New Orleans Daily Crescent.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1866.

(For the Crescent.)

Hearts vs. Gold.

Sold, sold, sold, bartered for shining gold.
Love! tis a farce. Hearts! let them break;
The Colonel will win, for gold is his stake;
For this Nimie's hand must be sold.

Sold, sold, sold; a heart, a soul most pure,
Is outweighed in the balance by sordid gains.
Speak not of love, nor of heart aches and pains,
For gold is the price; these are naught to endure.

Sold, sold, sold—mother and brothers, they,
To whose love her fond heart doth its future confide,
Proving false to that love, on this sale they decide,
And she must their mandate obey.

Sold, sold, sold, to a future of splendor and grief.
The Colonel is rich (query—how came he so?)
But happiness is not to be bought, you know,
From such fate, death would bring sweet relief.

"They twain shall be one?" It shall not be told,
For that would be false. Mother, brothers, beware,
Lest you crush that fond heart, and she cry in despair,
"Mother, oh must I be sold, sold, sold?"

PAUL.

Crops in Lowndes County, Miss.

The editor of the Southern Sentinel, who has been on a few days tour of his county, gives the following account for the prospects of the planters and his observations:

While at Tibbee station, in the western part of this county, a few days since, we made minute inquiries as to the crop prospects of the planters in that neighborhood—which includes the eastern portion of Oktibbeha county—and this is what we gathered:

One of our friends in Oktibbeha had planted 300 acres in cotton. Owing to heavy rains and the growth of grass, he has been compelled to abandon the cultivation of 100 of these acres, and will plant them with corn.

It favored with a good season henceforward and good luck, he hopes to raise one hundred bales of cotton, although at present his crop looks very bad. He planted old seed. His crop is doing very well, and promises an abundant yield. No trouble with his laborers, to whom he pays $165 for men and $100 for women, per annum.

A neighbor had planted 600 acres in cotton, a part of which he has been compelled to abandon, to save the remaining portion. Used old and new seed. Corn prospect fine.

Another friend working some ten hands, and whose lands are eligibly situated, has a fine cotton prospect. He has succeeded in keeping the grass down, and having planted new seed, will probably raise a full crop to the extent of his laboring force.

Another neighbor planted 200 acres in cotton—prospect bad—grass heavy. Labor not reliable.

A planter of large means, and also of large confidence in his ability to work through anything he undertakes, planted 800 acres in cotton, and works between 50 and 60 hands. We learned that his cotton crop was heavily in grass—but he says he will do well. So may it be.

Leaving Oktibbeha county, and coming east into Lowndes, we learn that a sandy land plantation of a friend of ours near Tibbee, is producing finely—he having planted about 500 acres—all of which, however, will not be cultivated in that staple. Corn prospect excellent.

Another friend planted 200 acres in cotton—of new seed. Stand of the plant excellent, and prospect as good as could be expected. If we are correctly informed, works his laborers on shares of the crop.

Another planted 400 acres in cotton—mixed labor—white and black. The prospect is so bad that the whites are quitting, and the negroes won't work! With labor, the corn crop is fine on this plantation.

Another plantation adjoining one of those referred to above has 100 acres in cotton, the stand of which is good, but the plant is heavily in the grass, and the rainy weather prevents its cleaning. Corn good.

Another old resident and planter of Lowndes county is getting rid of all negro laborers who are willing to leave him. He planted two hundred acres in cotton. He says he will not save a bale from his planting, and his corn is destroyed by overflow. May be, he is a little too desponding, and may save something of both crops.

From what we can gather, the wheat in this section of country is virtually destroyed. While the corn crops look promising for the future, the wheat crop of the season will yield but little, and our people will have to purchase flour.

Where negroes are working on plantations, on shares, as a general thing they are proving themselves worthless—as we predicted—and many of them are quitting labor entirely. Before the season comes for the culling of the crop, the probabilities are that on many plantations there will be no labor to gather it.

From Tibbee to Artesia—a distance of nine miles, on the line of the railroad—so far as we could observe, the cotton fields looked well, and the corn excellent.

From Artesia to Columbia the cotton fields generally are in excellent condition, and the corn of larger growth than any we have seen in the country. Of course, we refer to those plantations that are under cultivation. We passed many in which a plow has not been put this season.

On Sunday last, a young tornado passed over the neighborhood of Tibbee, which did considerable damage in the way of demolishing fences and prostrating the young corn—and this was followed by the fall of more or less rain every day until Saturday morning. If this continues for a few days longer, those who had good crop prospects last week will find themselves greatly injured.

Since our return home we have had no opportunity of making particular inquiries as to the crop prospect in other parts of the county, but learn that as a general thing our planters are more cheerful than they were some two weeks ago.

The weather hereabouts is still unsettled.

The Gale.—Our usually quiet city was visited by a severe gale of wind on the 4th instant, which knocked things around generally, and caused the "oldest inhabitant" to open his eyes in amazement. Trees were blown down and uprooted on the public square and streets; the gable end of the brick store of Messrs. Hoffman & Tent was stove in; a blacksmith shop was demolished; the house on the wharf, which has withstood the wind and waves for years, was carried entirely away; a man of so blown off the wharf; a sailboat capsized in the bay, but happily no lives lost; the steamer Fort Gaines dragged her anchor, lost a portion of her wheel, and at one time was in a very critical condition; the ship Enchanter came very near being capsized; a lighter was sunk, and a great many other damages done too numerous to mention.

In fact, Old Boreas seemed to have got on "a glorious bender"; those the manner in which he flushed about. The "clerk of the weather" seems to have got out of sorts lately about something. Within the last three weeks lightning has struck three times in the corporate limits. The first time it killed a woman, which fact we mentioned in a subsequent issue; the second time it killed a dog trying on the gallery, came up through the floor and completely shattered a bed on which a lady was sleeping. Strange to say the lady was unharmed; and the third time struck a house in which some negroes lived, injuring no one, but knocking the crockery into "pi."

While lightening is dangerous, and makes us all feel uncomfortable, yet it is a blessing of nature, for without its purifying qualities the atmosphere would become so surcharged with poisonous vapors that in course of time the animal and vegetable kingdom would cease to exist. This would be an excellent time for "the lightening rod man" to visit Pensacola, while the impressions produced by so many accidents are still fresh on the minds of our citizens.—[Pensacola Observer.

They are getting up an enterprise in Nashville, as we perceive from the newspapers, which they call "the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad." One would naturally suppose that the company intended to build a road from the State of Tennessee to some point on the coast of the Pacific; but it seems they don't intend to do anything of the sort. They simply propose to build one from Knoxville to Memphis, by way of Nashville. That they did not think to call it the Tennessee and Timbuctoo Railroad is the greatest wonder in the world. There would have been but little less sense in the name, and it would have sounded a great deal better. It is true that all this sort of nonsense was done away with. When you build a railroad give it a name that will tell the public where it goes to and where from, and you will save trouble enough annually to pay the salary of a conductor for six months.—[Mobile Register.

A Shabby Trick.—A bale of cotton weighing 670 pounds was sent to Patrick, Irwin & Co. yesterday, from Selma. It was sampled and sold here, after which it was taken down to be compressed for shipment. After several very tight squeezes, it was ascertained that the bale "would not compress worth a durn." The press man "smelt a rat," and upon opening the bale found eight pieces of swamp oak, four feet long, and a lot of boulders in the center of it. The timber and boulders weighed 203 pounds. The firm have written to Selma to find out the author of this piece of rascality.—[Mobile Register.

Louisiana Intelligence.

East Baton Rouge.—Mud is the country, rain is town, and business as dull as it can conveniently get to be without breaking every one. None of our citizens are going North this season, or even to the sea-shore, for very cogent reasons. It is strange some one does not repair and re-open Greenwell Springs. The enterprise would certainly pay.—[Advocate, June 8.

Two races were announced over the Royal Oak Course for Saturday, the 9th.

Magnolia Cemetery has been re-enclosed, in a substantial and ornamental manner.

A meeting of the members of the bar was called for the purpose of deciding "the legality and expediency" of Judge Posey's interchanging with Judge Cooley, of Pointe Coupee.

The Clerk of the Penitentiary requests donations of old books for a Prison Library.

A soldier's benevolent and monumental association for the parish was inaugurated June 8th—W. P. Tunnard president, J. C. Stafford secretary. T. J. Bird, J. H. Hanson, F. D. Tunnard and J. M. Taylor were appointed a committee to draft a constitution, etc.

The ladies of East and West Baton Rouge will hold a meeting on the 12th, for the purpose stated as follows in their call:

The object of the meeting is to concert measures to aid the movement now being made to bring the remains of Governor Henry W. Allen to Louisiana, as well as to aid the Soldiers' Benevolent and Monumental Association in the attempt to raise means whereewith to bring home the remains of our dead who gave up their lives in the late great contest, and to erect a suitable tablet to their memories. The attendance of every lady in the two parishes, that can sympathize with those whose households are bereft, whose treasures were lost in a cause they at least deemed sacred, is most earnestly requested.

The Advocate urges the widening of the old streets and the opening of new ones.

Mrs. Rachel Irene Markham, wife of William Markham, a very estimable and benevolent lady, died on the 7th, in the fiftieth year of her age.

Caddo.—The city council of Shreveport tendered the hospitalities of the city to Gen. Longstreet, to which the general replied as follows:

Shreveport, La., June 7th, 1866.

Hon. Mayor and City Councils—I have the honor to acknowledge your favor of yesterday, tendering to me the hospitalities of the city, and to express through you my sincere gratitude for your kind attentions and regard.

Kindness, in our times of distress, makes stronger impressions upon the heart than in the hour of prosperity, and touches tender cords that cannot be reached under other circumstances. I hope that I appreciate your confidence and esteem, and that I am worthy of them.

I shall cherish the memory of this occasion and these attentions as one of my most pleasant reminiscences. I beg of you to express my gratitude to the city council and the other kind citizens of Shreveport.

I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant,
JAMES LONGSTREET.

The Gazette of the 8th says:

The planters in the overflowed districts are displaying great industry in replanting their fields. The young cotton was killed by the water, and the corn was taken up by the roots and floated off by the current. The water stood upon the land so long that it destroyed all vegetation. The extent of the disaster can scarcely be calculated by those who have not experienced it.

The continued rains during the past week have retarded operations. There is no time to lose, as the season is already so far advanced that it is impossible, with a favorable season, to raise more than a half crop. The crops on the uplands were never more unpromising, being overgrown with grass and drowned out with heavy rains.

The river has fallen from its highest mark of the season about 6 feet, and is receding at the rate of 6 inches in 24 hours. The reports of high water in upper Red River amount to nothing, as the overflow has arrived and is now passing away. We may have a full river during the summer, but it will be confined to its channel.

The work on the railroad from this place to the present terminus of the Southern Pacific is progressing slowly, but the contractor feels confident that the cars will pass over the road by the first of August.

The News complains of the rapidly multiplying negro shanties in Shreveport as a nuisance dangerous to the health of the city.

We are pleased to learn, says the News, that there will soon be a line of mail coaches running between Natchitoches, Mansfield and this place. The necessity of such a line has long been felt.

The News reports little doing in cotton and money scarce.

The South-Western of the 6th says:

Should the season from this out prove favorable, the chances are that we will be able to make bread and meat for our own use, and a few pounds of cotton for foreign consumption. It is, however, like throwing high die, with the chances against us.

West Baton Rouge.—The Sugar Planter, of the 9th, says:

We are compelled to record an exceedingly unpleasant week for our planters. So much rain has fallen that the cotton crops have been seriously injured by it. These heavy showers are very productive of grass, which in the coco lands, has become almost unmanageable. The young plants are scarcely scraped before the showers produce a new growth, thus keeping up one continual round of scraping, scarcely leaving time enough for other necessary plantation work. In the rear of the parish the grasshoppers have appeared in myriads, completely stripping the young cotton shoots of their leaves.

Ouachita.—The Intelligencer of the 9th inst., says:

Never since the deluge has such a quantity of rain fallen as within the last three months, and the effects have been very destructive to the agricultural interests of this favored neighborhood. We have conversed with planters from all parts of Ouachita and adjoining parishes, and all agree that the crops are ruined. We predicted in our last issue that this parish would produce a half crop of cotton; it is our sorrowful duty to say that our opinion is now changed for the worse. Up to Wednesday morning, we have been visited by daily storms, the whole country is a sea of water; the crops are so much in the grass that we fear they will not be redeemed; everywhere planters are discouraged, and we refrain from making any calculation as to what the crop may be.

There will not be corn enough produced to suffice until January; we must look to the West for a supply, with little prospect to make money to buy it.

Our Red and Mississippi river friends have been totally ruined by the inundations from those streams; we, more fortunate in this respect, will make too small crops to satisfy them.

The river is swelling at the rate of one-fourth inch in twenty-four hours. No news from the upper river. The Mississippi is falling, from its source to the Balize—cheering news for our inundated friends on the coast.

Business in town is as dull as in mid-summer.

A Curious California Story.—A late issue of the Napa county (Cal.) Register has a singular story: "A family residing in the Napa valley has within a few years past, lost five of its members by death. By some curious coincidence a friend residing at San Francisco has, at each decease, been on a visit to the family; and the fact has been so remarkable as to attract notice, and, in the minds of some, create a superstitious dread of him. The year following the third death, the gentleman paid a visit to the family, and the lady of the house said, in a jocular manner, on first accosting him, 'What misfortune do you now bring? Apparently in good health at the time, in an hour after she was a corpse. Recently he paid his accustomed annual visit, and a daughter-in-law, who had been lingering with consumption for some time, died soon after his arrival. No blame is attached to him as an instrument in causing these deaths, yet that singular fatality to the family has been attendant upon his periodical visits is most remarkable. In Italy the superstitious people would believe him to possess the fatal gift of the 'Evil Eye.'"

A Perfect Cure.—There is a story going in North Staffordshire that a farmer in the direction of Leek, who had lost some cows, was fully persuaded that he had himself been attacked by the epidemic; forthwith he consulted his own medical man, who tried to laugh him out of the notion, but to no purpose. The farmer then went off to an old practitioner, who being a bit of a wag, and seeing how matters were, entered minutely into the details of the case, expressed his concurrence with the patient's views, and told him he would cure him. He then wrote a prescription, sealed it up, and told the farmer to go to a certain druggist in the next pottery town. The farmer lost no time in going with the prescription, but was somewhat startled when the druggist showed him the formula, which ran thus: "This man has got the cattle plague; take him into the back yard and shoot him, according to the act of Parliament." There is no need of saying that this was a "perfect cure."

A Louisville paper has some answers to correspondents. Here is a sample:

Jenny—Ministers are not more addicted to dissipation than men of other professions. A few of the Kallock type take gin toddy and so forth, but the great majority of them are as good as lawyers and doctors. If you want a christian, marry an editor—provided he is not red-headed.

HOOFLAND'S BITTERS.

THE GREAT

STRENGTHENING TONIC!

Not a Whisky Preparation.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

WILL CURE

DEBILITY! DEBILITY!

RESULTING FROM ANY CAUSE WHATEVER.

Prostration of the System,

Induced by

SEVERE HARDSHIPS,

EXPOSURE,

FEVERS,

OR

DISEASES OF CAMP LIFE.

SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE, ADULT OR YOUTH,

Will find this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effects.

DYSPEPSIA,

And Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This Bitters has performed more Cures, gives better satisfaction, has more Testimony, has more Respectable People to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.

We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and

Will Pay $1000

to any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

Will Cure Every Case of

CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY

—and—

Diseases of the Kidneys.

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS RESULTING from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Head, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER!

That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum or Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO.

(From the Rev. W. D. Seligfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.)

Gentlemen—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters," whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action, not only upon the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles.

Very respectfully, yours,
W. D. SELIGFRIED, 234 Shackamaxon st.

(From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.)

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility, or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly,
E. D. FENDALL.

(From the Rev. D. Merrigs, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.)

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles, I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach.

D. MERRIGS.

(From Rev. Wm. Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.)

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, peculiarly adapted to remove the disease they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them, and found them greatly benefited in the restoration of health.

Yours truly,
WM. SMITH, 263 Hutchinson st., Philadelphia.

(From the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.)

I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regardet the practice as out of my appropriate sphere. I have in no cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a rare and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail, usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD, Eighth st., below Coates, Philadelphia, December 24, 1864.

Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Hellertown, Berks county, Pa., was cured of Dyspepsia of twenty years' standing.

A. M. Spangler, editor of the Cultivator, No. 25 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, says this Bitters was recommended to him by a medical friend, and six bottles cured him of complete prostration of the nervous system.

Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia:

Rev. Thomas Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church:

Rev. Lewis G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pembertown, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia, at present Pastor of the Baptist Church, Chester, Pa.:

These gentlemen express, in the strongest terms, their favorable opinion of this Bitters.

Beware of Counterfeits!

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper of each bottle.

Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not let him put off by any of the infernal stuff he may say he has just as good, but insist upon having the genuine article, which will be promptly offered in his place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,

No. 631 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

JONES & EVANS,
(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO.)

PROPRIETORS.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

BARNES, WARD & CO.
New Orleans, Agents.

CHARTER.

CHARTER
OF THE
ATLANTIC INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW ORLEANS.

State of Louisiana,
City of New Orleans.

Be it known that this Twenty-sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty six, before me, Edward Barnett, a notary public in and for the City and Parish of New Orleans, duly commissioned and sworn, personally came and appeared the parties whose names are hereto subscribed, who declared that uniting themselves of the provisions of the statutes of this State, relative to the organization of corporations in this State, they have covenanted and agreed, and do by these presents covenant, agree and bind themselves to form themselves into and constitute a corporation for the objects and purposes, and under the stipulations and regulations following, viz:

FIRST.

The name and title of said corporation will be the ATLANTIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS, and its domicil is hereby established in the city of New Orleans. It shall commence its business as soon as the whole amount of its capital stock shall have been subscribed for, and it shall exist for twenty-five years from the date hereof. It shall have a corporate seal, having for a device the coat of arms of the State of Louisiana, and for an inscription the name of the Company and the date of this act.

SECOND.

The objects and purposes of the Company are hereby declared to be:

1st. To make insurances upon Dwelling Houses, Stores, Cotton Presses, and every other description of Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Machinery and other property, against loss or damage by fire.

2d. To make insurances upon Ships and other sea vessels, Steamboats and other vessels, Freight, Goods, Bills of Exchange and other evidences of debt; Commissions, Profits, Bullion or Money, and against all Maritime or Inland Transportation Risks, Bottomry and Respondentia Interests, and upon Lives and other accidents, in other words, to effect fire, marine, river, life and accident insurance of any kind whatsoever, with privilege of exercising all or either of said purposes.

The Company may retain itself to be reinsured against any risk upon which it may have made insurance, and administration notices and other legal process, whereon the Company may be interested, shall be served on the President, to be appointed in the manner mentioned hereinafter provided for.

THIRD.

The capital stock of said Company shall be three hundred and seventy five thousand dollars, divided into three thousand seven hundred and fifty shares of one hundred dollars each, to be paid for at the time and in the manner following, to-wit:

The subscribers to the said stock shall pay into the hands of the President, upon the organization of the Company for business, the sum of Twenty Dollars in cash upon each and every share subscribed by them; and furnish their notes, to the order of the Company, for the remaining eighty dollars, payable on demand, at the office of said Company, at such times and in such manner as the Board of Directors may determine; provided that the same shall be made by instalments of not more than twenty dollars on each share, at such periods as may be agreed upon by said Directors, and thirty days notice in the French and English languages in two newspapers published daily in the city of New Orleans, shall be given of payments or payments to be made. Which said capital stock of Three Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Dollars may be increased to One Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars as merchandise provided for.

FOURTH.

All the corporate powers of said company shall be exercised by a Board of Directors composed of nine stockholders, to be elected on the first Monday in January of each year, at the office of the Company. Notices of such elections shall be given and conducted in the corporate manner, presiding and elections in the French and English languages as above provided for.

The Board shall appoint three stockholders inspectors to preside at such elections, and if any of said inspectors decline or fail to attend, the President shall appoint others to act in their stead. The Board then elected are to assume their offices on the first Monday of the month of January in each year, and to hold the same one year therefrom or until their successors are elected and qualified.

FIFTH.

The first Board of Directors shall consist of the following stockholders, who shall remain in office until the first Monday in January, 1867, or until their successors are elected and qualified, viz:

J. A. Matteson,	Samuel Boyd,
R. E. Gould,	Thos. M. Simmons,
John McGinnis, Jr.,	James Byrnes,
Edward Rigney,	Charles H. Walker,
H. H. Stanley,	H. A. Wheelock,
George W. Munson,	N. B. Thomas,
H. D. McGinnis,	W. F. Kellogg,
A. B. Hitchcock,	C. M. Soria,
C. A. Eager,	Charles E. Shyback,
	B. L. Mann.

SIXTH.

In all elections the vote shall be by ballot, and those stockholders receiving the plurality of votes of the stockholders present, shall be considered duly elected; and in the event of no election taking place on the day aforesaid, the President shall cause another election to take place within ten days thereafter, and give notice of the same as aforesaid.

SEVENTH.

Each stockholder shall be entitled, either in person or by proxy, to vote for each and every share which he, she or they may respectively hold, provided that no individual, corporation or company vote on any stock transferred to him or them within ninety days prior to said election.

EIGHTH.

Each and every holder of scrip shall be entitled to vote at all elections of directors, provided said vote be given to stockholders of the Company, and be entitled to one vote for each and every hundred dollars of scrip, provided that no individual, corporation or company shall be entitled to a greater number of votes than as follows, to wit: No person shall vote on any scrip transferred to him within six months prior to such election.

NINTH.

In the yearly dividends, to be declared by said Company, the insured shall participate to the extent of the premiums paid by them during the year, and the stockholders to the extent of the capital stock held by them.

TENTH.

The insured who shall claim and receive a return of twenty-five per cent. of their premiums, shall forfeit to the other insured and stockholders all their rights in the profits of the Company.

ELEVENTH.

The insured shall, in payment of their shares in the dividends, be entitled to receive certificates of profits, bearing six per cent. interest, which certificates shall be signed by the President and Secretary, and shall contain the profits that, should the losses of the Company in any year exceed the premiums, and consume the reserve funds and the whole or any part of the capital paid in, said certificates shall be reduced so as to make good the deficiency.

TWELFTH.

No certificate shall be issued for the fractional part of sums between even Tens of Dollars, nor for any sum less than ten dollars, but all such fractional parts of sums, and sums less than ten dollars, are to be passed to the contingent account of the Company, which shall remain as a reserve fund for the benefit of the stockholders; and to sum as the reserve fund hereby created shall exceed Three Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Dollars, the excess shall annually be divided amongst the stockholders in proportion to their respective interests in the Company.

THIRTEENTH.

The stockholders shall be paid their dividends in cash, but the amount to be then paid shall not exceed ten per cent. on the amount of stock held by them, and the balance shall be placed to the credit of unpaid stock account until the same is paid in full.

FOURTEENTH.

The Board of Directors shall, at their first meeting in every year, elect one from among themselves as President and Vice President, who shall hold their offices until their successors are elected.

FIFTEENTH.

No person shall be capable of being a Director of said Company who does not at the time of his election, and during his continuance in office hold in his name or in that of the Commercial house of which he may be a partner, at least Fifty shares of the stock of said Company.

SIXTEENTH.

The Board of Directors shall have the power to appoint such officers, clerks and employes as shall be necessary in the conducting of the business of said Company, or to ordain such rules and regulations as they may deem necessary for the government of said Company, provided the same shall not conflict with the laws of this State, or the true intent and meaning of this act.

They shall fix the compensation of the officers, clerks and employes elected or appointed by them in the next act of the Company, and shall also have power to fill all vacancies which may occur in their number or in the Presidency.

SEVENTEENTH.

The Board of Directors shall have power to invest from time to time, the money and capital of the Company in bonds and mortgages on unincumbered and improved real estate situated within the limits of the State, which in every case, shall be secured worth at least double the amount loaned thereon.

They may also invest the profits of the Company in any bonds or stock created by or under the laws of the United States, or of this State, or of the corporations of the State of City, or make advances or pledge of any of the aforesaid securities, bonds or stocks, or on any collateral or bill of lading.

They shall have power to dispose of mortgages obtained by way of security, or of stock pledged for security, or of property coming to them in satisfaction of debts previously contracted or purchased at public sale upon notice or orders of actions obtained by and through the agency of any property acquired, or hereinafter, which may have been pledged or abandoned to said Company for or concerning the operations of its business; in no other manner whatsoever shall so construed as to authorize the said Company to discount negotiable paper, or to do any other banking business.

New Orleans.

SHAKSPEARE IRON FOUNDRY,
209 Girod street, New Orleans.

JOHN GEDDES—JOS. A. SHAKSPEARE—S. SWOOT
Geddes, Shakspeare & Co.,

Iron and Brass Founders and Machinists, manufacture every variety of Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Draining Machines, Mill and Gin Gearing, Grate Bars, Store Fronts, Columns, Bath Weights, etc. Blacksmith Work of all kinds.

THOMAS B. BODLEY & CO.,

NO. 9 PERDIDO STREET, (Adjoining Masonic Building)
OFFICE NO. 125 CHARTRES STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, STATIONARY AND PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

Circular Cross-Cut Mill and Mulay Saws; Corn Mills; Water Mills and Belting Apparatus; Shafting Pulleys and Belting.

All descriptions of Plantation Machinery and Agricultural Implements.

We keep constantly on hand a full supply of

CANE CARTS, PLANTATION AND ROAD WAGONS

Timber Wheels and Wheelbarrows, from the well known factory of James Bodley, Wheeling, Va.

We have connection with extensive Foundries and Machine Shops in St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and Pittsburg, through which we are prepared to contract for any class of machinery on most favorable terms, and deliver anywhere north of New Orleans free of freight.

THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.

THE HYDRAULIC CLOTHES WASHER AND WRINGER.

The best and most useful invention of the kind for saving household labor ever invented.

Has more and better recommendations for saving time, labor and the wear and tear of fabrics washed, than any other machine. All the other machines either rub the clothes and so injure them not speedily, or do not satisfactorily perform their work. With the

HYDRAULIC CLOTHES WASHER

This is not the case. There is no rubbing of the clothes, consequently, no wear and tear. The washing is most completely and thoroughly performed by the action of the water alone. Send for a circular, giving full explanation, or call examine them at the General Southern Agency.

TWENTY-FIFTH.

It shall be the duty of the President and Board of Directors within one month from the close or expiration of each year of the Company, to cause to be published in the French and English languages, and for the term of at least one month, a full statement, under oath, of the business of the Company, which statement shall include First—The amount of premium received during the year, specify no which amount was received for life insurance, for insurance against accidents, what against fire, what on marine policies, and what on river policies. Second—The amount of losses incurred during the year, specifying and designating what amount of losses have been incurred under the different kinds of policies aforesaid. Third—The amount of capital, stating the portion of the same invested in securities and the nature of the securities.

TWENTY-SIXTH.

That no stockholder shall ever be held liable or responsible

CHARTER.

for the contracts or liabilities of said Company in any further sum than the unpaid balance due on the subscription on the shares owned by him.

TWENTY-SEVENTH.

This Act of Incorporation may be modified, altered or amended, or the said Company dissolved, at a general meeting of the stockholders, to be convened for that purpose after thirty days notice in the English and French languages, as aforesaid, and no alteration provided for, and with the assent of three-fourths of the stock represented at such meeting, and any and all such modifications, alterations, amendments, or dissolution shall be recorded and published according to law.

TWENTY-EIGHTH.

The names and respective interests of the parties to this Act are hereby declared to be as follows, viz:

Name.	No. of Shares.	Amount.
J. A. Matteson,	1000	$ 100,000
Chs. H. Walker,	250	25,000
John McGinnis, Jr.,	250	25,000
Edward Rigney,	250	25,000
R. E. Gould,	250	25,000
A. B. Safford,	200	20,000
Lasch, Quinlan & Co.,	200	20,000
George W. Munson,	100	10,000
Samuel Boyd,	100	10,000
H. D. McGinnis,	100	10,000
Thomas M. Simmons,	100	10,000
C. A. Eager,	100	10,000
Henry H. Stanley,	100	10,000
H. A. Wheelock,	100	10,000
Wm. F. Kellogg,	100	10,000
B. L. Mann & Co.,	100	10,000
James Byrnes,	100	10,000
Stannard & Shayback,	100	10,000
Calvin M. Soria,	50	5,000
Wm. Cunningham,	50	5,000
H. N. Savin,	50	5,000
N. H. Thomas,	100	10,000
	3750	$375,000

Thus done and passed at the city of New Orleans, the day, month and year aforesaid, in the presence of Adolphe Lenes and Louis C. Wooldridge, witnesses, who hereunto sign their names with said parties and me notary.

The original is signed:

Geo. W. Munson, C. A. Eager, Edward Rigney, and others.

A. A. Lenes, L. C. Wooldridge, Edward Barnett, notary public.

A true copy from the Original.

EDWARD BARNETT, Notary Public.

The undersigned Deputy Recorder of Mortgages, for the parish and City of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, certifies that the foregoing act of Charter has this day been recorded in full office, in Series E, No 21, 130 to 198.

New Orleans, May 1st, 1866.

(Signed,) CHARLES E. LENES,
Deputy Recorder.

GROCERIES AND PRODUCE.

CAMMACK & SQUIRES,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
21 New Levee and 19 Fulton Street,
Between Gravier and Common streets.
Pork, Flour Lard, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Fine Wines, Liquors, Tobacco and Segars, constantly on hand in quantities to fit purchasers. Orders for plantation supplies carefully put up. City orders for family supplies solicited.

GEORGE G. GARNER,
(J. C. GOODRICH, H. L. GOODRICH, C. R. BAILEY.)
WHOLESALE GROCER
—AND—
Commission Merchant,
Nos. 43 COMMON AND 45 CANAL STREETS.

McALLISTER, McNAIR & GARDES,
(J. C. McALLISTER, E. McNAIR, H. GARDES.)
Wholesale Grocers,
NO. 74 COMMON STREET
NEW ORLEANS.

WELLER, CHEW & CO.,
J. WELLER, M. R. CHEW, E. C. ROBBINS.)
Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants,
Nos. 24 and 26 POYDRAS STREET,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

J. W. GOSLER,
WHOLESALE GROCER
—AND—
Commission Merchant,
NO. 7 FRONT AND 5 AND 19 FULTON STREETS,
New Orleans.

R. S. WILLIAMS,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
22 New Levee, 45, 47, 49 and 51 Gravier street,
NEW ORLEANS.

BIDWELL, PAYNE & CO.,
(H. BIDWELL, E. C. PAYNE, JNO. N. PANE
WHOLESALE GROCERS, AND DEALERS IN WESTERN PRODUCE,
No. 72 Tchoupitoulas street,
New Orleans, La.

WOODS, PICKETT & CO.,
(B. H. WOODS—WM. R. PICKETT—MIKE L. WOODS
95 Commerce Street,
(CLARK, STEWART & BIBB'S OLD STAND,)
MONTGOMERY, ALA.
Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND COTTON BROKER
REFERENCES:
Jurey & Harris; H. W. Farley & Co.; Battle, Noble & Co
Col. J. O. Nixon, and Col. D. B. Penn, New Orleans.

CARRIERE & LOGAN—
(O. CARRIERE, GEO. D. LOGAN,)
Formerly Collins, Carriere & Co.,
Wholesale Grocers and Commission Mer,
CHANTS,
CORNER BIENVILLE AND OLD LEVEE STS.,
New Orleans.

WELLS, BROS. & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND DEALERS IN WESTERN PRODUCE,
84 Poydras Street, New Orleans.

J. STAFFORD & CO.,
CORNER JACKSON AND ROUSSEAU STREETS,
AND 16 MAGAZINE STREET.
Offer for sale a general assortment of Groceries, received from first hands and at the lowest market prices. Will be and are receiving additional stock of all kinds of goods in our line. We call the attention of retail stores and the trade in general; they will find every stock interior to none in the market. Our stock of Flour is extensive both of family and trade brands.

SUGAR, SYRUP AND MOLASSES—
Crescent City Sugar Refinery.
DOUBLE-REFINED LOAF,
CUT-LOAF, CRUSHED
—AND—
POWDERED SUGAR,
WHITE AND YELLOW CLARIFIED SUGAR,
GOLDEN SYRUP, FAMILY SYRUP
SUGAR HOUSE.
—And—
REBOILED MOLASSES.
Louisiana and West India
SUGAR AND MOLASSES.
For sale by
A. Thomson & Co.,
48 Tchoupitoulas street.

THEODORE FELLE,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Liquors and Wines,
TCHOUPITOULAS STREET,
New Orleans.

A. H. D'MEZA, COMMISSION MERCHANT,
—AND—
Importer of Cuban Produce,
—Also, Dealer in—
LOUISIANA SUGAR AND MOLASSES.
Office, No. 10 St. Louis street.
Louisiana and Cuba Sugar and Molasses always on hand for sale purchasers.

BROKERS, NOTARIES, AGENCY

LAND AND COLLECTING OFFICE—
—IN—
SUMMIT, PIKE COUNTY, MISSISSI