

New Orleans Daily Crescent

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. S. KILGUS, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE, NO. 24 CANT STREET.

Subscription rates: \$10 per annum, \$5 per half, \$2 per quarter.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1866.

To the officers of the Southern and the Commercial Express, and the purser of the steamer Louis, we make our acknowledgments for packages of papers.

We are indebted to printer Clarence H. Black, of the Steamship Crescent, from Brazos Santiago and Galveston, for a file of Galveston papers, including the 2d.

The clerk of the Baltic, from Louisville, has our thanks for papers and other favors.

AGRICULTURE IN LOUISIANA.—We have received from the publisher, Mr. Francis Bouvain, of Bourne street, a copy of his Louisiana Almanac for 1866. This work, besides being a full and complete almanac, contains a great deal of valuable statistical and historical information, treating of agriculture, and knowledge of the soil, and is accompanied with numerous wood cuts which give a clear and correct view of the country. It is not only a valuable book, but an interesting and entertaining one. Mr. Bouvain, in publishing this book, does credit to his own enterprise, and to the typographical and artistic enterprise of the city. The almanac is for sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest price, and is highly recommended.

THE NEWSPAPER.—We have received the first number of a new weekly published at Jackson, Miss., under the above name, by Messrs. Powell & Jones. The standard, both in editorial and artistic, is a most excellent paper, and we cordially welcome its aid. The paper is published at Jackson, Miss., and is highly recommended.

THE NEWSPAPER.—We have received the first number of a new weekly published at Jackson, Miss., under the above name, by Messrs. Powell & Jones. The standard, both in editorial and artistic, is a most excellent paper, and we cordially welcome its aid. The paper is published at Jackson, Miss., and is highly recommended.

THE NEWSPAPER.—We have received the first number of a new weekly published at Jackson, Miss., under the above name, by Messrs. Powell & Jones. The standard, both in editorial and artistic, is a most excellent paper, and we cordially welcome its aid. The paper is published at Jackson, Miss., and is highly recommended.

THE NEWSPAPER.—We have received the first number of a new weekly published at Jackson, Miss., under the above name, by Messrs. Powell & Jones. The standard, both in editorial and artistic, is a most excellent paper, and we cordially welcome its aid. The paper is published at Jackson, Miss., and is highly recommended.

THE NEWSPAPER.—We have received the first number of a new weekly published at Jackson, Miss., under the above name, by Messrs. Powell & Jones. The standard, both in editorial and artistic, is a most excellent paper, and we cordially welcome its aid. The paper is published at Jackson, Miss., and is highly recommended.

THE NEWSPAPER.—We have received the first number of a new weekly published at Jackson, Miss., under the above name, by Messrs. Powell & Jones. The standard, both in editorial and artistic, is a most excellent paper, and we cordially welcome its aid. The paper is published at Jackson, Miss., and is highly recommended.

THE NEWSPAPER.—We have received the first number of a new weekly published at Jackson, Miss., under the above name, by Messrs. Powell & Jones. The standard, both in editorial and artistic, is a most excellent paper, and we cordially welcome its aid. The paper is published at Jackson, Miss., and is highly recommended.

THE NEWSPAPER.—We have received the first number of a new weekly published at Jackson, Miss., under the above name, by Messrs. Powell & Jones. The standard, both in editorial and artistic, is a most excellent paper, and we cordially welcome its aid. The paper is published at Jackson, Miss., and is highly recommended.

THE NEWSPAPER.—We have received the first number of a new weekly published at Jackson, Miss., under the above name, by Messrs. Powell & Jones. The standard, both in editorial and artistic, is a most excellent paper, and we cordially welcome its aid. The paper is published at Jackson, Miss., and is highly recommended.

THE NEWSPAPER.—We have received the first number of a new weekly published at Jackson, Miss., under the above name, by Messrs. Powell & Jones. The standard, both in editorial and artistic, is a most excellent paper, and we cordially welcome its aid. The paper is published at Jackson, Miss., and is highly recommended.

THE NEWSPAPER.—We have received the first number of a new weekly published at Jackson, Miss., under the above name, by Messrs. Powell & Jones. The standard, both in editorial and artistic, is a most excellent paper, and we cordially welcome its aid. The paper is published at Jackson, Miss., and is highly recommended.

THE NEWSPAPER.—We have received the first number of a new weekly published at Jackson, Miss., under the above name, by Messrs. Powell & Jones. The standard, both in editorial and artistic, is a most excellent paper, and we cordially welcome its aid. The paper is published at Jackson, Miss., and is highly recommended.

THE NEWSPAPER.—We have received the first number of a new weekly published at Jackson, Miss., under the above name, by Messrs. Powell & Jones. The standard, both in editorial and artistic, is a most excellent paper, and we cordially welcome its aid. The paper is published at Jackson, Miss., and is highly recommended.

THE NEWSPAPER.—We have received the first number of a new weekly published at Jackson, Miss., under the above name, by Messrs. Powell & Jones. The standard, both in editorial and artistic, is a most excellent paper, and we cordially welcome its aid. The paper is published at Jackson, Miss., and is highly recommended.

THE NEWSPAPER.—We have received the first number of a new weekly published at Jackson, Miss., under the above name, by Messrs. Powell & Jones. The standard, both in editorial and artistic, is a most excellent paper, and we cordially welcome its aid. The paper is published at Jackson, Miss., and is highly recommended.

THE NEWSPAPER.—We have received the first number of a new weekly published at Jackson, Miss., under the above name, by Messrs. Powell & Jones. The standard, both in editorial and artistic, is a most excellent paper, and we cordially welcome its aid. The paper is published at Jackson, Miss., and is highly recommended.

THE NEWSPAPER.—We have received the first number of a new weekly published at Jackson, Miss., under the above name, by Messrs. Powell & Jones. The standard, both in editorial and artistic, is a most excellent paper, and we cordially welcome its aid. The paper is published at Jackson, Miss., and is highly recommended.

THE NEWSPAPER.—We have received the first number of a new weekly published at Jackson, Miss., under the above name, by Messrs. Powell & Jones. The standard, both in editorial and artistic, is a most excellent paper, and we cordially welcome its aid. The paper is published at Jackson, Miss., and is highly recommended.

THE NEWSPAPER.—We have received the first number of a new weekly published at Jackson, Miss., under the above name, by Messrs. Powell & Jones. The standard, both in editorial and artistic, is a most excellent paper, and we cordially welcome its aid. The paper is published at Jackson, Miss., and is highly recommended.

THE NEWSPAPER.—We have received the first number of a new weekly published at Jackson, Miss., under the above name, by Messrs. Powell & Jones. The standard, both in editorial and artistic, is a most excellent paper, and we cordially welcome its aid. The paper is published at Jackson, Miss., and is highly recommended.

THE NEWSPAPER.—We have received the first number of a new weekly published at Jackson, Miss., under the above name, by Messrs. Powell & Jones. The standard, both in editorial and artistic, is a most excellent paper, and we cordially welcome its aid. The paper is published at Jackson, Miss., and is highly recommended.

THE NEWSPAPER.—We have received the first number of a new weekly published at Jackson, Miss., under the above name, by Messrs. Powell & Jones. The standard, both in editorial and artistic, is a most excellent paper, and we cordially welcome its aid. The paper is published at Jackson, Miss., and is highly recommended.

THE NEWSPAPER.—We have received the first number of a new weekly published at Jackson, Miss., under the above name, by Messrs. Powell & Jones. The standard, both in editorial and artistic, is a most excellent paper, and we cordially welcome its aid. The paper is published at Jackson, Miss., and is highly recommended.

THE NEWSPAPER.—We have received the first number of a new weekly published at Jackson, Miss., under the above name, by Messrs. Powell & Jones. The standard, both in editorial and artistic, is a most excellent paper, and we cordially welcome its aid. The paper is published at Jackson, Miss., and is highly recommended.

THE NEWSPAPER.—We have received the first number of a new weekly published at Jackson, Miss., under the above name, by Messrs. Powell & Jones. The standard, both in editorial and artistic, is a most excellent paper, and we cordially welcome its aid. The paper is published at Jackson, Miss., and is highly recommended.

THE NEWSPAPER.—We have received the first number of a new weekly published at Jackson, Miss., under the above name, by Messrs. Powell & Jones. The standard, both in editorial and artistic, is a most excellent paper, and we cordially welcome its aid. The paper is published at Jackson, Miss., and is highly recommended.

NECESSITIES OF THE SOUTHERN STATES

The close of the war found a vast majority of the Southern people utterly prostrated in fortune. Especially was this true of those engaged in agriculture. With scarcely a square mile of their property which had not been fastened over by the troops of one or the other of the belligerents—with their system of labor disorganized—with no agricultural implements or farming stock—without a penny except Confederate bills, which were worthless—and, besides all this, with no certainty as to their future political status and governmental relations—it was not strange that the Southern people stood for a while without their feet, and that their feeling with regard to the future was one of almost absolute despair.

At a lifetime there is a reaction to a certain extent, and a more cheerful feeling; but there are still great obstacles in the way, and the future of the agricultural interest can by no means be clearly foretold. There is every disposition among the planters to go to work—there is, indeed, every inclination of interest, to say nothing of dire necessity, to urge them to an attempt to once more produce those agricultural staples which benefited alike North and South, and carried the country to that pitch of material greatness and prosperity which it had attained before the war. But it is clear to the commonest comprehension that without capital to begin with—without aid from an exterior source—the value of agricultural lands of the cotton States must remain unutilized, and the property of the whole country appur to the want of that great article of export, cotton, which is the life-blood of our commercial system.

We need not enumerate all the vast interests of this country which are dependent upon the production of cotton. There is scarcely any portion of the United States that is not benefited directly, there is no portion which is not benefited indirectly, by the production of cotton. It is not the planter alone who reaps the profit. The manufacturer makes his gain by it—it is the motive power of the wheels of foreign commerce. Above all, it is the great medium of exchange between this and foreign countries, taking the place of gold, and substituting not only private credit but even the credit of the Federal government itself. Importing a value of four hundred millions a year for the country would be drained of its gold to pay for these imports, and the financial affairs of government and people involved in inextricable confusion, but for that single article of commerce—cotton.

It has been supposed by some that an increase of production would be followed by a corresponding decline in price—so that a large crop would be worth little more, in actual money, than a small one. In our opinion this is, to a very great extent, an error. The statistics of cotton consumption show that from 1810 to 1850 the increase in the use of cotton fabrics has been steady and great. The extension of commerce is carrying the cotton goods of America and Europe to all portions of the world. The use of such goods is everywhere increasing. The demand is every year greater. Reasoning from the past, we may conclude that if cotton in 1860, when four millions of bales were produced, actually sold lighter than in its twenty years before, when not one half that quantity was raised, in like manner the price will continue to keep up in the future with the increasing demands of the world; and that it is safe to say that it will be many years, if ever, before American cotton will be worth less than the equivalent of twenty cents per pound in gold.

The interest of our people, then, no less than the necessities of commerce and the Federal government, require that every exertion be put forth to produce this invaluable staple. Suppose that we could make, this year, the crop of 1860—say, in round numbers, four millions of bales. The average price of cotton now is, in gold value, thirty cents a pound. The total value of the crop, at this price, would be the magnificent sum of nearly five hundred millions of dollars in gold!

Think of that, ye statesmen, who are trying to reduce the currency to par, and to pay off the public debt! Think of it, ye mercantile merchants who must pay your purchases either in cotton or gold! Think of it, ye bankers and financiers of Northern England, who have built cities, and towns, and villages, and palaces, through the magic aid of the power of cotton! Above all, think of it, ye planters, ruined, helpless planters of the South, who have had the means of realizing all those bright visions of wealth rudely taken away from you, and consumed by the blazing torch of war!

To think of it, indeed, is all that the planter can do. He has no money wherewith to hire labor. He has no money to buy draught animals and agricultural implements. He has no money to buy provisions and supplies for laborers. He sees his once fruitful fields growing up in weeds before his eyes, and he is utterly powerless, without money to redeem them from waste. Before the war he could get advances from his commission merchant. Now, his commission merchant, like himself, is ruined. Whether shall he starve?

As we said above, we believe the people of the Southern States are as much interested in this matter as we are. It is a great question of commerce—a great question of manufacturing property—especially, it is a great question of government itself. Five hundred millions worth of cotton—even two hundred millions worth—produced this year, would topple to their foundations many of the gaily superstitious of wealth, which the merchant kings and the manufacturing kings of the North have raised.

In this extremity of our necessity, we believe the North can save us, and save itself, by an act of judicious policy. Let it send millions of accumulated capital. Let it send some of that capital here, to be applied to the growth of cotton. Let it spare something out of its store to set the planters of the South on their feet again, and enable them to resume the production of the staple. Not as a gift—but as a loan, to be repaid out of the proceeds of the crop, the capitalist having the first mortgage upon those crops after the demands of labor are satisfied. We believe a system can be easily devised by which the capitalists of the country, taking but little risk, can stimulate the production of cotton throughout the South, and restore to the country a crop of such value as will pay all the principal claims from the horrors of a financial revolution.

It can be easily demonstrated that the cultivation of cotton now, provided we can have a reliable system of labor, will be much more profitable than before the war. The cost of a good "field-hand" was about two thousand dollars. The annual interest on that sum, at 8 per cent, the rate in Louisiana, together with clothing and maintenance, was as much as the planter will now have to pay for his year's stock of laborers; and in addition, the death of the laborer, before the war, was an absolute loss of the money invested. At this time the planter takes no such risk. It will be seen then that the conditions of planting are, to say the least, equally as favorable as before the war, if not more so, provided capital enough to begin with is had. And when it is reflected that the laborer now bears the risk in former price, the security of a loan to an honest planter seems to us almost absolute and perfect.

LATEST FROM MATAMOROS.

The Oath of Allegiance to be Taken.

ALL COMMUNICATION STOPPED.

We are indebted to Mr. C. B. Black, purser of the steamer Crescent, which sailed from Brazos Santiago on the 21st, for the following intelligence: Gen. Mejia has issued a proclamation that all persons in Matamoros shall take the oath of allegiance to the Maximilian government or leave the city. No communication is to be had with the Texas side after first January.

An Important Order.

By the following General Order, issued from Gen. Canby's Headquarters, it will be seen that an important order, in force for the last three years, has been revoked:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS, LA., JANUARY 4, 1866. General Order No. 15. Dated State of Louisiana, Executive Department, New Orleans, November 7, 1862. By order of Major General P. S. CANNY, Brigadier General, U. S. Army, Assistant Adjutant General.

Official: R. R. ANGE, Major, 7th U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

The following is the order referred to: In view of the present distressed condition of many tenants and debtors, household furniture not exceeding three hundred dollars in value is hereby exempted from seizure until further order.

When the furniture of the debtor is claimed by the creditor to exceed that amount in value, the judge in whose court the case may be pending may appoint one appraiser, who shall set off to the debtor such furniture as the debtor may select, not exceeding three hundred dollars in value, and the excess only shall be liable to seizure.

By order of Brig. Gen. G. F. SHEPHERD, Military Governor of Louisiana. JAMES F. MILLER, A. G.

The Covilleville Riot in Mobile.—Without the delay of the telegraph, rather last evening, the editor of Mobile assembled a large number at the theater in honor of the thirty-first anniversary of the birth of the late President Jackson. Last night was the first time they have turned out since 1852, and as a consequence, the theater was thronged with people.

After the conclusion of the tableaux, the society promulgated around the stage several times, when the ladies and gentlemen, who were seated on the stage, were invited to dance. The orchestra had been heard over, and the stage thus extended made an excellent floor for promulgating the dances. A large number of the ladies and gentlemen accepted the invitation, and the stage was soon thronged with them.

The interest of our people, then, no less than the necessities of commerce and the Federal government, require that every exertion be put forth to produce this invaluable staple. Suppose that we could make, this year, the crop of 1860—say, in round numbers, four millions of bales. The average price of cotton now is, in gold value, thirty cents a pound.

To think of that, ye statesmen, who are trying to reduce the currency to par, and to pay off the public debt! Think of it, ye mercantile merchants who must pay your purchases either in cotton or gold! Think of it, ye bankers and financiers of Northern England, who have built cities, and towns, and villages, and palaces, through the magic aid of the power of cotton!

In this extremity of our necessity, we believe the North can save us, and save itself, by an act of judicious policy. Let it send millions of accumulated capital. Let it send some of that capital here, to be applied to the growth of cotton. Let it spare something out of its store to set the planters of the South on their feet again, and enable them to resume the production of the staple.

It can be easily demonstrated that the cultivation of cotton now, provided we can have a reliable system of labor, will be much more profitable than before the war. The cost of a good "field-hand" was about two thousand dollars. The annual interest on that sum, at 8 per cent, the rate in Louisiana, together with clothing and maintenance, was as much as the planter will now have to pay for his year's stock of laborers; and in addition, the death of the laborer, before the war, was an absolute loss of the money invested.

At this time the planter takes no such risk. It will be seen then that the conditions of planting are, to say the least, equally as favorable as before the war, if not more so, provided capital enough to begin with is had. And when it is reflected that the laborer now bears the risk in former price, the security of a loan to an honest planter seems to us almost absolute and perfect.

By the following General Order, it will be seen that an important order, in force for the last three years, has been revoked:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS, LA., JANUARY 4, 1866. General Order No. 15. Dated State of Louisiana, Executive Department, New Orleans, November 7, 1862. By order of Major General P. S. CANNY, Brigadier General, U. S. Army, Assistant Adjutant General.

Official: R. R. ANGE, Major, 7th U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

The following is the order referred to: In view of the present distressed condition of many tenants and debtors, household furniture not exceeding three hundred dollars in value is hereby exempted from seizure until further order.

When the furniture of the debtor is claimed by the creditor to exceed that amount in value, the judge in whose court the case may be pending may appoint one appraiser, who shall set off to the debtor such furniture as the debtor may select, not exceeding three hundred dollars in value, and the excess only shall be liable to seizure.

By order of Brig. Gen. G. F. SHEPHERD, Military Governor of Louisiana. JAMES F. MILLER, A. G.

The Covilleville Riot in Mobile.—Without the delay of the telegraph, rather last evening, the editor of Mobile assembled a large number at the theater in honor of the thirty-first anniversary of the birth of the late President Jackson. Last night was the first time they have turned out since 1852, and as a consequence, the theater was thronged with people.

After the conclusion of the tableaux, the society promulgated around the stage several times, when the ladies and gentlemen, who were seated on the stage, were invited to dance. The orchestra had been heard over, and the stage thus extended made an excellent floor for promulgating the dances.

The interest of our people, then, no less than the necessities of commerce and the Federal government, require that every exertion be put forth to produce this invaluable staple. Suppose that we could make, this year, the crop of 1860—say, in round numbers, four millions of bales. The average price of cotton now is, in gold value, thirty cents a pound.

To think of that, ye statesmen, who are trying to reduce the currency to par, and to pay off the public debt! Think of it, ye mercantile merchants who must pay your purchases either in cotton or gold! Think of it, ye bankers and financiers of Northern England, who have built cities, and towns, and villages, and palaces, through the magic aid of the power of cotton!

In this extremity of our necessity, we believe the North can save us, and save itself, by an act of judicious policy. Let it send millions of accumulated capital. Let it send some of that capital here, to be applied to the growth of cotton. Let it spare something out of its store to set the planters of the South on their feet again, and enable them to resume the production of the staple.

It can be easily demonstrated that the cultivation of cotton now, provided we can have a reliable system of labor, will be much more profitable than before the war. The cost of a good "field-hand" was about two thousand dollars. The annual interest on that sum, at 8 per cent, the rate in Louisiana, together with clothing and maintenance, was as much as the planter will now have to pay for his year's stock of laborers; and in addition, the death of the laborer, before the war, was an absolute loss of the money invested.

At this time the planter takes no such risk. It will be seen then that the conditions of planting are, to say the least, equally as favorable as before the war, if not more so, provided capital enough to begin with is had. And when it is reflected that the laborer now bears the risk in former price, the security of a loan to an honest planter seems to us almost absolute and perfect.

By the following General Order, it will be seen that an important order, in force for the last three years, has been revoked:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS, LA., JANUARY 4, 1866. General Order No. 15. Dated State of Louisiana, Executive Department, New Orleans, November 7, 1862. By order of Major General P. S. CANNY, Brigadier General, U. S. Army, Assistant Adjutant General.

H. Whittaker.

131..... Canal Street..... 131.

DRY GOODS.

MILES AND FOPPLIN. HEMERDRIES AND LAURE. JET TRIMMINGS AND SITS. EVENING TABLETS AND FRENCH SWISS. MUTILAS AND FRONTAGE. CLOAKS AND SHAWLS. PLANNERS AND DOMESTICS.

Wanted an intelligent youth as Cashier.

The Louisiana Almanac FOR 1866.

For sale wholesale and retail.

FRANCIS BOUVAIN. 227 Sign of the Rose Tree. 22 Bourbon Street.

C. H. Zimmermann.

24 & 26..... CANAL STREET..... 24 & 26

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Diamonds, Watches.

Jewelry, Silverware.

Plated-ware, Opera-Glasses.

Spectacles, etc., etc.

Has now on hand, and is weekly receiving.

A LARGE AND RICH STOCK.

Carefully Selected.

OUR REGULAR PURCHASING OFFICE.

The JEWELRY MANUFACTORY, in the upper part of its building, being now in complete working order, DIAMOND SETTING, ENAMELING and REPAIRING will be executed with prompt attention.

Mr. J. W. ELLER has taken charge of the WATCH REPAIRMENT, Watches will be repaired in the very best manner.

Mr. W. C. DRIVER, late of Hays & Goodrich's, will be happy to meet his friends.

ZIMMERMANN'S, 24 and 26 Canal Street.

Wonderful IMPROVEMENT OF THE AGE.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES, HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

Wrought Iron Portable Ranges.

These Ranges are made of Wrought Iron, need no brick work, are strong and durable.

They have not with them as during the past eight years at the North, and are now, for the first time, offered in this market.

The Patent is kept up, and we guarantee full satisfaction to our customers.

Call and see them in operation.

THOS. B. BODLEY, 20 Perdido Street, New Orleans.

General Court Martial.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS, LA., December 31, 1865.

General Order No. 21.

1. Before a Military Commission, which convened at New Orleans, Louisiana, on the 21st of October, 1865, and adjourned on the 21st of December, 1865, the following cases were tried and sentenced:

Case No. 1. John L. ...

Case No. 2. ...

Case No. 3. ...

Case No. 4. ...

Case No. 5. ...

Case No. 6. ...

Case No. 7. ...

Case No. 8. ...

Case No. 9. ...

Case No. 10. ...

Case No. 11. ...

Case No. 12. ...

Case No. 13. ...

Case No. 14. ...

Case No. 15. ...

Case No. 16. ...

Case No. 17. ...

Case No. 18. ...

Case No. 19. ...

Case No. 20. ...

Case No. 21. ...

Case No. 22. ...

Case No. 23. ...

Case No. 24. ...

Case No. 25. ...

Case No. 26. ...

Case No. 27. ...

Case No. 28. ...

Case No. 29. ...

Case No. 30. ...

Case No. 31. ...

Case No. 32. ...

Case No. 33. ...

Case No. 34. ...

Case No. 35. ...

Case No. 36. ...

Case No. 37. ...

Case No. 38. ...

Case No. 39. ...

Case No. 40. ...

Case No. 41. ...

Case No. 42. ...

Case No. 43. ...

Case No. 44. ...

Case No. 45. ...

Case No. 46. ...

Case No. 47. ...

Case No. 48. ...

Case No. 49. ...

Case No. 50. ...

Case No. 51. ...

Case No. 52. ...

Case No. 53. ...