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

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.

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 elect 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 oftener 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 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.

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 afore said, 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.

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, Jas. Armstrong, Thos. B. Lee, Geo. G. Garner, J. S. Murison, Geo. W. Manson, J. H. Stauffer, W. A. Shropshire, John Pemberton, Edw'd A. York, Harmon Doane, C. H. Bradshaw, David McCloskey, Kenneth A Bell, Wm. M. Perkins, A. Milsenberger & 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. And, in conclusion, the stockholders hereinbefore named, in confirmation of the aforesaid stipulations, covenants and agreements ordained and established by the present act, for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned, and to that effect only, do hereunto subscribe their names respectively.

Thus done and passed at the city of New Orleans aforesaid, the day, month and year first above written, in the presence of Geo. Clark and F. McC. Swain, competent witnesses, who hereunto sign their names with said parties and me, notary.

John Pemberton, E. Rigney, Geo. W. Manson, William Creevy, Marshall J. Smith, C. H. Bradshaw, Jas. McCloskey, J. A. Bradburn, M. D., Edward Higgins, Jno. Armstrong, Edw. A. York,

EDWARD IVY, Notary Public.

In presence of Geo. Clark, F. McC. Swain.

FINANCIAL.

LAWRASON & TOBY—
(GEO. C. LAWRASON—SIMEON TOBY,)
STOCK, NOTE AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
132 Gravier Street,
FRONT OFFICE—UP STAIRS.

PIKE, BROTHER & CO.—
(W. S. PIKE, ALEX. BROTHER, ALFRED SHEPPERS, PAUL BRANC,)
Bankers,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

J. HERNANDEZ,
BROKER,
No. 11 Carondelet Street.
Always on hand State and City Notes, Warrants, etc.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER!
ALWAYS READY FOR INSTANT USE.
Indorsed by the Government, all the Insurance Companies and the Chiefs of the Fire Departments.
PRICE, $50, $75 AND $60.
M. L. BROWN, Agent,
No. 75 Camp street, New Orleans.

A WONDER TO MANY PEOPLE.

How everybody can, at no expense, have all kinds of pain removed instantly. Scores of people are visiting 2½ Carondelet street and are generally surprised at the wonderful effect of a liquid called PAIN PAINT which is applied on the surface of the body wherever pain exists; as if by magic all pain flies instantly. This remedy is harmless as water, and can be used in the most delicate cases. Old aches and rheumatic pains of every nature leave on the first application. WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT has created a great excitement in New York and all over the country. Folks hail with delight the advent of Pain Paint. Sold at 50 cents, $1 and $5 per bottle. A liberal discount to the trade.

JOHN GRAVES,
2½ Carondelet street, sole Agent.

POPE'S CURE FOR COUGHS, COLDS
ASTHMA, ETC.

In all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs requiring the use of a mild, soothing and decidedly efficient remedy, this preparation may be used by persons of all ages, from "the infant mewling and puking in its nurse's arms," to where "the sixth age shifts into the lean and slippered pantaloon," with as much prospect of relief as from any formula in pharmacopia.

POPE'S CURE FOR COUGHS has been used in this city for over ten years, with increasing demand; is put in bottles at 75c. each. Try it. JOHN H. POPE.

Druggist, corner Jackson and Prytania streets.

Sold also by JOHN DeBENNEVILLE, Druggist, corner Camp and Poydras streets.

FACTS!—Messrs. N. Kiefer & Hollander, No. 48 Poydras street, Manufacturers of the Malakoff Bitters:

Gentlemen—I have examined the patent that was granted you by the U. S. Government for manufacturing the Malakoff Bitters, and found in the ingredients employed a compound well calculated to excite and keep in good order the digestive organs. I have prescribed said Bitters several times, and in every instance I had occasion to ascertain their beneficial effect. I remain, gentlemen, very respectfully, your most obedient servant. A. MERCIER, M. D., 198 Canal street.

I have examined the patent you hold for the manufacture of Malakoff Bitters, and find nothing in the ingredients thereof calculated to act injuriously upon the human system, unless taken in inordinate quantities. Indeed, it is nothing but a cordial aromatic bitter. S. A. SMITH, M. D.

Your Malakoff Bitters, which I have examined, do not contain any ingredients injurious to health, and may be recommended to those who are in want of a good tonic.

Yours, M. SCHUPPERT, M. D.

A BOOK FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.

J. BALDWIN DUFF'S TREATISE ON PRIVATE DISEASES, Impotency, Loss of Power, Nervous Debility, with Notes on Impediments to Marriage, should be read by all contemplating marriage. Sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents. by J. BALDWIN DUFF.

New Orleans Medical Institute,
256 Magazine street,

Where all private diseases are successfully treated.

SPECIAL TREATMENT OF CHRONIC DISEASES—Dr. De BAUSSET will take charge of and guarantee to cure the following chronic diseases, viz: Secret Diseases (Whites, Blennorrhea, Ulcers,) Rheumatism, Gout, Dyspepsia, Chlorose, Liver Complaint, Diseases of the Urinary Organs and Deafness. Consultations every day from 12 o'clock M. till 1 P. M. at his office, corner of Orleans and Bourbon streets. Residence, No. 44 Dauphine street.

DR. F. WILHOFT,
PHYSICIAN AND ACCOUCHEUR.
Office and Residence No. 209 Baronne, Between Girod and Julia Streets.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Office Hours—From 12 M. to 3 o'clock P. M. Specialty: Female Diseases and Obstetrics.

FRENCH MEDICINES—
—PREPARED BY—
GRIMAULT & CO., CHEMISTS,
43 RUE RICHELIEU, PARIS.

Asthma, Oppression, Dyspnea,
INDIAN CIGARETTES OF CANABIS INDICA,
PREPARED BY GRIMAULT & CO., CHEMISTS, PARIS.

Recent experiments in France, England and Germany have proved that these Cigarettes are a sovereign remedy for the above distressing affections, especially when Belladonna, Stramonium and Opium have failed to give relief.

Digestive Elixir of Pepsine.
GRIMAULT & CO., CHEMISTS, PARIS.

PEPSINE, the latest scientific discovery of Dr. Corvisart, physician to his majesty the Emperor of the French, is the Gastric Juice itself, or, rather, the digestive principle purified which digests food in the stomach. When, by some cause or other, the supply of digestive fluid is too small, the inevitable consequences are bad digestion, gastritis, gastralgia, inflammation of the mucous coats of the stomach and bowels, heartburn, pituite, anæmia, Loss of strength and (in females) chlorosis. The Elixir of Pepsine, which is sanctioned by the approbation of the Paris Academy of Medicine, speedily cures all such diseases, and prevents vomiting during pregnancy.

APPROVED BY THE PARIS ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

Burin du Buisson's Iodide of Iron and Manganese Pills.

The treatment of chlorotic or scrofulous affections is always long and tedious with the usual preparations of iron, which not unfrequently fail, owing to the stomach not being able to support them. The researches of Professors Hannon, of Brussels; Gensoul and Fatrequin, of Lyons; Serselius and Trousseau, of Paris, have demonstrated that this lamentable failure is owing to the absence of Manganese, which, as well as Iron, is an essential element of the blood. These Pills, therefore, supply an important deficiency in therapeutics, and have, consequently, received the approbation of the Academy of Medicine and the principal scientific bodies. They are employed with a certainty of success against Chlorosis, (Green Sickness,) Stomach Complaints, Poverty of the Blood and Irregular Menstruation, and are preferable to the pills of iodide of iron alone in all anemic, scrofulous and cancerous affections.

No More Copaiba and Cubebs.
GRIMAULT'S CAPSULES AND LIQUID EXTRACT OF MATICO VEGETALIS.

Where all other medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. These insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe recent and chronic cases of private diseases. They are used in the hospitals of Paris, by the celebrated Dr. Ricord, and are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and Copaiba and Cubebs. The injection is used in recent and capsules in more chronic cases.

Syrup of Peruvian Bark and Iron,
—PREPARED BY—
GRIMAULT & CO.,
Chemists to H. I. H. Prince Napoleon, Paris.

This medicine presents, in an agreeable form, the active principles of Peruvian Bark, the best of tonics, combined with Iron, one of the principal bases of the blood. It is prescribed by the most eminent physicians of Paris to cure Chlorosis, (Green Sickness,) to facilitate the development of young females, and to restore health and vigor to the system in general. It rapidly removes the distressing stomach complaints caused by anemia and leucorrhea, to which ladies are so often subject, regularizes and facilitates the flow of the catamenia, and is also excellent for pale, lymphatic and scrofulous children. Lastly, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and is extremely beneficial to all persons whose blood has been impoverished by illness, or long and difficult convalescence. The effects of this Syrup are at once certain and speedy.

Depot General in New Orleans at
F. DUCONGE'S,
39 Chartres street.

COMMISSION—FORWARDING.

AIKEN & WATT,
(ANDREW J. AIKEN, JOHN W. WATT,)
Successors to ROTCHFORD, BROWN & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
NO. 60 CARONDELET STREET,
New Orleans.

NEWTON & CHAPSKY—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN WESTERN PRODUCE,
34 Tchoupitoulas Street,
NEW ORLEANS.

JOHN T. HANDY & CO.—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wholesale Dealers in
Wines, Liquors and Cigars,
Store, No. 99 GRAVIER STREET, BETWEEN CAMP AND MAGAZINE—NEW ORLEANS.
Consignments respectfully solicited.

HAY & MEHLE,
ALEXANDER HAY; WILLIAM MEHLE;
Commission Merchants for the Purchase
Sale, Forwarding and shipment of Hides, Leather, Wool, Beeswax, Tallow and Tanning Materials,
Nos. 44 and 52 Commerce Street, New Orleans.

AYMAR & CO.,
(WM. H. AYMAR, S. F. MILLIKEN, DAN'L F. LOGAN.)
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 37 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
Liberal advances made on shipments to our friends in London, Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia.
AYMAR & CO.

T. G. NOEL & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale of
Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Mules and Horses.
STOCK LANDING, NEW ORLEANS.
Satisfactory references given.

PENSACOLA OBSERVER.

PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY BY WM. KIRK & CO.

Subscription—Twelve months, $8; six months, $5, in advance. This long established journal becomes very desirable at this time, in view of the fact that Pensacola is effecting her railroad communications with the Northwest, and becoming a point of interest to enterprising men. It is devoted to the development of the material interests of the State of Florida, and in its local department devotes special attention to the immense Lumber and Timber trade growing up in its vicinity, as also to other commercial items, which to the careful reader will indicate the development of the great natural advantages of Pensacola as a port. Advertisements solicited.

LOTTERY

REAL ESTATE LOTTERY.

ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS

WORTH OF REAL ESTATE,

LOCATED IN THIS CITY,

To be Disposed of by Lottery.

The drawing of this Lottery will take place (as soon as the tickets are sold) under the charter of the

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

Granted by the Legislature of the State in 1868, and which embraces in its Scheme some of the MOST VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THIS CITY, to-wit:

THE ST. LOUIS HOTEL, now open to the public and doing business.

THE FURNITURE OF THE HOTEL.

THE OLD CITIZENS' BANK.

THE DWELLING, STORES AND WAREROOMS, Nos. 116, 118 and 120 Royal street, adjoining the Hotel.

THE DWELLING AND BUILDINGS No. 45 St. Louis street, opposite the Hotel.

THE ST. LOUIS HOTEL FARM, BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

SQUARES AND PARTS OF SQUARES OF HIGHLY CULTIVATED GROUND.

12 Prizes.....Tickets $10.

For a full and particular description see Circular, which will be sent postpaid to any one desiring it; and all orders for Tickets will receive prompt attention by addressing

O. E. HALL,
St. Charles Hotel,
New Orleans, La.

GREY JACKET BITTERS.

TO THE REAL SOUTHERN PEOPLE.

New Orleans, December 1, 1868.

In the year 1865 the undersigned, perceiving that their friends in the South were being imposed upon by thousands of vile compounds under the names of Whiskies, Brandies, Gins, Schnapps, Bitters, etc., determined to begin the manufacture of a pure medicinal spirit out of home-raised Southern herbs, to supply the want of the public in this line, which had created the demand. We called our spirit

GREY JACKET BITTERS,

And so popular did they soon become that they are at this early date, (a little over three years from their first manufacture) used all over the South.

THE MATERIALS WE USE NOW ARE THE SAME AS WERE EMPLOYED BY US AT FIRST.

AND WE HAVE SO FAR HEARD NO COMPLAINTS OF GREY JACKET BITTERS BEING COUNTERFEITED, while the papers are filled with warnings from Yankee manufacturers of pretended or real counterfeits of their medicated spirits.

THAT THESE SPIRITS WERE BAD WAS UNDENIABLE.

But with whom the responsibility properly rested the Southern people could not reasonably know, nor do we suppose they cared.

They only ceased to purchase them and bought the GREY JACKET BITTERS in their place.

OUR OBJECT NOW IS TO PROCLAIM THAT THE

Great Southern Medicinal Spirits,

—Known as the—

GREY JACKET BITTERS,

Have Never Been Counterfeited,

AND CAN ALWAYS BE RELIED UPON, AND THAT AS FAR AS IS IN OUR POWER, SHALL ALWAYS BE KEPT PURE.

WE NEVER HAVE, NOR NEVER SHALL, MAKE TWO KINDS OF SPIRITS.

We are Southern Manufacturers,

BARNETT & LION,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF GREY JACKET BITTERS,

No. 13 New Levee Street

And 11 Fulton Street,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

NOTICE.....NOTICE.

CLERK'S OFFICE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, December 1, 1868.

In Bankruptcy—The notice issued from this office that JOHN THORNHILL has filed his petition to be declared a bankrupt, as the partner of R. W. Estlin, was issued through mistake. It should have been Henry Thornhill.

Mr. John Thornhill has not applied for the benefit of the Bankrupt Law.

E. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

The New Orleans Crescent.

SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1869.

A Sail Vessel Drifts About in Lake Huron Three Weeks in Midwinter—She is Rescued and Brought to Port.

[From the Detroit Union, Jan. 9]

The telegraph on Thursday informed us that a vessel, with all sails set, appeared in the offing, and that efforts would be made to reach her. The strange craft proved to be the schooner H. C. Potter, one of two vessels which broke loose from their anchorage at Bay City, and drifted helplessly out over Saginaw Bay, in the forepart of last month. On the Potter, the only persons on board were the second mate, Michael McCabe and his wife. Every effort was made to rescue them, but without success, until this week, when the captain, William Blayburn, accompanied by the first mate, James E. Stephens, and a sailor, Matthew Cahill, hearing that the craft was seen a few days previous, some miles out in the lake, started to Sebewing, a small village on the lake shore.

Procuring a boat, they fastened runners to the bottom, and, laying in a good stock of provisions, started over the ice on a deed of daring. The runners on which the boat was placed did good service, carrying the skiff like a cutter over the ice, and when the open bay was finally reached, sailing on their search. After being out two days, suffering from the cold, and facing the frozen spray that dashed over their persons, they discovered a vessel, that seemed to rise out of the deep, and almost verify Capt. Maryatt's great story of the "Phantom Ship," and the ubiquitous "Hans Vanderdecken." Sail was set for the Arctic navigator; the vessel was boarded, and Mr. McCabe and wife were found in their despair, having given up all hope of rescue, and were preparing for a slow death by starvation or a violent death by being shattered to pieces by icebergs.

The small boat was drawn on board, the larder replenished, and under the captain's guidance the vessel was headed for St. Clair river, a full one hundred miles away. Fields of ice were met and avoided, the spray dashing to the masthead, clung to the rigging and coated the masts, giving them an appearance of pillars of ice; the sails were unmanageable, and it was only by the most consummate seamanship that she was brought into port on Thursday last. Reaching the vicinity of Fort Gratiot, a signal of distress was displayed, and was observed by those on shore. Word was sent to Fort Huron, and the tug Sarnia was despatched to her rescue. After much exertion, the tug forced a passage through the floating ice, secured the vessel and brought her safely into port.

Clayton's Lambs in a New Role.

CAPTURED HORSES AND MULES SENT TO NORTH MISSISSIPPI AND SOLD AT LOW PRICES.

[From the Memphis Avalanche, Jan. 14]

Clayton's loyalists operate not only in Arkansas, but occasionally step over into other States, where reconstruction is carried out according to their orthodox views. We have some squads of them in Memphis, marching the streets heavily armed and looking into every man's face, as if they expected to see a Ku-Klux mask fall off or a full set of gold mounted teeth, which could be grabbed and applied to the uses of the truly loyal, red hat-banded militia.

So far we have not heard of any outrages committed by them on this side of the river. Their object was for a time merely conjectured. But a gentleman from Mississippi gives a piece of intelligence which throws some light on the subject. He says that some members or agents of Clayton's militia have recently appeared in DeSoto county, with horses and mules for sale, at very low prices. Good horses have been offered in the neighborhood of Senatobia as low as twenty and twenty-five dollars. This explains the presence of the roughs in Memphis. They are looking out for a market where they can dispose of the horses and mules "captured" from the citizens of Arkansas by the militia.

We hope that our friends in Mississippi will be on their guard and not buy any stock at such unreasonably low figures, for the owners may call for and prove their property. It is a little habit with Clayton's lambs not to have any quartermaster. Perhaps they think such an officer would want one-quarter of what he could press from the people—they want all. Every man is his own quartermaster, commissary and paymaster. We conversed yesterday with a gentleman who had just returned from the dominions of Clayton, and he says that half the desolation, robbery, violence and terrorism has not been told by the papers.

The Dinner at Gen. Grant's—Battles Fought Over Again.

A Washington special of the 10th to the New York Herald says:

Gen. Grant has inaugurated the season in Washington after a very social and agreeable fashion. Friday evening he came down in his usual quiet and unpretending manner to Willard's Hotel, and invited two prominent gentlemen from New York, Mr. Moses H. Grinnell and Mr. R. M. Blatchford, to dine with him the following evening. He found Mr. Grinnell absent from his room, but Mr. Blatchford, with whom he was unacquainted, happening to be present, both entered into conversation until Mr. Grinnell made his appearance, when the talk became more familiar and discursive.

The general talked freely upon a variety of subjects—finance, reconstruction, the state of the country, the prospects before it, and ended by asking both his hearers, who were delighted, fully impressed by the ease and charm of his unrestrained conversation, to meet him at dinner the next evening. The dinner was an eminently social and attractive affair. Sixteen persons were present, including General and Mrs. Grant, Moses Grinnell, B. M. Blatchford, Henry D. Cooke and lady, Congressman Clarke and lady, Columbus Delano and lady and General Wickham, ex-Confederate general.

Dinner over, the gentlemen retired to the library to smoke and talk. The conversation soon turned upon military matters, suggested by a question of Gen. Wickham to Gen. Grant, as to whether the latter took part in the battle of Palo Alto, in Mexico. Grant responded that it was his lot to be there, as in all the other battles of the campaign. Wickham related his share in the Palo Alto engagement, and then both engaged in comparing notes about Scott's successful campaign, fighting each battle over again to the extreme delight of the small audience around them. Gen. Grant retired a few moments from the room, and in that interval Gen. Wickham suggested that one of the party ask Grant on his return something about the famous campaign in the Wilderness so that both military men might enter on familiar ground again.

Gen. Wickham, having commanded an important division in Lee's army and being thoroughly acquainted with the points against which Grant hurled his legions, the conversation assumed a deeply interesting character, especially as Gen. Grant entered with more than his accustomed vigor of description into the details of his great movement against Richmond. The dialogue to those around could not have possibly been directed into a more absorbing channel and it is needless to say it was listened to throughout with the liveliest attention. When the story reached Appomatox Court House, both generals shook hands and expressed a cordial hope that a time would soon arrive when the soldiers of either army would meet in the same spirit of harmonious and fraternal feeling.

Mrs. Grant presided at the table with all her quiet womanly grace, while Moses Grinnell engaged her attention with many humorous sallies about her prospective management of the White House. He wished to impress upon her the essential necessity of providing a good cook and steward for the executive mansion, as they bear the same relative importance to a well conducted residence as a first class captain and mate did to a ship. The dinner talk was all of a light and cheerful character, and seems to be remembered with peculiar pleasure by those who were there.

HELEN WESTERN'S TREATMENT.—The agent of Helen Western says, in a communication just published: "The landlord of the Kirkwood House, in Washington, insisted on Miss Western being removed to another room, stating to me that I had given notice of intention of leaving the previous night, which was a deliberate falsehood. I resisted all in my power, telling him that she was too sick to be moved, and, if he insisted, he might have her death on his hands. It was of no use, and he sent his servants up to do his bidding. He sent for policemen when I threatened to resist any attempt to enter her room. Then, and not till then, I consented. After the removal she was taken with hysteria, and, having taken a severe cold during the transfer from one room to the other, congestion of the bowels was the result, and in two days exactly breathed her last, passing away so gently that it was impossible for me to tell the precise moment when the breath left her body. She was in possession of her senses, and conversed with me only about twenty minutes before death ensued. She had no idea that she was so near her end."

A Mr. Wier, in Montreal, is making a special effort to rid the country of the "silver nuisance" by shipping silver out of the dominion. He will receive silver at 3½ per cent. discount. "Surely," says a Montreal editor, "this is an easy way of getting rid of the silver nuisance." The regular discount is 4½ per cent.

New Orleans Money Market.

CRESCENT OFFICE, No. 96 CAMP STREET, Saturday Evening, Jan. 16, 1869.

The money market is still wholly unchanged. Gold opened at New York this morning at 136¼ against 136½, the closing rate yesterday; at 12 M. it was quoted at 136¼, and at 3 P. M. it closed at the latter figure. There has been but little if any improvement in the demand here to-day, and the total sales were restricted to the appended amounts, viz: $6000 and $15,000 at 136¼; $1000, $10,000, $12,500, $15,000, $17,500 and $30,000 at 136¼; $1000, $4500, $5000 and $7500 at 136¼; $20,000 at 136⅛@136¼; and $7500, $9000, $10,000, $15,000 and $20,000 at 136⅛. Sales of Silver included $2000 American halves at 132. We now quote Gold at 136¼@136⅛; American Silver coin, 131½@132½; Mexican Dollars, 137¼@138¼.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE—The tendency of Sterling and Francs, to-day, has been in favor of buyers throughout, owing to the reaction in Gold. As the supply of commercial foreign bills is still very light, however, no material alteration has transpired in quotations, and the total actual sales comprised only the subjoined amounts, viz: £800 commercial sterling at 147, £1500 do. at 147½, £3000 banker's do. at 148¼ and 70 000f private banker's francs at 3 80f. The ruling figures at the close of business this evening were 148½@148¾ for bank sterling; 147½@148 for commercial do.; 3.80@3.78¾f for bank francs, and 3.82½@3.81½f for commercial do.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE—The supply of and demand for Domestic Exchange have disclosed no alteration of any kind since our last, and rates have ruled throughout precisely as quoted this morning. Parties who want to remit still hold on for lower figures, however, while most holders confidently anticipate still higher rates. The total actual purchases by banks and bankers to-day are comprised in the annexed summary, viz: $10,000, $20,000, $25,000, $35,000, $50,000, $55,000 and $120,000 New York sight at ⅛ ₱ cent. discount; $60,000 do. at 11-16; $8000 and $10,000 do. at ¾; $15,000 fifteen days' do. at 1¼; $2000 and $10,000 thirty days' do. at 1½, and $5000 and $10,000 Boston sight at ¼ ₱ cent. discount. The closing quotations this evening were ⅛ ₱ cent. discount at bank and ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. discount out of doors for sight checks on the Northern cities.

UNCURRENT NOTES AND SECURITIES—Transactions under the above heading have disclosed but little activity or variation to-day. Offerings of most classes are ample and the demand is still steady, if not active, but there is a marked discrepancy in the views of holders and buyers as regards prices, and the total sales since our last have been restricted to the following operations, viz: $10,000 City Notes at 35½ ₱ cent. and $20,000 do. at 36 ₱ cent. discount; $10,000 and $10,000 one year City Ten Per Cents at 87c. ₱ dollar, $5000 at 87½c., $8000 at 87¾c., $5000 do. at 88c., $3000 Metropolitan Police Warrants sold last evening at 83c., $11,000 and $20,000 Six Per Cent. Levee Bonds at 67¼, $20,000 do. at 67¾, and $10,000 and $10,000 Eight Per Cent. do. at 80½. 50 shares Louisiana State Bank stock at $20 ₱ share, 50 do. Union Bank at $36 50, and 150 do. $36 62½ ₱ share.

BOARD OF BROKERS—The following comprise the sales at the board to-night, viz: $5000 Gold at 136¼, $1000 and $2000 City Ten Per Cents at 88, 200 shares Citizens' Bank at $149 ₱ share, 150 shares Bank of New Orleans at $36 87½ per share, 60 do. at $37 ₱ share.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES.—We are indebted to the Western Union Telegraph Line for copies of the following private dispatches received from that route to-day, viz:

New York, Jan. 16—10 A. M.—Gold opened at 136¼. 12 M.—Gold 136¼. Cotton demand fair; prices firmer; nominally middling 29½c., Mobile 30c., Orleans 30½c. Receipts for the week 6645 bales net; 25,125 gross. Exports 6345 to Great Britain; 1865 to the continent. Sales 48,445 bales. Stock 40,000. Receipts at all United States ports 73,000 bales. Sterling steady. 3 P. M.—Gold closed at 136¼. Cotton market irregular. Sales 3400 bales; middling 29½@29¾c., Mobile 29¾c., Orleans 30c. Sterling steady.

Liverpool, Jan. 16—11:15 A. M.—Cotton market firmer, but not higher. Estimated sales 15,000 bales; uplands 11½@11¾d.; Orleans 11¾d.

London, Jan. 16—11:15 A. M.—Consols 93. 5-20s 75½.

Havre, Jan. 16—Evening.—Cotton buoyant; tres ordinaire 1.33½; low middling afloat 1.36½.

COIN CONTRACTS.—The New York Commercial Bulletin says: The National Board of Trade, in session in Cincinnati, by a vote of three to one, adopted the following important report on the subject of coin payments:

Resolved, 1. That it is the sense of this National Board of Trade that Congress should, at its present session, determine the time for the resumption of specie payments.

2. That this board recommends to Congress that it provide by law that no national bank shall be allowed to sell any part of the gold hereafter received from government, as interest upon the bonds pledged for its circulation, until such time as the entire amount of the reserve required by law to be kept by the bank shall be made up of coin.

3. That we recommend that no further sales of gold shall be made by or under the authority of the government of the United States.

4. That we, in the language of the resolution passed at the Boston convention, recommend to Congress the enactment of a law authorizing contracts to be made in writing, which shall be payable in gold or silver coin, and securing the specific performance of such contracts.

5. In the language of the same body, resolved that the national honor and good faith require that the government should not avail itself of the right to pay off the five-twenty bonds until by a general resumption of specie payment the public debt, as it matures, can be paid in specie or its equivalent.

The Ohio State Journal comments on these resolutions as follows: It will be observed that in the fourth resolution the board take ground in favor of securing the specific performance of contracts made for the payment of gold and silver. It is significant of the sentiments of the shrewd business men of the country, when three-fourths of the members of the board of trade, composed as it is of men of all political parties, thus unequivocally declare their opinions on the subject of legalizing gold contracts.

There is but one opinion in regard to the duty of Congress in the premises, among men who have given this subject thought. To do business with that medium of exchange and measure of value, which is acknowledged the world over to be the best, is unlawful in the United States. For men to keep their accounts and regulate their commercial transactions by the proper standard of value, is without the sanction or protection of law. To state this proposition is to exhibit its absurdity.

This large class of business men who do business with Canada, England and other foreign countries, would do all this business on a gold basis if the laws rendered it practicable. The domestic commerce of the country would be carried on with a coin currency, rather than the fluctuating standard of debased paper, if the protection of the law were thrown around this method of doing business. If Eastern and Western merchants kept their accounts in coin, and goods and produce were bought and sold for so much in gold, then specie would be brought into circulation long before resumption takes place. Give business men the choice between a variable and a uniform standard of value, and they will lose no time in adopting the latter. Congress should pass a bill legalizing coin contracts without any further delay.

WHAT TO STAMP.—All notes and evidences of debt, five cents on each $100; if under $100, five cents; if over $100, five cents on additional $100, or part thereof. All receipts for any amount without limit, over $20, two cents; if $20 or under, nothing. All deeds and deeds of trust, fifty cents on each $500 in value of the property conveyed of the amount secured. When a deed of trust is fully stamped, the note secured must not be; but they should be indorsed to show the reason why. Mortgage bonds need not be stamped if stamps are affixed to the mortgage. All appraisements, estates or estrays five cents on each sheet or piece of paper. Affidavits of every description are exempt from stamp duty. Acknowledgments to deeds, etc., are also exempt. Contracts and agreements, five cents, except for rents; when for rent, fifty cents for each $600 of rent or less, if over $300. Any person interested can affix and cancel stamps.

CHANGES IN OUR COINAGE.—The coinage committee of the House of Representatives prepared a bill last winter which, it is believed, will pass during the present session. The bill provides for discontinuing the issue of bronze coins and of ten cent notes, and proposes to replace the medley we now have by three coins, all of the same material and similar in device, viz: pieces of the denominations of 5 cents, 3 cents and 1 cent, to weigh respectively 5 grains, 3 grains and 1½ grains; and to be of the same alloys as our present 5 cent and 3 cent coins, namely ¼ nickle and ¾ copper, which alloy the experience of this and other countries has shown to be better suited for small coins than any other substance. Anticipating the prompt passage of this bill, the director of the mint has caused new dies and specimen coins to be prepared, of which the Philadelphia Gazette gives the following account:

The devices chosen are those of the present three-cent piece, on one side a graceful head of Liberty, on the other the Roman numeral surrounded by a wreath. The five-cent coin is of the same weight as the one now current, but has greater diameter and is thinner; the three-cent coin weighs rather more than that now in use, and has increased diameter; the one-cent coin is rather smaller than the silver dime. Taken altogether, they not only form a harmonious series, but they are positively the handsomest set of small coins we have ever seen in this country or any other, and they certainly reflect great credit on all who have been concerned in producing them