The New Orleans Crescent.

S. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE, No. 94 CAMP STREET.

THE DAILY CRESCENT

is published EVERY MORNING—Mondays excepted. Yearly Subscription, in advance, $16; Half yearly, $8; Quarterly, $4; Single copies, 15 cents.

Rates of Advertising:

Squares.	1 month	2 months.	3 months.	6 months.	12 months
One.....	$ 15 net.	$ 22 net.	$ 30 net.	$ 50 net.	$ 75 net
Two.....	22 "	38 "	50 "	80 "	130 "
Three.....	30 "	53 "	70 "	110 "	175 "
Four.....	38 "	67 "	90 "	140 "	225 "
Five.....	45 "	80 "	105 "	170 "	275 "
Six.....	54 "	95 "	120 "	200 "	325 "
Seven.....	60 "	105 "	135 "	230 "	375 "
Eight.....	65 "	115 "	150 "	260 "	420 "
Nine.....	70 "	125 "	165 "	290 "	450 "
Ten.....	75 "	135 "	180 "	320 "	500 "
Eleven..	80 "	145 "	195 "	350 "	540 "
Twelve..	85 "	155 "	210 "	380 "	580 "
Thirteen.	90 "	165 "	225 "	410 "	620 "
Fourteen.	95 "	175 "	250 "	430 "	660 "
Fifteen...	100 "	185 "	275 "	450 "	700 "
Quarty....	175 "	350 "	450 "	750 "	1,200 "

Monthly advertisements, inserted every other day, to be charged two-thirds the above rates.

First and Fourth page monthly advertisements, each square, $60 per month.

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First and Fourth page transient advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.

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All business notices of advertisements to be charged 50 cents net per line, each insertion.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All advertisements not marked for any specified numbe of insertions will be published six times and charged accordingly.

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

A square is the space occupied by ten lines solid agate.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

is published every Saturday morning. Subscription, $5 per annum, in advance; half-yearly and quarterly, same rates. Single copies 10 cents.

Rates of Advertising:

Squares.	1 month	2 months.	3 months.	6 months.	12 months
One.....	$ 5 net.	$ 8 net.	$ 12 net.	$ 20 net.	$ 30 net.
Two.....	9 "	15 "	20 "	32 "	50 "
Three.....	12 "	20 "	30 "	45 "	70
Four.....	15 "	27 "	35 "	55 "	90 "
Five.....	18 "	32 "	42 "	65 "	110 "
Ten.....	30 "	55 "	75 "	130 "	200 "
Fifteen....	40 "	75 "	100 "	150 "	250 "
Thirty....	70 "	130 "	180 "	300 "	450 "

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1, 1868.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS, ETC.

Poor Isabella!

La Crosse was white with snow last week.

Mr. Bergh wants the dog pound abolished.

Barnum is to build a new house at Bridgeport.

Apples at $2 a barrel in New Hampshire.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 140½.

Isabella is 38.

The valley of the lower Rio Grande was nearly inundated at last accounts.

To cure corns—chop off the toes on which said corns are located.—[Ex.

The cotton crop in Franklin parish is very fine.

St. Louis is to have Bateman's opera bouffe company, including Tostée, Lambélé, etc.

The Illustrated London News and the Illustrated London Times are owned by a Mrs. Ingraham.

August Belmont's picture gallery is valued at $500,000.

Lieut. Beecher, killed by Indians, was a nephew of Rev. Henry Ward, says the N. Y. Mail.

Raymond has received a span of black geldings from Vermont, worth $2000.

The autumnal turf season has opened in St. Louis and Cincinnati.

It is said the ladies are losing their interest in Edwin Booth because he isn't as unhappy as they thought him.

A local reporter is responsible for the statement that one of our recorders sits upon a "bench of ermine." Soft place, that!

Inconsistent.—The Louisiana Democrats want to send a Blackman from the fifth congressional district.

It is said the course of true love did not run smooth in the case of Bob Lincoln, lately wedded after a protracted courtship.

Col. W. G. Mitchell, of Gen. Hancock's staff, was lately married at Fort Leavenworth, to Ellen Mills, daughter of Surgeon Madison Mills.

Gen. Godfrey Weitzel has been transferred to New Orleans, says a paragraph in the Louisville Courier, but it is probably a mistake.

C. H. Vandenhoff, a favorite actor in the Boston Theater, is a son of George Vandenhoff, the well known actor and reader; but is not on speaking terms with his father.

Two Conchas have pronounced for the Spanish revolution. They were followed by the people and garrison of Madrid, and the statue of the queen was dragged through the streets.

The draining canal which crosses the Carrollton avenue is nearly completed to the Metairie Ridge road. The new draining machine is inclosed in a neat white building.

It is well known in France the French emperor hates and fears the Orleans family. He has in his breast a secret monitor which tells him they, and not his family, shall inherit the French throne. So writes "Gamma."

"Sweet are the uses of adversity," remarks Phunny Phellow, beneath the picture of an enthusiastic angler, whose wooden legs are carrying him unmoistened to a point where he may throw his fly to the best advantage.

At the convention in Salem which nominated Butler for Congress, that hero was present and made a speech classing those who opposed him with Lee, Beauregard, Forrest and Booth. On the financial question he said he stood on the same platform with Senators Sherman and Morton.

Recently, just before leaving New York for a stumping tour in the interior, Brick Pomeroy engaged an organ grinding returned soldier to come to the front of the Democrat office and play "Dixie" one hour every afternoon for a week. The grinder faithfully filled the contract to the great disgust of Brick's Radical neighbors, and even of his associates on the Democrat, who vainly attempted to bribe him to change the tune, for the sake of variety.

REMOVAL.—The attention of our readers is called to the notice in another column of the removal of Messrs. Chenoweth, Casey & Co., commission and produce merchants, who have leased the large and commodious building, No. 67 Tchonpitoulas street. This firm is one of the largest receivers of produce in the city, and their shippers are among the most wealthy and influential men of the West. Messrs. Chenoweth, Casey & Co. have on hand and are in daily receipt of sugar cured hams, bacon, lard, corn meal, rice, etc., etc. They are also agents for Choteau & Edwards and other celebrated brands of flour, of which they always have a large and fresh supply. Their prices are the lowest market rates, and their Choteau & Edwards flour is guaranteed in every instance to be par excellence.

SHOOTING AT VICKSBURG.—The Vicksburg Herald of Tuesday says: "Late yesterday evening Capt. J. W. Smith, of the little steamer Lida Norvell, was dangerously and it is feared fatally shot by Mr. L. D. Watson, clerk of the same vessel. The cause of the quarrel we have not heard. The shooting occurred on board the Lida Norvell, and was begun by Mr. Watson, who fired several shots, two of which struck Capt. Smith in the back and lodged in his body. Capt. Smith then returned the fire, the ball from his pistol taking effect in the left side of Mr. Watson. Watson is not thought to be fatally wounded, although he has received a very painful and possibly dangerous wound."

STATE LEGISLATURE.

EIGHTIETH DAY.

Senate.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, 1868.

The Senate met at noon.

The election bill was taken up; the eighth section adopted, as was also an additional section providing for the manner of the counting of votes, and of their transmission to the secretary of state. The bill as a whole was then finally passed and now goes to the House.

The committee on claims reported favorably upon the bill providing for granting and paying a pension of $150 each per annum to the veterans of 1814-'15 or their widows. The bill finally passed.

Senator Ray introduced a bill relative to the holding of the sessions of the District Courts, except the First and Second. Finally passed.

The act repealing the first section of the act "defining the powers of the Board of Registration and Board of Supervisors," reported by the special committee, to investigate the action of the Board of Registration, was taken up. Bill passed its second reading.

Poindexter introduced an additional section providing for the printing in pamphlet form and the distribution of all the laws relative to registration of voters. Adopted.

Bacon offered an additional section, prohibiting the Board of Registrars from applying any other test oath than that provided for by the law and Constitution; and that they be instructed to recall all instructions heretofore issued by them in contravention to this act. Adopted.

The bill was then made the special for Thursday.

A bill making the following appropriations was then passed: Camp street Female Orphan Asylum, $3000; Firemen's Charitable Association, $2000; St. Joseph Charitable Association, $1250; Jewish Widows and Orphans, $750; Widows' Home, Third District, $1000; Orphan Girls' Asylum of the Immaculate Conception, $300; St. Ann's, $1000; Conference of St. Vincent de Paul, $1000; St. Mary's Asylum for Boys' $2000; Ladies' Benevolent Association, $750; St. Elizabeth's Ladies of Providence, $750; Orphan Asylum Seventh street, $1500; House of Good shepherd, $500; Mrs. Richardson's Home for Aged and Infirm, $700; Children's Home, No. 345 Chartres street, New Orleans, $750; Female Orphan Asylum at Carrollton, $500; Society of Destitute Boys in Jefferson, $500; St. Vincent Orphans' Asylum at Donaldsonville, $500; Female Orphans' Asylum at Baton Rouge, $500; Benevolent Association of Catholic Ladies of Baton Rouge $500; St. Vincent's Home for Boys, No. 374 Bienville street, $1000; Colored Indigent School, Greatmen street, $1000; Firemen's Charitable Association at Gretna, parish of Jefferson, $500; do. of Carrollton, $500; St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, New Orleans, $500; Colored Orphans' Asylum, parish of St. Mary, $500; Soldiers' Home, New Orleans, $2000.

The bill amending the act relative to the usurpation of office, etc., was then finally passed.

Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The House met at noon.

Speaker C. W. Lowell presiding; fifty four members present.

Isabelle introduced a bill for the relief of the Zion Warden's Church, Carrollton. Calendar. The House then went into committee of the whole.

The committee recommended to the House for adoption the bill to enforce the collection of taxes, with amendments.

In legislative session the further consideration of the bill was postponed till Friday next.

The House then took up the contested election case of the parish of East Baton Rouge, the two Larges, both colored, contesting the seats of Messrs. Huguet and Chaney.

Three reports were submitted by the committee. The majority one recommended the confirming of Messrs. Huguet and Chaney to their seats, and minority one the seating of the two Radical negroes, and the third from Dennis Burrell asking the General Assembly to order a new election.

On motion of Geo. Washington, of Assumption, the first minority report was adopted by a vote of 33 to 20.

Debate had been cut off on the merits of the report by the call of the previous question, so McMillan voted with the majority, and then moving a reconsideration he spoke at length, urging the members to retract their course and do justice. His motion was promptly laid on the table.

House adjourned till noon to-day.

Olive Logan.

The spicy and spirited Olive contributes to the New York Sun the following palpable bet in

A LETTER TO JEREMIAH.

My Dear Jerry—I heard about you the other day through a friend of mine, William Winter by name and poet by nature, also dramatic editor by profession and wise young judge by education.

"Dramatic Jeremiahs!"

Ah! I kiss my fingers at the word. *C'est parfait!* It will sail at once; it is excellent; it needs no trimming; down the popular current it goes gaily, along with Reade's "Prurient Prude," and fellows of that sort.

(We owe you much, W. W.)

That in parenthesis, because I am addressing you now, Jeremiah, and I wouldn't be disrespectful, of course. You are a scholar, generally—a gentleman often—and your only fault is that you are a Jeremiah.

Well! and what do you do it for? You ought to know better. You ought to know that the human heart is always seeing the best things in the past. Youth was there. Love was there. One was not *blasé* once.

The stage is not falling into a slough. Its boards are not being covered with frivolity. Histrionic genius has not gone behind the vail forever. Modern plays are not mere trash.

It's all a mistake, Jerry.

That's what Jeremiahs have said of their contemporaries in all ages. It is not a new thing. To the Biblical phrase, "A prophet is not without honor," etc., should be added another: An actor is not great till he is under the sod. Neither is a poet. Neither is a playright.

What a botcher Boucicault is, isn't he, Jerry?

After he dies Boucy will be all right.

How your descendants, Jerry, will lift up their voices and weep because there is no one to write them Colleen Bawns and Arrah-na-Pogues.

They needn't weep for "London Assurance," that was a service copy of the old comedy model, and no one cares for it now.

That rummy old Sir Harcourt was well enough in his day, no doubt; far be it from me to deny that there may have been a day when Sir Harcourts existed; but that was long ago at least, and let us be thankful that there are none of his kidney in the world of to-day.

Surely, Jerry, you wouldn't like to see society invaded with such mummies as Sir Harcourt Courtley; you wouldn't permit your wife to associate with such a rip roysterer as Lady Gay Spanker; nor would you care to hobnob with genteel swindlers like Mr. Dazzle.

The mission of the stage is to-day just what it was of old—to hold the mirror up to nature—to picture the passing life of our age.

If there were no railroad trains, no burning houses, no roaring surf, in a word, no "sensation effects," such as you sneer at so offensively, on the stage when you were a boy, why, there were good reasons for it.

If we can represent these things in our day attractively, it is no proof that they are not excellent, but that the scenic artists of other times were inefficient.

Therefore, be so obliging as to allow Mr. Boucicault to have a house burn up, Mr. Daly to let a railroad train clatter, and your humble servant to make the sad waves dash noisily on the beach, in their respective plays.

I wonder, while you are bemoaning the decadence of the stage, you don't groan over this reconstructed English language we are speaking.

Why don't you, dear, pop into Delmonico's, rap with your old-fashioned gold-headed cane on one of the tables, and cry, "Hillihiho! what ho there, host!"

Or hiss out to the waiter, "Begone, varlet! ere I crack thy sconce with me cudgel," because you think you are overcharged?

You have tried your best to make us believe that there is no good in present literature. But Sterne and Smollett are not agreeable reading to most of us, and even dear Sir Walter makes us yawn sometimes.

With a reprehensible recklessness we read Dickens and Thackeray and love them. And even far-off Anthony Trolloppe, the cause of whose success is a closed book to you, is liked by some of us.

Because he is natural, and of to-day. He writes for to-day—not for the past nor the future. But with what you, I dare say, would call fiendish malignity, he fits into the century in which he was born, and is calmly successfully.

He is nicer reading for young people than Sterne, whom you admire so much, and whose decease you are fond of lamenting.

Now there was George Arnold. You remember him, Jerry. A modest man who scribbled lines at poor prices for the weekly papers.

That is my say, he was a scribbler while he was alive.

Now he is dead, and the knowledge can't do him any good, you have made the discovery of his genius, and call him a poet.

Here is this woman Menken. What a fool you are making of yourself about her.

Her verses were all over the country while she was alive.

I read them in the Sunday Mercury and in the Alta California.

You laughed at them then.

Now you send an enthusiastic yawp over the housetops and celebrate her as wonderful, wonderful, and yet again wonderful, wonderful, and after that out of all whooping.

While she was alive you could not find words to celebrate your disgust for the Menken. There was no good in her. You brayed her, you donkey, in your little mortar whenever you got a chance.

And now you cannot bray loud enough in her praise.

"Caste" is a good example of a modern school comedy, which does not depend on scenery.

It gives us characters of to-day. I have met Captain Hawtree frequently in English society, and old Eccles is as natural as few life itself.

American comedies as good as "Caste" are capable of being written. Instead of pride of birth, (since that is all fudge in a democracy, of course,) we can put in Fifth Avenue pride of money, and John Allen's conversion for a pathetic incident, and Seymour declining the presidency for a comic one; and for the blue fire, no doubt Mr. Brick Pomeroy could furnish some brimstone from that red-hot place with which he seems so intimately acquainted.

Now, Jeremiah, as to that other point on which you have said so much in the voice of lamentation, shaking your solemn head the while, and looking as wise as an owl.

I mean—to whit, to whoo!—scenery.

Why should you call our first-class dramatic scenery "clap-trap."

That is your word—"clap-trap."

Is it because you had as skillful traps as those which elicited enthusiastic claps in past days?

If any scenery is clap-trap, why not all? Why not play Macbeth in an inn, and Hamlet in a ball room?

Is bad scenery any more legitimate than good?

No; and there's just one reason why scenery in olden times was strictly subservient to acting on the stage. They had not then the art of splendid scenic effect—no more than they had the art of telegraphy, or railroading, or submarine cabling. These are modern improvements, wonderful and beautiful.

It seems a very funny thing to me that, because scenic art now lightens the pleasing illusions which the stage now seeks to throw about the auditor, this should be deemed a proof of decadence in the drama.

How *does* it "lower" dramatic literature, Jerry? I really cannot understand it.

Dramatic literature, when it reaches the stage, requires the artist's interpretation.

Why not the scenic artist's, as well as the histronic artist?

Unriddle me this, won't you?

But don't say it is dramatic art in the actor which is declining—because that's rubbish, you know.

I do not believe you ever saw, in those halcyon days about which you are always whining, any better actor than Mr. Jefferson or Mr. Lester Wallack, or William Warren.

No! These are the halcyon days—these days when we have good acting and good scenery too.

All we require is good writing, and that we shall have when our authors are upheld in a desire to treat home subjects in a natural and nineteenth century manner, instead of modeling their productions on the rococo of the stage—the "legitimate" comedies which are no more legitimate to our day than the queens and knee-breeches.

OLIVE LOGAN.

The Indian War—A Desperate Fight.

FORT WALLACE, Sept. 27.

Chief scout M. L. Horn, just from Col. Forsyth's camp, on the Delaware fork of the north fork of the Republican river, reports that Col. Carpenter, who started from near Cheyenne Wells on the morning of the 24th, had reached Col. Forsyth on the morning of the 25th. He saw no Indians on the way, other than bodies of eight or ten warriors, evidently killed in fight, nearly twenty miles away. They saw six or eight scaffolds, and on each were one or more bodies. The command which left here on the 24th under Col. Bankhead, with provisions, supplies, etc., arrived soon after Col. Carpenter. They were attacked on the way by a party of Indians, who wanted their stock, but did not get any of it. Col. Forsyth lost 5 killed and 12 wounded and all his horses. The Indian loss was not far from eighty killed and wounded, besides a large quantity of stock. The fight the first day is described as being the most desperate that has ever taken place on the plains the Indians making charge after charge, sometimes coming within fifty feet of the men. The island on which they were having only a few bushes, and there being but a small amount of cover, the men were compelled to make their only defense the little sand breastworks which were thrown up with no tools but their hands, working between the attacks of the Indians, who rode round and round, charging down upon them at the same point, one party of the men digging while the rest fought.

The Indians were Sioux, Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, and numbered from six to seven hundred, and were well armed with Spencer carbines and Henry rifles. It was estimated that they fired not less than ten thousand rounds, besides a quantity of arrows, the ground all around being thickly strewn with the latter. But little fighting was done the second day, and after that, though a portion of the Indians staid in the vicinity until the last three days, no attack was made. The scouts saw trails of large parties, driving many horses and mules, going south and east, and it was thought to be the design of these Indians to get below the Arkansas, and that they would probably cross near Monument. They will be closely watched. Col. Forsyth's command was to start for Fort Wallace this morning and will reach here in four or five days. His wounds are doing well, and he is said to be in no danger.

A PORTION OF TEXAS OVERRUN WITH ROBBERS—*Capture of Forty Government Wagons by Freebooters.*—A New York dispatch of the 28th ult. says: "Advices, through army sources, from Marshall, Texas, state that the country in that neighborhood is overrun by robbers. All the roads are unsafe, except for a considerable armed body. A band of freebooters, numbering 110 men, well armed and mounted, were roaming through the country. About the 5th inst. they captured forty government wagons loaded with supplies. The commanding officer at Sulphur Springs, which is garrisoned by a small company of the twenty-sixth infantry, had sent an express to Gen. Hayden, commanding at Marshall, stating that if not reinforced his garrison, which was surrounded, would be slaughtered. A company of the fifteenth infantry and fifty picked men had started to reinforce him."

THE CATTLE DISEASE IN CHICAGO AND VICINITY. A Chicago dispatch, of the 27th inst., says:

The cattle disease it appears has not disappeared from the vicinity of Chicago. Cattle are dying almost daily south of the city. John Wentworth has lost no less than $10,000 worth of his choice cattle on his stock farm. Examinations of the cattle that have died of the disease prove that the spleen is literally rotten. The farmers complain that the measures at the Union stock yards for preventing the spread of the disease are not sufficiently strict.

PHILIP LYNCH, UNDERTAKER,

99 ST. CHARLES STREET.

Metallic, Mahogany, Black Walnut and Plain Coffins always on hand. Bodies Embalmed and carefully shipped. Funerals attended to in person, and he hopes by strict attention to obtain a share of public patronage.

NOTICE.....NOTICE.

The firm of LOGAN & CLAIBORNE having this day been dissolved by mutual consent, George Wm. Logan, Jr., assumes the liabilities of the firm, and will henceforth continue the business in his own name and for his own account.

GEO. WM. LOGAN, JR.
July 14, 1868. W. C. C. CLAIBORNE, JR.

Inviting attention to the above announcement, I would respectfully solicit of my friends a continuance of their patronage. GEO. WM. LOGAN, JR.,
Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant,
No. 24 Union street,
New Orleans, La.

WESTERN LANDS AND SECURITIES.

In addition to Government, State and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, we buy and sell Lands in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska.

The highest price paid for titles to LANDS SOLD FOR TAXES.

We also purchase at best rates LAND WARRANTS and DISCREDITED WESTERN COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN BONDS.

Correspondence solicited, and any information required, furnished without charge. Address

AUSTIN CORBIN & CO.,
Bankers, New York City.

SHEPARD & HUTCHINSON,

55 CAMP STREET,

Queensware, China and Glass.

Also, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS—All varieties, both DOMESTIC and EUROPEAN.

We shall keep up with the times, and any article of any practical merit may be found at the BOWL and PITCHER. Prices always moderate.

SHEPARD & HUTCHINSON.

OFFICIAL.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, Sept. 28, 1868.

[No. 1041—N. S.]

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby granted Mr. G. Vom Hofe, to erect a small steam engine on his premises on Magazine street, during pleasure of the Common Council, any ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding, and provided Mr. Vom Hofe be required to build a brick wall around the engine sufficient to guard the boiler, and to be approved by the city surveyor.

(Signed) THOMAS MARKEY,
President Board of Aldermen.
(Signed) ALFRED KEARNY,
President Board Assistant Aldermen.
In force by virtue of law.
JOHN W. OVERALL, Secretary. se29 5t

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, September 28, 1868.

[No. 1042—N. S.]

Resolved, That the adjudication by the controller of the contract for collecting the revenues of the Dryades Market to Louis Smith, security John Berthin, be and is hereby approved.

Resolved further, That the mayor be and he is hereby authorized to enter into contract before the city notary, in behalf of the city, with Louis Smith as principal and John Berthin as security, for the collection of the revenues of the Dryades Market until the 31st December, 1868, for and in consideration of three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars ($3750) per month.

(Signed) ALFRED KEARNY,
President Board Assistant Aldermen.
(Signed) THOMAS MARKEY,
President Board Aldermen.
Approved September 28, 1868.
(Signed) JOHN R. CONWAY, Mayor.
A true copy:
JOHN W. OVERALL, Secretary. se29 5t

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, September 28, 1868.

[No. 1043—N. S.]

Resolved, That the adjudication by the controller of the contract for collecting the revenues of the Claiborne Market to Louis Smith, security John Berthin, be and it is hereby approved.

Resolved further, That the mayor be and he is hereby authorized to enter into contract before the city notary, in behalf of the city, with Louis Smith as principal and John Berthin as security, for the collection of the revenues of the Claiborne Market, until the 31st of December, 1868, for and in consideration of the sum of one thousand one hundred and ninety dollars ($1190) per month.

(Signed) ALFRED KEARNY,
President Board Assistant Aldermen.
(Signed) THOMAS MARKEY,
President Board Aldermen.
Approved September 28, 1868.
(Signed) JOHN R. CONWAY, Mayor.
A true copy:
JOHN W. OVERALL, Secretary. se29 5t

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, Sept. 29, 1868.

[No. 1044—N. S.]

Resolved, That the controller be and he is hereby authorized to warrant on the treasurer in favor of W. R. Harrison for the sum of one hundred and one dollars and forty six cents, for his salary as policeman from 26th June to August 3d, 1868.

(Signed) ALFRED KEARNY,
President Board Assistant Aldermen.
(Signed) THOMAS MARKEY,
President Board Aldermen.
Approved Sept. 29, 1868.
(Signed) JOHN R. CONWAY, Mayor.
A true copy:
JOHN W. OVERALL, Secretary. se30 5t

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, September 29, 1868.

[No. 1045—N. S.]

Resolved, That the controller warrant on the treasurer in favor of Randell Hunt for the sum of five hundred dollars ($500), for professional services rendered to Hon. John R. Conway, mayor.

(Signed) ALFRED KEARNY,
President Board Assistant Aldermen.
(Signed) THOMAS MARKEY,
President Board Aldermen.
Approved Sept. 29, 1868.
(Signed) JOHN R. CONWAY, Mayor.
A true copy:
JOHN W. OVERALL, Secretary. se30 5t

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, September 30, 1868.

[No. 1046—N. S.]

Resolved, That the controller be and he is hereby authorized to sell, after five days' notice in the official journal, the contract for cleaning out all the draining canals, according to specifications in the surveyor's department.

(Signed) ALFRED KEARNY,
President Board Assistant Aldermen.
(Signed) THOMAS MARKEY,
President Board Aldermen.
Approved Sept. 30, 1868.
(Signed) JOHN R. CONWAY, Mayor.
A true copy:
JOHN W. OVERALL, Secretary. oc1 5t

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, September 30, 1868.

[No. 1047—N. S.]

Resolved, That the city attorney be and he is hereby authorized to employ additional counsel to assist him in defending the suits of Ascott vs. City of New Orleans, and Arrowsmith vs. City of New Orleans, provided the fees to be paid to said additional counsel shall not exceed one thousand five hundred dollars, ($1500.)

(Signed) ALFRED KEARNY,
President Board Assistant Aldermen.
(Signed) THOMAS MARKEY,
President Board Aldermen.
Approved Sept. 30, 1868.
(Signed) JOHN R. CONWAY, Mayor.
A true copy:
JOHN W. OVERALL, Secretary. oc1 5t

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, Sept. 30, 1868.

[No. 1048 N. S.]

Resolved, That the controller be and he is hereby authorized, after five days notice in the official journal, to adjudicate to the lowest bidder or bidders, contracts for cleaning of the paved and unpaved streets of the 7th, 8th and 9th wards of the city for two years, the work to be done in strict accordance with plans and specifications on file in the office of the street commissioner.

(Signed) ALFRED KEARNY,
President Board Assistant Alderman.
(Signed) THOMAS MARKEY,
President Board Aldermen.
Approved September 30, 1868.
(Signed) JOHN R. CONWAY, Mayor.
A true copy:
JOHN W. OVERALL, Secretary. oc1 5t

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

CAFE IMPERIAL,

CORNER OF CARONDELET AND GRAVIER STS.

This popular and favorite Saloon has been thoroughly renovated and the Bar filled with the choicest Wines, Liquors, Premium Lager Beer, etc. A splendid Lunch always on hand, consisting of the choicest viands that the market affords.

OFFERGELD & HENNEBERG, Proprietors.

TO THE PUBLIC—

Opening of the BRILLIANT LAGER BEER SALOON, No. 32 Royal street, this day. The undersigned will spare no pains or expense to make it EQUAL to the BEST in the city. The choicest of Beer, Wines, and all kinds of Liquors served by obliging and attentive waiters. A share of the public patronage respectfully solicited.

JOHN STRAUGHN, Proprietor.

NOTICE.....NOTICE.

FRED. HELLMER'S RESTAURANT AND LODGING HOUSE is now open for regular and transient Boarders at 106 St. Charles street, (formerly Wibel's Saloon.)

Friends and customers will find the very best he market affords.

COSMOPOLITAN RESTAURANT—

11 ROYAL STREET,

(Between Canal and Customhouse streets,)

Louis Chaplain.....Proprietor.

All the Delicacies of the Season are to be found here, as also, Choice WINES of all kinds.

Parties, Weddings, etc., etc., supplied at short notice.

Private Saloons up stairs.

Rooms, elegantly furnished, to let by the week or month.

This Restaurant is kept open till 12 o'clock P. M.

PARISIAN STYLE—FRENCH RESTAURANT.

19 UNION STREET,

Between St. Charles and Carondelet streets. PHILIP FORGET, Agent. Prices to suit the times.

BREAKFAST—Three choice dishes, with Coffee, sixty cents.

DINNER—Soup and four choice dishes, with Dessert and Coffee, seventy-five cents.

HAWKINS'S SALOON—

CORNER OF GRAVIER AND ST. CHARLES,

(Opposite St. Charles Hotel,)

RE-OPENED—A. B. CUSTER IN CHARGE.

The best brands of LIQUORS and WINES, such as Hawkins has set forth for years, constantly on hand. Also CIGARS.

N. O. STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CHARTER.....CHARTER

—OF THE—

NEW ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
STATE OF LOUISIANA, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Be it Known, That on this eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-second, before me, Edward Ivy, a notary public, in and for the City and Parish of New Orleans, State of Louisiana aforesaid, duly commissioned and sworn, personally came and appeared the parties hereinafter named and undersigned, who severally 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 these 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, regulations and obligations following, to-wit:

ARTICLE I.

The name and title of said Company shall be the "NEW ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY," and its domicil is hereby established in the city of New Orleans and it shall exist and continue for the term of twenty-five years from the date of these presents, unless sooner dissolved, as hereinafter provided for. It shall have a corporate seal with a device upon the same and the name of the Company upon the margin thereof.

ARTICLE II.

The object of said company is to construct or otherwise procure and maintain one or more steamships, to constitute a line or lines of steamships, to be owned and controlled in the city of New Orleans, and to trade between said city and any port or ports on the Atlantic coast or Gulf of Mexico.

The manager of said company shall be the proper person on whom to serve citations, notices and other legal process where in the said Company may be interested.

ARTICLE III.

The capital stock of said Company is hereby fixed at the sum of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, divided into shares of Fifty Dollars each, all of which to be paid at or before the signing of these presents; which capital may be increased to an amount not exceeding one million, if the same should be required by two-thirds capital.

ARTICLE IV.

The affairs of said Company shall be under the direction and management of Edward Higgins, who may at any time have the privilege of associating with him one or more persons from among the stockholders of the Company, subject to the approval of the Board of Control who shall act as a Board of Agents to assist in transacting the business of said Company.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. The regular meetings of the stockholders of the Company shall be held annually, commencing on the first Tuesday in February, 1869, at which meeting a majority in capital shall choose five of their number to serve as Directors for the ensuing year, who shall constitute and form a Board of Control, of which the said Manager shall be Chairman and entitled to one vote on all matters brought before it; and until the election of Directors as aforesaid, the following named persons shall constitute the first Board of Control, viz: M. J. SMITH, WM. CREEVY, J. PEMBERTON, J. ARMSTRONG, J. MCCLOSKEY.

SEC. 2. The failure to elect Directors, as aforesaid, shall not dissolve the said corporation, but the Board in office shall continue to exercise its functions, until a new Board can be elected.

SEC. 3. Three members of said Board of Control shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and the said Board is hereby invested with full power to frame and adopt such by-laws, rules and regulations as they may deem requisite and necessary for the Company and the transaction of its affairs; provided, the same shall not conflict with the true intent and meaning of this Act of Incorporation, or with the laws of this State. And in the temporary absence of the Manager they may select a Chairman to preside at their meetings. They shall have power, and are hereby authorised to buy and sell steamships, fuel, real estate, etc., for the uses of the Company; to make contracts, leases, mortgages, hypothecations and compromises; to fix salaries of officers and employes; to borrow money, and to build or cause to be built steamships for the use of said Company.

SEC. 4. If any member of said Board shall cease to be a Stockholder of said Company during his term of service, his office shall be declared vacant; and in the event of the death, permanent absence, or resignation of any member of said Board of Control, the said Board of Control shall have power to fill vacancies occasioned thereby until the first regular meeting thereafter of the Stockholders for the election of officers of the Company.

SEC. 5. The said Board shall meet monthly for the transaction of business, and the Manager may call them together at any time, by giving six hours' notice in writing.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Manager to keep, or cause to be kept, in bound books, in the name of the Company, a correct record of the proceedings, transactions, accounts, property, business and affairs, as well as a full and complete account of the receipts and disbursements thereof. He shall moreover act as Treasurer of the Company, and keep a cash account in one of the banks or banking companies, of this city, subject to the approval of the Board of Control, in the name and for account of the Company, and to be alone authorized and empowered to draw checks, to be countersigned by the Secretary, and transact all banking business thereof.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Manager of said Company to exhibit, or cause to be exhibited to the Stockholders, whenever thereto required by them, all the books, papers, accounts and documents belonging to said Company, and also submit to them on or before the twentieth of each month, a detailed statement of the business and affairs of the Company during the preceding month.

SEC. 3. In the event of the resignation, permanent absence or death of the Manager, the Board of Control shall immediately proceed to appoint a Manager pro tem., who shall act as such until the first annual meeting thereafter of the Stockholders, at which meeting the Stockholders shall proceed to select a manager from among themselves, who shall be subject to election annually thereafter; and in the case of the temporary absence of the Manager, the aforesaid Board of Control shall have power to appoint a Manager pro tem.

SEC. 4. At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Company, the Manager may make a report of such matters and things as he may deem expedient and necessary for the interest of the Company, at which meeting each share of stock in the said Company shall be entitled to one vote on all matters brought before it.

SEC. 5. The said Manager shall have power to appoint a Secretary, agents and other employes annually, and officers if vacancies should occur, subject to the approval of the Board of Control; and he may remove said Secretary, agents, or other employes at any time, without the sanction of said Board.

ARTICLE VII.

On the expiration of the said term of twenty-five years, hereinbefore agreed upon for the existence of said Company, a majority of the stockholders in capital shall have power to determine upon the mode of selling, and disposing of all the property and effects belonging to said Company, and also to decide upon and fix the terms and conditions of the sale or disposition thereof, and finally of winding up and liquidating its affairs to the best advantage.

ARTICLE VIII.

Three-fourths of the stockholders in capital shall have the power to wind up and settle the business and affairs of said Company, at any time during its existence, or of making any modifications, additions or changes to this act, on giving sixty days previous notice in two of the newspapers published in this city.

ARTICLE IX.

All transfers of stocks shall be made in the office of the Company, and recorded in a book of transfer to be kept for that purpose. The new stockholder binding himself in said act of transfer to abide by all the terms, conditions and stipulations of this act and all or any rules, regulations or by-laws made and adopted in pursuance thereof.

ARTICLE X.

No stockholder shall ever be held liable or responsible for the contracts, or faults of said Company, beyond the amount of his stock in said Company, nor shall any mere informality in the organization of said Company have the effect of rendering the present charter null, or of exposing a Stockholder to any greater liability than the amount of his stock therein.

ARTICLE XI.

The said Company shall sue and be sued in its corporate name and capacity, and plead and be impleaded accordingly.

ARTICLE XII.

The following named persons are Stockholders in said Company, and as such are entitled to the number of shares placed opposite to their names respectively, to-wit:

M. J. Smith, Wm. Creevy, Jno. Armstrong, Thos. B. Lee, Geo. G. Garner, J. B. Murison, Geo. W. Manson, J. H. Stauffer, W. A. Shropshire, John Pemberton Edw'd A. York, Harmon Doane, C. H. Bradshaw, David McCoard, Kennett & Bell, Wm. M. Perkins, A. Miltenberger & Co., Wilhelmus Bogart, and others.

ARTICLE XIII.

The Board of Control shall be empowered to receive further subscriptions to said Capital Stock, until the amount subscribed shall have reached the aforesaid sum of one million.

ARTICLE XIV.

This Association shall go into operation as soon as the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars shall have been subscribed for