New Orleans Daily Crescent.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1866.

Crops on Cane River.

CANE RIVER, Sept. 10, 1866.

To the Editor of the New Orleans Crescent:

SIR—In a note I addressed you a short time since, I promised to write again in a few days; but I did not do so, from the fact that I desired to give you correct information in regard to the workings of the caterpillar. Up to within less than a week the worms have been only menacing; not destroying our cotton, but, as it were, all in a night, they commenced their ravages, and ere this reaches you, I doubt if a leaf or a young cotton boll can be found on Cane River. It is remarkable that they have been with us for over a month without doing the least injury to the cotton, confirming the theory, long since established among the planters, that it is absolutely necessary for the cotton weed to arrive at a certain stage of maturity before it is attacked by the worm.

In 1858, I planted in cotton a piece of land which had been inundated. About the 10th of September the worm appeared, destroyed all of the old cotton, and did not touch a leaf of that planted a month later, nor was it touched by them after it reached maturity, though I account for that from the fact that it was too late in the season.

What will be the loss by the ravages of the worms in this region, it is difficult to estimate, for the cotton crop, from an extremely unfavorable spring was at least a month later than usual, and the large quantity of cotton planted after the devastating overflow in May. Some place the loss at one fourth, others at one third, whilst others put it at the low estimate of one half. Now, so far as the young cotton is concerned, I am convinced that there will not be more than one-third or one-fourth of a crop made, and as the quantity of old cotton that escaped the high water is so small the entire crop we may safely say, of the parish, will not reach an ordinary half crop. To this, let us add, or deduct if you will, the labor producing the crop; and if Natchitoches parish makes a half crop of cotton the writer will be most egregriously deceived, and he is one of the oldest planters of the parish.

If the ravages of the worm have been as great throughout the cotton region as along Red river, then indeed was the writer in the New York Express within bounds when he wrote to that journal, that the crop would not reach 1,200,000. My estimate is between eight hundred thousand and a million, and not a bale over it, and the probability is that it will be under that number of bales.

Those who pretend to calculate the extent of the approaching crop do not appear to take into the calculation that the freedmen do but about two-thirds of the work they did anterior to emancipation, and that as a general rule they go to work about sunrise and cease their labors at sunset, which in every five days they lose a day's work. Again, in a large majority of cases they claim and receive the half of every Saturday, which is a loss to the planter during the year, of one entire working month. Neither is it taken into the calculation the fact that there is not one-half of the land usually planted in cotton now in cultivation; nor is there one half of the laborers in the fields that we had anterior to the war.

What, then, is the legitimate result? Why, that much less than a half crop, under the most favorable circumstances can possibly be made. Taking, then, the above facts together, which is the true basis for a calculation—particularly the late spring, overflow and caterpillar—and the entire crop of cotton cannot possibly reach a million of bales.

A PLANTER.

Crops in Northwest Louisiana

FRANKLIN PARISH, Sept. 14, 1866.

To the Editor of the New Orleans Daily Crescent:

SIR—The history of a season is the history of a crop, and a person at all acquainted with the culture of cotton can approximate the yield of a crop before gathering time by informing himself of the nature of the season, without having seen a single field. In Northwest Louisiana the year 1866 stands without a parallel for its disastrous casualties. The backing up of the high water took a large percentage of its alluvial lands. The heavy, downpouring, incessant rains were, however, its great infliction. These, setting in during the first week of February, continued with scarcely any intermission until the second week of June. Bedding up time, which usually begins about the middle of February, was delayed for weeks, and was finally accomplished by skipping here and there—choosing the driest spots first, but struggling through the mud all the time. Planting, that should have been finished by the middle of April, was then hardly begun. The planter delayed under the hope that he might still be favored with a chance to put his rough, mud-broken ground in better order for the seed, or at least that the rains would hold up long enough to dry the ground, so that he would not be compelled to plant in the mud. He was finally obliged to put in the seed haphazard—mud or no mud. A large portion of the seed sown was too old, or had been badly saved; consequently the stands in some cases were very defective, and in others they failed altogether. Going through the scrapping with such stands as could be got either by filling up or replanting, his efforts were again paralyzed and his hopes destroyed by the continuous floods, which, falling on the tender plants after being scraped, and before the dirt, or rather mud, could possibly be thrown to it for protection and support, the plant was beat down into the ground; washed up by the roots; drowned in the drill or scalded to death by the pools of water gathered around it. Nothing approaching a full stand was heard of in the country. Less than half a stand was the general condition. Planters have an adage, that "if you don't have the stalks you won't have the cotton."

On the 7th of May a most destructive hail storm swept through this region, leaving scarce a vestige of the cotton plant in its terrible track. All then in the extended range of the storm at that late season had to begin anew—plow up and plant over—which brought the most of them towards the last of May. To work to advantage during the continuance of the heavy rains was impossible. The grass sprung up, choking the plant and checking its growth, farther than the plow and the hoe could possibly cut or cover it up. Even where freedmen worked diligently, which was not always the case, the consequence was the crop got almost irretrievably in the grass. A great deal was thrown away even of the short crop to the hand—planted in order to try and save the balance. In the meantime the stalk—choked with crab grass, shaded with weeds, drowned by daily floods—made hardly any growth. The rains suddenly ceased the second week of June, (12th.) Planters strained every nerve to clean out their crops, and for which they now had ample time, as not a shower fell sufficient to cool the air or lay the dust until about the middle of August. In doing which, however, as is always the case of "cotton in the grass," the already deficient stand was still farther reduced by the hoe. During the prevalence of this long drought the thermometer stood from ninety-three to ninety-eight in the shade. A steady, dry north wind—not a drop of moisture in it—continuing all the time, the cotton stalk throw off nearly the whole of the middle crop whilst suffering under this long drought; the fields looked scorched as if fire had passed through them. On the 18th of August the rains began again, and there was a heavy fall of water every day until the twenty-ninth; since which, to date, there have been seven rainy days. Where there is any size and spread of weeds the bolls are rotting on the stalk, and where opened the seeds are sprouting. Following the rains of August came the destructive army worms, and although "their effects may have been somewhat exaggerated," yet I must beg leave to differ from your state of the market reporter when he says, in the issue of the 11th inst., they "no longer attract special attention," unless the remark be confined to the city. They do occupy the continued and anxious attention of the planter, as they are certain to destroy the whole of the top crop and that portion of the middle crop left by the severe drought, not yet sufficiently matured as to be beyond their reach.

As to the yield of the crop in all this section, from the best information within my reach, it will require from three to five acres to make a bale as a general thing, whilst from a half to three-fourths of a bale per acre will constitute the very few and far between exceptions.

Yours, respectfully,

PLANTER.

LETTER FROM OUACHITA.

[Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

MONROE, LA., Sept. 15, 1866.

My object in dropping this note is to give you reliable information in regard to the present condition of the crops in this section of the country. Such information, from accurate sources, being a matter of consequence to the commercial as well as agricultural interests of the country, if desired, you may publish the same in your journal.

It has been too much the case with correspondents to take for granted what they have heard in relation to crops—of this section partiularly, and, I dare say, it has been the case elsewhere—and to many who know better, it has been a source of some amusement. They have gone to both extremes—some for the fancied purpose of sustaining the credit of the section, and others, no doubt, with the view of affecting the cotton market in favor of the planters.

Heretofore, in old times, in determining the good or bad character of a crop, comparison was made between the amount of labor employed and the quantity of land cultivated. Thus, the planter who worked forty hands, with four hundred acres in cotton, would have been considered fortunate to have made four hundred bales. This, now, from the inefficiency of the free-labor system, is lost sight of, and nothing is considered but the general appearance of the crop, without reference to anything else, the amount of labor being understood to be out of all comparison with what was formerly required. The inference, from this state of facts, must have an important bearing in the calculations of those who attempt to foretell the extent of the crop.

I know of no man in this country except, perhaps, Capt. C. W. Phillips, whose crop is in anything like the old ratio to the amount of labor employed, and no crop, at the most favorable season of the year, which would have been considered really good. What is the situation of things now, the 15th of September, a time at which usually one-third or at least one-fourth of the crop was housed? Picking has not fairly commenced, and the cotton, so far, which has been gathered is of a very ordinary character, rendered so by the continuous storms.

We have had almost constant rain for the last month, commencing at a time when the crops were suffering from an excessive drought. This caused the forms, which would otherwise have matured, to fall, and now, after this continuation of stormy weather, the bolls, and the very cotton itself are rotting to an alarming extent. To cap the climax, the army worms, or cotton caterpillars are making thread-work of every field. As I write, I look out upon a field of four hundred acres, and from this distance it has the appearance of a den of spider webs.

More of the crop is younger than I have ever before known, owing to the extremely wet spring, and the consequent difficulty of procuring stands. The worm is particularly destructive to this. The old cotton has been injured more by the continuous wet weather than it will be by the worm.

All calculations, as to the crop here, (for I can speak knowingly of none others,) have fallen down one half from what they were six weeks ago.

I was in the parish of Morehouse on yesterday. I saw but few small crops. The worm was there doing his work. I saw several gentlemen from the swamp, the cotton region of that parish. They all assured me that the worm was at work.

It is impossible to calculate the amount of distress which will be occasioned to the people in the country, and to a great extent to those of your city from a failure of the crops. Thousands who had saved a little from the wreck of their fortunes, embarked it all in this *El Dorado*, vision of becoming rich in one year. In many, many cases, it had as well been thrown into the Mississippi river. There is, however, one class who is benefitted, at all events—the freedmen, who have been clothed and tenanted, well fed and taken care of in sickness, and who, will end the year with money in their pockets, if they have been frugal.

Yours truly,

McE.

Some Passages in the Life of Jefferson Davis.

We take the subjoined interesting reminiscences of Mr. Davis's adventures, as an army officer, from the Galveston News of the 14th inst:

The regiment commanded by Col. Taylor was the 1st La. Infantry, and at the time when young Davis was assigned to it, was stationed at Prairie Du Chien, far removed from the border of civilization. Col. Taylor had been ordered to keep open communication between Lake Superior and the Mississippi river, and soon after Lieut. Davis joined him, the sound judgment of the commander selected the young man to superintend the erection of Fort Winnebago, now in the State of Wisconsin. A detachment was placed under command of young Davis, and he was sent forth through the perils of the wilderness, to exercise an important command, far removed from his superior officers, to preserve subordination among veteran soldiers who regarded him as a stripling, to provide sustenance for his command as best he could, to prepare plans and drawings, and other materials for the fort.

Whilst engaged in this, he was ordered by Col. Taylor to communicate at once with a detachment, at some point on Lake Superior, supposed to be about two days' journey from the site of Fort Winnebago. Taking seven of his command and an Indian guide, with what he supposed to be a sufficiency of provisions, he set out. His guide proved incompetent, and soon deserted. Becoming lost in a boundless sea of grass, the food and water gave out. For three days after the last morsel and drop had been consumed, and exposed to the scorching heat of the summer sun, he wandered about in the waste. Six of his soldiers deserted and left him, leaving only one old soldier, who declared his determination to perish with his commander. Their sufferings were almost beyond endurance; their tongues parched and blistered; and the old soldier became deranged from excessive thirst. Efforts to control and save his companion greatly retarded progress. Yet his courage never deserted him. Often, when he spoke with the most excruciating pain, he endeavored to restore his companion by calling his wandering attention to the scenes of happier days, and the very tears that were started by such reminiscences were caught upon the parched tongue and contributed to the preservation of life.

On the evening of the third day they found a small pool of dirty water, where they lay for hours. Young Davis had to force his old companion to move by pointing a pistol at his breast, and threatening to take his life. Fortunately, in a few hours afterwards, they reached an Indian habitation on the shore of Lake Superior, where they obtained food. It was a long time before Lieut. Davis recovered from the effects of this trip, but he successfully accomplished the object of his mission, and soon returned to his command, and resumed the ordinary duties of his station.

* * * * * * *

In 1831, Lieut. Davis was sent to New York on the recruiting service, with instructions to report to Col. Taylor, then at Rock river, within the region of the Black Hawk war. Having enlisted a sufficient number of recruits, he hastily joined Col. Taylor, and earned his full share of the honors of the campaign.

The cholera prevailing terribly at Rock Island, after the battle of Bad Axe, where Black Hawk surrendered, Gen. Scott feared that distinguished prisoner would fall a victim to the disease, and entrusted him to the charge of Lieut. Davis, with instructions to take him to Jefferson Barracks. The young lieutenant understood how to sympathize with the lofty but sensitive pride of the old chieftain, and succeeded in gaining his warmest friendship.

Up near to the time of his entrance upon political life, Lieut. Davis was one of the most active, efficient and self-sacrificing officers of the army. We need say nothing of his service to the country in Mexico; but we may say that his congressional and cabinet services were marked not only by ability, but by unselfish devotion to the whole country. All this, we think, should plead for him now.

* * *

The radicals are in intense agony over the withering rebuke General Grant gave them at Cincinnati. Their feelings can be imagined, but cannot be described. They now know where he stands in this great crisis of our country's history, and they can no longer doubt his firm adherence to the wise and patriotic policy of the President. He is for the Union, and because he is so, he is on the side of the commander-in-chief.

(Philadelphia Age.

MEDICAL.

RUSS' ST. DOMINGO BITTERS—

RUSS', RUSS,'

RUSS,' RUSS',

RUSS', RUSS'

St. Domingo Bitters,

St. Domingo Bitters,

St. Domingo Bitter

One of the most valuable combinations of a useful medicine and an agreeable beverage that has ever been offered to the public. Millions of bottles were sold throughout the North during the last four years, and, wherever introduced, it has proven a welcome addition to the invalid's table, the family circle and the bachelor's sideboard.

Ladies who have lost strength and appetite, and suffer from nausea, vomiting and vertigo—

Gentlemen who "don't feel very well" just before breakfast or dinner, whose stomach is out of order and system is generally deranged—

Mothers weaning children and suffering from general debility—

Children of sickly nature, and sour, dyspeptic constitution—

Travelers who have occasion to change their water, and—

All who live in malarious districts, and are subject to miasmatic influences, will find one of the most valuable tonics and invigorators that can be taken, in—

RUSS' ST. DOMINGO BITTERS.

TRY THEM BUY ONCE.

Russ' St. Domingo Punch.

Russ' Arrack Punch.

MADE FROM BATAVIA RICE.

Russ' Mescina Punch

Russ' Gin Cocktail,

Russ' Mint Julep,

Russ' Brandy Cocktail

Russ' Bourbon Whisky Cocktail,

The most delightful concoctions that ever tempted a man's taste—cheaper than any steady drinks in the world.

BLACKBERRY BRANDY,

RASBERRY SYRUP,

GINGER CORDIAL.

LEMON SYRUP

Also on hand and manufactured to order.

Russ & Co., No. 84 Dey street, New York.

Sold wholesale by J. H. CARTER, JAMES GONEGAL

And by all Grocers and Druggists.

GREENBACKS ARE GOOD,

—BUT—

ROBACK'S ARE BETTER.

Roback's

STOMACH BITTERS

—CURES—

DYSPEPSIA, SICK HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, SCROFULA, OLD SORES, COSTIVENESS, ERUPTIONS, REMOVES BILE, RESTORES SHATTERED AND BROKEN DOWN CONSTITUTIONS.

Roback's Blood Pills

Are the most active and thorough Pills that have ever been introduced. They act so directly upon the Liver, exciting that organ to such an extent as that the system does not relapse into its former condition, which is too apt to be the case with simple a purgative pill.

They are really a

BLOOD AND LIVER PILL,

And, in conjunction with

ROBACK'S BLOOD PURIFIER,

Will cure all the aforementioned diseases, and themselves will relieve and cure

Headache, Costiveness, Colic, Pains, Cholera Morbus, Indigestion, Pain in the Bowels, Dizziness, etc.

DR. ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS

Will invigorate the system, and thus prevent that terrible scourge,

CHOLERA,

And should be used by convalescents to strengthen the protection which it always follows acute disease.

Try these medicines, and you will never regret it. Ask your neighbors who have used them, and they will say they are GOOD MEDICINES, and you should try them before going for a physician.

PRINCE, WALTON & CO.,

(Successors to Dr. W. C. Roback,)

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

Nos. 56, 58, 60 and 62 East Third st

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

POETRY AND MISCELLANY.

THE DES ARC CRESCENT,

A Weekly Newspaper, Published in Des Arc Ark., Every Wednesday Morning.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION:

For one year, in advance.....$4 00
For six months, in advance.....2 50
For three months, in advance.....1 75

No subscriptions received, unless paid in advance.

CLUB RATES—Any person who sends us a club of ten, for six or twelve months, will receive an extra CRESCENT regularly.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

For a square of ten lines, first insertion.....$1 00
For each additional insertion.....75

Liberal deductions to yearly, half yearly or quarterly advertisers.

Obituary notices, other than the simple announcement of death, charged the usual advertising rates.

Notices published in the local column, twenty cents per line.

THE TYLER REPORTER,

TYLER, TEXAS,

is the largest paper published in Eastern Texas, and is one of the ablest newspaper establishments in the State. Its circulation is throughout a country which brings more trade to New Orleans than any other section.

Business Cards will be inserted in one square for $15 per annum. Patent nostrums not advertised.

W. S. HAMILTON & CO., Publishers.

CHARTER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

STATE OF LOUISIANA—CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

BE IT KNOWN, that this twenty-seventh day of August, 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 SHIP YARD COMPANY OF ALGIERS, by which 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 purposes for which said Company is established, and the nature of the business to be carried on by it, are declared to be to purchase, construct and maintain Dry Docks for the building, repairing and repairing of River and Sea-going Vessels. The President of the aforesaid Company shall be the proper person on whom to serve citations and other legal process 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 Two Hundred Thousand Dollars by a majority of the Stockholders in amount of Stock; Twenty Per Cent. of said Stock shall be paid at the time of signing this act, and the balance at Thirty, Sixty, Ninety and One Hundred and Twenty Days, after three day's notice in writing. The said Company shall commence its business as soon as the sum of Thirty-Five Thousand Dollars shall have been subscribed for.

ARTICLE FOURTH.

The management and control of the Mechanical Branch of said Company shall be confided to the managers of said Company, and the financial affairs to a Board of Five Directors chosen from among the Stockholders, three of whom shall constitute a quorum to do business; which Directors shall hold their offices until their successors are elected and qualified.

The first Board of Directors shall be composed of the following Stockholders, viz: John Bodoles, J. L. Burdinger, W. F. Gerard, Jos. Carevas, Thos. Blois, 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 on each share of stock he represents; but no Stockholder shall be entitled to vote on any share transferred in claim 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 its deliberations and for whom all evidences of debt, contracts of the Company and certificates of stock shall be signed. The President of the Board of Directors shall at the time of his 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 guidance of its officers and members, and to appoint an agent and fix the fees of said agent, for receiving and disbursing the money in its possession; said agent to act as Treasurer of the Company. He shall give for the faithful performance of his duty as Treasurer, good and satisfactory security, to such amount as may 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 P. Schmitker is hereby appointed Foreman of the same. The said managers to superintend the construction of the Dry Dock of said Company and its completion, and to make all purchases and contracts for the building of said Dock; and at its completion shall carry on the Dry Dock and Ship Yard for the benefit of the Stockholders until the expiration of the Charter, unless removed for cause shown by a vote of two thirds in amount of the Stockholders, at a meeting to be convened for that purpose. The said Managers shall compel all orders for money on the Treasurer for the use of the Dock and Yard. They shall employ all workmen, and discharge the same, and fix their wages, etc. The salaries of the Managers shall be fixed by the Board of Directors from time to time, as may be required, and in the vacancy of the Manager, 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 Book-keeper to act as Secretary to the Board at all meetings of the Directors, said Book-keeper to be appointed by the managers, by and with the consent and approval of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE TENTH.

If any member of the Board of Directors shall cease to be a Stockholder during his term of service, his office shall be declared vacant; and in the event of the permanent absence, resignation, or death of any member of said Board of Directors, the said Board shall have power to fill vacancies occasioned thereby, until the first regular meeting thereafter of the Stockholders. The said Board shall meet semi annually on the last Monday of May and November of each year. Special meetings may be called by the President, or at the request of the Managers, after due notice.

ARTICLE ELEVENTH.

All books of the Company, except the Treasurer's, shall be kept by the Book-keeper, 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 Book-keeper 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 share of each Stockholder shall be registered, and all 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 assumes the conditions and stipulations of this act and all or any 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 company beyond the amount of capital stock held and owned by him or them respectively.

ARTICLE FIFTEENTH.

At the time of the expiration of this charter, or sooner if ordered by a majority of stockholders as hereinafter provided for, the affairs of said Company shall be liquidated, its debts paid under the charge and superintendence of three commissioners, 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 this city, 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.

ARTICLE SEVENTEENTH.

In all elections for Directors the votes shall be by ballot, and those persons 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 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 they may require for the use or adjunct of the Company, and sell, dispose of, alienate, encumber and hypothecate 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 of said Company.

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	50 Shares.	$5000
J. W. Gerard	50 "	5000
Kearney, Blois & Co.	50 "	5000
P. Schmitker	25 "	2500
W. F. Gerard	30 "	3000
John L. Burdinger	30 "	3000
Geddes, Shakespeare & Co.	20 "	2000
W. W. Carre & Co.	20 "	2000
Geo. A. Fosdick	20 "	2000
Wilber Vulcanizer	20 "	2000
J. Pemberton	15 "	1500
Pelz Brothers	15 "	1500
J. Carevas	10 "	1000
Schmidt & Ziegler	10 "	1000
J. N. Small	5 "	500
Wm. M. Grant	5 "	500
	335 "	$33,500

This done and passed at the city of New Orleans, the day, month and year aforesaid in the presence of Antoine Conrad and Antoine Alexander Lenes, witnesses, who hereunto sign their names with said parties, and notary.

[Original signed.]

J. O. McLean.	J. W. Gerard.
Joseph Carevas.	W. F. Gerard.
P. Schmitker.	John Pemberton.
W. W. Carre & Co.,	Wm. M. Grant.
Geddes, Shakespeare & Co.,	John L. Burdinger.
Pelz Brothers.	Kearney, Blois & Co.,
Geo. A. Fosdick.	Schmidt & Ziegler.
J. N. Small.	Wilhelm Meitzicken.
A. A. Lenes.	A. Conrad.

A. Barnett, Notary Public.

A true copy: A. BARNETT, Notary Public.

OFFICE OF MORTGAGES—The undersigned, Deputy Recorder of Mortgages for the city and Parish of Orleans, solemnly declare and certify that the foregoing Charter was duly recorded in my office in Society Book No. 6, pages 206 to 211. New Orleans, August 28, 1866.

CHAS. E. LENES, Deputy Recorder.

CHARTER.....CHARTER

—OF—

THE SOUTHERN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION

For Disabled Soldiers.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that we, whose names are hereunto subscribed as corporators, being desirous of acquiring and enjoying the rights, powers and privileges of a body corporate, have and do hereby form and constitute among ourselves and such other persons as may become associated with us, either by subscription, donation or succession, a Corporation under the general law of the State of Louisiana, entitled "An act for the organization of corporations for literary, scientific, religious and charitable purposes," approved March 21, 1856, and have agreed upon the following definition of its objects and purposes, and upon the following stipulations, and regulations as 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. Its domicil is hereby fixed 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 object and purposes of this Association are hereby declared to be: To furnish artificial limbs 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 part of the United States, or from foreign countries, who may be in like circumstances of need, and unprovided for, and to receive, free of charge, such of charges, such as may be permanently disabled or afflicted with incurable wounds and diseases.

ARTICLE THIRD.

Any person or persons may become members of this association, upon payment of twenty-five dollars into its treasury, and subscribing his or her or their names in person, or by proxy, in the books of the corporation, to or to these articles.

ARTICLE FOURTH.

All the corporate powers of the corporation shall be vested in and exercised by a Board of Thirty-Five Directors, who shall be elected on the first Monday in April of each year, at the Hospital of its association, to serve for one year from such election and until their successors are elected (except the first Board herein appointed). Notice of such election shall be given for the ten days immediately preceding the same, in at least two of the newspapers published in the city of New Orleans. The Board in office at the time being shall appoint three members as inspectors to preside at such approaching election; and in case of refusal to serve or failure to attend by said inspectors, or either of them, the President of the Board shall appoint others in their stead.

ARTICLE FIFTH.

All citations, notices and other legal process to which the corporation may be a party may be served on the President of the Board of Directors, who is the officer hereby designated to receive the same.

ARTICLE SIXTH.

The said corporation shall have a seal with the following device: A wounded soldier leaning against an oak, and a female presenting him with a cup of water; with the inscription "Gratitude," and the name of the corporation.

ARTICLE SEVENTH.

The following gentlemen are hereby constituted the first Board of Directors, to serve until the first Monday in April, 1867, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified, viz:

Messrs. G. T. Beauregard, Richard Taylor, Ed. J. Forstall, James Hewitt, M. J. Newman, Dr. Warren Stone, R. L. Gibson, Dr. Wm. Newton Mercer, John Watt, Randell Hunt, Harry T. Hays, Wm. S. Pike, J. O. Nixon, Dr. L. T. Pim, all of the city of New Orleans, State of Louisiana; Frank Nicholls, of the parish of Assumption; St. John R. Liddell, of the parish of Catahoula; Geo. A. Wilkinson, of the parish of Caddo, all of the State of Louisiana; R. H. Wood and Francis R. Lubbock, of the State of Texas; Jerome N. Fagan, of the State of Arkansas; Benjamin G. Humphreys, of the State of Mississippi; John C. Brown, of the State of Tennessee; James Longstreet and W. J. Hardee, of the State of Alabama; S. B. Buckner and Wm. Preston, of the State of Kentucky; Jeff. Thompson and Henry Shaw, of the State of Missouri; Sesele Wallis, of the State of Maryland; Robert E. Lee and Jos. E. Johnston, of the State of Virginia; J. Patton Anderson, of the State of Florida; Howell Cobb, of the State of Georgia; Wade Hampton, of the State of South Carolina; D. H. Hill, of the state of North Carolina; and each of said States represented in said Board shall be entitled at all times to a representation in one of his citizens as a Director in said Board.

ARTICLE EIGHTH.

At all meetings of the members each member in person, or by proxy in case of absence, shall be entitled to one vote for each Twenty-five Dollars paid into the funds of the association by him, her, or them respectively, as the case may be. In all elections the votes shall be by ballot, in other cases votes may be given either by yeas or nays, or by other modes as the meeting may prescribe. At least Twenty-five Members of the Corporation shall be necessary to constitute a valid meeting of the members; and the decision of the majority in amount of and interest, present or represented at any general meeting, shall be requisite for validity as a corporate act, except for elections, and at all elections a plurality of votes case shall elect.

ARTICLE NINTH.

In case, from any cause, an election shall not be made on any day appointed therefor, then it shall be the duty of the President to order another election to take place within ten days thereafter on giving the like notice required for the first.

ARTICLE TENTH.

The Board of Directors shall, at their first meeting in each year, elect from among themselves a President and Vice President to serve until their successors are elected and qualified.

Messrs. J. B. Hood and S. B. Buckner are hereby named and appointed respectively, the said Hood, President, and the said Buckner, Vice President, to serve until succeeded by the officers to be elected on the first Monday in April, 1867.

ARTICLE ELEVENTH.

Five Directors shall constitute a quorum of the Board of Directors for the transaction of all business. The Board of Directors shall have power to appoint such Officers, Surgeons and Employees, Commissioners, Secretaries, Treasurers, Clerks, and employees, as shall be necessary for conducting the business of said Association, and coordinate such rules and regulations as they may deem necessary for the best interest and government of said Association and Hospital; provided the same shall not be contrary to the laws of the State and of the United States, and the true intent and meaning of this act.

They shall fix the compensation of the officers, surgeons, physicians, commissioners, clerks and employees elected or employed by them in the service of the Association, and shall have power to fill all vacancies which may occur in their number or in the Presidency. The Board of Directors shall have power to accept all donations to the Association, from whatever source, to manage and improve the property; to enter into any kind of contract, sale of real estate excepted; to buy, build or lease suitable buildings for the objects and purposes of the Association; to purchase commissaries and all medical supplies, instruments and furniture, and generally every article and thing that may be requisite and necessary for the outfit and maintenance of the Hospital; to pay all the obligations and debts that one or may be due by the Association, and to receive full acquittances for the same; and to sue and implead and be impleaded in all affairs and actions whatever, before any court of competent jurisdiction in the State. Provided, however, it is to be understood that the said Board shall in no circumstances whatever, enter into any contract for the payment of money, the amount of which is not already in the treasury.

ARTICLE TWELFTH.

The Board of Directors, during the first week of April in each year, shall cause to be published, in at least one of the newspapers of this city, an exact statement of the affairs of the Association, the names of the donors and the amount given by each one; the value and kind of property, both real and personal owned and claimed by the Association; a faithful account of the receipts and disbursements; also the family and christian name of each and every soldier who shall be admitted into the Hospital, the military organization to which he belonged, the character of his wounds and the battle in which it was received, the ages and State of residence, how long he remained in the Hospital, when cured or discharged, or when each one died and how many still remain in the Hospital, and such other information as may be in the interest of the association or of benefit to medical science.

ARTICLE THIRTEENTH.

This Act of Incorporation may be modified, altered or amended, or the said association dissolved, at a general meeting of the members, to be convened for the purpose, after thirty days' notice, (such notice to be published in at least one of the newspapers published in each state represented in the Board,) and upon its dissolution all the assets, money, property and effects of the association shall be and is hereby given to the city of New Orleans for charitable purposes.

Executed before me, the undersigned, Notary Public in and for the city of New Orleans and the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, on this tenth day of the month of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in presence of Felix Grima, Jr., and Edgar Grima, both competent witnesses, who hereunto sign with said corporators and me Notary.

[Original signed.]

JOHN B. HOOD,
S. B. BUCKNER,
R. H. GIBSON,
LOUIS T. PIM,
WARREN STONE,
WM. S. PIKE,
JAMES HEWITT,
M. J. NEWMAN,
HARRY T. HAYS,
WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE, Jr.
M. TREP. THOMPSON,
F. GRIMA, Jr.
EDGAR GRIMA,
T. O. STAKE, Not. Pub.

NEW ORLEANS, July 16th, 1866.

I, Charles H. Luxenberg, District Attorney of the First Judicial District, State of Louisiana, hereby certify that I have examined the within act of incorporation of the "Southern Hospital Association, for disabled soldiers," and am of the opinion that the purposes and objects of the corporation, as specified in said act, are legal, and that none of the provisions therein contained are contrary to law.

(Signed) C. H. LUZENBERG,
District Attorney of the First Judicial District,
State of Louisiana.

I certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy of the original act, on file and of record in my office, and of the approval thereof by the District Attorney.

THEODORE O. STARKE, Notary Public.

New Orleans, 16th July, 1866.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE—The four lectures entitled "The Philosophy of Marriage," as delivered at the New York Anatomical Museum, 618 Broadway, New York, can be had in New Orleans at Dr. F. Keller, 97 Royal street. Price 25 cents, sent free to any address.

MEDICAL.

SOUTHERN TONIC—SOUTHERN TONIC

After several years of successful trial both in this city and in the country, at the request of a number of persons it has been benefited by its use, we have concluded to present to the public

A Southern Tonic,

And trust that they may not regard it as a Quack Medicine. Before venturing to give publicity to this Tonic, the receipe was shown to several of the most prominent physicians of this city and pronounced by them an excellent Tonic.

The receipe will be shown to any respectable physician who may desire to see it.

Unlike the many remedies then are offered to the public, this Southern Tonic does not cure every disease.

All that it claims is its wonderful power of RESTORING THE FUNCTIONS TO THEIR NATURAL CONDITION after having been embarrassed by disease.

This TONIC is prescribed by Physicians in the following diseases:

INTERMITTENT FEVERS,

BILLIOUS FEVERS,

DYSPEPSIA,

—AND—

DEBILITY RESULTING FROM ANY CAUSE.

Price—$1 per Bottle.

Were it necessary certificates after certificate could be appended to this from well known citizens, but we deem it useless. Sold by all Druggists.

—PREPARED BY—

S. R. CHAMBERS, DRUGGIST,

Corner Liberty and Ernston streets.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S

SYRUP OF FERRUGINOUS PERUVIAN BARK.

Chemists to H. R. H. Prince Napoleon, 43 rue Richelieu, Paris.

This preparation has the great advantage of combining two most powerful tonics known in the materia medica. Perfect limpidity, and agreeable taste, this Syrup is taken with pleasure and suits the most delicate stomachs.

It is par excellence the FERRUGINOUS TONIC which should be administered to ladies of delicate constitution, to young persons backward in attaining the age of puberty, and to children of a weak constitution; and is particularly employed in the treatment of Chlorosis, Anemia, Pale Complexion, Gastrics, Gastralgia, Whites, Leucorrhea, Debility Want of Appetite, Poverty of Blood, etc.

Agents in New York, Mr. BECKER, 129