New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 25, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

VARIETIES THEATRE—GRAVIER STREET—The great London and New York sensation, "The Lancashire Lass."

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—ST. CHARLES STREET—Engagement of Whitman's Parisian Ballet Troupe—"Cinderella."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ST. CHARLES STREET—The gorgeous spectacular extravaganza of "Undine."

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE—ST. CHARLES STREET—Two Headed Girl, Human Frog, and 10,000 other Curiosities.

Acts of the General Assembly.

The acts of the General Assembly, session of 1868, printed in pamphlet form, are now printed and for sale by William Barrett, No. 60 Camp street.

There will be a lecture on Spiritualism to-morrow morning, at No. 110 Carondelet street.

Parson Dailey, the wonderfully efficient mail agent who holds forth in Castle Smallwood, has filed his schedule and prayed for relief in bankruptcy.

Colonel Lowell, Speaker of the House of Representatives, is expected to arrive in this city a week from to-morrow on his return from an extended Northern tour.

Simon, news and periodical dealer, No. 85 Baronne street, sent us yesterday the usual supply of monthlies and weeklies for Sunday reading. He has more of the same sort left.

Go to Traquair's, No. 167 Canal street, one door from Dauphine, to get the cheapest, nicest and best selection of fancy and staple dry goods. People who purchase there once will go again and again.

First Congregational Church, Prytania street, corner of Calliope, Rev. J. W. Healy, pastor. Public service at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Lecture in the evening on "Home Relations and Duties." Strangers are always welcome.

SALE CONTINUED.—The sale by the Sheriff of the contents of the drug store No. 139 Canal street will be continued till Monday at ten o'clock A. M. at said store.

Catalogues can be had by applying at the Sheriff's office.

PERSONAL.—We were pleased to notice last night at Dr. Newman's church, our old friend and staunch Republican, Dr. J. White, who has just returned to the city after a short visit to Ohio. The Doctor may be found at No. 158 Carondelet street.

Said a friend to General Grant, recently, "General, I see the Democratic papers are claiming you as their President." "Ah!" said Grant, "I never see them now nor read them. The last Democratic paper I saw had an editorial denouncing me as a drunkard."

Rev. Dr. Newman will preach in his church, on St. Charles and Calliope streets, Sunday morning at eleven o'clock, on the "Story of the Manger;" and at seven o'clock the Doctor will preach on the "Last Day." The ushers in waiting will furnish seats to strangers and citizens.

Yesterday there was a good deal of egg nog scattered about the streets, but the men who carried it could not go as straight or with as much velocity as the two wheeled velocipede or the steam man. The small drunks were very numerous. Arrests ditto, as the records of the Recorders' Courts testified this morning.

The weather this morning, though not so bitterly cold as yesterday, is not at all agreeable. In fact, it is pronounced by experts to be positively disagreeable. Cloudy, damp, chilly—that describes it.

The Academy and the St. Charles have their holiday banners hanging on the outer walls.

We were glad to see, this morning, our young and gallant friend, Hon. J. P. Newsham, who has just arrived from Washington. He will stay with us but a day or two, when he returns to his Congressional labors. He is an earnest Republican, and enjoys the esteem of the loyal people of the whole State.

The *Congressional Globe* gives the following item of news in the proceedings of the House on the eighteenth instant:

The Speaker: The Chair has had handed to him a paper signed by Randell Hunt, in relation to the claim of J. W. Menard to a seat in the House of Representatives from the State of Louisiana.

The paper was referred to the Committee of Elections.

HON. W. JASPER BLACKBURN.—In another column we publish a lengthy, but ably written, communication from this distinguished gentleman, whose many trials and sufferings in the cause of his country, during the last eight years, have endeared him to all friends of law, order and the Union. Mr. Blackburn has been quite ill of late, but he tells us in a private letter:

"I am now able to travel; and as soon as the weather moderates, I will be along and will call at your *sanctum*."

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—Particular attention is called to the sales at auction to be made till Monday, at noon, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans; said sales comprise:

1. Two valuable lots of ground, with the new two story brick house and dependencies, situate on Dryades street, between Canal and Common streets, First District.

2. A lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate at the corner of Love and Montegut streets, Third District.

3. And another lot, with the improvements thereon, situate on Montegut street, same District.

For full particulars and terms, see advertisements.

(Communicated.)

NEW ORLEANS, December 25, 1868.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

The New Orleans *Times*, of the twenty-fourth instant, has the following special dispatch from New York:

"The *Tribune* says, editorially, that Sheridan will take command in New Orleans on the fifth of March next. There is every reason to believe that this will be the case."

In another column of the same paper the following lines are found:

"The right man in the right place—General Sheridan among the savages."

Is not that last remark a gratuitous insult to the people of New Orleans from a paper which has always pretended to be their special organ and champion.

JOHN SCALLAWAG.

MANUFACTORIES.

It has frequently been asserted that one of the great wants of the Southern States has been manufactories of the principal articles of consumption among their population. For years has this want been felt and acknowledged, but never as much as now do this people admit the necessity of home manufacture and of the establishment of manufactories in their midst.

These States have no lack of resources, and all that is necessary is the development of those natural advantages that lie within reach of the man or set of men who may choose to embark in such enterprises. In North Carolina and in Northern Alabama cordial invitations have been extended to and accepted by active and energetic men from the North, who have erected manufactories and other extensive works, where are employed numbers of mechanics and laborers, thus adding population and wealth to the community where they are located. The great power and influence of the Eastern States is mainly attributable to their manufactories. So it might have been with the Southern States had they displayed the same energy and interest in manufactures as the people in the eastern and northern portion of our country. There every inducement is offered to mechanics and artisans to become a part of the community where their ingenuity and labor is required; thus their capital adds to the wealth of the place in which they make their homes. An aggregation of such people in their employment with the wealthy manufacturer bring prosperity and population where the manufactory is established. It is a well known historical fact that when the persecutions of Philip the Second, of Spain, drove from the Dutch provinces the artisans and mechanics who gave them wealth and revenue; and when the bigoted and cruel Charles the Ninth, of France, by the wholesale slaughter of his Huguenot subjects, who composed the artisans of his empire, these industrious people took refuge in England, where they were protected and encouraged, and thus added to the resources and revenue of this asylum, which they sought from oppression and persecution. In our own South, before the war, scarcely any respect was shown to a poor, honest mechanic, because he earned his living by the work of his own hands. He was tabooed and so harrassed by the aristocracy who ruled in the South, that he was compelled to seek an asylum in the North, where his honest toil was appreciated and rewarded.

Before the breaking out of the late civil war, it was the enterprise of the mechanical and other branches of industrial pursuits which gave to the one section its power and greatness over the other; by which the southern people saw that they were decreasing while the North was increasing. One of the great, and in fact the most important element or source of this increase was its manufacturing interests, and it was in a great measure, owing to this interest under an overruling Providence, that enabled the North to triumph in the war. As an evidence of what has made the New England States what they are in wealth and population, and how their diversed industry has enriched them, it is said that the "streams which wind about the wooded hills and mountains of this region, useless as they are for navigation, shallow, winding, rocky and rapid, frequently have such a descent that there can be a factory village every mile or two of their course for many successive miles. Travelers by such a railroad as the Housatonic, know this to their sorrow, for these villages are so frequent along the bank of the Housatonic river, that there is a stopping place at some parts of the time every mile-and-a-half. Among the glorious wood crowned heights of Berkshire a traveler passed in an afternoon ride the following manufactories: An iron smelting furnace; two very extensive manufactories of the finest writing paper, the linen rags for which are brought from the shores of the Mediterranean; a large woolen mill; a small factory of folding chairs and camp stools; a manufactory of something in cotton; a mill for grinding poplar wood into material for paper; and some others, at a little distance from the road, the nature of which could not be discerned. All these may be seen in a ride of ten miles along Housatonic, and all are kept in motion by that little bustling stream."

To prove the attractiveness of these factories in the New England States, and which would be the same in the South if the people would show the same spirit of diversified industry as these "infernal Yankees," as they are called, it is stated that in some parts of New England, Irish and German emigrants come much faster than they can be assimilated to the people among whom they settle. "It is curious to see how these emigrants, who arrive in the country at the rate of a thousand a day, distribute themselves over the land and settle just where they are wanted. The obscure factory villages swarm with Irish people and Germans; but no Yankee sends for them. They come. If they do well they induce their relations and friends to join them; if work is scarce, if the factory closes, they either scatter among the farmers to subsist, and wait for the reopening, or a band of them moves off to Iowa, Wisconsin or Minnesota."

If the people of the South would only realize the simple truth that diversified industry is one of the chief secrets of a country's prosperity and progress, and that manufactures composed by far the largest proportion of such industry, they would not hesitate to afford the greatest support and encouragement to the manufacturing interest of the country. As an encouraging fact in connection with this subject, a few cotton and other manufactories have been put in operation on the line of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, and are being successfully worked, producing the same results as are stated in respect to the factory villages of New England. In this age of steam and invention in everything that relates to machinery there is every inducement in favor of of their introduction in the States of the South and thus increase their resources as well as their power and influence among the States of the Union. Let the people forget the past and turn their attention to the future, and by persistent efforts and enterpise develop the material interests of that diversified industry which lies before them; and their country instead of having idleness and unhappy communities, will "bloom and blossom as the rose," peopled with industrious and happy citizens and blessed with wealth and prosperity.

RUE DE CANAL LOAFERS.

Canal street is called the Bouvelard of New Orleans, and a great deal has been said both at home and abroad about its beauties and delightsomeness, and with considerable justice; but to make it truly excellent some glaring defects should be remedied. Its unusual expanse and bordering of elegant stores forming a lovely panorama; delectable especially to the ladies' vision, are marred by tableaux vivants on the street corners. These consist not of beautiful living statuary, pleasing to the eye, but of groups of loafers most disagreeable. These would-be-exquisites not only crowd the space, but sell with their filthy saliva the little room they do leave in which the ladies may promenade. The adoption of the short peasant costume is no protection from their expectoratory assaults, for they exercise to the right and left, regardless of attire or anything else; and we have seen many an elegant dress completely ruined by their gymnastic salviary performances. Even the cars form no safe refuge from this particular outrage. The other day, while riding up from Canal street, we noticed with considerable disgust and indignation a young fop dressed in the latest agony hanging to one of the supporters in the middle of the car, whose mouth seemed to be a perfect reservoir, from which a torrent of the filthy juice of the weed issued about every two minutes, to the imminent danger of the fair occupants on either side, who hurriedly drew back their robes to the smallest possible compass, in order to avoid contamination, at the same time turning their faces to the window to prevent a feeling of nausea which would have inevitably ensued had they glanced toward the interesting biped in the centre. If tobacco-chewers must relieve themselves constantly, we suggest that they employ the ancient pedestrian style of locomotion, instead of polluting the cars which ladies in pretty, neat attire frequent. But to return. The loungers on Canal street seem to be fixtures, for they may be seen from morning until sundown. There they stand, impertinently scanning those of the fairer and better sex as they pass along, at the same time filling the air with the vile odor of their dime-a-dozen cigars, or with the whiffs of their little contemptible cigarettes, which they have probably sponged from some generous acquaintance. We wonder what their object is. Perhaps to show off their well-oiled locks gummy moustaches, flashy jewelry, little hats flattened down over their low brows and bold, impudent eyes, or their ambulatory extremities, encased in the latest cut of pants, tight to the skin. If they only knew how shriveled and attenuated their spindle-shanks appear, they would be more anxious to conceal than to display them. Perhaps they imagine that their forms, so elegant in their own estimation, and their amorous glances may captivate some artless young maidens, whose doting papas have plenty of chink to give, or, minus wealthy papas, have themselves the skill and energy to support these upstarts in their idleness. We have wondered how these addlepates manage to dress so richly and have so much leisure during these hard times when so many are starving; but having recently become possessed of a secret or two about them, we are no longer astonished. We know all about their poor washerwomen, who go cold and hungry because they neglect to settle their washing account; and their patient, toiling landlady, from whom they skulked away in the wee hours of the morning, without paying for their bread and butter. Perhaps now, with fashionable smirks and airs, they have inveigled some other unsuspicious lone, lorn women, whose hands and feet are never resting in the thankless task of keeping boarders.

We advise all respectable landladies to look sharp after these fellows and insist upon the needful for the week in advance. The Metropolitan police promised to institute many reforms in our city, and we wish they would take this matter into consideration, and for the benefit of the ladies, especially, clear the streets of these intolerable nuisances. We have been informed confidentially, that there is a plan in agitation with reference to this subject, to take effect at the earliest possible moment, and if these young whiskerandos wish to avoid public disgrace, we suggest that they betake themselves speedily to some useful employment. If they can find nothing better to do, let them put hooks into their would-be aristocratic hands, and roll cotton on the levee or become porters in commercial houses, taking hold with a "robusterousness" and hearty good will, and not as one young man we heard of recently, who lost a good situation because he could not harden his delicate fingers by moving a box of merchandise and must forsooth always take the car even for the distance of a square. Instead of loafing about and allowing the few ideas their silly noddles contain to evaporate, why don't they study and improve their intellects? If their small modicum of brains be not sufficient to bear any pressure, then let them cultivate the muscle, and here the bend would be beneficial. We by no means infer that they should appropriate the "Grecian," but bend over with a hoe and turn up the soil, or chop wood, haul lumber, carry hods, run of errands, do anything rather than run in debt, loaf at the corners, waste their time and insult ladies. By muscular exercise they might with impunity soon exhibit a well-turned limb in the tight inexpressibles, while in dispensing with the excessive use of tobacco, bad sherry and whisky, their countenances would lose the yellow sickly hue they now wear, and as stout, ruddy yeomen they might with confidence claim the admiration of the fairest specimens of the softer sex. This class of individuals to which we allude do not constitute the chivalry of the South—true chivalry does not stare at ladies puff smoke in their faces, or soil their dresses and block up the banquettes. The truly noble minded young Southerners are not ashamed of work, and of contributing by their industry to the good of society. In these hard times every true son of the South will do his duty and not idle away his time by lounging about.

We remember with pleasure what a scattering there was before the war, of these "Tads," as they were then called, and if idlers were a nuisance then, how much more so now, when it behooves every one to exert himself and endeavor to repair the exhausted energies of the country.

It is stated that the clerks in the New Orleans postoffice yesterday presented to Postmaster Smallwood, a service of silver plate. This sort of presentation by clerks whose salaries are small should not be encouraged, and expensive testimonials of this nature ought not to be received by an officer of the government. To the public and not to the postmaster the postoffice clerks owe an obligation. But they are as tardy in the performance of their duties to the public as they are swift to toady to an officer who deserves no consideration from anybody for the administration of the worst managed postoffice in the United States. A reform is demaded by the business community in the management of the New Orleans postoffice, and not costly presentations by clerks who do not get pay enough to make both ends meet.

MARRIED:

SMITH—WESSEL—At St. Peters church, on Thursday, December 24, 1868, Hon. MORTIMAR F. SMITH, of New York, to Miss DELLA WESSEL, of this city. de26 1t*

DIED:

GREEN—Suddenly, December 25, Dr. JAMES GREEN, in his seventy-first year.

The friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on SUNDAY, December 27, at three o'clock P. M., at the residence of his son-in-law, Brevet Major B. T. Hutchins, United States Army, No. 96 Chippewa street. de26 1t*

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

G. LeGARDEUR, JR.,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
No. 83 Royal Street, Up Stairs,
Opposite the Citizens Bank of Louisiana.
de24 1y

THEO. GUYOL,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
No. 5, Gallier's Court,
Entrance on Carondelet and Common streets,
NEW ORLEANS.
de24 1y

THEODORE O. STARK,
NOTARY PUBLIC, ATTORNEY AT LAW
—AND—
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.
Office No. 5 Carondelet Street,
Second Floor.
jy17 6m

WM. H. SEYMOUR—
NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS FOR ILLINOIS, TEXAS, MISSISSIPPI AND OTHER STATES.
Passports for Europe Procured at Short Notice.
34, EXCHANGE ALLEY,
(Up Stairs.)
no26 6m

JAMES GRAHAM & A. HERO, JR.,
NOTARIES PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS,
Office of Custodian of Notarial Records,
No. 17 Commercial Place.
del2 1y

BUSINESS CARDS.

DOCTOR J. G. BELDEN,
HOMŒPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Will resume practice in the city.
Office: 157 Camp Street,
Opposite St. Patrick's Church.
Office hours: 7 to 9 A. M.; 1 to 3 P. M.; 7 to 9 P. M.
de26 2t

COAL.....COAL.....COAL.
BEST PITTSBURG,
ANTHRACITE and
ENGLISH CANNEL.
Also, Coke for Third District delivered at lowest market prices, from five barrels upward, with unequalled promptness, in obedience to orders addressed to
DAVID STICKNEY,
No. 10 Carondelet street.
Orders taken on Levee, opposite Esplanade street, and at corner Louisa and Tonti streets. Steamers, Cotton Presses and Factors supplied at low prices for CASH.
de18 10t

FIFTH PREMIUM BAKERY—
No. 131 Rousseau Street,
(Between Jackson and Philip.)
O. M. REDON, PROPRIETOR.
Keeps constantly on hand BREAD and BISCUITS of first quality, all kinds and at the most reduced prices. del2 1m

N. A. BAUMGARDEN. JUSTIN LANGLES.
COMMERCIAL BAKERY,
N. A. BAUMGARDEN & CO.,
Nos. 264 and 266 Tchoupitoulas Street,
DEPOT—32 CANAL STREET,
New Orleans.
Keep constantly on hand every description of
BREAD AND CRACKERS.
de8 3m

BREAD.....CRACKERS.
BOURBON BAKERY,
Nos. 58 and 60 BOURBON STREET,
J. C. Langles, Proprietor.
ALWAYS on hand the best and largest assortment of BREAD and CRACKERS, of all description, such as SODA, CREAM, BUTTER, BOSTON, GINGER NUTS, GRACKNELLS, etc., sold at moderate terms and delivered free of charge to any part of the city. Liberal discount to the trade. de7 1y

JOS. H. WILSON,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
—AND—
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
106 and Magazine Street,
del 1y New Orleans.

J. C. KATHMAN,
TROPICAL ROOFING MANUFACTORY
and Dealer in
Coal, Charcoal, Coke, White Sand and Firewood,
274 Bienville street, corner of Marais, New Orleans.
Orders left at the above place, or Box 53, Me Exchange, will receive prompt attention

W. H. BELL—
ARCHITECT AND CIVIL ENGINEER,
No. 128 Carondelet Street,
NEW ORLEANS,
ap12 Louisiana.

J. E. FISBLEY,
Twelve years with Paton & Co., Patentee of the
ELYSIAN BED,
PARLOR, DINING, and BEDROOM FURNITURE
Lace Curtains, Window Shades, Upholstery, etc.
Thirteenth Street,
Two doors West of Broadway.
my28

THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL
Will open for visitors on WEDNESDAY, November 4, 1868.
The ST. LOUIS HOTEL will be opened in its usual style on TUESDAY, December 1, 1868, Major W. A. Hurd, Manager. O. F. HALL.
oct28 2m

CHARTER.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Be it known that on this seventeenth day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, before me, Henry C. Dibble, a Notary Public, duly commissioned and sworn in and for the parish of Orleans and city of New Orleans, personally came and appeared the several parties whose names are hereunto subscribed, who declared that, availing themselves of the provisions of the laws of the State of Louisiana in relation to the organization of corporations, they have covenanted and agreed and by these presents do covenant and agree, and bind themselves and those whom they represent, to establish an incorporated Company for the objects and purposes and under the obligations, stipulations and regulations hereinafter set forth, to wit:

ARTICLE FIRST.

This corporation shall be domiciled and have its principal office in the city of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, and the name and title of the same shall be "THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN PRINTING COMPANY." Said corporation shall have and enjoy corporate powers and privileges for the full term of twenty-five years from the date hereof, and the same shall commence business as soon as the sum of one hundred thousand dollars shall have been subscribed to its capital stock. The President of said Corporation shall be the proper officer upon whom to serve citation and all other notices in case of any suit or suits for or against said corporation.

ARTICLE SECOND.

The objects and purposes of this Corporation are declared to be the printing and publishing of newspapers and the carrying on of a general book and job printing business in the State of Louisiana and all things properly appertaining thereto.

ARTICLE THIRD.

The capital stock of this corporation is hereby fixed at one hundred and ten thousand dollars, divided into eleven hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, to be paid at the time of subscription, and which capital stock once subscribed and paid may be increased at any regular meeting of the stockholders, called for that purpose, and by a majority of all of the stock of said company, to any amount not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand dollars: Provided, That each and every stockholder shall have at least thirty days notice of such intention either in person or by notice of the same published for said time in any of the newspapers published in the city of New Orleans.

ARTICLE FOURTH.

All the corporate powers of the Corporation shall be vested in and exercised by a Board of Directors and such officers and employes as they may appoint. The Board of Directors shall consist of five members of the Company who, after the expiration of the term of office of the present Board, hereinafter named, shall be elected by ballot on the second Tuesday of January of each year, at the office of said Corporation, of which election the Board of Directors shall give at least ten days notice in one of the newspapers published in the city of New Orleans, and the Board of Directors shall appoint three stockholders to preside as inspectors at such election; and should any of the inspectors decline or fail to attend the President shall appoint other persons to fill the vacancies. And any failure from any cause whatever to elect Directors on the day named for that purpose shall not dissolve this Corporation, but the Directors then in office, as well as the President and Secretary, and all other officers, shall hold over until their successors are elected. In the event of no election taking place on the day named, the President shall cause another election to be held within thirty days thereafter and give notice of the same as aforesaid.

ARTICLE FIFTH.

The Board of Directors thus elected shall assume their duties on the Tuesday following their election, and shall hold their offices until their successors are duly elected. Those stockholders, receiving a majority vote of the stock represented at an election, shall be considered and declared duly elected. The Board of Directors shall elect from among themselves and fix the compensation of a President, who shall be the general manager and business agent of the Corporation. The Board of Directors shall have full authority to fill all vacancies in their number from among the stockholders of the Company. 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 business; provided, the same do not conflict with this act of incorporation or the laws of this State. The said Board shall have power, and are hereby authorized, to buy real estate for the use and purposes of the company, to sell the same, to make contracts, leases, mortgages and compromises, and to borrow money, and to do all and singular such acts as may be necessary to carry on the business and further the objects of this company.

ARTICLE SIXTH.

In all elections the vote shall be by ballot, and each and every stockholder shall be entitled to vote, either in person or by proxy, for each and every share which he, she or they, respectively, may hold, and no person or persons shall be entitled to vote on any share or shares transferred to him or them within ten days prior to such election.

ARTICLE SEVENTH.

No stockholder shall be held responsible for the contracts, acts, faults, debts or obligations of the said Company beyond the amount of their unpaid capital stock, and no mere informality in organizing shall have the effect of rendering this Charter null, or of exposing the stockholders to any liability beyond the extent of their stock.

ARTICLE EIGHTH.

The following named persons: A. L. Lee, John M. G. Parker, Michael Hahn, Jacob Hawkins, Thomas G. Tracy, shall be and they are hereby constituted the first Board of Directors, and they shall hold their office until the first election under this charter, or until their successors are duly elected and shall have taken their seats.

This board shall assume control on and after the first Monday in January next, it being understood and agreed that the present management of New Orleans REPUBLICAN shall continue until that time; and the said Directors are hereby invested with all the rights, powers and privileges appertaining to their office.

ARTICLE NINTH.

This Act of Incorporation may be modified, altered or amended, and additions made to the same, or the said Company dissolved at a general meeting to be convened for the purpose, after thirty days notice in one of the newspapers published in the city of New Orleans, with the assent of three-fourths of all of the Stock of said Company.

ARTICLE TENTH.

At the expiration of this Charter, or the dissolution of this Company prior thereto, the liquidation of the Company shall be conducted by a Board of not exceeding three, who shall be appointed by the Board of Directors, and which Board of Liquidators shall immediately proceed to wind up the affairs of the Company by selling off the assets, privileges and property of the Company, collecting all amounts due the same, paying all the just debts, and distributing the balance *pro rata* among the stockholders.

The compensation of said liquidators shall be fixed by the Board of Directors at the time of appointment.

Thus done and passed in my office in New Orleans, aforesaid in the presence of Harvey M. Dibble and Terence Wolfe, witnesses of lawful age who hereunto sign their names with the parties and me notary, day and date first above written.

Original stamped ten cents United States internal revenue.

Original signed, A. L. Lee and others, Harvey M. Dibble, Terence Wolfe witnesses, and Henry C. Dibble, Notary Public.

Recorded in Society Book 7, folio 207.

I certify the above and foregoing to be a true and correct copy of the original act in the records of my office.

Witness my hand and seal, at New Orleans, this nineteenth day of November, 1868. HENRY C. DIBBLE, Notary Public.

BUYERS, ATTENTION!
IF YOU WANT TO BUY
Fresh Dry Goods Cheap,
Go to P. J. TRAQUAIR'S.

IF YOU WISH TO PRESENT
YOUR WIFE OR FRIEND WITH A
Very Nice Shawl,
Buy it at TRAQUAIR'S.

IF YOU WANT
HOOP SKIRTS OF ALL SIZES, AT LOW PRICES,
Go to TRAQUAIR'S.

FOR THE LARGEST,
THE CHEAPEST, THE MOST COMPLETE Assortment of HATS, to be found in the South,
Go to TRAQUAIR'S.

FLOWERS, FEATHERS,
AND SMALL WARES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, sold at TRAQUAIR'S.

THE CHEAPEST,
AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF KID GLOVES in the City,
At TRAQUAIR'S.

TO GET THE NEWEST,
TO GET THE CHEAPEST, TO GET THE NICEST, to get the BEST selection of all kinds of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,
Go to P. J. TRAQUAIR'S.
de26 1w 167 Canal Street, one door from Dauphine.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

In accordance with Act No. 137 of the Legislature, approved October 31, 1868, entitled "An act to secure the collection of the taxes of the city of New Orleans for the year 1867," all delinquent taxpayers whose names, together with the amount respectively due by them, were published in the official journal (the New Orleans Crescent) in the month of July, 1868, are hereby cited to appear and notified that judgment will be applied for, in accordance with said publication, TEN days after the first publication of the present notice, in the following courts, viz: In all cases in which the bills are for one hundred dollars or less, in the Third District Court for the parish of Orleans; in all cases in which the bills exceed one hundred dollars, according to the first letter of the delinquent's family names, as follows: From **H** to **N** inclusively, in the Fourth District Court; from **O** to **R** inclusively and **G**, in the Fifth District Court; from **S** to **Z** inclusively and **F** in the Sixth District Court, and from **A** to **E** inclusively, in the Seventh District Court.

F. MICHINARD,
Assistant City Attorney.
NEW ORLEANS, December 19, 1868. de21 5t

ONE MILLION 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, viz:

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, 114, 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.

For full and particular description, see circular, which will be sent, post paid, 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.
12 Prizes—Tickets $10. de17 tf 2p

THE AUDITOR'S OFFICE
Is located corner Conti and Royal, old State Bank: entrance on Conti, up Stairs. au18

MISCELLANEOUS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Pike, Lapeyre & Brother is this day dissolved by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of J. M. Lapeyre who has disposed of all his rights and interests in the concern to his late partners, Wm. S. Pike and Alex'r Brother, they assuming all the liabilities of the same.
WM. S. PIKE,
J. M. LAPEYRE,
ALEX'R BROTHER.
New Orleans, December 21, 1868.

THE BUSINESS OF PIKE, LAPEYRE & Brother will continue to be conducted under the firm name and style until the first day of January next (1869), when Alfred Sheppard and Paul Blanc have an interest in our business, which will thereafter be conducted under the name and style of Pike, Brother & Co.
WM. S. PIKE,
ALEX'R BROTHER,
ALFRED SHEPPERD,
PAUL BLANC.
New Orleans, December 21, 1868. de23 3m

A GOOD SMOKE IS A PERPETUAL COMFORT.

LORILLARD'S
"YATCH CLUB" SMOKING TOBACCO
Competent critics pronounce it best for many reasons.
It is made of the best stock grown.
The Nicotine is extracted, there are
No drugs in it, consequently it is
Anti-nervous in its effects.
It has an agreeable, aromatic flavor,
Does not burn or sting the tongue,
Leaves no unpleasant aftertaste in the
Mouth, or disagreeable odor in the room.
Instead of exciting the nervous forces,
It allays irritation and calms them.
We regard it as the perfection of
Smoking Tobacco. Orders for elegant
Meerschaum Pipes are being packed daily
In the various sized bags in which it is sold.
As an extra inducement for those
Who love a good smoke to try it.

LORILLARD'S
"EUREKA" SMOKING TOBACCO
Is likewise an excellent article of choice Virginia Tobacco, of a heavier body than the former.
And hence much cheaper in price; nevertheless
It makes an excellent smoke. Orders for
Meerschaum Pipes daily packed in this brand.

LORILLARD'S
"CENTURY" CHEWING TOBACCO
Composed of the best cutting Leaf in the country.
Superior in color, finer in quality, and makes a
Better chew than other brands. Acknowledged
The Leading Fine Cut Tobacco wherever used.
Respectable jobbers and dealers in all sections
Keep it, and small buyers can save money,
Time and trouble by purchasing of them.
Lorillard's Macaboy French Rappee
and Scotch Snuffs still retain the excellent qualities which have made them so famous everywhere.
Circulars sent on application.
no16 1 LORILLARD, New York.

REEVES' AMBROSIA
FOR THE HAIR
Improved.
It is an elegant Dressing for the Hair.
It causes the Hair to Curl beautifully.
It keeps the Scalp Clean and Healthy.
It invigorates the Roots of the Hair.
It forces the Hair and Beard to grow luxuriantly.
It immediately stops Hair Falling Out.
It keeps the hair from Changing Color from Age.
It restores Gray Hair to its Original Color.
It brings out Hair on heads that have been bald for years.
It is composed entirely of simple and purely vegetable substances.
It has received over six thousand voluntary testimonials of its excellence, many of which are from physicians in high standing.
It is sold in half-pound bottles, (the name blown in the glass) by Druggists and Dealers in Fancy Goods everywhere, at One Dollar per Bottle. Wholesale by Dom Barnes & Co.; G. F. Wells & Co.; Schieffelin & Co., New York.

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FOR SALE.....FOR
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SCOTCH WHISKY—Islay Malt, 1866.
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BOURBON WHISKY—McGibben's Ke
BOURBON WHISKY—"Old, Full R
Tripod."
REGIFIED WHISKY—Various brands
COGNAC BRANDY—Various grades.
DOMESTIC BRANDY—New York and
HOLLAND GIN—"Steamboat" brand.
DOMESTIC GIN—New York, Western a
ds.
JAMAICA RUM—Mellow and aged.
LOUISIANA RUM—Copper distilled.
PORT WINE—Burnett.
SHERRY WINE—A. Roy & Co.
CHAMPAGNE—Krug, Pints.
NEUTRAL SPIRITS—Carefully rectified
—ALSO—
Several CISTERNS—Capacity of abou
lons, suitable for houses
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by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late P. Norton, of Yale College, two volumes royal 8vo, 1600 pages, and numerous engravings.
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TELEGRAPH COMPANI
THE NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—A new enterprise, to be known as the National Telegraph Company, has been organized with valuable franchises conferred by a recent act of Congress, for the purpose of establishing a National Lines of Telegraph on all the principal railroad routes in the United States. The stock is being issued upon the same principle as that of the Merchants' Union Express Company, which has recently commenced operations. The design is to place the entire business community in the country, as far as possible, on such a footing as much to dispense of the monopolies which the lines pass.
The capital is to be $10,000,000 in 100,000 shares of the par value of $100 per share, but the amount to be paid in cash is $35 per share, the balance is to be paid as follows: One per cent of the par at the time of subscribing, and no more until the entire amount has been subscribed, and then calls to be made by the Board of Directors in 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 capital of $3,500,000, which will be sufficient to complete lines to all or nearly all the points now reached by the present monopoly.
The present Telegraph Companies of the country have been consolidated into one huge monopoly, and are now earning six millions of dollars per year, or over one hundred per cent on the actual cost of their lines, their present capital having been expended over thirty thousand per cent.
The National Telegraph Company have a franchise from the United States Government of the importance of their enterprise, with a grant of the valuable franchises ever conferred upon a telegraph company. No competing line has ever had the rights now granted by Congress to this Company. No competing line has ever had the rights now granted by Congress to this Company to construct and operate lines over every foot of mail route in the United States. The plan of this Company differs from that of any Company before organized. The question of its success or failure is fairly settled.
The stockholders of this Company can not be cut out or transferred to any other Company. The act of Congress under which this Company has been organized prohibits any transfer of the franchise granted.
Calls on Stockholders will be as follows, viz: Five per cent at the time of subscription, and subsequent calls not exceeding FIVE PER CENT per month will be made by the Directors from time to time as may be necessary to supply funds to construct the equip lines, but no calls will be made after the amount has been paid until the whole capital stock shall have been subscribed.
It is confid