

DIABLERIE.

Feats of a Parisian Necromancer.

FRENCH ACADEMIANS CONFOUNDED. (Paris Correspondence Montreal Herald.)

Among the strangest of the many strange people who successively "turn up" in this city is a certain M. de Caston, a man of good family and great acquirement, who came hither from his provincial home about six years ago, and has worked his way from poverty and obscurity to a lucrative profession and an acquaintance with everybody worth knowing in the capital, by the aid of a talent for wondrous working that leaves all rivals in the shade.

At one of his seances he threw a folded paper to a lady friend of mine, who had never seen him, requesting her not to open it, but to put it at once into her pocket and keep it there until he should ask for it; this she did accordingly. Absorbed in watching the marvellous things done by the performer, the lady had quite forgotten the paper in her pocket when de Caston turning to her requested her to name one of the three kingdoms of nature.

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"I have my list already!" cried M. G.— triumphantly, and produced the paper he had prepared the day before. "Very good," replied de Caston, with a smile and a bow, "be so kind as to open the paper I gave you on entering your study."

"I do not pretend to any vast amount of science," remarked that gentleman to his learned audience, "but I have discovered a method of calculation which enables me to resolve any mathematical problem, no matter how difficult, instantaneously."

A Talk with President Johnson.

We clip the following interesting description of an interview with the President from the Washington letter of the New York World:

The doorkeeper informed me that the President was at leisure to see my party; so we entered the private office and were introduced. One of us was a member of Congress, and I infer the President judged our errand was a political one, for, after the usual courtesies had passed, he proceeded to remark upon some of the leading questions of the day.

"Judge of my stupefaction," said M. G.— on recounting this little scene to your correspondent, "when I found that the paper he had given me, on coming into the room, contained an exact duplicate of my list, no one being changed or omitted, and the date following each other in exactly the same order as mine!"

"On another occasion, M. G.— being also present, a little group of scientific men, including the great astronomer, M. Le Verrier, had assembled privately to witness de Caston's wonders. "I do not pretend to any vast amount of science," remarked that gentleman to his learned audience,

"I do not pretend to any vast amount of science," remarked that gentleman to his learned audience, "but I have discovered a method of calculation which enables me to resolve any mathematical problem, no matter how difficult, instantaneously."

STRENGTHENERS FOR EUROPE.—We see by the Baltimore papers that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are about to establish a line of steamers between the city of Baltimore and Europe. Three screw steamers and one propeller have already been purchased for the line.

These vessels are to be capable of carrying 2500 passengers at the variable rates of \$25, \$50 and \$75, according to amount of accommodation required, between that city and Bristol, England. Meals are to be furnished on board the same as any restaurant, and passengers can either eat or let it alone as it may please them. The passage to Europe, it is believed, at eighteen miles an hour, will be made in seven days, while the great length of the vessels (nearly six hundred feet each) will over-arch or materially control the waves, and prevent that terrible pitching motion that is more or less the dread of all sea-going travelers.

Trial of Mr. Davis.

The True Delta of the 21st. inst., in reference to the trial of Mr. Davis, says: A Washington dispatch to the New York News says: "I am prepared to put at rest all speculation concerning the trial of Jefferson Davis, so far as it relates to a military commission. I positively assert that President Johnson has decided that Mr. Davis shall not be tried by a military commission, notwithstanding he has been persistently urged to that course by the radicals, who thirst for more blood. And moreover, I feel perfectly satisfied that he will never be tried, but eventually will be permitted to leave the country."

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad is now running through to Jackson, Tenn., and there is, we learn, considerable travel for "Yankeeedom" by this route. It is hoped by the end of the week to have the road in running order to its terminus, Columbus, Ky. We learn, too, with no little gratification, of an extension of the Montgomery and West Point road, and that as fast as the lines are completed postoffices are opened and mail facilities so far extended.—[E.]

The Cholera Journeying Westward.

(From the London Herald.)

That there is an epidemic traversing Europe, east and west, and emanating from Asia, it would be folly to deny. The Privy Council admit the fact by issuing an order to the authorities of all the British ports, and several Governments have resorted, more or less rigidly, to the principle of quarantine. In France, earlier than in England, the danger is confessed; but, on both sides of the Channel, it is unmistakably argued that with the public lies the chief responsibility of guarding against infection. Bad water, corrupted air, habit of disorder, slovenly lodging-houses, putrid drains, and personal uncleanness account for many a de-populating epidemic. A disease is thus created, which we designate as cholera. It is not new to the world. It is known, among the oldest traditions of social calamity, to India, China and Russia; it has been called cholera and nausea, but it is, as a rule, inseparable from those customs which travelers have ascribed to the inhabitants of Muscat. People fancy when they read of precautions adopted at Southampton and Hull that they have got at the secret of security. They read the history of the epidemic in its progress from the Ganges in 1817 to its outbreak over England in 1831; they watch its movement from Hamburg to London, from Sunderland to Edinburgh, and through the triple peninsulas of 1853, 1854, and 1859. What are we doing, however, to arrest the contagion now spreading over the north and east of Europe? In England the board of health recommends the encouragement of pure air and water, the use of disinfectants, deodorizing preparations, abstinences, and the removal of dirt in every conceivable way. From France medical writers assure us that the cholera follows the line of the sea-coast and of great rivers; that it is generally a misfortune of the vast high roads connecting different countries; that in the East it is often trained along the path of a caravan; that in Europe it usually spreads from populous centres; and that by rigorous precautions its approach may be prevented. Thus it has been kept out of Saxony, Hanover, Saxe-Weimar, Godes, Anhalt, Hesse, Brunswick and Mecklenburg, which have quarantined themselves into a state, so to speak, of medical isolation. But its travels are rapid, nevertheless, and whether its influence be contagious or not is a question no longer to be disputed. All we have to do is to recognize the fact, that directly or indirectly, we are menaced by its frightful scourge; that it is roaming Europe; that it has visited Egypt, Turkey and Italy; that it creates apprehension in France; and that our own administration has been raised to issue a public warning.

A Thirty-City.—The New Orleans correspondent of the New York World writes as follows: Nothing strikes the stranger in the South so much as the prevalence of habitual drinking. Something of the characteristics of the sponge that grows on the Florida reefs enters into the composition of the people.—Their skins are porous, and the water generally of an inferior quality, which somehow leads to the absorption of much spirituous liquor, which is even worse. The "saloons" of New Orleans have long held a dubious distinction over those of the rest of the world. They abound in much more gold and silver, and consist of long lines of counters, behind which are elegantly dressed clerks, who dispense with more clarity than courtesy the content of fancy bottles to the thirsty throats of a crowd of bystanders, for there is no choice but to stand until filled by the operations of hundreds of them are in full blast, and they can blast a good deal of happiness and hope. They appear to be a necessary accessory to either business or amusement. Merchants, bankers, editors and soldiers are seen quenching this endless thirst. Not the least mystery is the source from which all these fountains of wine, whisky and brandy are fed, for they are all very costly. Whence comes the money with which to keep this stream running and gurgling?

Such has been said about the elective franchise. So far as he was concerned, he should be glad to see every man exercise it if it could be properly done; but he asked the question if it were proper for the Federal Government, or its Executive, to interfere in the matter? The position assumed by us had been that the acts of secession were void; that the States claiming to be out were still in the Union. This was not only correct, but the only position we could safely assume. Now, if in the Union, those States were to be recognized as possessing the rights of States, what should be done? What would the State of Pennsylvania say if it were to attempt to dictate as to who should exercise the elective franchise in that State? He presumed such interference would not be agreeably considered. He did not think, either, that it was enough to say that the slave had served the country. Boys of sixteen had faithfully served the country, and many ladies had in their sphere rendered valuable aid. There must be some controlling principle, and what was that to be? He had been in favor of the Union, with slavery; he was now for the Union, without slavery. The white man had gone into this war possessed of certain powers, and he had come out of the contest possessed of no more power than when he entered it, and had even in certain cases forfeited his right in part to those he then possessed; the black man entered the service a slave, he came out a free man, as it was termed, that is, he was possessed of the power to control his own destiny, which he had not hitherto possessed. He could not act for himself, so far as a human being may do, for absolute liberty did not exist for any one; in fact, there was no liberty without law. Was the black man any the less free because he did not vote? To be sure he had to obey the law, but that law had been provided to preserve liberty, and if the man of color had not taken part in preparing the law, might he not wait, at least for a while, until he should exhibit ability to appreciate his new-found liberty, before he should claim the law be amended? He would not require the States to grant the elective franchise. If the Executive might confer that privilege in one particular, he might subtract it in another, and finally he might determine who might or might not vote, and that would be the worst kind of centralization of power. A consolidated government he never would consent to in any form. We were likely to be led astray by terms; for instance, the term elective franchise. He said that when this Government was formed, it was led down, as it were, from above among the nations of the earth; that it was necessary for all nations to have some foundation on which to rest, and our Government in settling upon a basis finally rested upon that of popular representation, as shown in our House of Representatives, whose members were elected directly by the people every two years. It was also recognized that by the people of the several States should determine who might choose these representatives. The case was not altered now; it was the basis on which our Government rested, and could not be changed without disturbing the whole structure. His duty appeared entirely plain, and he should pursue it.

Shreveport Prices Current.

We give the quotations as far as we can arrive at them. Our market, as regards prices, has not, as yet, settled down to anything like uniform prices. Cotton—Middling, 18 1/2 @ 20 c. Sugar—12 1/2 @ 18 c. Molasses—6 1/2 @ 8 c. Flour—\$12 @ 15 c. per bbl. Bacon—16 1/2 @ 20 c. per lb. Coffee—10 1/2 @ 15 c. per lb. Whisky—Recified, \$3 @ 2.50. Candles—30 @ 35 c. per lb. Corn—50 c. @ 1/2 lb. Bagging—30 c. @ 35 c. per yard. Rope—25 c. @ 1/2 lb. Nails—\$10 @ 12 c. per keg. Hides—5 c. @ 1/2 lb. Potatoes—\$11 @ 12 c. per bbl. Oil—Lard, 8 @ 10 c. per gal. WOOL IN SHREVEPORT. Fall Blood—Clean, 20 @ 25 c. per lb. One-half to Three-fourths Blood—16 @ 20 c. per lb. Native—10 @ 12 c. per lb. Burry Wool, 1/2 price, according to quality and order. Hides have declined in New Orleans 5 c. per pound; wet salted, \$2.9 per lb.; for dry, not worn eaten, or damaged, 1/2 price.

New Orleans Prices Current.

Cotton—Ordinary, 30 @ 33; Good Ordinary, 35 @ 37; Low Middling 38 @ 40; Middling, 42 @ 43. Sugar—Common, 12 c. @ 00; fully fair, 17 c. @ 00; white clarified 00 c. @ 00. Flour—Superfine, \$10 @ 12; choice superfine, \$9 3/4 @ c; low extra, \$9; choice extra \$12 1/2 bbl. Hay—\$33 per ton. Oats—75 c. per bushel. Bran—\$1.35 per 100 lbs. Corn—Yellow, \$1; white, \$1.15 per bushel. Pork—Mess, \$34 @ 00 c. per bbl. Bacon—17 c. Bagging—India, 25 c. per yard. Rope—14 1/2 c. per lb. Coffee—Rio, 31 c. per lb. Salt—Liverpool coarse \$5 per sack. CATTLE MARKET. Beef—Western choice, @ 15 c. per lb. Western 1st quality—@ 14 c. " " 3d quality—@ 10 c. @ 13 " " Veal Cattle—\$8 @ 15 per head. Hogs—13 @ 14 c. per lb. gross. Sheep—5 @ 5 7/8 per head. Mutton—gold 147 @ 147 1/2; silver 141 @ 142. The following are the quotations for bank notes: Bank of Louisiana, 36 1/2 @ 38 Louisiana State Bank 56 @ 58 Bank of New Orleans 65 @ 67 Crescent City Bank, 70 @ 75 Merchants' Bank, 60 @ 65 Union Bank 70 @ 75 Mechanics' and Traders' Bank redeem in legal tender United States notes; Citizens' Bank notes paid in legal tender notes; Canal Bank notes paid in the same; Corporation issues range from 1/2 to 1 1/4 c. et.

NOTICE.

A PACKAGE left at this office by the STEAMER Cuba, can be had by the owner on paying the expense of advertisement. sep 13 '65

LOST.

On the 20th of August, from my place near Shreveport, a large sorrel male, in good order, four years old, no shoes on; some saddle marks, and had on a good harness, collar and about one foot of the chain; branded J.C. in a circle, on the left shoulder. I will give a reward of twenty-five dollars for the delivery of said mule, or information so I may get her. A.S. SHAFNER.

STOP THE THIEF.

WAS stolen from the stable of the subscriber, on Wednesday night 30th inst., a white horse, and a saddle and bridle, and horse-hair saddle, with harness, in value about seven years old, 14 1/2 hands high. A reward of twenty dollars will be given for the delivery of the horse to me, or fifty dollars for the horse and bridle. JACOB IRWIN, Bossier Parish, La. Aug 31st, 1865.

A GREAT WONDER.

How J. B. Lewis, Jr., 9 TEXAS STREET, can sell Boots, Shoes and Hats so much cheaper than any other merchant in our city, is a fact easily explained, when we say that he has been in this line of business for so many years that he knows every branch of it, and how and where to buy his stock to advantage, and he also receives every article direct from manufactory. Give him a call and test this truth, in visiting a retail or job lot. sep 2

THOMPSON, MORRIS & CO.,

General Merchandise, AND COTTON FACTORS, No. 19 Levee Street, near Milan, Shreveport, La. Refer to Chemical Bank, New York; Bank Saint Louis, St. Louis; Commercial Bank, Memphis; Sam DeBow, New Orleans.

THOMPSON, MORRIS & CO.

HAVING ample Warehouse room for storage of Cotton and Produce, they offer every facility for receiving, storing and shipping the same. Lowest Cash and Stock Market on Cotton and Produce in value.

COTTON! COTTON!!

The highest market price paid in cash for Cotton and Produce by W. THOMPSON, MORRIS & CO., No. 19 Front Row, Shreveport, La. Wool, Dry Hides, Skins &c., WANTED by THOMPSON, MORRIS & CO., at the highest market prices in cash, No. 19 Front Row, Shreveport, La.

THOMPSON, MORRIS & CO.

HAVING opened a large and varied stock of general merchandise, freshly selected with special reference to the wants of Western La. they are ready to sell at the same low as any house in Shreveport.

THOMPSON, MORRIS & CO.

Respectfully solicit an inspection of their large and varied stock of DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, QUEENWARE, GLASSWARE, TIN WARE, WOODEN and WILLOW WARE, HARDWARE, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, FLOUR, SALT, LIME, WHISKY BAGGING, IRON, of all sizes, English and Swedish STEEL, Carpenter's and Blacksmith TOOLS, Castings, &c.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND DEALERS.

In want of Goods to replenish and renew stocks will find it to their advantage to call on Thompson, Morris & Co. before purchasing elsewhere.

THOMPSON, MORRIS & CO.

Consider it no trouble to show Goods, confident of their ability to satisfy all those who may favor them with their patronage, and who appreciate fair dealing and low prices. Call at No. 19 Front Row, Warehouse No. 79, Texas street, Shreveport, La.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish of Caddo. BE IT KNOWN:—That on the first day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty five, and the independence of the United States of America the citizens, Thomas Francis Beale, a Notary Public in and for the Parish of Caddo duly commissioned and qualified, and in presence of the witnesses hereinafter named, and undersigned personally came and appeared, and in relation to whose affairs are hereunto subscribed who declared.

That availing themselves of the provisions of an act passed by the legislature of the State, entitled: An Act for the organization of corporations works of public improvement and utility, approved March the 11th, 1855, they have covenanted and agreed, and do by these presents covenant, and bind, themselves and those who shall hereafter be admitted into the said association and constitute a corporation for the objects and purposes, and under the stipulations and regulations following—to-wit: ARTICLE 1st.—The name and title of said corporation shall be the Foster Dugas Navigation Company, and the duties to be hereby established in the City of Shreveport, State of Louisiana. It shall commence business under this act of incorporation as soon as the requisites of the law for the organization of corporations shall be complied with, and shall exist and continue for the term of twenty five years, from the date hereof, unless sooner dissolved as hereinafter provided, during which said period said corporation shall have power and authority in and to the same extent as if it were a natural person, to contract, sue, and be sued, to make and use a corporate seal, to hold, receive, purchase and convey property both real and personal; movable and immovable, and to do all things that the objects and purposes for which said Association was formed; to name and appoint such officers, servants, and employees as the interest and convenience of said corporation may require; and to establish by-laws, rules and regulations, and to exercise and enjoy all such other rights, powers and privileges, as are by law granted to corporations.

ARTICLE 2d.—The purpose for which this Corporation is formed, is to enable the citizens of the Parish of Caddo, in the City of New Orleans and Red River, below and above, the great salt, to open navigation, now closed by said salt, above the head of Red Bayou, by digging out canals, and by clearing said Bayou and other obstructions. ARTICLE 3d.—The object for which this Corporation has been formed is to create a fund for the purpose of opening navigation; by constructing a navigable passway around the great salt, for steamboats, boats, and other craft, for the purpose of the transportation of freight, passengers, United States Mail, &c., by toll, it being hereby expressly understood, that this Corporation will not be responsible, or become liable in any way, for any damages, losses, or delays, sustained by any steamboat, barge, keel, flat, or other craft, in passing through this Corporation's improved navigation, unless insured by said Corporation. ARTICLE 4th.—The respective interests of the several persons, or hereby declared to be as follows, to-wit: Geo. Alban, 144 shares, \$100 each, \$14,400 T. Moore, 144 " " \$100 " \$14,400 Jas. Crook, 5 " " \$100 " \$500 J. W. Watson, 3 " " \$100 " \$300 J. B. Lewis, Jr., 1 " " \$100 " \$100 J. S. L. Phelps, 3 " " \$100 " \$300 300 \$30,000

making a total capital of thirty thousand dollars, to be divided into thirty thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, which amount has been paid up in full. It is distinctly understood and agreed that no stockholder shall be held responsible for contracts, debts, or acts of the Corporation in any liability, beyond the amount of his stock, nor shall he be subject to any further call, nor shall any informally in organizing or any other circumstances have the effect of expelling the stockholder, or any individual, from the amount of his stock, nor shall any informally or delay in the organization of the Corporation, nullify the charter. ARTICLE 5th.—All the corporate powers of this company shall be exercised by a board of directors, the first board shall be composed of George Alban, James Crook and John W. Watson, to serve until the 2nd Monday of August, 1866, or until their successors shall be duly elected. After the 2nd Monday of August, 1866, and every succeeding year, during the existence of this charter, an election shall be held for a new board of three directors, who shall serve for one year from said date, or until their successors in office shall be elected. At each election of the stockholders, each stockholder shall be entitled to one vote for every share he may own in said company.

Should any circumstance prevent the election of such board, one of whom shall be named for that purpose, then a new order shall be issued by the President calling the stockholders together for that purpose, as soon thereafter as circumstances may permit. ARTICLE 6th.—The board of directors shall elect one of their members to be President of the Company. The board of directors shall meet once every three months, viz on the second Monday of January, April, July, and October, and any other day, in case of a meeting, whenever, in his opinion, the interest of the Company may require the same. Meetings of the Board of Directors may also be called at the request of any one director, or of any two of the stockholders of the Company. The Treasurer shall make out every quarter, viz on the second Monday of January, April, July, and October, a statement of the business affairs of the Corporation, to be submitted to the board of directors, and to make a full annual report to the stockholders on the second Monday of August, of every year. The board of directors, shall elect a Secretary and Treasurer. The Secretary shall keep an exact record of all proceedings, and of the meetings of the board of directors and of the stockholders, and the same shall be at all times open to the inspection of the stockholders.

At all elections each stockholder shall be entitled to one vote for each share of stock owned by him. Provided, that such stock shall not have been transferred to him within thirty days prior to said election. Stockholders may appoint other stockholders to represent them at any meeting of the stockholders of the Company, and such representative shall have power to cast what ever vote said stockholder would have been entitled to, had he been present himself at such meeting. The board of directors shall fix the amount of compensation of all persons employed by them in the service of the Company, they shall make such By-Laws, Rules and regulations as they may deem necessary for the government of the company, and the transaction of its affairs; provided the same shall not conflict with this charter or the laws of this State; and they may alter or amend the same as occasion may require, they shall have power to buy and sell real estate for the use and purposes of the Company; to make contracts, leases, mortgages, hypothecations, and compromises, and borrow money for the use of the Company.

ARTICLE 7th.—In the event of the death or resignation of any of the directors, the vacancy shall be filled by an election by the stockholders after notice of thirty days, to be posted at the office of the Company. A vacancy in the office of President, shall be filled by the board of directors, or such other meeting of the board as they see fit.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish of Caddo. BE IT KNOWN:—That on the first day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty five, and the independence of the United States of America the citizens, Thomas Francis Beale, a Notary Public in and for the Parish of Caddo duly commissioned and qualified, and in presence of the witnesses hereinafter named, and undersigned personally came and appeared, and in relation to whose affairs are hereunto subscribed who declared.

That availing themselves of the provisions of an act passed by the legislature of the State, entitled: An Act for the organization of corporations works of public improvement and utility, approved March the 11th, 1855, they have covenanted and agreed, and do by these presents covenant, and bind, themselves and those who shall hereafter be admitted into the said association and constitute a corporation for the objects and purposes, and under the stipulations and regulations following—to-wit: ARTICLE 1st.—The name and title of said corporation shall be the Foster Dugas Navigation Company, and the duties to be hereby established in the City of Shreveport, State of Louisiana. It shall commence business under this act of incorporation as soon as the requisites of the law for the organization of corporations shall be complied with, and shall exist and continue for the term of twenty five years, from the date hereof, unless sooner dissolved as hereinafter provided, during which said period said corporation shall have power and authority in and to the same extent as if it were a natural person, to contract, sue, and be sued, to make and use a corporate seal, to hold, receive, purchase and convey property both real and personal; movable and immovable, and to do all things that the objects and purposes for which said Association was formed; to name and appoint such officers, servants, and employees as the interest and convenience of said corporation may require; and to establish by-laws, rules and regulations, and to exercise and enjoy all such other rights, powers and privileges, as are by law granted to corporations.

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That availing themselves of the provisions of an act passed by the legislature of the State, entitled: An Act for the organization of corporations works of public improvement and utility, approved March the 11th, 1855, they have covenanted and agreed, and do by these presents covenant, and bind, themselves and those who shall hereafter be admitted into the said association and constitute a corporation for the objects and purposes, and under the stipulations and regulations following—to-wit: ARTICLE 1st.—The name and title of said corporation shall be the Foster Dugas Navigation Company, and the duties to be hereby established in the City of Shreveport, State of Louisiana. It shall commence business under this act of incorporation as soon as the requisites of the law for the organization of corporations shall be complied with, and shall exist and continue for the term of twenty five years, from the date hereof, unless sooner dissolved as hereinafter provided, during which said period said corporation shall have power and authority in and to the same extent as if it were a natural person, to contract, sue, and be sued, to make and use a corporate seal, to hold, receive, purchase and convey property both real and personal; movable and immovable, and to do all things that the objects and purposes for which said Association was formed; to name and appoint such officers, servants, and employees as the interest and convenience of said corporation may require; and to establish by-laws, rules and regulations, and to exercise and enjoy all such other rights, powers and privileges, as are by law granted to corporations.

ARTICLE 2d.—The purpose for which this Corporation is formed, is to enable the citizens of the Parish of Caddo, in the City of New Orleans and Red River, below and above, the great salt, to open navigation, now closed by said salt, above the head of Red Bayou, by digging out canals, and by clearing said Bayou and other obstructions. ARTICLE 3d.—The object for which this Corporation has been formed is to create a fund for the purpose of opening navigation; by constructing a navigable passway around the great salt, for steamboats, boats, and other craft, for the purpose of the transportation of freight, passengers, United States Mail, &c., by toll, it being hereby expressly understood, that this Corporation will not be responsible, or become liable in any way, for any damages, losses, or delays, sustained by any steamboat, barge, keel, flat, or other craft, in passing through this Corporation's improved navigation, unless insured by said Corporation. ARTICLE 4th.—The respective interests of the several persons, or hereby declared to be as follows, to-wit: Geo. Alban, 144 shares, \$100 each, \$14,400 T. Moore, 144 " " \$100 " \$14,400 Jas. Crook, 5 " " \$100 " \$500 J. W. Watson, 3 " " \$100 " \$300 J. B. Lewis, Jr., 1 " " \$100 " \$100 J. S. L. Phelps, 3 " " \$100 " \$300 300 \$30,000

making a total capital of thirty thousand dollars, to be divided into thirty thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, which amount has been paid up in full. It is distinctly understood and agreed that no stockholder shall be held responsible for contracts, debts, or acts of the Corporation in any liability, beyond the amount of his stock, nor shall he be subject to any further call, nor shall any informally in organizing or any other circumstances have the effect of expelling the stockholder, or any individual, from the amount of his stock, nor shall any informally or delay in the organization of the Corporation, nullify the charter. ARTICLE 5th.—All the corporate powers of this company shall be exercised by a board of directors, the first board shall be composed of George Alban, James Crook and John W. Watson, to serve until the 2nd Monday of August, 1866, or until their successors shall be duly elected. After the 2nd Monday of August, 1866, and every succeeding year, during the existence of this charter, an election shall be held for a new board of three directors, who shall serve for one year from said date, or until their successors in office shall be elected. At each election of the stockholders, each stockholder shall be entitled to one vote for every share he may own in said company.

Should any circumstance prevent the election of such board, one of whom shall be named for that purpose, then a new order shall be issued by the President calling the stockholders together for that purpose, as soon thereafter as circumstances may permit. ARTICLE 6th.—The board of directors shall elect one of their members to be President of the Company. The board of directors shall meet once every three months, viz on the second Monday of January, April, July, and October, and any other day, in case of a meeting, whenever, in his opinion, the interest of the Company may require the same. Meetings of the Board of Directors may also be called at the request of any one director, or of any two of the stockholders of the Company. The Treasurer shall make out every quarter, viz on the second Monday of January, April, July, and October, a statement of the business affairs of the Corporation, to be submitted to the board of directors, and to make a full annual report to the stockholders on the second Monday of August, of every year. The board of directors, shall elect a Secretary and Treasurer. The Secretary shall keep an exact record of all proceedings, and of the meetings of the board of directors and of the stockholders, and the same shall be at all times open to the inspection of the stockholders.

At all elections each stockholder shall be entitled to one vote for each share of stock owned by him. Provided, that such stock shall not have been transferred to him within thirty days prior to said election. Stockholders may appoint other stockholders to represent them at any meeting of the stockholders of the Company, and such representative shall have power to cast what ever vote said stockholder would have been entitled to, had he been present himself at such meeting. The board of directors shall fix the amount of compensation of all persons employed by them in the service of the Company, they shall make such By-Laws, Rules and regulations as they may deem necessary for the government of the company, and the transaction of its affairs; provided the same shall not conflict with this charter or the laws of this State; and they may alter or amend the same as occasion may require, they shall have power to buy and sell real estate for the use and purposes of the Company; to make contracts, leases, mortgages, hypothecations, and compromises, and borrow money for the use of the Company.

ARTICLE 7th.—In the event of the death or resignation of any of the directors, the vacancy shall be filled by an election by the stockholders after notice of thirty days, to be posted at the office of the Company. A vacancy in the office of President, shall be filled by the board of directors, or such other meeting of the board as they see fit.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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