son, H. Williams, Waters, Yorke, D. Young—52.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Setchell.

On motion of Mr. Walsh, of De Soto, the reading of the journal was dispensed with

On motion of Mr. Gray, of St. James, leave of absence for himself and Mr. Tureaud, of St. James, until Monday next, was granted.

On motion of Mr. Zoelly, of Orleans, leave of absence was granted him for one week.

On motion of Mr. Reese, of Lafourche, the following correction to the minutes of yesterday, to Senate bill No. 19, was ordered to be made:

In section third, thirty-fifth line, add after the word "Rapides" the words "and Avoyelles."

Senate bill No. 171, left out by error, was placed on its third reading, final passage, and notice ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. May, of Orleans, offered the following resolution, which was amended by Mr. McMillen, of Carroll; the amendment being accepted the resolution as amended was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Printing be required to inform the House why they have not reported Senate bill No. 74, entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act relative to public printing, approved July 24, 1868, and that they be required to report with the above bill a full statement of the printing done for the State by the State Printer under existing law, and the cost thereof.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Elections and Qualifications submitted the following report, which was accepted:

ROOMS OF COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS, House of Representatives, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, September 5, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Elections and Qualifications to whom were referred the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That the Committee on Elections and Qualifications be instructed to report by resolution or otherwise the names of such persons as they believe are entitled to mileage and per diem of claimants who failed to make good their claims to seats in this House which is usually allowed to contestants in all legislative bodies, do report to your honorable body that they have carefully investigated the claims of John G. Selden, who unsuccessfully contested the seat of Hon. J. R. Curell, Representative of the Sixth Representative District of the parish of Orleans, and Charles B. Hughes, who failed to obtain a seat in your body, now occupied by Hon. J. T. Hanlon, as Representative from the First Representative District of the parish of Orleans, and do recommend to the House the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Warrant Clerk of the House of Representatives be and is hereby directed to issue warrants on the State Treasurer in favor of John G. Selden and Charles B. Hughes for the regular per diem allowed members of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana to and including the day and date when their respective cases were decided by the House of Representatives.

P. JONES YORKE,
Chairman Committee;
JAMES S. MATHEWS,
M. CARR,
F. O. ANTOINE,
DENNIS BURREL,
HARRY LOTT.

Under a suspension of the rules, on motion of Mr. Heldenhain, of Orleans, the resolution reported by the Committee on Election and Qualifications was adopted.

The Committee on Corporations submitted the following report, which was accepted:

NEW ORLEANS, September 5, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN: Your standing Committee on Corporations having under consideration, by order of the House, the following bills, beg leave to report them back with the accompanying recommendations, namely:

Senate bill No. 120, with the recommendation that it pass.

Senate bill No. 103, with the recommendation that it pass.

Senate bill No. 116, with the recommendation that it pass.

House bill No. 165, with the recommendation that it pass.

House bill No. 168, with the recommendation that it pass.

House bill No. 182, with the recommendation that it pass.

W. L. McMILLEN,
Chairman;
JOHN PAGE,
CANON J. ADOLPHE,
PAULIN GUIGONET,
CHARLES LEROY,
C. RODNEY RAY.

Senate bills 103, 116, 120, reported favorably by the Committee on Corporations, were ordered to be placed on the calendar for a third reading.

House bills 165, 168, 182, reported favorably by same Committee, were ordered to be engrossed.

The Judiciary Committee submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ROOM, September 5, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—In case of Senate bill No. 38, an act to amend and re-enact article 990, of the Code of Practice, and House bill No. 174, an act to prevent the issue of false receipts or bills of lading, etc., your Committee on Judiciary report favorably and recommend their passage.

B. C. WREN,
Chairman, pro tem.

Senate bills 38, 174, reported favorably, were ordered to be placed on the calendar for a third reading.

The Committee on Internal Improvements submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana:

GENTLEMEN—Your committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred House bill No. 181, entitled an act to authorize the closing of Benois Bayou, in the parish of Bossier, most respectfully report favorably, and recommend the passage of the same.

A. J. DEMAREST,
Chairman.
W. C. MELVIN,
DAVID YOUNG,
JAMES McCULLEN.

House bill No. 181, reported favorably, was ordered to be engrossed.

The Committee on Parochial Affairs submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

COMMITTEE ON PAROCHIAL AFFAIRS, House of Representatives, Room 14 Baronne street, September 5, A. D. 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana:

Your committee, to whom was referred a House bill entitled an act authorizing the Police Jury of Jefferson to order the making of a shell road, would beg leave to report favorably, and recommend the passage of said bill.

W. S. CALHOUN,
Chairman Committee on Parochial Affairs;
HENDERSON WILLIAMS,
R. H. BADELLE.

The bill as reported was ordered to be engrossed.

The Committee on Enrollment submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

ENROLLMENT DEPARTMENT, House of Representatives, New Orleans, September 5, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Enrollment have the honor to report that the following bill has been duly engrossed, to wit:

House bill No. 173, an act to repeal an act entitled an act to authorize planters and farmers to furnish their laborers and other employes.

Respectfully submitted,

C. H. BREWSTER,
Chairman Committee on Enrollment.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. May, of Orleans, introduced the following entitled bill:

House bill No. 200, an act for the relief of the Louisiana Equitable Life Insurance Company.

The bill was placed on its first and second readings, and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, introduced the following entitled bill:

House bill No. 199, an act to prevent the opening of the Public Schools for the time being.

The bill was read and placed on the calendar for a second reading.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, moved that the Committee on Education be requested to report immediately upon House bill No. 107.

Carried.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Dewees, of Bienville, introduced the following entitled bill:

House bill No. 195, an act to establish the office of Inspectors of Hay for the city and port of New Orleans and to regulate the duties pertaining the same.

The bill passed its first and second readings, and was referred to the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures.

A communication from the State Auditor, with accompanying papers, was read and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Committee on Education submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Sept. 5, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Education to which was referred House bill entitled an act providing for the administration of public schools of the city of New Orleans, do report favorably, and recommend the passage by this House of said bill, with the following amendment, strike out in section first the word "seventeen" and insert the word "sixteen."

HENRY L. REY.
Chairman.

Mr. Carr moved to suspend the rules to place the bill on its third reading and final passage.

The rules were suspended.

The bill was placed on its third reading and final passage.

Messrs. Noble and Garstkamp called for the yeas and nays, which resulted as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Adolphe, Belot, Brewster, Burrel, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Crawford, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Gair, Garstkamp, Hill, Honore, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Lee, Leroy, Lott, Morris, Mahier, McVean, Murrell, Mansion, Morey, Mathews, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Washington, William C. Williams, H. Williams, Yorke, D. Young—48.

Nays: Faulkner, Haskell, L'Hoste, McMillen, Magee, Noble, Waters—7.

The following bill was finally passed and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence:

An act providing for the administration of the Public Schools of the city of New Orleans.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the administration of the Public Schools of the city of New Orleans shall be vested in a Board of Directors to consist of sixteen members, who shall be appointed by the Governor of the State of Louisiana, with the advice and consent of the Senate, one-half of said members to be appointed for one year, and one-half for two years, and thereafter respectively for two years.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That at the first meeting of the said Board, the time for which shall be designated by the Governor, a permanent organization shall be effected by the election of a President, a Vice-President, Secretary, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Superintendant, who shall hold their respective offices during the pleasure of said Board.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the said Board of Directors shall have power to establish rules for the government of the Board, as also of the Superintendent, teachers, and schools; average the gradation of the schools, prescribe the course of study and text books to be used, regulate the salaries, furnish all the supplies, have power to define or change the districts of the schools, and do everything relating to finances and expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of this bill.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

The Secretary of the Senate was announced, informing the House that the Senate had concurred in House bill No. 25.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

House bills Nos. 124 and 179 were placed on their final passage, title adopted and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The following Senate bills were placed on their third reading, final passage, title adopted, and notice ordered to be sent to the Senate:

Senate bills Nos. 125, 127, 132, 22, 90, 102, 114.

Substitute for Senate bill No. — was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence in the amendments.

Senate bill No. 64 was placed on its third reading.

Mr. Carr moved to postponed the further consideration of the bill until Wednesday next at one o'clock.

Mr. Raymond, of Jefferson, moved to lay the motion to postpone on the table.

Lost.

The question recurring on the postponement, and it being ascertained that no quorum was present—

Mr. Gair, of East Feliciana, moved to adjourn until Monday at twelve o'clock M.

Carried.

The House then adjourned until Monday at twelve o'clock M.

WM. VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

At a Democratic meeting at Middletown, Connecticut, recently, Colonel W. C. Tuller, of Media, introduced a white person, with face blackened to represent a colored man, with a carpet-bag in hand, who mounted a chair and told the audience he was a member of Congress from Florida. The effect was exactly the opposite intended, for the buffoon was received with dead silence and soon slunk away from the disgusted audience.

Ex-Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, carries into politics his extensive knowledge of zoology. Thus in a recent letter he calls Union men of the South "vile white skunks, who have betrayed their race." Metaphors are always dangerous. Thus, if, as white skunks, they have betrayed their race, it is the race of skunks they have betrayed. Does Governor Pickens feel aggrieved as one of that race?

Judge A. W. G. Carter, for many years a prominent Democratic politician in Cincinnati, has abandoned that organization, and signified his intention to take part in the present campaign for Grant and Colfax.

General Ford, Vandeveer, of Butler county, Ohio, a Democratic soldier and a resident of Vallandigham's district, has declared himself in favor of Grant and Colfax, and has expressed his willingness to make as many speeches for the Republican ticket as the committee of that party in his county desired.

IN VACATION.

From the Atlantic Monthly, for September.]

The sun has marked me for his own;
I'm growing browner day by day;
I can not leave the fields alone;
I bring their breath away.

I put aside the forms of men,
And shun the world's consuming care,
Come, green and honest hills again!
For ye are free and fair.

How wonderful this pilgrimage!
On every side new worlds appear.
I weigh the wisdom of the sage,
And find it wanting here.

I crave the tongues that Adam knew,
To question and discourse with these—
To taunt the jay with jacket blue,
And quarrel with the bees.

To answer when the grossbeak calls
His mate; to mock the catbird's screech;
The slovenly crow's, with nasal drawls,
The oriole's golden speech.

Now through the pasture, and across
The brook, while flocks of sparrows try
To quit the world, and wildly toss
Their forms against the sky.

A small owl from the thistle-tops
Makes eyes at me, with blank distrust.
Tips off upon the air, and drops,
Flat-footed, in the dust.

The meadow-lark lifts shoulder high
Above the sward, and, quivering
With broken notes of ecstacy,
Slants forth on curved wing.

The patient barn-fowls strut about,
Intent on nothing every one.
A tall cock hails a cock without,
A grave hen eyes the sun.

The gobbler swells his shaggy coat,
Portentous of a conquest sure;
His *hours* pipe their treble note,
Round-shouldered and demure.

The clear-eyed cattle calmly stop
To munch the dry husks in the rack;
Or stretch their solid necks, and crop
The fringes of the stack.

But night is coming, as I think;
The moving air is growing cool;
I hear the hoarse frog's hollow chinck
Around the weedy pool.

The sun is down, the clouds are gray,
The cricket lifts his trembling voice.
Come back again, O happy day,
And bid my heart rejoice!

DUEL BETWEEN CLAY AND RANDOLPH.

BY JAMES PARTON.

Mr. Clay was Secretary of State at the time Mr. Randolph was a Senator from Virginia. John Quincy Adams was President of the United States. John Randolph, too prone to believe evil of all men, and especially of his political opponents, was persuaded that Henry Clay had gained the office he then held by a corrupt bargain with the President. He firmly believed that Mr. Adams had said to Mr. Clay, in 1827, when the election of a President devolved upon the House of Representatives:

"Make me President and I will appoint you Secretary of State, and you as my successor."

Thus believing, it was hard for a man of Mr. Randolph's unscrupulous fluency to avoid betraying his belief. Accordingly, in April, 1826, in the course of one of his wandering, sarcastic harangues, after insinuating that Mr. Clay had forged a public document, Randolph concluded with the following words, in reference to a recent vote:

"After twenty-six hours' exertion it was time to give in. I was defeated, horse, foot and dragoons—cut up and clean broke down by the coalition of Blifil and Black George—by the combination, unheard of till then, of the Puritan and the blackleg."

Blifil and Black George are two characters in Fielding's celebrated novel of "Tom Jones." Blifil being a sniveling hypocrite, and Black George an audacious robber. Every one who heard Mr. Randolph use these words understood Blifil to be the Yankee President, John Quincy Adams—who, however, was no Puritan, but a Unitarian, like his father before him. Black George could be no other than Mr. Clay, who, in earlier life, was known to have been a gambler, as most gentlemen of the time were. The passage of Mr. Randolph's speech relating to the alleged forgery was as follows:

"A letter from the Mexican Minister at Washington, submitted by the Executive to the Senate, bore the ear marks of having been manufactured by the Secretary of State."

On reading the report of this most unjustifiable speech, Mr. Clay wrote a challenge and sent it by his friend, General Jesup. General Jesup called upon Randolph and informed him that he was the bearer of a message from Mr. Clay, in consequence of an attack recently made upon him in the Senate, both as a private and a public man.

"I am aware," said General Jesup, "that no one has a right to question you out of the Senate for anything said in debate, unless you choose voluntarily to waive your privilege as a member of that body."

Mr. Randolph replied that he would never shield himself under the protection of the Constitution, and held himself accountable to Mr. Clay.

"I am ready to respond to Mr. Clay," said he, "and will be obliged to you if you will bear my note in reply; and in the course of the day I will look out for a friend."

General Jesup declined bearing the note, saying that he thought Mr. Randolph owed it to himself to consult his friends before taking so important a step. Mr. Randolph seized General Jesup's hand, and said:

"You are right, sir, I thank you for the suggestion; but as you do not take my note, you must not be impatient should you not hear from me to-day. I now think of only two friends, and there are circumstances connected with one of them which may deprive me of his services; and the other is in bad health. He was sick yesterday, and may not be out to-day."

General Jesup requested him to take his own time, and bade him good morning. This was Saturday, April 1, 1825. Mr. Randolph immediately went to the lodgings of Colonel Benton, of Missouri, and, upon finding him, asked him bluntly, without giving him any reason for the question:

"Are you a blood relation of Mrs. Clay?"

"I am," said Colonel Benton.

"That," rejoined Randolph, "puts an end to a request which I wished to make of you."

He then related to Colonel Benton the particulars of the interview with General Jesup, and as he was taking his leave he told Colonel Benton that he would make his bosom the sole depository of an important secret. He said that he did not intend to fire at Mr. Clay, but meant to keep this intention a secret, and enjoined secrecy upon Colonel Benton until after the duel. In the course of the day Colonel Tatnall, of Georgia, conveyed Mr. Randolph's acceptance of the challenge, which was couched in the following terms:

"Mr. Randolph accepts the challenge of Mr. Clay. At the same time he protests against the right of any minister of the executive government of the United States to hold him responsible for words spoken in debate as Senator from Virginia, in crimination of such minister, or the administration under which he shall have taken office. Colonel Tatnall, of Georgia, the bearer of this letter, is authorized to arrange with General Jesup, (the bearer of Mr. Clay's challenge,) the terms of the meeting to which Mr. Randolph is invited in that note."

Some further correspondence took place between the parties relative to the correctness of the report upon which Mr. Clay's action was founded. Mr. Randolph admitted its substantial correctness. He acknowledged that he did apply to the administration the epithet puritanic, diplomatic, black-legged administration; but he peremptorily declined to give any explanation whatever as to the meaning or application of those words. Owing to several causes the duel did not occur until exactly one week after the sending of the challenge, during which the friends of the parties did all that was possible to promote a reconciliation, but in vain.

Colonel Benton had been for some time estranged from Mr. Clay, owing to political differences, but on Friday evening, the night before the duel, he called on his old friend and political chief, to show him, as he said, that there was nothing personal in his opposition. The secret had been well kept, and no one in the House knew of the impending event.

"The family were in the parlor," Colonel Benton relates, "company present, and some of it stayed late. The youngest child, I believe, James, went to sleep on the sofa. Mrs. Clay was, as always since the death of her daughters, the picture of desolation, but calm, conversable, and without the slightest apparent consciousness of the impending event."

When at length the family and the company had all retired, Colonel Benton approached Mr. Clay and assured him that his personal feelings toward him remained the same as formerly, and that in whatever concerned his life or honor, Mr. Clay had his best wishes. The Secretary of State responded cordially, and at midnight they parted. The next morning Colonel Benton called upon Randolph, chiefly anxious to learn whether he still retained his intention not to fire. He told him of his visit to Mr. Clay the night before—of the late sitting—the child asleep—the unconscious tranquility of Mrs. Clay.

"I could not help thinking," added Colonel Benton, "how different all that might be the next night."

Mr. Randolph quietly replied, as he looked up from writing his will:

"I shall do nothing to disturb the sleep of the child or the repose of the mother."

A few minutes after he sent his manservant to the United States Branch Bank to get nine pieces of gold—a scarce commodity in that day as at present. The man soon returned, saying that the bank had no gold. Instantly the master's shrill voice was heard, exclaiming:

"There's no name is legion! and they are a set of liars from the beginning! Johnny, bring me my horse."

A few minutes later he was at the bank counter, asking the state of his accounts. Four thousand dollars was the amount of money which he had in the bank, and he asked for it. The teller took up some packages of bank notes, and politely asked in what sized notes he would have it.

"I want my money," roared Mr. Randolph. The teller, a little puzzled, said: "You want silver?"

"I want my money," replied the irritable Senator.

The teller, lifting some boxes to the counter, asked him, in his politest tone—

"Have you a cart, Mr. Randolph, to put it in?"

"That's my business, sir," said the Virginian.

At this moment the cashier came forward, ascertained what Mr. Randolph wanted, and gave the nine pieces of gold, which he condescended to take, and returned with them to his lodgings. There he gave Colonel Benton a note, requesting him, if he was killed, to feel in his left breeches pocket, and take out his gold. Three pieces were for Colonel Benton himself, for a seal, and the other six were to be divided among two other friends, for the same purpose.

It was about sunset, in a thick forest, on the Virginia side of the Potomac, that the antagonists met to decide their differences by exchanging shots. A pistol was handed to Mr. Randolph, loaded and set with a hair-trigger, and it was accidentally discharged while the muzzle was pointed to the ground. Randolph was exceedingly mortified at the accident.

"I protest against that hair-trigger," said he.

Mr. Clay instantly remarked: "It was clearly an accident;" and every one on the ground confirmed the assertion.

Mr. Randolph, it seems had changed his mind, and was now determined to direct his pistol, if possible, so as to disable his antagonist without doing any serious injury. He came to this determination after hearing that Mr. Clay objected to the shortness of time allowed by the seconds for firing, saying that he did not think he could discharge his pistol in the time specified. Randolph misunderstood the remark, and considered it indicative of a determination on the part of Clay to inflict a fatal wound.

"He has determined," he wrote in a penciled note to Benton, "to get time to kill me. May I not then disable him? Yes, if I please."

The men were placed. The pistols were discharged. Both were remarkably well aimed, and each bullet came within a few inches of its mark. Colonel Benton instantly went forward and offered to mediate between them. Mr. Clay waved his hand, as though putting away a trifle, and said:

"This is child's play. I demand another fire."

Mr. Randolph also demanded another exchange of shots. While the pistols were loading, Colonel Benton took Randolph aside and implored him to consent to an accommodation, but he found him resolve and irritable. He evidently regretted having aimed at his antagonist, and he now explained to Colonel Benton why he had done so. He declared that he had aimed below Mr. Clay's knee; "for," said he, "it is no mercy to shoot a man in the knee, and my only object was to disable him and spoil his aim." He then added, in his most impressive manner:

"I would not have seen him fall mortally, even doubtfully wounded, for all the land that is watered by the king of floods and all his tributary streams."

The men were placed a second time, and the word was given to fire. Mr. Clay's bullet passed through Randolph's coat. Randolph raised his pistol, discharged it in the air, and as he did so, said:

"I do not fire at you, Mr. Clay."

With these words he advanced and offered his hand, which Mr. Clay took with the cordiality which became him.

"You owe me a coat, Mr. Clay," said Randolph gaily.

"I am glad the debt is no greater," was Mr. Clay's happy reply.

The parties now all returned to the city with light hearts. On reaching his lodgings, the eccentric Randolph took the nine pieces of gold from his pocket, and said to the three friends for whom he had designated them:

"Gentlemen, Clay's bad shooting shan't rob you of your seals. I am going to London, and will have them made for you."

And so he did, taking great care too, to get upon them the correct armorial bearings. On the Monday after the duel, the antagonists exchanged cards, and they remained on terms of civility during the rest of their lives.

Seven years after, when Mr. Clay was in the Senate, and was expected to deliver an important speech, poor Randolph, who was near his end, went to the Senate Chamber to hear once more the voice of the great Kentuckian. As Mr. Clay rose to begin his speech, Randolph said:

"Help me up, help me up. I came here to hear that voice."

When the session was over, Mr. Clay offered his hand, and they had a brief but cordial interview.

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TELEGRAPH

COMPANY.

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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 the 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 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 can not be sold out or transferred to any other Company. The act of Congress under which this company has been organized, prohibits any 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, 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

25,000 Miles of Wire,

Which will connect all the commercial centres 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, 1868:

President—GEORGE B. SENTER, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Vice-President—ROBERT SQUIRES, of New York City.

Secretary—GEORGE B. WALLER, of New York City.

COMPANY'S OFFICE,

Nos. 54 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 the 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

JULES CASSARD, ESQ.,
Cashier City National Bank;

THOMAS I. DIX, ESQ.,
Cashier Merchants' Bank, and

D. WEBSTER, Esq.,
General Agent of the Company, at the office of R. G. Dun & Co.,
117 Poydras Street, Up Stairs,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

CHARTER.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

BE IT KNOWN, That on this third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-third, before me, Adolphe Maurreau, a Notary Public, in and for the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, duly commissioned and qualified, and in the presence of the subscribing witnesses, personally came and appeared the parties whose names are hereunto subscribed, who declared that availing themselves of the provisions of the statute of Louisiana, relative to the organization of corporations in this State, they covenant, agree, and bind themselves, and those who may hereafter become members of this corporation by subscription or purchase of a policy, to form themselves into and constitute a corporation for the objects and purposes, and under the stipulations following, that is to say—

ARTICLE I.

The name and title of this corporation shall be the MUTUAL AID AND BENEVOLENT LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA. The domicil of the Association is established in the city of New Orleans. The Association shall commence operations when the number of subscribers shall be one hundred. The Association shall have the right to make contracts, to sue and be sued, to own, purchase, receive by donation or sell property, movable or immovable, and to make and use a seal containing a device.

ARTICLE II.

The object of this Association shall be to contract for the assurance of life, to issue policies for life insurance, and to do all acts relative to the kind of insurance in accordance with the terms and provisions hereinafter specified. The Association shall have the right to reinsure in other companies if desirable, but at its own cost and expense, and for its own benefit.

ARTICLE III.

All administrative powers of this Association shall be vested in twenty Directors, of whom five shall form a quorum, and such other officers and clerks as they may appoint. The Directors shall hold their office for the term of two years from the day of their appointment or election. The following persons shall constitute the first Board of Directors, and shall hold office for the term of two years from the first day of August, 1868:

J. M. LAPEYRE,	W. S. MOUNT,
JOHN DAVIDSON,	J. R. POTHIER,
H. ZUBERBIER,	WM. MCCULLOCH,
I. N. MARKS,	C. CAVAROC,
E. F. SCHMIDT,	WM. CREEVY,
W. COOPER,	THOS. K. FINLAY,
W. S. PIKE,	ANTHONY SAMBOLA,
DAVID McCOARD,	PATRICK IRWIN,
I. GAULFIELD,	JOHN C. SINNOTT,
GERARD STITH,	W. C. NICHOLS.

In the event of a vacancy in the Board of Directors, occasioned by the decease or resignation of a member or otherwise, before the expiration of the term of his appointment, such vacancy shall be supplied by the election of a fit and proper person, for the remainder of the Board. The Board of Directors shall, at their first meeting, elect a President, a Vice President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer. They shall also elect such other officers as may be necessary from time to time to carry on the business of the Association. The President shall be a member of the Board of Directors, and preside at all meetings of the Board, and at the meetings of the policy holders of the Association, and shall conduct the business of the Association generally under the supervision of the Board of Directors.

The Vice President shall be a member of the Board of Directors, and shall preside at the meetings aforesaid in the absence of the President, and in his absence sign the policies of the Association.

The Secretary and Treasurer and such other employes as the President shall direct, shall before entering upon the discharge of their duties, give bond with security, approved by the Board of Directors, conditioned for the faithful discharge of their duties.

ARTICLE IV.

Each person admitted a member of this Association shall pay into the treasury, if between the age of sixteen (16) and thirty (30) years inclusive, the sum of Ten Dollars; between the ages of thirty-one (31) and forty (40) years inclusive, Fifteen Dollars; between the ages of forty-one (41) and fifty (50) years inclusive, Twenty Dollars; and between the ages of fifty-one (51) and sixty (60) years inclusive, Twenty-five Dollars, which sum shall entitle the party who has paid to a life insurance policy, which shall entitle the policy-holder to a sum equal to One Dollar for each enrolled member, on the books of the Association at the decease of his or her death, payable to his or her legal representative, or assignee, within sixty days after the receipt of a certified evidence of death of the policy-holder. But in no case shall the amount paid on said policy exceed Five Thousand Dollars. Whenever the number of members shall exceed Five Thousand, the contribution of all the members exceeding Five Thousand Dollars shall be set apart as a separate fund, and on the decease of any policy-holder thereafter, and so long as said contribution exceeds Five Thousand Dollars, the excess shall be appropriated pro rata for the purpose of diminishing said contribution or assessment, and said diminution shall be the same for each and every member of the Association.

On the notification of death of any policy holder to the officers of the Association, accompanied with a certificate fully setting forth the facts, and indorsed by the attending physician or jury of inquest, an assessment shall be made upon each policy holder for a sum not to exceed one dollar and twenty-five cents, which is payable at the office of the Association within thirty days after notification. The failure to pay this assessment within the above stated time on the part of any policy holder shall operate a forfeiture of his or her policy, and the name of such delinquent shall be erased from the books of the Association unless sufficient reasons are given, to be submitted to and determined upon by the Board of Directors, why the same should be thereafter, and the arrear assessment paid into the treasury. Any policy holder who has forfeited his policy from neglect to pay the regular assessment on the decease of a member shall be debarred from all benefits arising from the previous subscriptions, but he shall not be prevented from applying for a new policy by a subscription as a new member. All applications for membership, or to become a policy holder in this Association, must be made in writing to the Board of Directors, stating the name, age, residence, and occupation of the applicant; and any false statement that shall become apparent to the Board of Directors after the issue of the policy shall annul said policy. No application shall be received unless accompanied with a certificate from a respectable physician or the Association's physician, that the applicant in good health, and free from hereditary or other constitutional disease. The Association reserves the right to have any applicant, upon a certificate from any other than the Association's physician, examined by the Association's physician, and in all cases when he makes an examination he shall be allowed a fee of one dollar, to be paid by the applicant. All transfers of policies shall be made upon the books of the Association.

ARTICLE V.

Upon the death of a member the Secretary shall immediately notify the policy holders of the death and call for the contribution specified in Article IV, by causing said notification to be published five consecutive days in one newspaper published in New Orleans in English, and one in French, and such publication shall be due notice to each policy holder, and on failure to comply within the time and in the manner specified in Article IV, he or she shall forfeit his or her policy, and all rights as policy holders in this Association; provided that any policy holder who shall deposit in the treasury sufficient to cover any number of assessments as assessments paid in advance, and required to be paid on the decease of a member by Article IV., and at the same time furnish the Secretary in writing the number of his residence, and the name of the street which he resides, if he resides in the city of New Orleans, or if the policy holder resides out of the city the name of the postoffice nearest his residence, the policy of such policy holder shall not be declared forfeited until after said amount deposited shall have been exhausted, and after written notice to that effect shall have been left at the residence of the policy holder if residing in New Orleans, or sent to the nearest postoffice if residing out of New Orleans; and the failure thereafter of said policy holder to comply with the requirements of Article IV. respecting assessments.

ARTICLE VI.

The President shall appoint, before the term of office of the present directors shall expire, three discreet policy holders, who shall be judges of election. They shall cause the policy holders of the Association to be notified by publication on five consecutive days in one newspaper published in New Orleans, in English, and one published in French.

ARTICLE VII.

The enrollment book of the Association shall be open to access at all times to policy holders.

ARTICLE VIII.

Should the net earnings of the Association exceed one thousand thousand dollars, the Board of Directors shall have the right, if they deem proper, to distribute such excess from time to time to the policy holders, per capita, as dividends on the profits of the Association; said dividends to be placed on the books of the Association to the credit of the policy holders, to be expended in payment of future assessments: Provided, That no member shall be entitled to such dividends who has not been a member for twelve months next preceding the day on which dividends shall be declared.

ARTICLE IX.

No person shall be admitted as a member of the Association except those between the ages of sixteen (16) and sixty (60) years.

ARTICLE X.

No member of this Association shall be liable for any of the obligations of the Association beyond the sum or sums which may be due the Association from such member, by virtue of the requirements specified in Article IV.

ARTICLE XI.

This act of incorporation may be altered or amended, or the affairs of the Association put into liquidation by a vote of a majority of the policy holders represented at any general meeting of policy holders called by the advertisements in the newspapers in accordance with Article IV: Provided that if a majority of the policy holders be present at the time appointed, another meeting shall be called after the lapse of fifteen days, and the members then present, whatever be their number, shall be empowered to act.

Thus done and passed in my office, at the city of New Orleans, on the day, month, and year first mentioned, in the presence of James M. Moore and J. Wood Breedlove, competent witnesses, who have to subscribe their names with the parties, and the said Notary.

The original is signed:

J. M. Lapeyre,	Thos. K. Finlay,
R. Pothier,	John Davidson,
John C. Sinnott,	W. S. Mount,
J. Garfield,	W. C. Nichols,
Wm. Cooper,	R. F. Schmidt,
W. C. Creevy,	David McCoard,
Gerard Stith,	Wm. McCulloch,
E. W. Young,	A. A. Fournier,
W. B. Koontz,	I. Lesee,
W. S. Pike,	D. J. Fitzwilliams,
J. Q. Alston,	Louis J. Alston,
W. O. H. Robinson,	John M. Carr,
Natalie S. Fournier,	Jos. Hillyer,
W. H. Shrewsley,	Cornelia D. Sthrestiter,
W. H. Beddendorf,	C. P. Benson,
Jos. Allison,	John F. Ellett,
Dasse,	J. Wood Breedlove,
A. Maurreau, N. P.,	J. M. Moore.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of original act, deposited in my office, and delivered in faith whereof I grant these presents, under my signature and the impress of my seal of office, at New Orleans, this eighth day of August, 1868.