New Orleans Daily Crescent.

BRAVE SOLDIERS.

The Charleston papers express the contempt which is universally felt there for the cowardice of the fleet lying off Charleston harbor, in not going to the rescue of Maj. Anderson during the bombardment of Fort Sumter. The Mercury says:

It was fully expected by every man here accustomed to have any sense of regard for honor or decency, that these mighty men-of-war off our bar (all manned as the North, and by Northern men) would have made at least some effort to relieve their distressed comrades in Fort Sumter. But alas! what a contrast! There was Sumter, under the command of Southern men, in the midst of suffocating smoke and almost intolerable fire, amidst bursting magazines and shell and shot, manfully standing to her guns—commanding the admiration even of her enemies. Across the water, a few miles distant, lay a body of Northern men, declared as Northern men for this duty. All the morning there stood the signal of distress upon Fort Sumter—there blazed the fire and smoke within the walls—until at last moving the guns became next to impossible. There still immovable, without one single effort to relieve him, stood this Northern fleet, until actually all round in the ranks men began, from the very bitterness of scorn, to mingle expressions of sympathy for the beleaguered fortress, with improprieties of contempt upon the bastard conduct of their Northern friends. If anything could have added bitterness to hate, it was effected by the groans of every man upon Morris Island for the conduct of this fleet. The last shot delivered by Maj. Anderson in person was so enveloped by black smoke bursting from the portholes, as to almost extinguish the smoke of the gun. He is reported to have issued from the casemate his face black and smeared with smoke. But South Carolina knows how to treat a gallant foe.

This is an illustration of the spirit of South Carolinians. They actually got mad, to see the fleet doing nothing, but looking calmly on while Anderson was in the midst of his peril. Those Northern officers permitted the walls of Sumter to be battered to pieces, and Anderson to surrender and give up his sword, without making a solitary motion to go to his assistance. The indifference, not to say cowardice, of the act, excited the pity even of our own soldiers; although if the war-vessels had taken part, the engagement would have been much more desperate and bloody. It is the first instance we ever knew of an attacking party "cassing" an enemy for not fighting them.

An instance of the gallantry of the South Carolinians is related, which shows the mettle and the unchallenged chivalry of the people. After Anderson's flag-staff had been shot down, and the battle was still raging, they sent him *another United States flag to fight under!* Northern people ridicule South Carolina "chivalry," but such acts as these are honorable and glorious. You will find no such high sensibility and respect for others' feelings among the officers of Lincoln's army of invasion.

Letter from an Orleans Cadet.

PENSACOLA, 16th April, 1861.

New Crescent—Doubtless you and your many readers will be pleased to hear from us, as we journey on towards Fort Pickens. We arrived this morning, all in good health and cheerful spirits, into this chief city of the State.

Our trip, thus far, has been rather a hard one for most who are, for the first time, experiencing the hardships of military life. As you will recollect, we left home on Thursday, per steamer Florida. We reached Mobile early in the morning of Friday, and after parading a while on Bienville Square and spending a few leisure hours with our friends, we left on the Kate Dale, with 300 regulars, per Bagley from New Orleans, and reached Hall's landing, Baldwin county, at about 5 o'clock, and there encamped for the night. Saturday morning we took up our line of march under Major Bradford, and then began some of the trials of soldier life. The sun was excessively warm, and many of our men not having provided themselves with breakfast, the march of 14 miles, for the first day, resulted in much fatigue to several of us. A little rest, however, and some refreshments for supper, soon cheered all up again and by next morning we felt entirely ready for the "next stretch," some 17 miles. Yesterday, (Monday) it commenced raining just as we were reaching the Perdido river, the boundary line of Alabama and Florida, and it "poured down" until we reached the Alabama and Florida railroad depot, having made these last 14 miles from between the hours of 4 in the morning and mid-day.

We are now at our temporary quarters in the "Gopher City," awaiting to be transferred to the Navy Yard, or Santa Rosa island, on which stands Fort Pickens.

Our fare is regularly that of the "sure-enough soldier," being rationed out to us in exact amounts by our obliging and most excellent Commissary, Mr. Pegram. Mess pork, crackers, coffee and sugar and rice are much relished by the time the evening comes on. We are divided off into messes of 8 each and six, each messe subdividing itself into Captain, of mess, Baggage, Lieutenant, Tent Sergeant, Cook, Corporal, etc.

The soldier's experience is a novel one to most of us, and although it has its hardships, still it has its enjoyments too, and, when not on duty, we are truly a merry set.

We are just in receipt of news, stating that our Brigadier-General requires the presence of the remainder of our volunteers in New Orleans. We feel somewhat disappointed at this, as we had expected to greet a large number of them here or thereabouts; but still, if our city needs their presence, none better can guard her safety and protect her interests.

We are all very anxious to hear from home, and seize on New Orleans papers with the greatest avidity. The bugle sounds for our departure, and I will finish this from the Navy Yard, where, I have just been informed, we are to go.

WASHINGTON NAVY YARD, April 17, 1861.

Well, here we are quartered in the rear of the Navy Yard, having been transferred from Pensacola, per schooner, yesterday evening.

We had a fine view of Fort Pickens as we landed. It is located a little over a mile southwest of us, and its frowning battlements are hardly discernable from here. Its balls and bombs could reach us easily. We heard several signal or intelligence guns, last night from that quarter, and the report is, that troops were landed to reinforce the fort; but in times like these, there are so many reports and statements afloat, that it is useless to give any credence to any mere hearsay.

The fact is, only the proper officers in command know exactly what is going on, and what is to be done, and being discreet men and real soldiers, they keep their counsels to themselves.

The yard presents quite a military aspect, truly. We have a goodly number of troops stationed here, at the forts, and all along the coast—probably about 5000 or 6000, and many more are on the way. Outposts at present have no specified duties to perform, but we are ordered to hold ourselves in constant readiness for active service, as it is impossible to know at what moment it may be deemed expedient to make the attack on Fort Pickens.

In General Bragg's ability to attend to the entire management of the whole undertaking, there appears to be the greatest confidence amongst the officers and men.

I know it would be gratifying to you to see how much ardor and resolution our young men have as to engagement with the enemy. Should it be concluded to make an attack on the fort, or do other war service, I am confident you will hear a good report of the Cadets. Our men are like own brothers, and they swear vengeance on the foe who takes an life of any one of us.

Our gallant and considerate Captain and Lieutenant are much beloved and respected by the whole corps, and where they lead, I know their men will follow.

I trust we may be able to show our Northern enemies that our volunteer companies are not altogether what they have sometimes termed us, "mere holiday birds, with gay feathers." No, Mr. Editor, men who will leave their comfortable homes, much lucrative employments, social pleasures and social ease, friends and all, to shoulder the musket and heavy knapsack, to undergo long journeys and fatiguing marches, to subject themselves to the hardships and deprivations of regular soldier life, tempted by no hope or desire of reward, save that which fires the patriotic heart, are not to be, cannot be, mercenary; and a country like ours, whose commander has but to express the desire, and armed men springing into existence as soldiers on their own soil, can never see her rights trampled on or her banner sullied through any conflict with Northern hirelings or misguided fanatics.

I would like to write you more, and put your readers in possession of some particulars from I write of; but as this place is, of course, under martial law, I cannot be expected to reveal other than generalities in regard to "things in the camp." Promising to write you again and more fully within the next few days, and asking excuses for this hasty scrawl, written on my knee on a desk,

I remain, "Yours truly," J. S.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—Messrs. J. Lovell & Co., agents at Canal and Baronne streets, are solicited for sale on behalf of a day pupil of every comfortable style and substantial quality, from ten to twelve years of age, an Irish Mountaineer boy. These good-natured dispositions, and are offered at exceedingly low prices.

NAVAL STORES, &c.—Messrs. Smith, Cooper & Hewlett, No. 78 Poydras street, advertise a large stock of ship and general stores, cordage, duck, etc., &c., as for sale at the lowest cash prices. See advertisement.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

IMPORTANT TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

[BY THE SOUTHERN AND AMERICAN LINES.]

Later from Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The steamers-of-war Pawnee and Anacosta took their departure last night, and are probably ordered to Norfolk.

President Lincoln has issued his proclamation declaring a blockade of the ports in all the seceded States.

There is no mail communication beyond Baltimore, owing, it is reported, to the destruction of a railroad bridge near Baltimore, detaining a large number of troops bound to Washington at Havre de Grace.

The city of Baltimore is reported as being quiet, and was this morning in full possession of the State military.

It is expected that troops destined to Washington will make an attempt to force their way through to-day.

The mail steamers on the Potomac are temporarily detained by order of the Government for prudential reasons.

The Mayor has issued his proclamation asking the citizens to refrain from anything that might disturb the quiet of the city.

The Massachusetts Troops.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—About fifteen of the Massachusetts soldiers are lying dangerously wounded in the hospital.

Railway Bridge Burned.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Baltimore Railway bridge on the Northern Central Railway, near Woodbury, has been destroyed by fire.

It is reported that Northern soldiers are at the Relay House.

A bridge on the Northern Central Railway and one on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore roads are gone.

Latest from Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 20.—Armed men are moving in all directions.

The Mayor and Governor have notified President Lincoln that no more troops can pass Baltimore, unless they fight their way through.

Lincoln replies that no more troops will be brought through, provided they are immediately allowed to pass around Baltimore.

Movement of Boston Troops.

BOSTON, April 20.—The Boston 5th regiment and the Boston flying artillery start for Washington this evening.

Important from Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 20.—A large audience was addressed by the Hon. J. C. Breckinridge this afternoon.

In the course of his speech he denounced Lincoln's proclamation as illegal, saying he could not efficiently use his troops without authority of Congress. He proposed that Kentucky, through her Congressmen, on the 4th of July, oppose the settlement of the present difficulties by the sword, and that Kentucky, in the meantime, call a Convention to aid her Congressmen in presenting a solemn protest to Congress. This subject failing, that the honor, interest and duty of Kentucky compels her to go with the South.

The authorities of Louisville, Ky., New Albany and Jeffersonville, Ind., are forming an alliance to preserve a peaceable *status* and amicable relations in any event.

The Governor's proclamation for a meeting of the Kentucky Legislature on the 27th has not been issued, as was reported. The matter is held in abeyance.

The citizens of Louisville are organizing a home guard.

Martial Law in Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The U. S. steamer-of-war Pawnee left last night with Government troops on board.

It is whispered among military men in Washington that martial law will soon be proclaimed.

The steamer Nicholas, plying between Washington and Baltimore, has been seized for prudential reasons.

About 5000 men are under arms here and in the vicinity.

Additional measures have been taken to guard the entrance to the city.

Excitement in Boston.

BOSTON, April 20.—The city was terribly excited last night as an attack on the Massachusetts volunteers at Baltimore.

The city government is instructed to appropriate $10,000 to fit out volunteers, and pay each volunteer $20 per month, besides the Government pay.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, April 20.—Gov. Curtin convenes the Pennsylvania Legislature in extra session on the 30th of April.

Injury to the Pennsylvania Regiment.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—Col. Small's regiment returned last night. Six men attached to the regiment were wounded by stones at Baltimore. A large number is missing.

The Seventh New York Regiment.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—The crack New York regiment and the Massachusetts troops are at the depot. The cars are getting ready for their conveyance to Havre de Grace, whence they go by water to Annapolis.

Movements of U. S. War Vessels.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The Chesapeake sails this afternoon with 250 men for the Navy Yard. The Monticello sailed this afternoon, with 100 marines for Norfolk, from thence to Washington.

The Feeling in New York.

NEW YORK, April 20.—A general feeling of safety prevails among all classes, except the financial circles, where a gloomy future is entertained.

Steamer Columbia Chartered.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The steamer Columbia has been chartered by the Federal Government, as a transport, and leaves to-morrow for Washington.

The Seventh New York Regiment.

NEW YORK, April 20.—A dispatch from Col. Lefferts says the Seventh New York regiment has left Philadelphia for Havre de Grace, to embark thence for Annapolis.

The Massachusetts Regiment.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—The Massachusetts regiment has gone to Washington by the steamer Keystone State.

The Federal Troops in Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—A gentleman reports that from 5000 to 6000 troops are under arms, including 2000 regulars and four batteries of flying artillery.

Col. Smith is confident he can defend the city against any force likely to be brought against it for the present.

The same authority says the trouble in Baltimore originated from a rowdy who caught a musket from a Massachusetts soldier and killed him, when the order was immediately given to fire, and several of the mob were killed.

New Jersey 1st Regiment.

NEWARK, N. J., April 20.—The 1st regiment, 1000 strong, goes to Washington next Tuesday.

The Common Council provides for the families of volunteers.

About 1500 military are ready to march.

The State Bank offers $50,000 to the Governor; the other banks as much money as is required.

Offer by Gov. Letcher.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, has offered $3900 to the patentee of a bolt-remover, who replied that no money could purchase it to use against his country.

Negroes Firing Houses.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—A resident of Kent county, Maryland, received information that negroes were burning the houses of whites in that region.

Immense Union Meeting in New York.

NEW YORK, April 20.—An immense Union meeting is being held in this city tonight, presided over by ex-Secretary of the United States Treasury, John A. Dix.

The most eminent speakers addressed the assembly.

Resolutions were submitted and will be adopted, pledging support to the Government, and that secession is impracticable and treasonable.

Attack on the Federal Capital.

NEW YORK, April 20.—It is reported that a large number of empty cars run down from Alexandria into Virginia on Thursday night, to bring up troops for an attack on the federal capital.

Southern Sympathizers in Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—District Attorney Smith has asked the Judge of the United States Circuit Court for a special jury to bring to justice parties sympathizing with the South in this city.

Seizure of Arms for the South.

The schooner L. C. Watts has been seized, with a large quantity of arms, shipped from Hartford, Conn., for the South.

Enlistments in Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 20.—The enlistments for the Government average from 75 to 100 per diem. Delaware will send her full quota of troops.

A secession paper here was compelled to hoist the American flag.

Cincinnati Markets.

CINCINNATI, April 20.—The Flour market closed dull at unchanged prices. Whisky is quoted at 15c. Pork closed firm, with sales at $17 to $17 25 for Mess. Specie is at a premium of 5 per cent.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The Cotton market is buoyant, with sales of 2,00 bales at 13c. for Middling Uplands. Flour—The turn is in favor of the buyer; sales to day 4800 bbls at $5@5 10. Corn firm at 61 to 65c. Pork closed quiet, with sales at $19.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, April 20.—The Ohio river at this point was rising this evening, with 21 feet 6 inches water in the canal.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—In consequence of intended removal, Mr. Walter A. Peck, No. 62 Canal street, is closing a large stock of boots and shoes at cost prices.

THE TRAVELER'S JOURNEY.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

Once upon a time, a good many years ago, there was a traveler, and he set out upon a journey. It was a magic journey, and was to seem very long when he began it, and very short when he got half way through.

He traveled along a rather dark path for some little time, without meeting anything, until at last he came to a beautiful child. So he said to the child, "What do you do here?"

And the child said, "I am always at play. Come and play with me."

So he played with that child the whole day long, and they were very merry. The sky was so blue, the sun was so bright, the water was so sparkling, the leaves were so green, the flowers were so lovely, and they heard such singing birds and so many butterflies, that everything was beautiful. This was in fine weather. When it rained, they loved to watch the falling drops, and to smell the fresh scents. When it blew, it was delightful to listen to the wind, and fancy what it said, as it came rushing from its home—where was that, they wondered!—whistling and howling, driving the cloud before it, bending the trees, tumbling in the chimneys, shaking the house, and making the sea roar in fury. But when it snowed, that was the best of all; for they liked nothing so well as to look up at the white flakes falling fast and thick, like down from the breasts of a million of white birds; and to see how smooth and deep the drift was; and to listen to the hush upon the paths and roads.

They had plenty of the finest toys in the world, and the most astonishing picture books, all about cimeters, and slippers, and turbans, and dwarfs, and giants, and genii, and fairies, and blue-beards, and bean stalks, and riches, and caverns, and Sindbads, and Valentines, and Orsons; and all new and all true.

But one day, of a sudden, the traveler lost the child. He called to him over and over again, but got no answer. So he went upon the road, and went on for a little while without meeting anything, until at last he came to a handsome boy. So he said to the boy, "What do you do here?" And the boy said, "I am always learning. Come and learn with me."

So he learned with that boy about Jupiter and Juno, and the Greeks and the Romans, and I know not what, and learned more than I could tell, or he either, for he soon forgot a great deal of it. But they were not always learning; they had the merriest games that ever were played. They rowed upon the river in summer, and skated on the ice in winter; were active on foot, and active on horseback; at cricket, and all games at ball; at prisoners' base, hare and hounds, follow my leader, and more sports than I can think of; they had holidays, too, had Twelfth cakes, and parties, where they danced to midnight, and real theaters, where they saw palaces of real gold and silver rise out of the real earth, and saw all the wonders of the world, at once. As to friends—they had such dear friends, and so many of them, that I want the time to reckon them up. They were all young like the handsome boy, and were never to be strange to one another all their lives through.

Still, one day, in the midst of all these pleasures, the traveler lost the boy as he had lost the child, and, after calling to him in vain, went on upon his journey. So he went on for a little while without seeing anything, until at last he came to a young man. So he said to the young man, "What do you do here?" And the young man said, "I am always in love; come and love with me."

So he went away with that young man, and presently they came to one of the prettiest girls that ever was seen—just like Fanny in the corner there—and she had eyes like Fanny, and hair like Fanny, and dimples like Fanny's, and she laughed and colored just as Fanny does while I am talking about her. So the young man fell in love immediately—just as somebody I won't mention, the first time he came here, did with Fanny. Well! he teased sometimes—just as somebody used to be by Fanny; and they quarreled sometimes—just as somebody and Fanny used to quarrel; and they made up, and sat in the dark, and wrote letters every day, and never were happy asunder, and were always looking out for one another, and pretending not to, and were engaged at Christmas time, and sat close to one another at the fire, and were going to be married very soon—all exactly like somebody I won't mention and Fanny!

But the traveler lost them one day, as he had lost the rest of his friends, and after calling to them to come back, which they never did, went on upon his journey. So he went on for a little while without seeing anything, until at last he came to a middle-aged gentleman. So he said to the gentleman, "What are you doing here?" and his answer was, "I am always busy; come and be busy with me!"

So he began to be very busy with that gentleman, and they went on through the wood together. The whole journey was through a wood, only it had been open and green at first, like a wood in spring, and now began to grow thick and dark like a wood in summer; some of the little trees that had come out earliest were even turning brown. The gentleman was not alone, but had a lady of about the same age with him, who was his wife; and they had children, who were with them too. So they all went together through the wood, cutting down the trees, and making a path through the branches and fallen leaves, and carrying burdens and working hard.

Sometimes they came to a long green avenue that opened into a deeper wood. Then they would hear a very little distant voice crying, "Father, father, I am another child! Stop for me!" And presently they would see a very little figure, growing larger as it came along, running to join them. When it came up, they all crowded round it, and kissed and welcomed it; and they all went down together.

Sometimes they came to several avenues at once, and then they all stood still, and one of the children said, "Father, I am going to India!" and another, "Father, I am going to seek my fortune where I can;" and another, "I going to Africa," and Heaven!" So, with many tears at parting, they went solitary down those avenues, each child upon its way; and the child who went to Heaven rose into the golden air and vanished.

Whenever these partings happened, the traveler looked at the gentleman, and saw him glance up at the sky above the trees where the day was beginning to decline and the sunset to come on. He saw, too, that his hair was turning grey. But they never could rest long, for they had their journey to perform, and it was necessary for them to be always busy.

At last, there had been so many partings that there were no children left, and only the traveler, the gentleman, and the lady went upon the way in company. And now the wood was yellow, and now brown; and the leaves even of the forest trees began to fall.

So they came to an avenue that was darker than the rest, and was pressing forward on their journey without looking down it, when the lady stopped.

"My husband," said the lady, "I am called."

They listened, and they heard a voice a long way down the avenue, say, "Mother, mother!" It was the voice of the first child, who had said, "I am going to Heaven!" and the father said, "I pray not yet. Sunset is very near. I pray not yet!"

But the voice called, "Mother, mother!" without minding him, though his hair was now quite white, and tears were on his face.

Then the mother, who was already drawn into the shade of the dark avenue and moving away with her arms still around his neck, kissed him and said, "My dearest, I am summoned, and I go!" And she was gone. And the traveler and he were left alone together.

And they went on and on together, until they came very near the end of the wood; so near that they could see the sunset shining red before them through the trees.

Yet, once more, while he broke his way among the branches, the traveler lost his friend. He called and called, but there was no reply, and when he passed out of the wood and saw the peaceful sun going down upon a wide purple prospect, he came to an old man sitting on a fallen tree. So he said to the old man, "What do you do here?" And the old man said, with a calm smile, "I am always remembering; come and remember with me."

So the traveler sat down by the side of the old man, face to face with the serene sunset; and all his friends came softly back and stood around him—the beautiful child, the handsome boy, the young man in love, the father, mother and children—every one of them was there, and he had lost nothing. So he loved them all, and was kind and forbearing with them all, and was always pleased to watch them all, and they all honored and loved him. And I think the traveler must be yourself, dear grand-father, because this is what you do to us, and what we do to you.

CHOICE LIQUORS.—Mr. S. Wolff, corner of Gravier and New Levee streets, to-day advertises a large stock of wines brandies, whisky and rich liquors. See advertisement.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—A tract of land, comprising seventeen hundred and forty acres located near Sunflower landing on the Mississippi river, is offered for sale. A portion of the land has been cleared and cultivated, and some improvements have been made. For particular description we refer to the advertisement at.

COTTON PLANTATION FOR SALE.—A desirable cotton plantation, slightly located and having upon it a frame dwelling, gin house, negro quarters etc., is offered for sale. Some three hundred acres of land are now under cultivation. Particulars are offered an opportunity to refer presented. We refer to the advertisement etc. for particulars.

CAVALRY FLAG.—A beautifully embroidered flag for cavalry service, will to-day be exhibited at Deter's worsted store, on Canal street, near Dauphine.

SUPPLIES.—Messrs. Bostick & Seymour, No. 36 Public street, have in store and offer for sale a large stock of army and navy supplies. See advertisement.

CLAIRVOYANCE.—Mme Caprell to-day advertises that she can be consulted at her rooms, No. 120 Customhouse street, in regard to matters pertaining to the past, present and to-are.

VALUABLE REMEDIES.

THE ONLY PREPARATION

—That has—

STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS

And grows more and more Popular every day!

And testimonials new, and almost without number, might be given from ladies and gentlemen in all grades of society, whose united testimony none could resist, that Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will restore the bald and gray, and preserve the hair of the youth to old age, in all its youthful beauty.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Dec. 21, 1858.

Prof. Wood: Thee will please accept a little to inform thee that the hair on my head all fell off over twenty years ago, caused by a complicated chronic disease, attended with a scrofulous eruption on the head. A constant course of suffering through life having reduced me to a state of skin-edness, I have not been able to obtain stuff for caps, neither have I been able to do them up. In consequence of which my head has suffered extremely from cold. This induced me to use Rosser & Hodges' shop the last cent I had on earth for a one dollar bottle of the Hair Restorative, about the first of August last. I have faithfully followed the directions, and the bald spot is now covered with hair thick and black, the rest short; it is also curling in all manner of ways. Feeling confident that another large bottle would restore it entirely and permanently, I feel anxious to persevere in its use, and bring destitute of means to purchase any more. I would ask thee if thee would not be willing to send me an order on thee for a bottle, and receive in thyself the scripture declaration—"the reward is to those that are kind to the widow and the fatherless."

Thy friend, SUSANNAH KIRBY.

LAGONIER, Noble county, Ind., Feb. 5, 1859.

Prof. O. J. Wood: Dear Sir—In the latter part of the year 1852, while attending the State and National Law School of the State of New York, my hair, from a cause unknown to me, commenced falling off very rapidly, so that in the short space of six months, the whole upper part of my scalp was almost entirely bare of its covering, and much of the remaining portion on the side and back part of my head shortly after became gray, so that you will not be surprised when I tell you that upon my return to the State of Indiana, my most intimate acquaintances were not so much at a loss to discover the change in my appearance, as my more intimate acquaintances were to recognise me at all.

I at once made application to the most skillful physicians in the country, but, receiving no assurance from them that my hair would again be restored, I was forced to become resigned to my fate, until, fortunately, in the latter part of the year 1859 your Sarsaparilla was recommended to me by a druggist, as being the most reliable Hair Restorative in use. I tried one bottle, and found to my great satisfaction that it was producing the desired effect. Since that time, I have used some dozen dollars worth of your Restorative, and as a result, have a rich coat of very soft black hair, which no money can buy.

As a mark of my gratitude for your labor and skill in the production of so wonderful an article, I have recommended its use to many of my friends and acquaintances, who, I am happy to believe, are doing it with like effect.

Very respectfully, yours,
JOHN C. SANTA,
Attorney-and-Counselor-at-Law.

Depot, No. 444 Broadway, and sold by all dealers through out the world.

Price 50 cents per bottle, or three bottles for $1 00.

Accompanying each bottle is a pamphlet of testimonials, which contains much valuable information, and which the people should read.

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

CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION!

A few doses will also at once cut short and cure the most severe DIARRHŒA proceeding from Cold in the Bowels.

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 compendiary notices from all part of the country. These Almanacs are given away by all our agents.

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

Mothers,

Thousands are daily speaking in the praise of

DR. BATON'S INFANTILE CORDIAL,

and why? because it never fails to afford immediate relief when given in time. It assists if by magic, and one trial alone will convince you that what we say is true. It contains

NO PARCGORIC 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-Colic in the Head and Group, also for Soothing 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 unsightly Eruptions coming on the face, neck and shoulders, which are caused by the United States of America to Jesuit Powder, Castile, Liver, Pills, Ointment, Lozenges, Tonic, Quicksilver and Dyspepsia as well appear by certain evidence, certificates and other circumstances in proof of the extraordinary virtues of Dr. Baton's Infantile Cordial, which are guaranteed by the Proprietors, and sold for the trade in all the large towns.

E. S. W. SANFORD M. D., Manufacturer and Proprietor 138 Broadway, N. Y.

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

HANDRICK'S

LIVER INVIGORATOR

Never Inebilitates.

It is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become as stubborn fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all who have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all cases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who have given up all hopes of relief, and the numerous unsolicited testimonials in our possession show.

The demand is daughter to the compartment of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to originally on the bowels.

Let the decision of your judgment guide you in the use of the Liver Invigorator, and it will cure Liver Complaints, Billous 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, ten thousands can testify; in twenty minutes, if two or three teaspoonsful are taken at the commencement of attack. All who use it recommend it to their friends.

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

Price, 25 per bottle.

—Also—

Sandford'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 Pill is a gentle and active Cathartic; yet the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years, and has found no one equal to them, for the purpose of Purging and Regulating the Bowels, and Relieving Pain. It has an equalizing 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 unsightly Eruptions coming on the face, neck and shoulders, which are caused by the United States of America to Jesuit Powder, Castile, Liver, Pills, Ointment, Lozenges, Tonic, Quicksilver and Dyspepsia as well appear by certain evidence, certificates and other circumstances in proof of the extraordinary virtues of Dr. Baton's Infantile Cordial, which are guaranteed by the Proprietors, and sold for the trade in all the large towns.

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SOUTHERN SHOE COMPANY.

CHARTER.....CHARTER

AND ACT OF INCORPORATION

—OF THE—

Southern Shoe Manufacturing Company

OF NEW ORLEANS,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS:

BE IT KNOWN that, on this twenty-fifth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, before me, EDWARD BARRET, Notary Public in and for the City and Parish of New Orleans, State of Louisiana aforesaid, duly commissioned and sworn, personally came and appeared the parties whose names are hereunto subscribed, who declared that, desiring to avail themselves of the provisions of the statutes of this State relating to companies, and more particularly of an act of the Legislature of the said State passed on the organization of corporations for working or public improvements and utility, on the No. 131 of said acts, approved the fifteenth day of March, 1853, they have covenanted and agreed and do by these presents covenant and agree, and that themselves and those who may hereafter join them, or their successors and assigns, shall be and constitute a corporation for the objects and purposes, and under the stipulations, regulations and obligations following, to wit:

ARTICLE I.—The name and style of this Company shall be THE SOUTHERN SHOE MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS, by which it shall have its existence as well as sue and be sued, in the Parishes of New Orleans, and it shall exist for twenty-five years from the date hereof, and shall have the right to use a corporate seal, which it may change at its pleasure.

ARTICLE II.—The objects and purposes of this Company are to manufacture, or have manufactured under the patents hereinafter referred to, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the articles so manufactured. The President of the Company is vice person upon his sole responsibility, and of whatever kind and nature shall be agreed.

The capital stock of said Company is fixed at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into fifteen hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, one said capital may be increased to any amount or extent, by a vote of two-thirds of the stockholders, at any time, by a majority of all the Stockholders. The Company shall commence to do business as soon as the sum of seventy thousand dollars shall have been paid in on the stock.

ARTICLE III.—Payments on the capital stock of said Company shall be made as follows, to-wit:

Twenty per cent. in cash on the subscribing.

Twenty per cent. on the 1st of April next.

Twenty per cent. on the 1st of June thereafter.

Twenty per cent. on the 1st of October thereafter.

Twenty per cent. on the 1st of October, in notes of the Stockholders to the order of the Company, and in default of any subscriber to pay the same within three days after notice, the stock and any payments made thereon may be declared forfeited by a vote of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE IV.—The entire management, care and control of the business and affairs of said company shall be confided to a board of five Directors, Each of said Directors shall at all times hold in his own name and right at least ten shares of the stock of the Company, all such holdings shall be free from encumbrance, and in case of death, resignation, or other removal, the remaining Directors shall fill the vacancy.

ARTICLE V.—The Board of Directors may adopt such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the State, as they may deem necessary for the government of the Company, and shall have power to fix the salaries of all officers, agents, and employees, and to make all contracts, and do all things necessary for the interests of the Stockholders.

ARTICLE VI.—The Board of Directors shall make a report to the Stockholders of the Company the President shall make a report to the Board of Directors, which shall be open to the inspection of any Stockholder.

ARTICLE VII.—Any stockholder may transfer his stock, by an order in writing, and the transfer shall be entered in the books of the Company, and shall be kept by the Secretary and verified by the President, and the President and Secretary shall sign all certificates of stock, all transfers of stock, contracts, and all other evidences of debt of this corporation.

ARTICLE VIII.—None of the present Stockholders, nor their successors or assigns, shall be in any way liable for the loss or damage that the amount of capital stock held or owned by them respectively.

ARTICLE XVII.—Notice to Stockholders shall be made of so much of the profits of the Company as shall appear advisable.

ARTICLE XIX.—Stockholders may pay in advance for every share of stock, to fill payment of the same having been made, he shall be permitted to do so by a subscription of the publication of the proceedings, provided, the stockholder shall give satisfactory to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE XX.—The names, residences, and respective interests of the parties to this Association are hereby to be as follows, to-wit:

Names.	Residences.	No. of Shares.	Amounts.
Geo. H. Hood,	New Orleans,	100 shares,	$10,000
Paul Quagrana,	..	50	5,000
Wilhelmus Rogers,	..	50	5,000
John Theobald,	..	50	5,000
Henry De Verges,	..	50	5,000
Antoine Cordeiro,	..	25	2,500
J. M. Sapery,	..	25	2,500
A. Frank Parigoud,	Opelousas,	20	2,000
John Watt & Bro.,	New Orleans,	15	1,500
Quagrana & Longchoff,	..	15	1,500
Samuel P. Duncan,	..	15	1,500
Hills & Stevens,	..	15	1,500
Byrne, Yates & Co.,	..	10	1,000
G. W. Dunlap & Co.,	..	10	1,000
Hunt, Sprague & Co.,	..	10	1,000
Lobel, Charpentier & Co.,	..	10	1,000
R. Tedford & Taylor,	..	10	1,000
Ward, Shaw & Co.,	..	10	1,000
R. W. Ellis,	..	10	1,000
R. W. Ellis & Co.,	..	10	1,000
S. Gardner & Co.,	..	10	1,000
Hacker & Sachsen,	..	10	1,000
Jas. Cox, Nobleton & Co.,	..	10	1,000
Jas. Cox, Jr.,	..	10	1,000
Jas. Cox, Jr.,	..	10	1,000
Jas. Cox, Jr