The New Orleans Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

J. 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, 10 cents.

Rates of Advertising:

Squares.	1 month	2 months.	3 months.	6 months.	12 months
One.....	$ 13 net	$ 23 net.	$ 30 net.	$ 50 net.	$ 75 net
Two.....	23 "	38 "	50 "	80 "	125 "
Three....	30 "	53 "	70 "	110 "	175 "
Four....	38 "	67 "	90 "	140 "	225 "
Five.....	45 "	80 "	105 "	170 "	275 "
Six	54 "	93 "	120 "	200 "	325 "
Seven....	60 "	105 "	135 "	230 "	375 "
Eight....	65 "	115 "	150 "	260 "	420 "
Nine.....	70 "	125 "	165 "	290 "	470 "
Ten	75 "	135 "	180 "	320 "	500 "
Eleven ..	80 "	145 "	195 "	350 "	540 "
Twelve ..	85 "	155 "	210 "	380 "	580 "
Thirteen .	90 "	165 "	220 "	410 "	620 "
Fourteen.	95 "	175 "	230 "	430 "	660 "
Fifteen...	100 "	185 "	240 "	450 "	700 "
Sherry....	125 "	330 "	450 "	750 "	1,200 "

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First and Fourth page monthly advertisements, each square, $90 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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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 ratio. 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.....	8 "	14 "	20 "	33 "	50 "
Three....	12 "	22 "	32 "	44 "	70 "
Four	15 "	27 "	35 "	56 "	90 "
Five.....	18 "	32 "	42 "	68 "	110 "
Ten	30 "	55 "	75 "	130 "	200 "
Fifteen...	40 "	75 "	100 "	180 "	280 "
Sherry....	50 "	120 "	180 "	300 "	450 "

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 20, 1868.

Collectors and Collecting.

Charles G. Leland gossips pleasantly in the Philadelphia Press of the mania of collectors. He says of the

COIN COLLECTORS.

* * * When the writer was a boy, Jersey ploughpennies and Massachusetts Indian cents, ring cents, and the like, passed current at their nominal value. Very conscientious people doubted whether they were really and legitimately worth one cent each. So they called them Bungtowns, and used to nail them to the counter in ignominy, even as crows or hawks were nailed to barndoors, or the heads of traitors to the tower of London. And now—*quantum mutatus ab illo!* The Bungtowns have risen to honor and glory—the whole entire North American republic collects cents—there are counterfeits on counterfeits of the rare issues, and it is the dream of most of the smaller geniuses to have a complete series.

We know a gentleman whose coin-collecting has assumed the form *de minimus*—that is to say, he cares for no piece of money which is more than a third of an inch in diameter. Thus he has a Roman gold scudo, or dollar, such as in Italy are called *farfelle*, or butterflies, from the easy way they have of flying:

"Oh, my golden ducats, say,
Whither have ye flown away?"

He has also the California gold half and quarter dollars, Spanish and South American silver three-cent pieces, English two-penny pieces, Arabic forty cent gold coins, such as Oriental damsels string to their ear-rings, and finally the twelfth and sixteenth part of a farthing, standard coins issued by the English mint. Like the crazy half-heller man of the German legend, whose eternal salvation depended on finding a still smaller coin, for which to sell his bottle imp, than any one had seen, he earnestly inquires for money of lesser diameter and lower cost. Should he meet with a spangle which had passed as legal tender in some fairy land of little people over sea, he could calmly close his eyes and pass away. Oh, innocent avarice! Let them say who will: *nullum vitium tetrius quam avaritia* (and Cicero said it), it seems hard to think that such love of gold is a crime. With the coin collector it is not the figure but the face which fascinates.

STAMPS.

A mania for collecting, principally confined to very young people, is that of postage stamps. One reason for this is that it is a mania easily indulged in, as every one who receives foreign letters can bestow on Johnny or Susy something which will adorn their albums, or which by the quantity may be "traded off" for one rare and desirable stamp. Again, several stamps which have been used may be exchanged for one which has not been defiled by postal service.

* * * In 1862 postage stamps were our only small money. Then, according to Orpheus C. Kerr, young ladies were also valued in the United States by postage stamps. People spoke of damsels as being worth five hundred thousand stamps. This was not much when the stamps were penny ones, but those of the red kind made it fifteen thousand dollars, which, in that period of depression and low prices, rendered the possessor an object of interest to government clerks and to some unmarried congressmen. Hence it came that money was called stamps—which, by the way, accounts for the origin of that beautiful song:

Father, dear father, come down with the stamps;
My milliner's bill is unpaid.

About that time a scampish genius sent through the post circulars stating that for twenty-five cents he would send a beautifully engraved steel-line portrait of Andrew Jackson, in the highest style of art, and for fifty cents a portrait of Washington. Those who remitted the quarter were faithfully supplied with a two-cent stamp, while the halves elicited a three.

BARBADOES.—A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, describing Barbadoes and its inhabitants, says: Instead of being mountainous, it seems almost a dead level. And yet the land rises at a distance of four miles from the shore to the height of four hundred feet, affording the residents of that part of the island one of the most delightful climates in the world—where the temperature ranges from seventy to eighty degrees the year round. The amount of land in it is one hundred and sixty thousand acres, almost every acre of which is owned by the whites—English—and is in a high state of cultivation, principally in sugar cane. It is the most flourishing of all the West India Islands, as is evidenced by the value of its lands—which rate from four to five hundred dollars an acre in gold. The negroes are numerous, and free, but, as the lands are owned by the whites, they have but little chance to indulge their taste for vagabond life. They are forced to work, and at prices so low that, in spite of the high price of land the planters are able to manage their business so as to afford a great profit. During the season when such work is needed laborers are paid twelve and a half cents a week per acre, for keeping the lands well weeded, and nowhere in the world are the crops kept so clean. A hand—even a woman—can attend to twelve acres, and they like the work, as it allows them to do it at such times as they please. A dollar and a half a week is enough to support a person, or even a family, where potatoes are often as low as twenty-five cents a hundred pounds, and flying fish—a foot long—twenty for an English penny. Some of the negro men, under this state of things, become quite pretentious and aristocratic, marrying or taking two or three wives apiece, whose labor, bringing them in the enormous sum of four dollars and a half per week, enables them to live a life of affluence and ease. Windmills are a prominent feature of Barbadoes. Every estate has its tower in the midst of its buildings, where the cane is ground and the sugar is made. None of them, however, were in motion, for the crop had just been gathered and the sails taken down in preparation for the hurricane season, which was said to be at hand. We were sorry to take leave of this island, for it seemed more homelike than any of the others. Its evidence of industry, thrift and general prosperity give it a truly American appearance.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS, ETC.

Baltimore has a homeopathic horse doctor.

There are seventy-two national cemeteries.

The Province of Ontario has a surplus of $1,500,000 in the treasury and is out of debt.

A negro preacher in London accompanies psalm tunes on the banjo.

Madam Anna Bishop has found a fresh husband in Australia.

Many persons have arrived in Washington from various States seeking government employment.

Manufacturers in New York claim to have made great improvements in the French velocipede.

Cincinnati paid $30,000 for its amusements during the month of October.

A fire in St. Louis, on the 15th inst., destroyed property valued at $147,000.

The citizens of Wilkinson county, Miss., propose forming an agricultural society.

Long cloaks and three-cornered style of wearing shawls are out of countenance.

On the Suez canal 14,853 laborers and 58 dredging machines are employed.

Drawing is now taught in all the public schools of New Haven.

The foundation of a Jewish synagogue has been laid in Richmond, Ind.

Rothschild has cleared $220,000 in a year off his Chateau Lafitte vineyard.

San Francisco pays $4,000,000 a year in gold for State and municipal taxes.

Thanks to the officers of the steamship Josephine for late Galveston papers.

Cincinnati expended $417,586 in its public schools during the year ending 30th June last.

There is to be a convention of editors in Galveston on the 1st December.

A lynx, measuring five feet nine inches from tip to tip, was killed in Chariton, Mo., a few days since.

The selectmen of Meridien, Ct., are establishing a workhouse in connection with the town poorhouse.

The czar has issued a ukase, in virtue of which nine-tenths of the drinking saloons now existing in the Russian empire are to be suppressed.

The Omaha market is overstocked with antelope, deer, and other game, brought in by hunters from the plains and mountains.

A part of the great fortune of Espartero was acquired by gambling in Turkey. His winnings there were $400,000.

The lumber business at Burlington, Vermont, which is carried on by a few firms, requires about three millions of dollars of floating capital.

A Swede arriving at Minneapolis, Minnesota, the other day, had with him a chest, the construction of which dates back to 1716.

Gen. Sheridan says that he lately saw a herd of buffaloes ninety-five miles long and twenty-five miles wide.

The United States quartermaster general reports as now in service, 13,291 horses, 17,865 mules and 211 oxen.

R. W. Jaques, deputy revenue collector at Columbus, Ga., has been indicted by the grand jury for attempting to swindle merchants of that city.

After a strike lasting four months, the shoemakers of Liverpool have returned to work at the old rate of wages.

A "bridal ball" was given at Canton, Miss., a few nights ago. All the newly married folks were in attendance and the ball was a success.

Horace Mann, the eldest son of the late Hon. Horace Mann, died in Cambridge, Mass., on the 11th inst., aged 24 years.

The News thinks that in proportion to population, Galveston supports more drinking saloons than any other city in the United States.

The New York Methodist affirms that many a good sermon has been spoiled for the want of fresh air wherewith to enjoy it.

An oilcloth factory and other buildings were burned in Brooklyn on the 16th inst., valued at $77,000.

At Davenport, Iowa, last week, a young lady, Miss Holmes, escorted Deacon Gilbert to the polls and saw him vote. Deacon Gilbert voted in 1788 for Washington, and is over 100 years old.

The Venango Oil Transportation Company have sold to the Erie Railroad Company for the sum of $1,600,000, a water front of 2000 feet at the Venango oil docks, in Weehawken.

M'lle Karolly, the French tragedienne, who has lately performed Hamlet and Romeo in Paris, was, until her nineteenth year, a poor seamstress in the city of Saumur.

The Cunard and Inman steamship lines have contracted with the British government for seven years, to run three mails weekly between England and America.

The Mormon elder, George D. Watt, has been appointed to travel throughout the Territory and lecture on silk culture, and to organize societies for the cultivation of silk.

About one hundred and sixty barrels of ale were run off into the sewers of Buffalo the other day, the night watchman having been drowned in the vat containing it.

The citizens of Harrisburg and of the towns upon the Susquehanna river above that city, are making arrangements to stock the river and its confluent streams with black bass.

There are twenty-five persons in the jail, and twenty-nine in the Muscogee, Ga., poor house, mostly negroes of course. That county's bonds are barely worth 65 cents on the dollar.

John McCall was sentenced, in the county court of Chesterfield, Va., last week, to be hanged on the 13th of December, for aggravated horse-stealing.

We are favored by Geo. Ellis with Frank Leslie's Christmas Pictorial, and the Albion for Nov. 14, just received. All the choice literary issues of the day will be found on his counter.

A Porto Rico correspondent says that from eight hundred to one thousand prisoners are held in Arecibo, some of them being the most prominent men in the island.

The average annual emigration from Italy is stated to be about twenty thousand. About three thousand left the port of Genoa for the United States during the last year.

The operatives in the cotton and woolen mills in North Adams, Massachusetts, work eleven hours per day, and the average wages is six dollars per week.

It is stated upon good authority, in connection with the notice of the decease of a *modiste* in New York, who gave the name to one of the leading French houses in the city, that though the family lived in profusion, and had a large income, and their styles were the perfection of delicate taste, yet not one of the family could read or write.

CLOSE OF THE MARYLAND STATE FAIR—*Award of Premiums.*—We copy the subjoined from the Baltimore Gazette of Nov. 11th, which will, no doubt, prove worthy of perusal by large numbers of our readers. It will be seen that Messrs. Wm. Knabe & Co. received the certificate for having again earned the gold medal by the excellence of their pianos. It hardly requires this evidence to convince our readers of this fact, for they have had ample opportunity, thanks to Mr. A. E. Blackmar, 164 Canal street, the agent in this city, to test them. We quote:

The fair of the Maryland Institute was brought to a close at 10 o'clock last night, and up to that time the hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. It was expected by many that the premiums would be announced, but that has not been done for several years. All of the committees, except that of gas machines, completed their reports, and that will be made in the course of a few days. Among the chief premiums the certificate of the gold medal was awarded to Messrs. Wm. Knabe & Co. for the best pianos. The rule of the Institute is that the same manufacturer cannot more than once receive the gold medal, but so long as it maintains its superiority, the certificate of the gold medal is awarded. Messrs. Knabes' pianos were adjudged the best, and the certificate was accordingly awarded to them, and there is no doubt the committee had a proper appreciation of the excellence of the instruments.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The Point-a-la-Hache paper of the 14th says: "A man popularly known as Charlie, the owner of a trading boat on the river, was killed a few days since in an altercation which took place at the landing of H. J. Feltus, Esq."

We have a sample of a bale of cotton before us that was planted, cultivated and picked by the Misses Higgenbotham of our parish. The crop was made and gathered by these estimable young ladies during the spare hours that generally intervene between the completion of household duties and sunset, and in no way interfered with the fulfilment of the thousand and one little things incident to housekeeping. We hand them the medal—who claims the ribbon?—[Baton Rouge Gazette.

A communication from a citizen of Adams county to the Natchez Courier, on the subject of fences, recommending that the citizens of the county fence in their pasture lands and not their cultivated fields, is attracting the attention of the planters of that county to the vast amount of money, labor and time that might be saved by adopting the suggestion of the correspondent.

A friend of Mr. E. Bancroft's, of Athens, Ga., informs the local of the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel that Mr. B., on the 8th of September, had gathered five thousand pounds of cotton from one acre, which he devoted to experiment, and that every one who had seen this acre was unanimous in the opinion that there could not be less than one thousand pounds to gather, whatever the vicissitudes of the season might be. The same authority informs us that Mr. Bancroft has at the same estate gathered one bale to the acre for every acre planted on his farm of some thirty acres.

A story is told of a Western lawyer who lately attended a religious meeting where he was called upon to offer a prayer. Not being experienced in such duty, he rose and attempted to repeat the Lord's prayer, and succeeded very well until he came to the passage, "Give us this day our daily bread," when, from the force of habit, he immediately added, "with costs."

A citizen of Joliet, digging among the ruins of some freight cars at the scene of the late accident near Elwood, picked up and carefully preserved a charred bone and some burned leather, supposed to be the remains of Mr. Nichols, the brakesman who was at first thought to have been burned up in one of the cars. He soon after exhibited these relics, pouring them out in an old letter envelope, with the remark to several bystanders, "Here, boys, is the remains of poor Nichols." The joke of it was, Nichols stood in the crowd and disputed the point.

A party of sportsmen who went out on the plains recently, from Kansas City, found buffalo and smaller game in abundance, but learned to their horror, that man hunting was also fearfully prevalent. They heard of the killing of three persons at Sheridan, and at Hays City, on their return, they saw two men in deadly combat. This side of Hays City, and near the railroad track, at short intervals, were found three more men in the arms of death. Judge Lynch, it was supposed, had been holding court in that section.

The internal disturbances of the earth have produced an unusual phenomenon at Coburg, Canada, thus described by the local journals of the 6th inst.: Sunday last, between ten and eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the water in the lake opposite the town, was observed to recede from fifty to one hundred feet from the usual water mark, returning again rapidly, with a loud rushing sound, similar to that heard when the tide is coming in on the sea coast. The ebbing and flowing were repeated a number of times for the space of three-quarters of an hour.

The *Archives Gen. de Medicine* calls attention to the custom of the workmen in a match factory at Stafford who apply phosphorus to the matches, of carrying on their breast a tin cup, containing essence of turpentine. This precaution is said to be sufficient to prevent any ill effects from the action of the phosphorus. It was previously known that the vapor of turpentine prevents the ignition and even the phosphorescence of phosphorus, but the practical application of this knowledge is not so generally adopted as it should be.

According to a receipt recently patented in England, meat of any kind may be preserved in any temperature after it has been soaked for ten minutes in a solution made of the following ingredients well mixed: One pint of common salt dissolved in four gallons of clear cold water and half a gallon of the bisulphate of calcium solution. It is said that experiments show that meats so prepared will keep for twelve days in a temperature of from 80 to 110 degrees, and preserve their odor and flavor unimpaired. By repeating the process, meats may be indefinitely preserved, and if it is desired to keep an unusually long time, a little solution of gelatine or white of an egg may be added to the wash.

THE ASCENT OF MOUNT BAKER.—The Vancouver Colonist, September 5, gives an account of the ascent of Mount Baker by a party headed by Messrs. Ogilvy and Coleman. The party left Whatcom on the 8th August, traveled up the Lumini and Nootsac rivers, by canoe, 80 miles; then twenty miles through a desperate country, to what may be called the foot of the mountain. At the snow line, where vegetation ceases, the Indians camped, allowing the explorers to reach the summit themselves, which they did the same day, and returned to camp in the evening. The distance traveled, which was about six miles, is said to have been most fatiguing, though not as perilous as was expected. Being obliged to return to the camp the same evening, the explorers had only about an hour on the summit; this short period they seem to have used diligently. The existence of a volcano is established beyond a doubt, the crater being about three hundred feet wide, and at least six hundred feet deep, from which puffs of sulphurous vapor are being emitted. This crater lies between two high peaks of the mountain, where the summit forms a plateau quite bare and free from snow; which is a quarter of a mile wide and half a mile long. The eastern peak, called after Gen. Sherman, is the highest of the two. The time spent on the summit was devoted to examining the crater, and planting the American flags, with so much of the usual honors as the party were enabled to give.

The mountain, as most persons are no doubt aware, is a few miles south of the boundary line, the 49th parlel. The most arduous part of the ascent was the last pitch, where the party had to cut 400 steps in the ice in order to reach the top. The Indians would not go any higher than the line of vegetation; but they received the party on returning from the summit with marked demonstrations of welcome and joy, evidently recognizing the dangers and hardships of this part of the trip, and the courage and skill the explorers had shown in overcoming them so speedily. No signs of game were seen on the mountain, except the huge foot-prints of a bear, which the natives said was an old grizzly. It was well our friends did not come in collision with his bearship. Mr. Coleman will return by the Eliza Anderson from Port Townsend next week when, doubtless, we shall have additional details of the expedition and its scientific results. Mr. Coleman, we belive, has the honor of making the first successful ascent of this mountain, which he and his party failed to accomplish on a former occasion, by reason of the Indians accompanying as guides and packers refusing to proceed further than a certain distance into the interior. Various authorities have given estimates of the altitude of Mount Baker; some laid it down at 14,600 feet high; some at 16,000 feet; while others again have given it an altitude of 21,000 feet, equal to some of the highest peaks on the continent.

Dr. Isaac I. Hays delivered on the evening of the 12th inst. a lecture on "Arctic Discoveries," at the rooms of the American Geographical Society, New York. The lecture was illustrated by globes, charts, maps and outlines. The speaker sketched the various efforts made to discover a northerly passage, beginning in 1494, under Cabot. Dr. Hayes defined the open Polar sea, upon the theory of the oceanic currents. We can trace but one flow of water within the limits of the Polar sea. This sweeping along both coasts of Greenland; the branch on the eastern, after touching Iceland, wheels around Cape Farewell into Baffin's Bay, where it joins the other branch through Smith's Sound and out from the great Parry Archipelago through Jones Sound and Hudson Strait. Thus uniting its great arms this Polar current courses along the coasts of Labrador and Newfoundland, and wedging itself in between the Gulf stream and the American coast is finally lost off the cape of Florida. The Gulf stream and the Japanese current both flow into the Polar sea, the former entering by the cost of Spitzbergen and the latter through Behring Strait.

The speaker said that water did not freeze except where sheltered by the land, as it was a restless object. Firmly frozen bodies of water of any considerable extent were not known. Baffin's Bay and Hudson's Bay were never sealed, and in passing the winter of 1860-61 on the margin of the most northerly portion of Baffin's Bay, with the temperature at forty degrees below zero, he, with his party, was always within sound of the beating serf. Explaining the different proposed and projected routes to the Polar sea, he said he would give the preference to the way of Smith's Sound. A vessel could certainly be forced up to Fort Polk, and thence would be afforded, first, land, as a base of operations, the route lying over Grinnell's Land; and, second, the opportunity to colonize a party of hunters and natives as a permanent support. Birds, whale, walrus, seal and reindeer were here to be found in abundance. The lecturer said that he was confident that he could reach the open Polar sea in a steamer, and was willing to again make the attempt in the interest of science and for the honor of the nation.

TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

THE NATIONAL

TELEGRAPH COMPANY

A new enterprise, to be known as the NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY, has been organized, with valuable franchises conferred by a recent act of Congress, for the purpose of establishing TRUST LINES OF TELEGRAPH on all the principal railroads and mail routes in the United States. The Stock is to be issued upon the same principle as that of the Merchants' Union Express Company, which recently commenced operations. The design is to interest the entire business community in the enterprise. This is done not so much to dispose of the Stock as it is to secure the ness of the country through which the lines pass.

The Capital is to be

$10,000,000,

In 100,000 Shares, of the par value of

$100 Per Share,

But the actual amount to be paid in Cash is

$35 Per Share

And this amount is to be paid as follows: One per cent. at time of subscribing, and no more, until the entire capital has been subscribed, and then on calls to be made by the Board of Directors; instalments not to exceed five per cent. per month. When thirty-five per cent. of the par value of the shares has been paid, certificates of stock will be issued. This will give the Company a paid up

CASH CAPITAL OF $3,500,000,

Which will be sufficient to duplicate lines to all, or nearly all, the paying points reached by the present monopoly.

The present Telegraph Companies of the country have been consolidated into one huge monopoly, and are now earning over six millions of dollars per year, or over one hundred per cent. on the actual cost of their lines, their present capital having been watered over one thousand per cent.

The NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY have a recognition from the United States Government of the importance of their enterprise, with a grant of the most valuable franchises ever conferred upon a Telegraph Company. No competing line has ever had the right now granted by Congress to this Company to construct and operate lines over every Railroad and Mail Route in the United States. The position of this Company differs from that of any company ever before organized. The question of the Right of Way is forever settled.

The Stockholders of this Company cannot be sold out or transferred to any other Company. The act of Congress under which this Company has been organized prohibits transfer of the franchises granted.

CALLS—HOW TO BE MADE.

One per cent. of the Stock will be required on subscribing, and subsequent calls, not to exceed five per cent. per month, will be made by the Board of Directors, from time to time, as may be necessary, to supply funds to construct and equip the lines; but no calls will be made after the one per cent. is paid until the entire Capital Stock shall have been subscribed.

Actual Capital Required.

The Company confidently believe that thirty-five per cent of the Capital Stock will construct and fully equip

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND MILES OF WIRE,

Which will connect all the commercial centers and important places in the United States. This opinion rests upon the most reliable estimates and responsible offers to construct and equip the lines.

The NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY is organized under the laws of the State of New York, and franchises conferred by an act of Congress, approved July 24, 1866.

President—GEORGE B. SENTER, of Cleveland, Ohio.
Vice-President—ROBERT SQUIRES, of New York City.
Secretary—GEORGE B. WALTER, of New York City.

—COMPANY'S OFFICE—

NOS. 64 AND 66 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

A limited amount of the Capital Stock of this Company is allotted to this locality, and those having an opportunity, and subscribing, will be placed upon equal terms with its corporators, and will secure like interest in all franchises which have accrued, or may hereafter accrue, to the Company, from any and all sources.

Subscriptions will be received by

DANIEL EDWARDS,
Resident Director for the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and Louisiana,
28, 30 and 32 New Levee street, New Orleans.

—OR—

D. WEBSTER,
At the office of R. G. Dun & Co., 70 Canal street.

Parties subscribing to the Stock will communicate the by letter to the Resident Director, DANIEL EDWARS, this city, at the time of subscribing.

CONSTITUTION Y. M. M. L. A.

CONSTITUTION, BY-LAWS

—AND—

READING-ROOM REGULATIONS

—OF THE—

YOUNG MEN'S

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

OF NEW ORLEANS.

We, the subscribers, young men of the city of New Orleans, being desirous of adopting efficient means to extend our information upon mercantile and other subjects of general utility, have associated ourselves for the purpose of establishing a Library and Reading-Room, and for our government have adopted the following

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

The name and style of this Association shall be "THE YOUNG MEN'S MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS."

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The officers of the Association shall be a President, Vice President, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, Treasurer, and five Directors, who, together, shall constitute a Board of Directors, and shall be elected annually—the President, Vice President, Secretaries and Treasurer by separate ballots, the Directors by general ticket; a majority of the whole votes given being necessary to a choice.

SEC. 2. The President shall preside at meetings of the Association; call such extra meetings as the Board of Directors shall deem expedient; shall have a vote in all elections, and give the casting vote when there shall be an equal division among the members.

SEC. 3. The Vice President shall preside in the absence of the President, and in general perform the duties of that office.

SEC. 4. The Recording Secretary shall keep an accurate record of the business of the Association. The Corresponding Secretary, under the superintendence of the Board of Directors, shall conduct its correspondence.

SEC. 5. The Treasurer shall receive all dues and donations in money; pay all drafts on him when signed by the President; keep a regular account of the financial concerns of the Association—an abstract of which, accompanied by satisfactory vouchers, he shall exhibit at each annual meeting, and at the monthly meetings of the Board of Directors, and oftener if required; and for the faithful discharge of these trusts, he shall give security in the sum of five hundred dollars.

SEC. 6. The Board of Directors shall have power to appropriate funds, enact By-Laws, and generally conduct the affairs of the Association; shall meet at least once in each month for the transaction of business; shall report at each quarterly meeting of the Association their proceedings for the past quarter, and the state of the concerns of the Association; and in case any vacancy shall occur in the Board, shall immediately notify the Association, and appoint an evening for an election to fill such vacancy.

SEC. 7. The Board of Directors shall appoint a Librarian, whose duty it shall be to attend at the Library on each day of the week, who shall keep a register of all books, magazines, maps, charts, papers, and all other property in his care, belonging to the Association; arrange them in proper order, make a record thereof, with the names of the donors, and keep an accurate account of all books delivered to the members; and to be otherwise governed by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE III.

Each member not a proprietor, on subscribing to the Constitution, shall pay the sum of five dollars annually, in advance.

ARTICLE IV.

Each member who is a proprietor, on subscribing to the Constitution, shall pay the sum of ten dollars annually, in advance.

ARTICLE V.

Any person may become a member for life by paying the sum of fifty dollars.

ARTICLE VI.

Any person approved by a majority of the Board of Directors may become entitled to a membership in perpetuity, on payment of one hundred dollars, and may transfer such membership at pleasure on the books of the Association, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors: Provided, however, that any one being already "a life member" may become a member in perpetuity under this clause, on the payment of fifty dollars.

ARTICLE VII.

Any person, if approved by a majority of the Directors, may become a member on complying with the provisions of this Constitution.

ARTICLE VIII.

There shall be an annual meeting of the Association on the first Tuesday in January, for the election of officers for the ensuing year; for receiving reports from the Board of Directors; and, quarterly thereafter, for the transaction of such other business as may be presented.

ARTICLE IX.

If the President, Vice President, Secretaries, Treasurer or Directors, in their several official capacities, shall neglect the performance of their duties, or shall not administer the laws of the Association efficiently or equitably, on written complaint of fifteen members a meeting shall be called, and a committee appointed, consisting of two members and one director, who shall censure, remove from office, or fully exonerate the accused, as the circumstances of the case may warrant.

ARTICLE X.

There shall be no alterations in this Constitution unless the same shall have been proposed to the Board of Directors one month previous to the quarterly meeting, and then approved by three-fourths of the members present.

BY-LAWS.

SECTION 1. The Library and Reading Room shall be open every day from 9 o'clock A. M., until 10 o'clock P. M.

SEC. 2. The Librarian shall give security, in the sum of five hundred dollars, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and will hold the same at the pleasure of the Board of Directors.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Librarian to keep a complete and exact catalogue of books belonging to the Library, together with a duplicate of the same, which shall be open at all times to the examination of the members. He shall number each book, assign its place in the Library and arrange the whole in proper order; he shall likewise keep such record of maps, charts, and other property of the Association, as may from time to time be prescribed by the Board of Directors.

SEC. 4. He shall deliver, on the application, or to the written order of any member whose name has been registered and dues paid, one book, if it be a folio, quarto, or octavo; and one book, or set of books not exceeding three volumes, if it be a duodecimo, or of smaller size.

SEC. 5. He shall carefully enter in a book to be kept for that purpose, the name of the member to whom a book or books have been delivered; the date of taking from and returning to the Library, together with a full record of such fines or penalties as may have been incurred thereon.

SEC. 6. He shall collect from members, for the use of the Association, all fines and forfeitures incurred, regularly accounting for the same to the treasurer; and shall report to the Board of Directors the name of such member or members as may refuse to pay their fines and forfeitures, lose or damage any book or set of books, write in or otherwise deface the same, or in any other way wilfully violate the Library or Reading-Room Regulations.

SEC. 7. He shall have the supervision and general superintendence of the Library and Reading-Room; shall carefully examine returned books, and replace them upon the Library shelves; shall see that newspapers are promptly filed, and that magazines, etc., are regularly placed on the Reading-Room tables, and shall at all times enforce the rules relative to the circulation of books, and maintain quiet and good order in the rooms of the Association. He shall likewise perform such other duties appertaining to his office, as may from time to time be prescribed by the Board of Directors.

SEC. 8. It shall be, additionally, the duty of the Librarian, under the immediate supervision of the Treasurer, to keep the record book of subscription and annual dues of members; to render bills of the same and generally to take charge of such other books and accounts as may from time to time be assigned him.

SEC. 9. The Assistant Librarian shall give security, in the sum of three hundred dollars, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and will hold the same at the pleasure of the Board of Directors.

SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of the Assistant Librarian to co-operate with and relieve the Librarian; to be governed in every particular by the like rules, assuming in the absence of that officer the general duties of the post.

SEC. 11. It shall be, additionally, the duty of the Assistant Librarian, under the immediate supervision of the Treasurer, to collect the subscriptions and other annual dues of members together with such other collections as may be especially assigned him. He shall likewise perform such other duties appertaining to his office as may from time to time be prescribed by the Board of Directors.

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of the Librarian and his assistant to attend especially to the receiving and giving out of books, carefully observing the Library regulations for the same; to give special attention to the filing of newspapers, the proper distribution of magazines, etc; to act as messengers when required in that capacity; to keep or assist in keeping the rooms of the Association clean, well ventilated and in good order, taking especial care that furniture, maps, globes, pictures, statuary etc., be neither defaced nor injured; and generally that the Library and Reading-Room be made agreeable and attractive for the convenience and resort of members. The Librarian and his assistant shall report themselves for duty at a quarter before 8 o'clock, that the papers, magazines, etc., may be properly distributed before the hour of the opening of the Reading-Room.

SEC. 13. Each member of the Association, duly entitled to the use of the Library may withdraw a book or set of books, and retain the same two weeks from the date of delivery. New books, catalogued within the current year, shall not be renewed, but must, at the expiration of two weeks, be returned to the Library; other books of circulation may, on application to the Librarian, be renewed for the like term of two weeks: Provided, that not more than two separate renewals of the same book or set of books, be allowed without special permission of the Board of Directors. No book or set of books shall, in any case, be reserved by the Librarian for either a member or director; nor shall books be transferred from one name to another.

SEC. 14. Any member who shall retain a book, or set of books, longer than two weeks, as above limited, shall forfeit and pay to the Librarian, for the use of the Association, five cents for each day over the time the book or set of books shall have been so detained in his possession; and such fines shall, in all cases, be fully exacted without reference to the value of the books thus detained: Provided, that this regulation shall not be deemed to interfere with any regulations regarding books of reference.

SEC. 15. If any member lose, deface or injure a book or set of books, he shall make the same good to the Librarian; and if any book lost, defaced or injured be one of a set, he shall either replace the set or pay the full value of the same to the Treasurer, and may thereupon receive the remaining volumes as his property.

SEC. 16. Books cannot be examined on the shelves, but each member shall be privileged to use any book belonging to the Library, in the Reading-Room of the Association (of which use the Librarian shall at the time keep a minute), yet such book, if it be one of circulation, must be relinquished to any member withdrawing the same from the Library.

SEC. 17. Such books, maps charts, etc., as have been or may from time to time be donated, with the intention or request that they be not taken from the Library, shall, in no case, be loaned therefrom. Books which are specially valued for their plates, for rarity or antiquity, or for other reasons, may from time to time be designated as books of reference, and, as such, may be restricted from circulation, but can at all times be freely consulted at the Library or in the Reading-Room. Books so restricted shall be taken from the Library only by special permission of the Library Committee.

SEC. 18. Resignation of membership must be made in writing, either to the Treasurer or Board of Directors, and can be accepted only after the payment of all dues, forfeitures and arrearages. Any member wishing to withdraw from the Association, must comply with these requirements, or he will be considered and charged as continuing his membership.

SEC. 19. The privileges of the Association will be withdrawn from any member who shall refuse to pay fines and forfeitures incurred, or who shall be known wilfully to violate any of the preceding regulations, and such person shall be ineligible for re-election until full satisfaction shall have been made of all legal claims; and that this regulation may be effective, it shall be the duty of the Librarian to keep a record of those persons thus made ineligible, and the reasons therefor. The Board of Directors will from time to time alter, amend or establish such additional By-Laws as may be necessary and proper for the safety of the Library and the due administration of the affairs of the Association.

Regulations of the Reading Room.

RULE 1. No conversation shall be allowed otherwise than in a whisper within the Reading Room.

RULE 2. No person shall be permitted to smoke in the Library or the Reading Room; to deface, damage or injure the furniture or fixtures thereof, or to conduct themselves inconsistently with decorum and propriety.

RULE 3. Any person who shall deface, mutilate or abstract a newspaper or periodical, placed on file or upon the Reading Room tables, shall pay to the treasurer a fine equal to four times the value thereof, and, for a repeated offense, shall be liable to expulsion.

RULE 4. Any member shall be privileged to introduce a friend, not a resident of the city, whose name must be registered in a book provided for that purpose, and who will receive from the Librarian a ticket of admission for the term of four weeks, to the rooms of the Association.

RULE 5. An order from a member to draw books does not entitle the holder to the privileges of the Reading Room.

RULE 6. These rules shall be binding and of like force with the preceding By-Laws and will be amended in like manner at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

(Signed) SAMUEL MULLEN,
ROWLAND H. TIMPSON,
G. TAYLOR WEBSTER,
F. W. PERKINS,
JOHN GREENFIELD,
GUSTAVE PITOT,
JAMES T. TUCKER,
WM. C. COOKE,
ARTHUR BLACHE,
OSCAR K. LYLE,
Executive Committee Y. M. M. L. A.

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