at the first meeting of the Board after such vacancy occurs, by electing one of the Stockholders to said office. The President of the Board shall have the power to appoint a Secretary pro tem., to act until the election of a Secretary, as herein provided for.

ARTICLE VII.

Certificates of Stock shall be issued to the Stockholders as soon as the Board of Directors shall organize under this act, and such certificate shall be signed by the President and Secretary of the Board, and no transfer shall be valid unless made upon the stock book and by the surrender of the certificate.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Capital Stock may be increased from time to time, in such manner and to such extent as may be recommended by the Board of Directors and determined upon by a majority, in amount of stock held by Stockholders, at a meeting held for that purpose, after fifteen days previous notice in one of the city newspapers.

ARTICLE IX.

The Company shall make dividends as often as the Board of Directors shall deem expedient.

ARTICLE X.

The Stockholders, at a general meeting held for that purpose, after thirty days notice in one newspaper, shall by a vote of three-fourths of the amount of stock at such meeting, have the power to make any modification, additions, or changes in this charter, or to dissolve the same entirely.

ARTICLE XI.

At the close of this charter, or sooner, if the majority of the Stockholders determine to close it before, they shall elect three of their body Liquidating Commissioners, who shall have power to close the concern, sell its effects and divide the proceeds amongst the shareholders.

Thus done and passed in my office, in the said city of New Orleans, in the presence of Hugh Madden and Ernest Petitpain, witnesses of lawful age, domiciliated in this city, who hereunto sign their names, with said parties and me Notary, on the day and date set forth in the caption hereof.

—Original Signed.—
G. L. KOUNS,
JOHN KOUNS, by G. L. Kouns,
BEN B. KOUNS,
W. T. SCOVELL, by Ben B. Kouns,
NOAH SCOVELL, by Ben B. Kouns,
J. H. RAMSBOTTOM, by Ben B. Kouns.
HUGH MADDEN,
ERNEST PETITPAIN,
D. I. RICARDO, Nt. Pub.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original act on file in my records.

New Orleans, 8th June, 1860.

j9 law4t D. I. RICARDO, Notary Public.

CHEROKEE REMEDY—

ROOTS, BARKS AND LEAVES,
—versus—
NAUSEOUS DRUGS AND POISONOUS MINERALS.

We ask the afflicted of either sex, which do you prefer? A pleasant and delicious syrup, compounded from Nature's own Remedies—one which will speedily and permanently cure you; or the vile compounds heretofore used, with all their nauseous and debilitating effect, together with the loathsome disease many times following the use of Mineral Poisons.

The "Cherokee Remedy" is nature's own specific for Gonorrhea, Gleet, Gravel, Stricture, Fluor Albus (Whites, in Females) and all diseases of the Urinary Organs; curing these diseases by natural laws, after all other preparations have failed; and is one of Heaven's best mercies to offending man. Instances could be produced of its effects, which would stagger credulity. The nauseous preparations heretofore used have failed, but this has never in one instance been known to fail. Happily for mankind, the governor of the world is a Father who afflicts, not to kill, but to cure.

In mercy he has appointed Medicines for these dreadful diseases, which when taken, quickly flies to all parts of the system, attacks the disease at every post, and with a fidelity and courage truly admirable, never gives it rest until it has completely expelled it from the body, and restores the unfortunate patient to former health and vigor.

This "Remedy" strikes at the very root of the disease; its tendency is not simply to suspend the poison, but to remove the cause on which it depends.

And what enhances its value is the entire absence of all nauseous taste or smell. It can lay in the counting room, or on the toilet table, without ever being suspected as a "Remedy" for secret diseases.

A treatise on Venereal disease, with full directions for their permanent cure accompany each bottle.

Sold by J. WRIGHT & CO., Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street, New Orleans, and by all respectable Druggists and dealers in medicines.

POTTER & MERWIN, Sole Proprietors, St. Louis, Mo.

ja18 tu&W

BOZEMAN'S HOSPITAL,
No. 99 BARONNE STREET, New Orleans,
Near the Carrollton Railroad Terminus.

Dr. N. BOZEMAN, (late of Montgomery, Ala.) having located in New Orleans, takes this method of announcing his readiness to practice and to receive patients into his private hospital. The building he has fitted up as a hospital is admirably adapted to the purpose, and, being situated in such a convenient and desirable part of the city, that he feels warranted in saying that it affords unusual advantages.

The rooms are generally large and airy, and have all undergone thorough repair.

Both whites and blacks are admitted.

The rates of board will depend upon the kind of accommodations required. All surgical operations charged extra. Office in the building. 5d1 1e&W

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.

WILLIAMSBURG, New York.

Messrs. B. A. Fahnestock & Co.:

Gentlemen—For a number of years past I have been troubled with a dreadful gnawing pain in the pit of my stomach, accompanied by faintness and dizziness in the head; and, after adhering to the advice of several eminent physicians and receiving no benefit therefrom, I was induced to try B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge; and after taking two vials, to my surprise I passed twelve yards of tape-worm! And I now assert that I have recovered my former health, for which I feel indebted to B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and I cheerfully recommend it as being efficacious and harmless. HENRY HOFFMAN.

☞ Purchasers should look well to the initials on the bottle and wrapper, and be particular to see that they are buying B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and no other. my23 lm&W