New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
—OF—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

W. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1866.

THANKS.—To Mr. L. Levy, of the Commercial Express, for full files of Texas papers.

To Mr. Joseph Fay, clerk of the steamer White Cloud.

To the officers of the Southern Express and the Pioneer Express, for acceptable favors in the newspaper line.

Capt. Pitfield of the steamship Alabama from Brazos Santiago, via Galveston: will please accept our acknowledgments for late Texas and Mexican papers.

Messrs. H. F. & W. Brady will please accept our thanks for late Texas papers.

Thanks to the officers of the steamer I. C. Harris for favors.

We are indebted to the officers of the steamer M. H. Allen, for a Shreveport paper of the 9th inst.

PORKWALL.—Mr. A. Marschalk, who is concerned in the publication of two most excellent and prosperous newspapers in Mississippi, the Fayette Chronicle and the Port Gibson Standard, is at present in the city, and will receive orders for subscription and advertisements. Mr. Marschalk is a man of business capacity, whose word may be relied on, and persons desiring to advertise in either of the above-mentioned papers, will find him an agreeable and honest gentleman to deal with.

We have also had the pleasure of meeting Capt. B. W. Langdon, of that popular and sterling journal, the Mobile Tribune. He will remain at the St. Julien for a few days attending to the interests of the paper he represents.

Two other of our editorial brethren dropped in on us yesterday—Col. Hillyer of the Natchez Courier, and E. O. Hale, Esq., of the Mobile Times, both in fine health, and looking none the worse for the laborious duties of the profession they follow.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.—*Gold* has been quiet but firm since our last. The movement yesterday disclosed a marked diminution as compared with previous reports, but the market closed steady at 141@141¼, which shows an advance of ¼@¼ ⅌ cent. on Monday's quotations.

Foreign Exchange has also been inactive, and the movement since our last has been considerably under the average for several previous days, but holders resolutely kept up prices throughout, and obtained a further advance towards the close of business yesterday, as may be inferred from the following, which are the latest quotations, viz: Bank Sterling 151@153, clear bills 149@150, bill of lading bills 146@147, Bank Francs 3.70@3.72½, and outdoor Francs 3.75@3.80.

Domestic Exchange was steady but dull throughout yesterday. Offerings were limited and the inquiry was restricted, at 1@1½ ⅌ cent. discount at Bank for sight checks on the Northern cities, and at corresponding rates for short sight and for time bills.

Cotton has been very firmly held since our last, but the demand has indicated a material falling off. Sales yesterday amounted to only 4028 bales at 43@44c. for ordinary, 45@46 for good ordinary, 48@49c. for low middling, and 50@51c. for middling, which exhibits a further advance upon nearly every classification.

Sugar and Molasses—The market continues dull, with a downward tendency. Sales yesterday 300 hhds. of the former, and 250 bbls. and 100 half-bbls. of the latter, at slightly easier prices.

Flour and Grain exhibit no quotable variation of any kind. Sales yesterday comprise 1800 barrels of flour and a moderate amount of grain at previous figures.

Provisions are rather steady, but Pork has declined 50c. since our last, owing to a marked increase in the supply and to the downward tendency of the markets North and West.

Chandler's News Express will deliver letters and circulars through State of Mississippi, from Columbia to Woodville.

See second page for future auction sales.

THE NEW OPERA HOUSE.—Although the audience was not very numerous at the new Opera House last night, at the representation of Donizetti's celebrated opera, "Lucrezia Borgia," those who were absent have reason to regret their non-attendance. Bustini was in splendid voice, and that faultless singer, Madame Ghioni, rendered the beautiful music of Lucrezia in a manner which has rarely been surpassed in New Orleans. Ghioni and Bustini are great singers and actors, and should be patronized. To-morrow night "Paul" will be performed, and we deem the mere announcement a sufficient notice.

THE ST. CHARLES.—*King Lear To-night.*—Mr. Kean repeated his great character of "Louis XI" last night to a crowded and fashionable audience. Mrs. Kean's part in "Louis XI" is a subordinate one, but to-night she and her husband will both appear in that grand drama of Shakspeare's "King Lear," and both have "ample room and scope enough" for their pre-eminent tragical abilities. The play will be given in the original text of Shakespeare.

THE VARIETIES.—Last night "Fanchon, the Cricket," was played to a large and select crowd. The array of ladies present was truly rejoicing to the sight, as they shone beneath the gas light with that splendor which they alone can emanate. "Fanchon" is a very good drama, full of interest and sentiment. The acting is well sustained throughout, and the characters true to nature. Miss Charlotte Thompson handles the part of the *Cricket* with a good deal of grace and pathos. Mr. Fiske is perfect in his character of *Didier Barbeaud*, his most simple gesture exciting the hilarity of the audience; and Miss C. Adams, as *Old Fudet*, is really good. Her diction is very fine, she interprets the character with a great deal of truth to nature, and shows in her whole performance her intelligent and true appreciation of her part. Upon the whole, "Fanchon" is a fine drama, well played, and we advise those desirous of spending a pleasant evening to go and see it. It will be repeated to-night.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—It admirably-arranged houses are evidence of public appreciation of Bachelet management, and it would be hard to find better evidence, the efforts of the Academy to please are not lost. "Demonio," the chief attraction at the house at present, was admirably done last night. It is a most laughable pantomime, all the tricks in which are very cleverly performed, and the closing scene, as a brilliant spectacle, is itself worth the price of admission.

READING ROOM LECTURE COURSE.—*Lecture by Mr. Guyarre.*—The public, we believe, are generally apprised that Mr. Overall, the enterprising and public spirited proprietor of the Exchange Reading Room, has made arrangements for an extensive course of lectures, the proceeds of which are to be appropriated to commendable uses. The course will be opened by a distinguished and very able son of Louisiana, Hon. Chas. Guyarre, who will lecture on the 25th inst., at Odd Fellows' Hall, on the subject of Oath, Amnestie and Rebellion, for the benefit of the family of Jefferson Davis. The eminent ability of the lecturer, the interesting nature of his subject and the praiseworthy object, must bring a large audience. Tickets can be procured at the reading rooms, at C. C. Haley & Co.'s Commercial Place, and at the hotels and music stores.

MAX MARETZEK paid $4000 for the score of the "Africaine."

ENGLAND AND COTTON.

The Liverpool Mercury, in a recent article, takes occasion to felicitate the British public on at least one assumed benefit which has accrued to England from the recent war in America. That benefit, according to the Mercury, is the liberation of the British cotton manufacturers from their previous dependence on the supply of American cotton. The failure of the American supply had always been regarded as a possible contingency, but no one imagined that it would come in the form in which it actually presented itself. It was anticipated as the result of some future war with the United States, in which case the operations of American privateers or war vessels might have prevented the free importation of the staple from those countries to which England looked for a supplemental supply. In such an event, deep distress would inevitably have been brought upon the manufacturing population of Great Britain.

Happily the dreaded failure occurred at a time when all other circumstances combined to offer every possible relief to the menaced industry of England. Every sea remained open to English merchant vessels during the whole course of the American war. Whatever supplies of cotton all the other countries of the world could furnish were at hand to make up the deficiency of the American material. Nor was the deficiency of cotton aggravated by a deficiency of corn. Food during the whole time was abundant, and thus one of the direst of the possible concomitant evils of the cotton famine was averted. In the meantime the absence of American competition stimulated the cotton culture in all the cotton producing countries. Wherever cotton could be wrung from the earth, it was forced out by the attraction of the fabulous prices prevailing in Europe. Every spare acre was planted in cotton wherever labor could be had for its production. The merchants and manufacturers of England poured their capital into all the cotton producing countries—into India, into Africa, into the Islands of the West and of the East, in order to charm the hand of labor into unwonted industry.

These causes naturally were not destitute of effects, or those efforts of results. Under the excessively and abnormally stimulating influences of the last five years the cotton culture of the world, outside of the Southern States of America, has been wrought up to its highest degree of development. India, which, before the war, produced two hundred million pounds of cotton, now produces nearly six hundred millions. Moreover the progress of railway transportation in India has removed one difficulty in the way of profitable culture of the staple. In Egypt the introduction of foreign capital and abundant machinery, combined with the temptation of high prices, has caused an increase to the extent of three hundred per cent. The same phenomena have been exhibited in Brazil, and to a more limited extent in other countries. Thus England has managed to escape the disasters which were at one time threatened as the result of a cessation of the supply of American cotton.

But is the Mercury justified in assuming that the English manufacturers have permanently disenthralled themselves from dependence on the American product? Four years of war in this country did for them what all the efforts of all the cotton leagues and "cotton producing societies" of the last thirty years failed in accomplishing. They made the cotton culture profitable on a large scale, in countries which previously had been totally unable to compete with America. But they made it profitable precisely on account of the absence of American competition. The experiment of cotton raising outside of these States, has been tried under circumstances, confessedly, of the most favorable character. No element of success has been wanting. And success, just as far as success is practicable has been achieved. But when we see that in spite of the immensely increased supplies from India and elsewhere, cotton has ruled at sixty cents a pound and upwards in Liverpool during the last year in place of twelve cents before the war, it is plain that the assumed independence of America is rather more of a loss than a gain to Great Britain. Unless the British manufacturers have quite lost their senses, they would be very willing to give up this nominal but costly independence for a return to the old but economical state of dependence.

It is therefore perfectly plain that American cotton, to any extent that it can be produced, will always find a ready market. It would even find sale, as the result shows, on account of its intrinsic superiority, at the enormous prices of the last few years, even could it not be produced more cheaply than the foreign article; and just to the extent that it can be produced more cheaply, it will of course supersede the foreign article. The developments of the "cotton famine," while they are thus favorable to Great Britain, as showing that she can get at least a partial supply elsewhere than in America, are perhaps even more encouraging to us, as proving that we have not overestimated the value of our great staple, and our ability to produce it more cheaply than any other country of the world.

The Mercury attempts still further to corroborate its position, and to persuade its readers of the fancied advantages they have derived from the cessation of the supply of American cotton, by saying that the cotton-growers of India and Egypt will find additional security in the breaking down of the system of slave labor in America. But the result of this change, to have the effect indicated by the Mercury, must be to cause a permanent enhancement in prices, and such a permanent enhancement, although it might be a very desirable security for the cotton growers of India and Egypt, would be a very undesirable sort of security for the cotton manufacturers of England. But, we learn from this confession, that, even if the cost of raising cotton in America be increased, and the amount of production be lessened by the change in our labor system, we may anticipate a proportionately enhanced price for our staple. But it remains to be seen that these results will take place. We may possibly find means to reinstitute our agricultural industry to that degree that the empire of American cotton may be re-established. Otherwise the English will find their dependence on the free labor of India and Egypt much more costly and consequently much more oppressive than they ever found their dependence on the slave labor of America.

RED JACKET BITTERS.—Messrs. Gray & Norris, determined that the supply of this remarkable medicinal beverage shall be fully equal to the demand, have lately perfected arrangements with the manufacturer, by which a sufficient quantity will henceforth be always in this market to meet the extraordinary increase of consumption. In our advertising columns they furnish a list of the wholesale grocers and druggists in the city from whom country dealers can obtain supplies.

The following dispatch was received yesterday from the Southwest Pass:

SOUTHWEST PASS, January 16.

To J. M. Courtenay, Esq.—The Evening Star arrived off the Passes on Saturday night. Dense fog. Will cross as soon as it clears up. On the 8th instant, shipped a heavy sea, during which Capt. Wimpenny's right leg was broken, and he died the next morning. We have his remains on board.

E. S. ALLEN, Purser.

The following is a list of the Evening Star's passengers:

Erwin Bare, Thomas Bullett, T N Blake, H J Adams and wife, H Scott, Capt Sam H Hovey, F F Wood, A M Lowe, F F Wilder, A Edmonston, Maj H Jewett, Maj F T Swain, Capt Geo W Brayton, John Muir, Maj Solomon, E Wood, Mrs R Hunt, J A Jarnell, J H Ames, John Shaw, R Meyer, A S Robertson and wife, Mr and Mrs John Newton and two children, Miss A L Cross and servant, Mrs Dreyfus and son, J M Jarrett and lady, Col W Newing, Mr Ord, A C Ladd, A Hunt, Capt Metcalf and brother, J D W Sherman, C W Horner, G W Shaw and lady, Abe Meyer, G W Colburn wife and child and nurse, L Bush, Joseph Harrod, O Robbins, D Stewart, Daniel Stewart, A Lacoste, Mrs M Hawkins and daughter, Mrs M Rabineau, Mrs R O Barron, E Pastor, J E Brown, W R Davis, O H Wille, Jas Eastman, J K Whitaker, C A Burgess, F J Prat, 125 steerage, 40 in steerage.

List of passengers per steamship I. C. Harris, Fowler, master, from Indianola and Galveston the 15th:

Mr Hilburg and lady, Mrs Howard and niece, Mrs O Hite, Mr Holloway and family, Miss Wescoven, Mrs Aucoin, lady and servant, Capt Atwood and lady, Dr Graves, Dr Bernard, J P Sayres, J M Johnson, Col Benson, Dr Babcock, D F Van Dorn, Mr Brand, J W Herbert, Col S W Allen and son, Gov F R Lubbock, John Stetson, L S Wright, A Loesby, Frank N Shumate, May Rodgers, Mr Wheeler, Mr Baker, Mr Hanna, J W Grant, J M J M Paul, J E Walker, H Morgan, J Bayle, H N Lathrop, Judge Watrous, Mr Wescott, E A Yorke, Capt R Muller, Mr Archfield, Mr Scott, O S Sanford, Mr Ross. Seven on deck.

[For the Crescent.]

Common Use of Telegraphs.

We are no practical telegrapher, but reasoning by analogy, we can well comprehend that immense progress will shortly be made in this modern invention. We have perused with attention the accounts of the late improvements accomplished over the waters, and particularly the new methods by which photographic telegrams now are sent over the wires from Paris to Rome, may even musical and other compositions can be rendered complete, by means of the electric agent, from one point to another at enormous distances. Now, such being the case, we must admit that this invisible agent, the magnetic or electric power, is even of greater celerity in movement than the rays of light, or the communication by the solar rays, for we know that the light requires a certain time for its propagation, but telegraphers assure us that when no obstacle interposes, for the transmission of the magnetic fluid, there is no perceptible interval between the departure and the arrival of the telegraphic message, that is to say, that the transmission is instantaneous. Well, if we apply now to this phenomenon, the reasoning of analogy, it is but fair to conclude from this difference in the agility, as it were, between the one agent, which we call light, and the other one, which we denominate the magnetic fluid—that is to say, the former requiring an appreciable time for its transmission, some seven or eight minutes for instance from the solar body to our planet—and the latter, that is to say, the magnetic fluid, operating immediately, at any given distances, the nature of this latter agent must certainly be superior with respect to rapidity of action.

This being admitted, may we not also conclude from this a much finer nature, or a much stronger agency in this same magnetic essence; for how otherwise account for this superiority in the motion or action of the magnetic fluid, overlight, which formerly was considered as the swiftest known agent or power in natural science. Hence, if we concede with all modern astronomers, that the heavenly bodies act by attraction and repulsion upon each other, we can now explain how this may be done by the power of magnetism, which acts instantaneously throughout the immense space of the universe. But let us return to our sublunary world, our own globe, and see in what manner this agent, be it electricity or magnetism, separate, or both combined, may be made useful, and as it were a common agent to everybody, by some simplifying process of construction. When we read that a telegrapher is traveling through the country on horseback or on foot, with his apparatus under his arm, or upon his saddle pommel, we do conclude that this machine cannot be of very great bulk, nor overmuch burthensome. And if it requires but the hitching of his line to the wires, in order to set himself in communication with any of the telegraph stations, it strikes us that, if common people were only initiated in this alphabet of the telegraphic science, it would not take a very long time for every one carrying his own telegraphic compass box, or chronometer in his waist pocket to fasten to the conveniently let down wires, say at the telegraphic posts, in order to enter into a common correspondence.

It is true the Egyptian priests found it to their interest to keep the bulk of the people from deciphering the hieroglyphic inscriptions upon their temples, their pyramids and obelisks; when we come, however, to consider the progress which universal knowledge has made among mankind, we cannot suppose that the use of such an agent as the telegraph now has become, will long be withheld from those that may not be exactly belonging to the exclusive brotherhood of initiated telegraphers. Such a civilizer, such an agent for the propagation of commerce and peace, must soon be in the possession of almost everybody, were it only to counteract the mischief which its exclusive use and possession might otherwise occasion in our modern society. To instance but one application for our present time: Is it not evident that but for the interruption caused by the late civil war, in the progress of internal improvements, we would by this time have been in possession of telegraphic communication from Florida to all the islands in the West Indian Archipelago, and even the Spanish Main in South America, an undertaking so feasible and so profitable to all the people and governments of those islands, that not one would have refused to aid in such an enterprise.

Again, long since would the telegraph have been spread from Texas all over the Mexican provinces and to the Pacific coast, had not our friendly relations been interrupted with that country by reason of our late social convulsions; for who can doubt that such a telegraph communication from one important capital to the other, in all those rich and wealthy provinces, would have been of the utmost utility to both the people as well as the government; and consequently such enterprise, if undertaken by an active society, would long since have been in successful operation. Now, who can compute what loss Mexico has sustained by reason of the absence of this common agent; nay, even at the present day, would not such an institution be greatly beneficial in pacifying and civilizing the country? We shall therefore await with the greatest anxiety the time when this improvement will be extended throughout that country and down to the Isthmus of Panama, which yet for a long while must continue the great highway towards our California possessions, unless, indeed, the American people should take in hand the prosecution of the great Pacific Railroad, as the one *sine qua non* of the reconstructing process of the reunited States.

Texas Intelligence.

We have Houston papers to the 12th inst.

The Telegraph strongly urges the establishment of the route via Beaumont, Sabine Pass and Berwick's Bay, to this city. The value of property on Sabine Pass would probably increase ten-fold within a year. The road from Houston to Beaumont would be made four times as profitable as now. Travelers would save two days' time, considerable expense and the Gulf passage so much dreaded. The cost would be about $150,000, and the returns would amount to, perhaps, one-half or two-thirds of this sum per week.

The same paper speaks favorably of the action of Lieut. Gladwin, of the Freedmen's Bureau in the lower Brazos district. Contracts are being made, with encouraging results.

The Telegraph concludes from the announcement that Gen. Grant was about to visit the Rio Grande, from President Johnson's leaning to the Monroe doctrine, and from the tone of the New York Herald, that "trouble is brewing in relation to this Mexican imbroglio." Our contemporary indorses the proposition that statesmanship rather than arms should be relied upon for the settlement of the difficulty.

Referring to the statement of the Washington correspondent of the New York Herald that Gen. Strong had stated that a number of surgeons refused to attend Mr. Johnson, on the ground of his being a brother of the President, says:

In the first place, Gen. Strong never could have made any such statement as the above; and, in the second place, the man who did make it is a most unmitigated liar and scoundrel. Mr. Johnson was always treated kindly by his neighbors, and had every attention in his misfortune.

A benefit was to be given at the Houston Theater on the 12th instant, for the widow of the late Gen. T. J. Jackson.

A communication from Austin announces the election of John Hancock as delegate to the Convention in preference to Ex-Governor E. M. Pease. The policy is "to yield promptly to the organic law (Constitution) whatever is *absolutely required* as a condition precedent to a full resumption of all our rights as a State; but to accede to nothing to please or mollify radicalism, either at home or further North; to make no intrenchments on our rights as a gratuity."

Flake's Galveston Bulletin of the 14th, publishes the following:

We see by the San Antonio papers that the Third Michigan Cavalry had mutinied and that their camp had been surrounded by other troops at daylight. One hundred of the insurgents have been captured. The alarm was very great. The accounts are very confused. These seem to be all the facts that can be elicited.

The Bulletin intimates that a Freedmen's Bureau pedagogue had collected some thousand dollars in specie from the negroes, on one pretext or another, and appropriated it to his own purpose.

The whole number of rations issued in Texas to indigent negroes and refugees, for the whole month of December is said to have been 496, costing $79 19.

The demand for Cotton in Galveston had been active, prices irregular. The market closed firm with small supply. Quotations in specie, ordinary 25@26c.; good ordinary 26@27½c.; low middling 29c.; middling 31c. Gold 138; silver 135.

Freights to Liverpool ¾d.@⅞d.; New York 1½c. by sail, and 1½c. by steam; Boston 1½c. by sail; New Orleans ⅝ by steam. Sight exchange on New Orleans par to ½ per cent. discount; on New York par to ½ per cent. discount.

The Civilian urges the finishing of the railway connection between Galveston and Kansas: and also of the Pacific Railroad, known as the Southern route.

The Telegraph, we should have noticed, comes to us enlarged and improved.

One of the lately appointed agents of the Freedmen's Bureau in one of the county towns, was brought to this city yesterday under arrest, who is charged with receiving pay from planters for approving contracts, which is in violation of orders from the Bureau. He will have to explain his conduct.—[Galveston News.

The freedmen continue to flock into the city from the country, and every train has crowds of them aboard. The majority of them seem to have plenty of money, and of course they find plenty of friends as long as it holds out.—[Ib.

There was shipped the past week from this city 2,340 bales of cotton.

Thirteen thousand five hundred and sixty-two bales of cotton were on hand up to the 6th instant.

There was shipped the past week 130 bags of wool. Stock on hand up to January 6, 341 bags.

Number of hides shipped the past week, 1180. Number of hides on hand up to the 6th instant, 3,224.

We have obtained these figures from a reliable source.—[Galveston News.

We learn from the News that the first celebration of the emancipation act was held by the freedmen of Galveston on New Year's day.

One of the sable orators was of opinion "that the Southern people were the most dishonest race in the world." He was followed by another, who conscientiously believed "that the Northern people were the most honest people in existence."

The speaker then went into theology and attempted to interpret the prophecy of Daniel, but he got into the fog and so did his audience, consequently he dropped the subject, and went back to talk about the war, and said that all the purpose it was made for was to force a lying nation to speak the truth; and if General Magruder should come here, and he could not get iron cannons to fight him with he would make a wooden one.

This sanguinary minded individual no doubt remembered the formidable wooden guns with which Magruder defended the Peninsula so long, and is determined to meet him with his own weapons.

General Gregory, of the Freedmen's Bureau, also spoke, and, amongst other remarks equally striking and appropriate, said that "to keep a saloon was too low a business for freedmen, and that they should aspire higher."

Two men had a dispute in Galveston, the other day, which ended in a fight, and one of them had his nose bitten off.

The whole amount of cotton destroyed by the late fire at Liberty was 324 bales. We regret to see, among the losers, the names of Messrs. F. Hitchcock & Co., 40 bales, and Ranger & Co., 23 bales. The heaviest loser was J. W. Grace, 144 bales. The warehouse, belonging to Col. Wrigley, was valued at $6000.—[Galveston Civilian.

The District Court, Judge Colwell presiding, met on Saturday.

It was reported to the Court that three of the Grand Jurors had not registered their names as voters, consequently they were not qualified to sit as jurors. It was ruled by the Court that they be permitted to take the amnesty oath and register, in accordance with the proclamation of the President. After this was done, they were placed upon the jury again.

Foreign Items.

There has been a thaw in the ice at Cronstadt; but in the south of Russia the cold is intense. At Odessa a man was lately frozen to death in the streets.

Mr. G. Walton, a shoemaker, residing in Fitter's row, Sunderland, recently died at the good old age of 96 years, being the progenitor of no less than 111 persons, consisting of 14 children, 79 grandchildren, and 27 grand-grandchildren, nearly all of whom are still living.

A telegram last week stated that Prince Napoleon arrived at Toulon, and inspected the ram Taureau. Surely that ram is a bull.—[Punch.

THE LATEST THING OUT.—The Head Center. [Punch.

The amnesty which the Emperor of Austria is about to proclaim for the benefit of political offenders will contain one notable exception, that of Kossuth—whom Francis Joseph thinks to be still too powerful to be admitted into Hungarian territory.

It is rumored in Paris that the King of Greece finds himself in a very precarious situation, and that he has asked assistance from England. But this is believed to be mere Bourse talk.

It is believed that the Japanese Ambassadors, who are now in France, will, before returning to their own country, sign a treaty of commerce with France, Italy and Denmark.

A man has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment at York for attempting to hang himself.

There is a report that two gentlemen have actually agreed to fight for £1000, and are in training.

The King of Portugal has abandoned his project of going to Compiegne, in consequence of the death of the King of the Belgians.

Dr. Lee is to be impugned at the next meeting of the Presbytery of Edinburgh for his use of a service-book in the worship of Old Greyfriars.

Lord William Lennox relates the following incident as having occurred at Lord Shaftesbury's examination of a girls school: "Just as the noble lord was about to take his leave, he addressed a girl somewhat older than the rest, and among other things inquired, 'Who made your body?' 'Please, my lord,' responded the unsophisticated girl, 'Betsy Jones made my body, but I made the skirt myself.' Another charity scholar under examination in the Psalms, was asked, 'What is the pestilence that walketh by darkness?' 'Please, sir, bugs.'"

The Attorney General of Pennsylvania has given it as his opinion that a State has the right to tax a National bank.

Illinois furnished more men to the Federal army according to her population, than any State in the Union.

HOTEL RATES REDUCED.—The enormous charges of the hotels are a subject of just complaint throughout the land, "from Maine to Mexico." The Richmond Enquirer chronicles a reduction of fare at the old Powhattan House of that city, from four to three dollars a day, which deserves commendation everywhere.

BOOTH.—Edwin Booth recently made his first appearance (for a long time) in New York, as Hamlet. His reception was a complete ovation. He had been the subject of a brutal attack in the Herald, a few days previously, which added to his triumph. The house was crowded, and, both at the opening and close of the performance, the applause was tremendous. One of the audience proposed "three groans for James Gordon Bennett," which were given with a will.

POOR EIGHTH.—We have had errors enough here already about the Eighth, but "the end is not yet." It is not enough that it was pronounced the sixty-first anniversary, the fiftieth—the Jubilee—but now we find it in dispatches sent to Western papers announced as the centennial celebration!

It would seem as if some people did not care a cent anyhow, what anniversary that of 1866 was!

MANNING & Co's GIFT SALE.—In another column Messrs. Manning & Co., corner Conti and Royal streets, advertise a great variety of articles to be disposed of by gift sale or lottery. The advertisement explains the scheme fully and the reader is referred to it.

Col. John W. Forney, writing from Washington to the Philadelphia Press on the 4th inst., says:

Gradually, yet surely, the difficulties in the way of restoration are subsiding, and that which was believed to be among the probabilities, viz: a difference between the prominent and controlling intellects of the National Union organization, may now, I think, be wholly discarded. It does not seem to be doubted that the question of suffrage will be adjusted with the consent of nearly all parties, by an amendment to the National Constitution, making voters, instead of numbers, the foundation of representation in Congress.

MARRIED:

On the 11th instant, at St. Mary's Church in this city, by the Rev. Father Sutte, W. H. JOHNSON and Miss FANNIE MILLER.

DIED:

This morning about half past 4 o'clock, MARY, wife of A. H. May.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 17th inst., at 11 o'clock, from the residence of Mrs. Leech, No. 232 Camp street.

☞ Mobile papers please copy.

Wanted.

TWO COMMODIOUS AND WELL FURNISHED ROOMS. With Boarding, for a family, in a private family, in the Fourth District, within two or three squares of the Frytania street railroad. Apply at

ROBT. PITKIN'S,
No. 13 Camp street.

A Card.

ON BOARD STEAMSHIP I. C. HARRIS, January 16, 1866.

We, the undersigned, passengers per steamship I. C. Harris, on her first trip from Texas to New Orleans, take great pleasure in bearing testimony to the very able and skillful manner in which Capt. Charles Fowler, an old and favorite commander of this line, discharges his every duty as master of the ship, and his uniform urbanity and kindness to the passengers, as well as the perfect order and discipline maintained.

We also bear cheerful testimony to the promptness and attention of Purser Rene Macready, Steward M. Hans, and the other officers.

In addition we are pleased to say that we find on this ship many of the old employees of the Harris & Morgan line, and that the ships now constituting that line are unsurpassed for speed, comfort and seaworthiness

John W. Herbert,	Dan P. Van Dorn,
H. D. Brand,	Dr P. V. Schenck, U. S. A.
Geo. E. Atwood, A. Q. M.,	Edgar C. Beman, Brevet
R. L. Graves,	Lieut. Col. and C. S.
F. R. Lubbock,	L. Rose,
H. N. Littlehale,	L. B. Wright,
Mrs. J. N. Howard,	Miss Adlea Letten.
Edward A. Yorke,	O. S. Sanford,
Theodore Wolcott,	John Mahon,
J. Lowenberg,	J. M. Renfro,
L. Burchard,	A. Allord, N. Y.,
J. B. Savage,	Miss E. Hite,
Mrs. Bishop,	J. C. Watrous,
J. E. Allen,	P. Z. Hanson,
J. W. Allen,	J. B. Walker, Jr.,
J. T. Battle,	L. W. Grant.
W. W. Baker,	And others.

A Complete Stock

OF

MEN'S AND BOYS' FUR AND WOOL HATS,

AND

Ladies', Misses' and Childrens'

TRIMMED HATS,

Constantly on hand, and for sale at

WHOLESALE,

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

supplied upon the most favorable terms, by

S. C. HICKEY,
No. 43 Camp street, New Orleans.

A Card.

D. Lopez, Corner of Canal and Dauphine sts.

NEW ORLEANS, January 8, 1866.

Messrs. Thomas B. Bedley & Co., No. 9 Perdido street, New Orleans:

GENTS—The VAN'S PATENT COOKING RANGE meets my highest expectations.

It saves me over four dollars every day in fuel, and its capacity for all kinds of cooking far surpasses anything I have ever seen during a long experience, and I with pleasure recommend it to the public.

Very respectfully,
D. LOPEZ,
Corner of Canal and Dauphine streets.

Eureka.

THE INFALLABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Decidedly the best article for restoring Gray Hair to its original color, (not dyeing,) effectually curing all diseases of the scalp, preventing the hair from falling off, giving it a softness and gloss that nothing else can produce.

Price, $1 per bottle.

For sale in New Orleans by

J. S. MAUNSELL & CO.,
No. 21 Chartres street, between Canal and Customhouse streets.

Military Commission.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, La., Jan. 13, 1866.

General Orders No. 4:

I. Before a Military Commission, which convened at New Orleans, Louisiana, pursuant to Special Orders No. 153, of November 12, 1865, Special Orders No. 152, of December 4, 1865, from Headquarters Department of Louisiana, and of which Lieutenant Colonel Eugene Tisdale, 1st New Orleans Volunteers is President, was arraigned and tried:

James E. Dunkin, Government employee.

Charge—Defrauding the United States Government.

Specification 1.—"In this; that he, James E. Dunkin, a citizen in the employ of the United States Quartermaster's Department, as master of transportation, did direct one Elias Ray, a colored man in the employ of the United States Quartermaster, and by him paid from public funds, and under the charge of him, the said James E. Dunkin, to work at the private residence, and for the benefit of him, the said James E. Dunkin, for the period of about two (2) months preceding the 15th day of October, 1865. This at New Orleans, Louisiana, during the months of August, September and October, 1865."

Specification 2.—"In this; that he, James E. Dunkin, a citizen in the employ of the United States Quartermaster's Department, as master of transportation, did convert to his own use and benefit foreign lumber belonging to the United States Government, using the same for feeding his private horse. This at New Orleans, Louisiana, during the months of August, September and October, 1865."

Specification 3.—"In this; that he, James E. Dunkin, a citizen in the employ of the United States Quartermaster's Department, as master of transportation, did direct the blacksmith under his charge, and in the employ of the United States Government, to repair his private carriage at the United States Government blacksmith's shop. This at New Orleans, Louisiana, in the month of September, or thereabouts, 1865."

PLEA.

To which Charge and Specifications the accused pleaded as follows:

To the 1st Specification of the Charge—"Guilty."

To the 2d Specification of the Charge—"Guilty."

To the 3d Specification of the Charge—"Guilty."

To the Charge—"Not Guilty."

FINDING.

After mature deliberation on the evidence adduced, the Commission finds the accused:

Of the 1st Specification of the Charge—"Guilty," but attaches no criminality thereto.

Of the 2d Specification of the Charge—"Guilty," but attaches no criminality thereto.

Of the 3d Specification of the Charge—"Guilty," but attaches no criminality thereto.

And does, therefore, acquit him, James E. Dunkin, Government employee.

II. The proceedings and finding in the foregoing case are disapproved. No custom can sanction what is forbidden by law and by the regulations. The prisoner will be discharged from custody and dismissed from his employment in the service of the United States.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY.

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official: NATHANIEL BURBANK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

To the City Trade.

The undersigned take this method of returning their thanks to their friends for the patronage they have displayed during the vexatious delays in the supply of the

Red Jacket Bitters.

For the first time since their introduction into this city, we are enabled to announce a supply sufficient to meet the demand. We can now pledge ourselves to fill promptly all orders for the BITTERS. In another column we give a list of some of the leading houses who have steadily sustained the BITTERS, and from whom our country friends can get their supplies of RED JACKET on the same terms as from us.

GRAY & NORRIS,
Wholesale Agents for Red Jacket Bitters,
52 Canal street, New Orleans, La.

Laborers Wanted.

1000 WHITE LABORERS WANTED.

Wages at the Rate of $50 per Month and Board.

Other information apply to

THOS. C. HEA & CO.,
Morganza, Point Coupee parish, La.
or, JOHN KILLIEN,
Orleo & Chine Levee, 9 miles above Baton Rouge,
or, SMITH & HUGHES,
Bass' Levee, 4 miles below Lake Providence, La.
At New Orleans to JAMES BREEN,
Corner of Notre Dame and New Levee streets.

REFERENCE—His Excellency Gov. J. M. Wells, of Louisiana; Chicago Times and St. Louis Republican copy six times semi-weekly, and send bill to this office.

Carpet Warehouse,

19.....CHARTRES STREET.....19

We have received within the last thirty days a full assortment of the latest patterns of VELVET BRUSSELS, Tapestry, three-plys, Ingrains, Venetians, Dutch, Wool and Hemp Carpeting; also, Floor Oil Cloths, of all widths and qualities, White, Checkered and Cocoa Matting, Window Shades, Cornices and Bands, Hair Cloth, Table and Piano Covers, etc., etc.

A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

A Wholesale,

—FOR—

TAILORS AND FURNISHERS.

1 case Light Fancy TWEEDS.
1 .. .. SILK MIXED.
1 .. Plain ELBEUF CLOTH.
1 .. SHEPHERD'S CHECK.
5 cases Heavy French COTTONADE.
4 .. Light .. ..

CHARVET'S SHIRTS.

2 cases GENTS' SHIRTS—all Linen.
2 .. .. .. Linen Bosoms.
2 .. .. .. Colored Linen.

For sale by

J. LEVOIS & CO.,
Canal street, corner Bourbon.

FRENCH CALF SKINS.

4 cases—quality EXTRA. For sale by

J. LEVOIS & CO.,
Canal street, corner Bourbon.

FRENCH QUININE.

1500 ounces PELLETIER'S BRAND—in boxes of 100 ounces each. For sale by

J. LEVOIS & CO.,
Canal street, corner Bourbon.

To the Country Trade.

LIST of Wholesale Grocers and Druggists, from whom the Country Trade can get their supplies of RED JACKET BITTERS on the same terms as from the Agents.

GRAY & NORRIS,
Wholesale Grocers and Liquor Dealers.

Messrs. Smith & McKenna,	Messrs Schmidt & Zeigler,
S. Debow & Co.,	Griffin & Porch,
J. I. Adams & Co.,	Patjo, Marks & Co.,
Ledig & Dammann,	Steinberg & Co.,
L. Basset,	G. N. Morrison.
A. D. Grieff,	Theo. Peale.
J. H. Carter,	E. J. Hart & Co.,
Blewett, Payne & Co.,	G. G. Garner.
J. M. Stone & Co.,	Burnett & Shepherd,
Barnes, Ward & Co.,	T. W. Marsden, etc.

Kaestendick & Co.

Immigration Agency,

54.....Union street.....54

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

MR. F. REIMONENQ announces to the planters of Louisiana and neighboring States that he has been appointed agent of the Commercial Houses of France and the Great Indies, and that he is authorized to sign contracts for the Immigration of Laborers from India or China.

A Card.

It is well known to the citizens of New Orleans that during my absence my Church, St. Luke's, was totally destroyed by fire. It is of the utmost importance that this great loss should be repaired as soon as possible. To rebuild this Church will require much effort and liberality on the part of its friends. It is earnestly hoped that our generous community will liberally and promptly respond to the appeals of this noble object.

Subscriptions for this purpose will be taken by the undersigned, or may be left at the Savings Bank, on Canal street.

C. S. HEDGES, Rector St. Luke's Church, N. O.

Agency

—OF—

THE MANHATTAN OIL CO.,

96 CAMP STREET.

WINTER NATURAL SPERM OIL,
.. BLEACHED .. ..
MASON'S EXTRA .. ..
.. No. 1 .. ..
MANHATTAN MACHINERY ..
.. Extra TALLOW ..
.. No. 1 .. ..
.. SIGNAL .. ..
.. CAR .. ..
.. No. 2 CAR .. ..
WINTER B