New Orleans Daily Crescent.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1866.

Late News by Western Papers.

THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CONVENTION—FURTHER DETAILS OF ARRANGEMENTS—STILL THEY COME—RADICAL MISCALCULATION—THE ANTICIPATED FLOOD OF VISITORS—GEN. WOOL AND THE CHAIRMANSHIP—CHAPLAIN—A STARCH KENTUCKIAN—GRANT AND FARRAGUT—THEY APPROVE THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY—A MENDACIOUS RADICAL MILITARY MAN—SPECT OF MR. BEECHER'S LECTURES—PROGRAMME OF THE OPENING OF THE CONVENTION.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Republican.]

CLEVELAND, Sept. 19.—During yesterday and last night many distinguished officers, delegates to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, called to meet here to-morrow, arrived in this city. The object of this convention is well known to the public. The call was made to those who acquiesce in the policy of the President, and Mr. Johnson is opposed to that of Congress upon the one question of the immediate admission of the Southern States to the enjoyment of their constitutional rights in the Union. Most diligent efforts have been made by the radicals to persuade the country that the patriotic officers and soldiers of the army, with the officers of the navy, are heartily in accord with the radical Congress upon questions of policy.

It is undoubtedly time that the radicals, by their early efforts to bind together the soldiers upon a radical platform, and by misrepresentations and fallacious appeals to prejudice, coupled with unlimited calumny and detraction, succeeded in arraying upon the congressional basis a considerable number of soldiers with a few of the fighting officers of the army, who were moved by political aspirations and overbusiness of office.

The conservatives did not begin to appreciate the necessity of a counter movement until the radicals had perfected their organization of soldiers as they could seduce in nearly every State, to be used for political purposes in the fall campaign. But the moment the call was issued for conservative officers and soldiers to show themselves the whole aspect of affairs was changed. It appears that the prominent fighting officers of the army were national men without a taint of radicalism, free from sectionalism, generous and conciliatory toward their old foes, anxious for general harmony and reconstruction and ready to grant to the South immediate restoration to the enjoyment of all the privileges enjoyed by them before the war. The number of these brave men who thus indorse the policy of President Johnson and dissent from that of Congress, is immense. They are found in every State. Their record is honorable and without a stain. They were among the first to enlist in the service of the Union; some of them were privates who won their way by distinguished service to high military honors. Many of them wear honorable scars received in battle. All loved their country and fought for the Union, exposing their lives and expending the vigor of their manhood in the endeavor to reestablish the supremacy of the Constitution and laws over the insurgent States.

Among the arrivals are Major-General John B. Wood, whom even radicals have eulogized for his patriotism, and whose faithful services in the regular army for half a century, the country remembers with gratitude. He is talked of as president of the convention. Besides him are Major Gen. A. McCook, Maj. Gen. Carlin, Maj. Gen. Kelly Smith, Gen. George P. Estes, Gen. O. H. Morland, Gen. Love, of Indiana, Gen. J. W. Frizzell, Gen. Morgan L. Smith, of Missouri, Gen. C. W. Roberts, of Maine, with Col. R. Rich and Col. Bradbury, Capt. Bridgham, Capt. Forbish, Surgeon Buxton, all from Maine. Gen. Brinkerhoff, Col. Scott, Col. Holmes, Maj. Quincy, Col. Taylor, Capt. Janeen, Crittenden, all from Kentucky. Noticeable among the delegates who have arrived from Kentucky is Gen. Hobson, the late radical candidate in that State for clerk of the court of appeals, who was defeated by Duvall. He ranges high with the conservatives, and repudiates all alliance with the revolutionists who voted for him a month ago. Kentucky sends a large number of men who smell powder and faced the cannon's mouth on many a field of battle.

Among them are nine generals, forty colonels, as many captains, and a battalion of privates, which would have been formed to a division, if it had been that many of those who desired to be present could not afford to meet the expense. The radicals from Boston to St. Louis have been particularly sore over the defeat of Gen. Hobson, whose patriotism they vouched for, and whose excellence as a Union man they indorsed by sending radical orators into Kentucky to stump the State for him, and by urging all the fanatics of that commonwealth to vote for him. In the year 1860 a majority of 40,000 voted in Kentucky against secession; a like majority a month ago voted against radicalism, and this defeated one of the worthy sons of Kentucky, who was sunk by the dead weight of radical rebels. The radicals are now dumfounded to see one on whom they had placed their own brand meeting with the national Union convention of soldiers and sailors in Cleveland, but this is the case with hundreds and thousands who are now cooperating with the national Union men. The question is, what will the radicals do about it; and the worst of it is that the officers who are delegates to the convention are those who fired so long in the heat and thunder of battle, that they have all the look and wear the color of regular powder magazines.

Gen. Meredith and Gen. Slack, of Indiana, have arrived. Gens. Loomis and Parkhurst with Col. Williams, Col. Hollis with Capt. Adams, Capt. Marshfield and Capt. Brownell, all from Michigan, are here. An immense delegation from that State will be here to-morrow morning. Hon. Louis D. Campbell is here as a delegate. Gen. Denver, formerly of Kansas, now of California, is also here. In addition to these are many others whose names I have not collected who are passing the Sabbath quietly at different hotels and private houses.

Letters and telegrams announce the coming of the grand flood to-morrow. None of the New York delegation have arrived, none are here from Chicago or Illinois as yet. They will arrive by the hundred to-morrow forenoon. The city of New York has appointed a numerous delegation, let the loyal people look at it and see the patriotic men who stand by President Johnson. Among the names of the delegates appointed from the city of New York to the Cleveland convention, we find those of Gen. J. C. Fremont, Admiral Dill Farragut, Major Gen. John E. Wool, Major Gen. John A. McClernand, Gen. H. W. Slocum, Major Gen. Gordon Granger, Brevet Brigadier Gen. G. O. Halpine, Major Gen. J. J. Pact, Major Gen. Bartlett, Major Gen. T. W. Sweeney, Major Gen. Varchel, Capt. J. L. Worden, U. S. N., Surgeon Robert Woodworth, U. S. N., Major Gen. H. Zeribla, Major Gen. W. W. Averell, Brevet Major Gen. D. Evan, Brig. Gen. Nelson Taylor, Brig. Gen. Cass E. Pratt, Brig. Gen. Seward, Brevet Brig. Gen. E. Fairman, Brevet Brig. Gen. Addison Farnsworth, Brevet Brig. Gen. J. E. Hall, Brevet Brig. Gen. J. Hendrickson, Major Samuel Davidson, Major G. H. Troubrell, Major Charles E. Davies, Brevet Major Gen. C. K. Graham, Brevet Major Gen. M. R. Patrick, Brevet Major Gen. Thos. W. Egan, Brevet Major Gen. M. T. McMahon, Brevet Major Gen. E. Ferrero, Col. M. Burns, Col. F. M. Chimbis and others whom Greeley styles base and treacherous hands.

The telegraph announces that a large delegation from Buffalo will be here in the morning by steamer, there being with them one of the finest bands in the country.

It is not yet announced who will officiate as chaplain to the convention. Much regret is felt that Rev. Henry W. Beecher and Rev. Dr. Tiffany declined, but the letters written by those distinguished Republicans, indorsing so cordially the policy of President Johnson, were with much more than their presence to the National Union party. It is impossible to estimate the influence of these two letters. In attacking them the radicals and themselves in their disgreeable dilemma of assaulting two of their standard-bearers, they for the time that a man may be a good Republican and yet support President Johnson. The more unscrupulous and infamous do not hesitate to slander both of those distinguished Republican clergymen, impugning their motives, blackening their characters, and insulting them by the most violent of political delinquents. But some of the more decent of the radical papers rebuke such intolerance.

The Sandusky Register, referring to the abuse heaped on Mr. Beecher, rebukes such intolerance and says that the intolerant and bigoted writers of the radical papers will do well to learn that it is quite possible for men to differ with that party on questions of policy without becoming either infamous or cowardly.

The Toledo Blade, referring to the same subject, resolves into radical slaughterers, and says: "Where is this abuse of men who see fit to entertain an opinion independent of party dictation to end? Is the Union party immaculate? Is criticism of the acts of Congress to be forbidden? What did Mr. Beecher say in his first letter? Just this—that Congress was unjust and unwise towards the unrepresented States. That it would have been just and wise and good policy, where a representative, legally elected, appeared and showed himself to be a loyal man, to have admitted him to his seat."

Mr. Beecher tells the truth in his second letter, when he declares a middle course. Had the President and Congress was the true path, and nine out of every ten of the Union party two months since would have said amen to that, and nothing since has occurred which changes the principles involved one iota.

Congress did err, and he is a coward who is afraid of the consequences of saying so.

The evidence accumulating here that General Grant is in full sympathy with the policy of President Johnson excludes all doubt on the subject.

Admiral Farragut specially authorized his name to be used in meeting at the list of New York delegates, and those having confidential relations with Gen. Grant state that he stands on the same ground with Farragut. The late canard about the conversation between Grant and Governor Cox at Columbus is regarded as very silly and absurd. No such conversation transpired. Gen. Grant himself denies it. It is one of the New York Tribune's fictions, which was fabricated for the credulous who swallow everything—slander and jealousy.

The rival soldiers' convention called to meet at Pittsburg seems to be culminated by not a little jealousy of that to meet here.

The Pittsburg Commercial of Saturday publishes a letter from a military officer, addressed to Gen. James Negley, chairman of the resident executionists at Pittsburg, which displays bitter jealousy of the national Union officers. It calls on the Pittsburg convention to pass a resolution calling on the radical Congress to repeal the late army bill, because conservative officers meeting at Pittsburg expect to gain promotion and will be promoted under the bill, while the poor radicals can get no alliance. It calls earnestly on the convention to pass a resolution demanding that Stanton be continued in the cabinet.

It is fervently urged that the convention call upon the radical governors to organize, arm and equip all the disbanded volunteer regiments in the Northern States, though for what purpose the letter does not state. It then indulges in wholesale slanders of the heroic officers and soldiers of the Cleveland Convention, calling them soldiers of fortune, men who fought for place and pay, and charges that they are to assemble at Cleveland to aid the revolutionists of the South, and incidentally charges that they should go South at once, where they belong and where their sympathies are.

The Pittsburg paper suppresses the name of this jealous and slanderous officer. The public would be glad to know his name. Who is he?

The Commercial says he is a distinguished officer. Distinguished for what? Did he ever smell gunpowder? Did he ever win laurels on the field of battle? The chances are that he is a deserter, or one of those cunning radicals who, having been court-martialed and disgracefully dismissed from the service, now assumes to lecture and slander those who have fought the battles and won honor to themselves and glory to the republic.

The executive committee met to-day. Col. D. Campbell, chairman, and Major Genl. H. H. Hosth, secretary. They agreed that thirteen guns should be fired at reville to-morrow morning. The convention will meet at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, thirty-six guns to give the signal of assembling.

Rev. Mr. Holsinger, of Tennessee, will be the chaplain of the convention. Major Gen. Wool is named for temporary chairman. If his health and strength permit he will be permanent chairman. The convention will probably adjourn and complete its business and adjourn on Wednesday.

NEW YORK.

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MEDICAL.

THE GREAT EFFICACIOUSNESS OF Messrs. Grimault & Co.'s Liquid Syrup of Horse Radish.—The Iodized Syrup of Horse Radish of Messrs Grimault & Co., Chemists to H. I. H. Prince Napoleon, is the most powerful resolvent known for excellence succeeding to Cod Liver Oil, and the best treatment to follow in Lymphatic and Scrofulous affections, as well as in various Cutaneous diseases. The guide will therefore read with great interest the analysis of this medicine, by Professor Kletzinski, extracted from the Chemist's Journal, at Vienna, as well as the letter addressed to Messrs. Grimault & Co., by the Excellency the French Ambassador at Vienna, confirming the high reputation of this learned Doctor. It is as follows:

"Grimault's Iodized Syrup of Horse Radish is one in a free state, and organic state, that is the state of combination, and of organic combination similar to the iodine contained in Cod Liver Oil.

(Signed) VINCENT KLETZINSKI,
Chemical Analyzer to the Law Courts at Vienna, Hospital Chemist.

(Signed) VINCENT KLETZINSKI,
Chemical Analyzer to the Law Courts, Hospital Chemist.
I. & R. DE WILDEN,
Professors of Chemistry.

Let us now see in what terms the French Ambassador at Vienna replies to Messrs. Grimault & Co., as regards the high estimation in which Mr. Kletzinski is held.

"FRENCH EMBASSY AT VIENNA,
VIENNA, AUGUST 25, 1865.

"GENTLEMEN—In reply to the letter you addressed to his Excellency, the Ambassador, I have the honor to inform you that Professor Kletzinski is a man of such standing at Vienna that he is generally much thought of and passes for one of the best chemists in Germany.

PIERRE,
Consul and attache to the Embassy.

General Depotin Paris, GRIMAULT & CO.'S, 49 rue Richelieu.

In New Orleans, DUCONGE, DELOCHE & GUILLOTT, and in every good Chemist's.

MOBILE DAILY TRIBUNE—H. BALLENTINE, Editor and Proprietor; R. MONFORD OWEN, Business Manager. Office, No. 6 North Royal street, Mobile, Ala.

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ST. MARTINSVILLE, LA.

Published every Saturday,
—BY—
T. BIENVENU.

CHARTER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

BE IT KNOWN, that this twenty-seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-first, before me, Alphonse Barrett, a notary public, in and for the parish of Orleans, state of Louisiana aforesaid, duly commissioned and sworn, personally came and appeared the parties whose names are hereunto subscribed, who declared that, availing themselves of the provisions of the statutes of the State of Louisiana relative to the organization of corporations in this State, they have covenanted and agreed, and do by the presents covenant, agree and bind themselves and those whom they represent, to form themselves into and constitute a corporation for the objects and purposes, and under the stipulations and regulations following:

ARTICLE FIRST.

The name and title of said Company shall be the MARINE DRY DOCK AND SHIPYARD COMPANY OF ALGIERS, by which designation it shall be known, as well as sue and be sued. Its domicile is hereby established at Algiers, in this parish, and it shall exist for twenty-five years from the date hereof, unless its affairs shall be sooner liquidated, as hereinafter provided for.

ARTICLE SECOND.

The purpose for which said Company is established, and the nature of the business to be carried on by it, are declared to be to purchase, sell, and generally deal in the building, repairing, refitting and repairing of River and sea-going Vessels. The President of the aforesaid Company shall be the proper person to act as the agent in the Orleans Court for the purpose wherein the said Company may be interested.

ARTICLE THIRD.

The capital stock of said Company shall be SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, divided into Six Hundred Shares of One Hundred Dollars each, which capital may be increased to the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, by a majority of all the Stockholders in amount of Stock; Twenty Per Cent. of said Stock to be paid in cash, the balance of the said, and the balance at Thirty, Sixty, Ninety and One Hundred and Twenty Days, after three Days notice in writing. The said Company shall commence business at once on the payment of Thirty-five Thousand Dollars, which shall be considered sufficient to do the business, which Director shall be the sole judge, and shall be entitled to all profits.

The first Board of Directors shall be composed of the following gentlemen, viz: John Gedney, President; Alphonse F. Gerard, Sec. Treasurer, Thos. Black, who shall continue in office until the third Monday of May, 1867, or until their successors are elected and qualified. The Directors shall hereafter be elected on the first Monday in May of each year, at the office of the Agent in New Orleans, and shall serve for one year or until their successors are elected and qualified. The Board shall appoint two Stockholders to act as inspectors at such elections.

ARTICLE FIFTH.

At all elections and meetings of the Stockholders, each Stockholder shall be entitled directly, or by proxy, to one vote in person for every Share he represents but no Stockholder shall be entitled to vote on any share transferred to him or them within ninety days prior to such elections and meetings.

ARTICLE SIXTH.

The Board of Directors shall, at their first meeting, elect one of their number to be President of said Company who shall preside at all meetings of the Board, and have a casting vote at all; a declaration and by-laws shall be made for the concerns of the Company and certificates of stock shall be issued to the Stockholders, signed by the President, shall, at the time of this election, and during the continuance in office, hold in his own name, or in that of the commercial house of which he may be a member, at least ten shares of the stock of said Company.

ARTICLE SEVENTH.

The said Board shall have power to make by-laws for the business of said Company, and to appoint an agent, and fix the fees of said agent, for receiving and disbursing the money in his possession; said agent shall act as Treasurer of the Company, and the Board of Directors shall have the duty as Treasurer, good and satisfactory security, in such amounts as to them, from time to time, be determined upon by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE EIGHTH.

J. O. McLean and J. W. Gerard are hereby constituted and appointed managers of said Dry Dock and Ship Yard, and the managers so appointed are empowered to make such contracts as may be necessary for the construction of the Dry Dock of said Company, and to make regulations, and to make all purchases, and contracts for the building of said Dock; and it is compatible that said party on the Dry Dock and Ship Yard for the benefit of the Stockholders, and the expiration of the Charter, unless renewed for such a term by a vote of two-thirds in amount of the Stockholders, shall cease to be considered for that purpose. The said Managers shall not be interested in or member of the Treasurer for the use of the Dock and Yard. They shall enroll all workmen, and discharge the same, and perform such other duties as the Board of Directors shall have fixed by the Board of Directors from time to time, as may be required, and in case of a vacancy of the Managers, the same may be filled by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE NINTH.

The Board of Directors shall make all dividends they may deem advisable and proper. The Stockkeeper to act as Secretary of the Board and Stockholders of the Directors; said Stockkeeper to be responsible for the fidelity and will the necessary and approved of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE TENTH.

If any member of the Board of Directors shall cease to be a Stockholder during the term of service, his office shall be declared vacant, and the Board of Directors shall, by a majority of votes, declare the office vacant, and shall proceed to elect another in his place, which shall be done at the next meeting of the Board.

ARTICLE ELEVENTH.

All books of the Company, except the Treasurer's, shall be kept by the Stockkeeper, who shall keep a true and correct account of all the business of said Company, which books shall at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of the Stockholders. The said Stockkeeper shall prepare monthly detailed statements of the affairs of the Company for the use of Managers. He shall keep a stock and transfer book in which the shares of each Stockholder shall be registered, and of transfers of stock shall be entered therein. He shall prepare for each semi-annual meeting a full and detailed account of stock and material on hand, and a balance sheet to be submitted at said meetings.

ARTICLE TWELFTH.

All transfers of stock shall be made in the office of the Company, and recorded in books of transfers to be kept for that purpose. The new Stockholder assuming the conditions and obligations of the act, and in the same rules or by-laws made and adopted by the Board of Directors in pursuance thereof.

ARTICLE THIRTEENTH.

Any Stockholder who shall neglect to pay any instalment, when ordered by the Board of Directors, shall forfeit to the Company, all previous payments, and cease to be a Stockholder in said Company.

ARTICLE FOURTEENTH.

The stockholders shall not be responsible for losses or damages incurred by said corporation beyond the amount of capital stock held and owned by them respectively.

ARTICLE FIFTEENTH.

At the time of the expiration of this charter, or sooner if necessary, a meeting of stockholders shall be called, as provided for the affairs of said Company shall be published, to dissolve and wind up the concern, and appoint a committee of three gentlemen, to be appointed by the Board of Directors, and who shall remain in office until the final liquidation of the affairs of said Company.

ARTICLE SIXTEENTH.

This act of corporation may be modified, altered or amended, or the said Company dissolved at a general meeting to be convened for that purpose, after thirty days notice in French and English, in two newspapers of the City, and a majority 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.

ARTICLE SEVENTEENTH.

In all elections for Directors the votes shall be by ballot, and the persons receiving the plurality in votes of the stock, in those present, shall be considered duly elected; and in case of a vacancy in a election taking place on the day fixed in article Fourth, the President shall cause another election to take place within ten days thereafter.

ARTICLE EIGHTEENTH.

The Board of Directors is authorized to lease, purchase and hold such real property, lands, tenements and other appurtenances as may be necessary for the business or enjoyment of the Company, and all disposed of, alienated, mortgaged and hypothecated the same, or any part thereof at pleasure.

ARTICLE NINETEENTH.

The said Company may adopt a seal which shall be known and used as the corporate seal.

ARTICLE TWENTIETH.

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

J. O. McLean	51 shares	$5100
J. W. Gerard	50 "	5000
Kenny, Bloss & Co.	60 "	6000
F. Schmidt	85 "	8500
F. W. Gerard	90 "	9000
John L. Saringer	90 "	9000
Gedney, Shakespeare & Co.	90 "	9000
W. W. Turner	90 "	9000
Geo. A. Fosdick	20 "	2000
William Mercadier	20 "	2000
J. Pennington	15 "	1500
Puig Brothers	15 "	1500
E. Lamarque	15 "	1500
Schmidt & Zeigler	30 "	3000
C. K. Smith	5 "	500
Wm. M. Grant	5 "	500
	595	$59,500

This done and passed at the city of New Orleans, the day, month and year aforesaid in the presence of Arthur Sterling and Adolphe Alexander Lopez, witnesses, who hereunto sign their names with the said parties and me, Notary.

(Original signed.)

J. O. McLean,	J. W. Gerard,
Joseph Kenny,	W. W. Turner,
F. Schmidt,	John Pennington,
W. W. Turner & Co.,	Wm. M. Grant,
Gedney, Shakespeare & Co.,	John L. Saringer,
Puig Brothers,	Kenny, Bloss & Co.,
Geo. A. Fosdick,	Schmidt & Zeigler,
A. A. Lopez,	William McCracken,
A. Mercadier,	A. Comiud.

A. BARRETT, Notary Public.

A true copy.

OFFICE OF MORTGAGES—The undersigned, Deputy Recorder of Mortgages for the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, certifies that the Transfer Charter was filed this day, and duly recorded in Liber 2, folio 278 to 287.

New Orleans, August 28, 1866.

CHAS. E. LENES, Deputy Recorder.

CHARTER.

—OF—

THE SOUTHERN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION

For Disabled Soldiers.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that we, whose names are hereunto subscribed as corporators, desiring the benefits of incorporating and enjoying the rights, powers and privileges of a body corporate, have and do hereby form and constitute ourselves into a body corporate and politic, and secure ourselves and those associated with us, either by subscription, donation or succession, in a Corporation under the general laws of the State of Louisiana, entitled "An act for the formation of Corporations for pious, benevolent, religious, scientific and charitable purposes," approved March 14, 1856, and having complied with the following definition of its objects and purposes, and with the following stipulations, and regulations in the Constitution of said Corporation to govern the same, to-wit:

ARTICLE FIRST.

The name, style and title of said Corporation shall be THE SOUTHERN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS, and the place of its domicile in the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana. The said Corporation shall exist and continue during twenty-five years from the date hereof.

ARTICLE SECOND.

The objects and purposes of said Association are hereby declared to be: To furnish medical, trade and medical and surgical treatment to all soldiers of the late Confederate States who may need the same, and to all soldiers from any other port of the United States, or from foreign countries, who may be in the circumstances of need, who unprovided for, and to receive and care for the sick, and to do all such other acts as may be necessary and incidental to the relief of such soldiers, and to provide for the same