New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
—OF—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

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TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 6, 1866.

Messrs. McVay and Roberts, clerks of the Quitman, have our thanks for papers from Vicksburg.

The Pioneer Express Company has kindly supplied us with valuable papers from different quarters.

To the officers of the steamer Magnolia, from Indianola and Galveston, we are indebted for Texas papers.

We are indebted to Andy Swaine, pilot of the Alex. Speer, for a late Shreveport paper.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Wm. Daniel, of Virginia, for many years a distinguished Judge of the Supreme Court of that State, is in the city, at the St. Charles Hotel.

QUICK TIME.—The Houston Telegraph, of the 3d, was laid on our table last night by the officers of the Southern Express Company.

NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.—At a meeting of the stockholders yesterday the following gentlemen were chosen the Board of Directors:

Messrs. A. B. Seger, J. M. Lapeyre, Ambrose Lanfear, F. W. Tilton, Henry Renshaw, Robert Geddes, Lafayette Folger, M. Judson, Robert Hare, A. B. Carpentier, L. Leon Bernard, T. N. Blake, G. Sabatier, A. Chiapella, S. O. Nelson, W. H. McLean, G. A. Breaux and Andrew McCollom.

Mr. A. B. Seger was chosen President, and Mr. G. W. Squires, Secretary of the company. We congratulate the stockholders and the public generally upon the selection of two such energetic and capable officers.

COUNSELOR AT LAW.—Our gallant and estimable young friend, J. T. Lane, has resumed the practice of the law, and established his office at Richmond, in the parish of Madison. He will attend to business in the courts of Carroll, Madison, Tensas and Concordia parishes, and in the Supreme Court of the State, in this city.

Mr. Lane is a young man of excellent attainments, and bears a high character for talent, integrity and industry. The sacrifices he has made in the service of the State entitle him to the business patronage of our citizens, for no man more richly deserves to succeed in his profession. Those who intrust him with their business will have no cause to regret their choice.

GRAND FANCY DRESS AND MASK BALL.—It is our pleasant task to acknowledge the receipt of complimentary tickets to a grand fancy dress and mask ball to be given by the New Orleans *Bundes Turnverein*, in the Masonic Hall, on St. Charles street, next Saturday night, the 10th inst.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.—*Gold* declined ½ ⅌ cent. yesterday, owing to the downward tendency of the New York market and to the very restricted character of the demand. Transactions were very light throughout, and the market closed flat at 138½@138¾ against 139@139¼, which were the ruling rates on Saturday evening.

Foreign Exchange has been very much neglected since our last, and rates have fallen off fully ½ ⅌ cent. Offerings were quite heavy yesterday, but the demand was limited from the opening to the close, and operations show a material reduction at 150 nominal for bank sterling, 147½@148 for clear bills, 146@147 for bill of lading bills, 5.75@5.77½f. for bank francs, and 5.80@5.85f. for outdoor francs.

Commercial Exchange exhibits an evident upward tendency. Offerings are lighter than heretofore, while the inquiry is fully as active, if not more so, than for several days past. The market is but poorly supplied, however, and transactions in private and commercial have been of a considerably reduced character since our last. The ruling figures at the close of business yesterday were ¼@⅜ ⅌ cent. discount at bank, and ⅜@½ ⅌ cent. discount out. of doors for sight checks on the Northern cities, 9-16@11-16 ⅌ cent. discount for 5 and 10 days' sight, ⅝@¾ ⅌ cent. discount for 15 and 20 days' sight, and 1@1¼ ⅌ cent. discount for 30 days' sight.

Bank Notes and Securities have been very much neglected since our last. Offerings of the descriptions most in request were of an unusually restricted character throughout, and the demand was but little better than nominal from the opening to the close of business yesterday. The only transactions worthy of note that have transpired were twenty-five shares of Crescent City stock at 88c., and $2400 Bank of Louisiana notes at 50c. ⅌ dollar.

Cotton declined yesterday fully ½c. ⅌ lb. owing to recent discouraging advices from the North and to the increased difficulty in the way of placing Foreign Exchange. Offerings were light throughout, and the movement was restricted to 1727 bales, at 39@41c. for ordinary, 43@44c. for good ordinary, 45@46c. for low middling, and 47@48c. for middling.

Sugar and Molasses have exhibited no marked alteration of any kind since our last. The receipts were limited to 150 hhds. of sugar and 100 bbls. of molasses, which readily changed hands at previous figures.

Flour and Corn continue in active request. The supply upon the market has become very much reduced, and the sales yesterday were confined to 3000@4000 bbls. of the former, and 10,000 sacks of the latter, at previous full prices.

Bank Dividend.—The Citizens' Bank yesterday declared a dividend of 5 ⅌ cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst.

Election of Bank Directors.—The regular annual election for a board of bank directors of the Citizens' Bank was held yesterday, and resulted in the re-election of the whole of the members of the old board, as follows: John G. Gaines, W. H. McLean, A. Chiapella, Dominique Lamata, Placide Forstall, A. Carriere, P. Avendano.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The Webb Sisters continue to draw full houses at the St. Charles, and to spend an evening at their entertainments is a pleasure of no ordinary kind, for their varied talents and excellence in all they undertake are such as we seldom meet. Tonight they give one of their most agreeable melanges.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The boy Eddie, the burnt cork chaps, Gallett, Hernandez, are all still at the Academy, besides many other attractions of undoubted merit.

THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—Despite the heavy rain last night the Varieties was thronged, and the proportion of ladies seemed even larger than usual. "The Duke's Motto—I am Here," is a play with passages of thrilling interest, and abounds in stage effect. Mr. Barrett's dual characters, *Captain de Lagardere* and *Alsop*, was rendered with remarkable force, and in none of his performances do the graces of his person, the flexibility and compass of his voice and his admirable elocution appear to greater advantage. The performance may be regarded as the most brilliant success of the season. The entire strength of the excellent company at the Varieties is put into it, and the costumes and scenery combine to form a gorgeous theatrical spectacle. The same performance will be given to-night again.

Passengers per steamship Magnolia, from Indianola and Galveston:

Mr Valentine and lady, H Barr and lady, Mr Gar and lady, Mr Clowes, Jacob Flowers, Mrs Collins, Mrs Winship, Mr Simmons and lady, Robinson Jaggs, Poland, Leland, R Neil, Hern, Mahoney, Joseph Harley, Goodall, Geo Smithwick, Jenkins, Brown, John King, A Truman, Schwob, Florence Johnson, Thos Johnson, Markham, W A Verandon, Terrell and son, Thos Johnson, Mrs Schneider, Rosenbaum and servant, Mrs Rosenbaum, Williamson, Chapman, Lesperich, Rust, Dr Grant, 2 Miss McKee, Gil Edwards, and 24 on deck.

SIXTY ODD YEARS AGO.

We have been favored with the loan of a newspaper called "The United States Oracle of the Day," published in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, January 4th, 1800. Its columns are clothed in mourning for the death of the illustrious Washington, and the first page is graced with his invaluable legacy addressed to the several legislatures of Federate America at the moment of his leaving the Presidency.

The "Oracle of the Day" has so exalted an opinion of the wisdom of this Address, that it promises to reproduce it yearly for ten years, making "the promise on the hope of extended life, and should life to us be denied, it will be given in solemn charge to those who succeed." We wish we had the space to publish this document, for it is pregnant with patriotic and prophetic warning; but as it is preserved among the literary works of the savior of his country, the reader can easily refer to it.

A correspondent writes from Georgetown, under date of the 20th of December, 1799, giving a description of the funeral ceremonies: "A multitude of persons were assembled, from many miles around, at Mount Vernon, the choice abode and last residence of the illustrious Chief. In the long and lofty portico, where oft the hero walked in all his glory, now lay the shrouded corpse; the countenance, still composed and serene, seemed to express the dignity of the spirit which lately dwelt in that lifeless form."

On the ornament at the head of the coffin was inscribed SUMME AD JUDICIUM—about the middle of the coffin GLORIA DEO, and on the silver plate

GENERAL
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Departed this life, on the 14th December, '99, æt. 68.

"Between 3 and 4 o'clock the sound of artillery from a vessel in the river, firing minute guns, awoke afresh our solemn sorrow, the corpse was moved—a band of music with mournful melody melted the soul into all the tenderness of woe."

The Masonic Brotherhood came next to the military in the order of the funeral procession—the citizens last.

The paper contains several eulogies upon the death of Washington, the most meritorious of which is as follows:

"Oh Washington, thou Hero, Patriot, Sage,
Friend of all climates, pride of every age,
Were false the laurels which the world could raise,
The mighty harvest were parcitous praise.

For as the stars which gild the vault of night,
Unnumbered, pour effulgence on the sight,
So Chiefs and Senators in crowds abound,
But rare as comets Washington's are found."

By universal consent the churches of Philadelphia were to be clothed in mourning for three months, and the pew in Christ Church, once occupied by the General, was to be entirely shrouded in black.

President Adams' drawing room was deferred to the 27th of the month, and ladies were requested to wear white, trimmed with black ribbon, black gloves and fans, as a token of respect for the memory of the mighty dead.

The Senate of Pennsylvania resolved, "that in testimony of our gratitude and in respect to the memory of a character so deserving in all situations, whether as a soldier, a statesman or a man, as the late General Washington, the members of this House will wear a black crape on the left arm during the present session."

An account from Alexandria records that all the dwellings in that town were to be closed, as if a member of the family in each were dead; the bells were to toll daily until after the burial, which did not take place till one week after death. This account says General Washington "died perfectly in his senses, and from Dr. Dick's account perfectly resigned. He observed that he had no fear of death, and that his affairs were in good order; that he had made his will, and that his public business was but two days behind hand."

All the other cities and towns of the United States gave public tokens of grief, bells being tolled, houses and public edifices draped in mourning, and funeral sermons preached.

The United States Senate, which then held its sessions in Philadelphia, sent a message of condolence to the President, weighing chiefly upon the intimate personal friendship which existed between those eminent men.

The Oracle announces the arrival in Portsmouth, from Trinidad, of the schooner Franklin, after a voyage of 36 days. The brig Resolution, of Portsmouth, was captured by a French privateer about ten leagues to windward of the Tortugas. It also contains a list, from the Philadelphia papers, of vessels captured and recaptured by the "Columbian" navy, viz.: French frigate L'Insurgente; French brig Les Amis, 6 guns, 18 men; French schooners Le Croyable, 14 guns, 54 men; Sans Pareil, 16 guns, 87 men; Jaloux, 14 guns, 80 men; L'Amour de la Patrie, 6 guns, 60 men; Sirene, 4 guns, 36 men; Tartuffe, 8 guns, 60 men; Marsouin, 11 guns, 70 men; Union, 6 guns, 32 men; Vainqueur, 8 guns, 86 men; Magicienne, 14 guns, 63 men; Bon Pere, Bonaparte, Diligente, and two small schooners. The editor was informed that 16 or 17 privateers were fitting out at Santiago de Cuba. They were of different sizes, of French nationality, and with Spanish commissions.

The Oracle contains more notices of lotteries than any other species of advertisements. The editor complacently remarks that he has a larger number of papers struck off on days of publication than any other sheet in the country.

A very remarkable advertisement is one offering for sale *India cotton* by wholesale and retail.

Another, which would have proved exceedingly suggestive to the radicals now in Congress, is that of Joseph Champney, who "acquaints his friends in particular and the merchants and others generally, that he manufactures hemp, of a quality superior to any ever imported, into cordage of any kind, from a four-thread string to a twenty-four inch cable."

The firm of Long & Harrison offer old cognac brandy, guaranteed, for sixteen shillings a gallon, which was certainly a very reasonable price, considering the war which then existed with France.

Here is a singular advertisement: "Wanted to purchase, three or four hundred live turkies, for which cash and a generous price will be given. Inquire of the printer. Dec. 13." Probably the printer wished to take advantage of the Christmas vacation to speculate in the fowl line.

A fanciful individual advertises new goods at the sign of the "Lamb and Flag," and heads his card with an artistic wood-cut of a meek little sheep, holding erect in some unaccountable manner the star-spangled banner. Amongst the goods is one trunk of white and colored muffs, tippets, Sawarrow hats and Grecian bonnets, fancy plumes and feathers; "also, a large assortment of men's and women's fashionable beaver hats," showing that the fashions of that day and those of the present were not greatly dissimilar.

The Secretary of War, James McHenry, at Trenton, New Jersey, orders all officers of the first regiment of artillerists and engineers, and of the first, second, third and fourth regiments of infantry, in the service of the United States, who are, from whatever cause, absent from their commands, to report with all possible expedition by letter to Major General Alexander Hamilton. Those who do not report within four months will be presumed to have resigned their commissions.

The other advertisements are like those in the newspapers of the present generation, though more ambitiously worded.

We received a melancholy pleasure in the perusal of this time-stained journal, for we could not help thinking how much better public men were in those days than now, how much purer their devotion and patriotism, how indignantly they spurned at venality and demagogueism, and how much more strictly they followed the guidance of the constitution and the laws.

See second page for future auction sales.

BARK VICTORIA.—This offers to any one wishing to invest in a light draft, fast sailing large carder and round brig, a rare chance. She will be sold this day at 12 o'clock m., opposite Post No. 28, First District, by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer. See his auction advertisement.

THE FACTORAGE ACT.

We publish below the amended factorage and commission act, now under discussion in the Senate, and in regard to the merits of which there seems to be some difference of opinion.

It appears to us, upon a calm review of the question in all its bearings, that the operation of the act will be of benefit to our people, and that the objections which have been urged to it, however honestly entertained, will be proved by experience to be more imaginary than real. The leading idea of authorizing such corporations, as will plainly appear from the terms of the bill, is the concentration of capital in our midst, so that the planters of our State may have something to operate with, and be encouraged to put into cultivation the once valuable but now valueless and unproductive lands of Louisiana. It is apparent to all that capital is the great desideratum. The people of the city do not feel this so sensibly as those in the interior. From circumstances which it is not now necessary to advert to, the planters of the country are now, in a great measure, absolutely without means to make the rudest recommencement in their former pursuits. If our condition were as it once was, they could get advances from the factors in the city. But the city factors, already in many cases, hold heavy obligations of the planters, which the latter are unable to meet, and the factor is crippled in his earnest desire to help the planter, not only by the absence of ready means, but by certain well understood relations which bind him to comparative inactivity until all the trade transactions which took place previous to the last three years of the war shall be finally adjusted.

If it be objected that capital from other portions of the country would, under the provisions of this act, come here and acquire a preponderating influence in our affairs, the answer is that there is, in regard to the first proposition, an undoubted want of capital among our people; and the planter is more sure to be benefited than injured by that competition of capital which always springs from its abundance. In regard to the second proposition, there is no danger of embarrassing complications when the conditions of bargain are well understood beforehand, and the legislature, which is the creator of the corporation, stands always ready to intervene for the protection of the citizen against any attempt at undue severity of the creditor towards the debtor.

But there is, in reality, nothing restrictive in the provisions of the bill, and capitalists at home may associate under it as well as those from abroad. The planter is left to the largest liberty in the premises. If he need capital, he can procure it from wherever it can be had, and wherever he can get it upon the best terms. It is a proposition really in the interest of the planter, inasmuch as it is likely to increase the available capital of the country and thus enable him to raise the means whereby to make his now untilled lands productive, and it is a proposition in the interest of the capitalist, who will have an assurance of a return of his money from the valuable productions of the soil. It is an extension of privileges all around, and an enlargement of the capital of the country which the necessities of our people now so urgently demand, without infringing in any respect upon the right of the planter to make his arrangements with corporations, or with individuals as before the war. Commercial firms are, in fact, nothing but corporations, with the exception that their capitals are not necessarily known to the public, and the law does not exercise so vigilant a watch over their operations. The same objections which are urged to the bill might, with equal propriety, be preferred against banks and other chartered institutions which are amenable to law, though the transactions of individuals with them are purely voluntary.

We may add that though some of the factors of the city have expressed themselves as opposed to the measure, others with whom we have conversed are equally as decided in approving it, believing that while, under the provisions of the act, no harm can result to the people of the State, very decided advantage may accrue from the introduction and dissemination of what is now so much needed—capital for our people to go to work with, to restore Louisiana to her former condition of agricultural and commercial prosperity.

With these introductory remarks we submit the text of the amended bill, as it now stands before the Senate:

An act for the organization of corporations to engage in a factorage and commission business, and for agricultural operations.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened*, That it shall be lawful for any number of persons, not less than six, on compliance with the provisions following, to form themselves into and constitute a corporation for the purpose of engaging in a factorage and commission business, or in agriculture; but no corporation shall be organized under this act with a capital stock of less than $500,000, nor shall any corporation so organized or authorized commence business before $250,000 in cash of its capital shall be actually paid in.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That the said corporation shall have power and authority, first, to have and to enjoy succession of their corporate name, for the period expressed in their act of incorporation, not exceeding twenty-five years; second, to contract, sue and be sued in their corporate name; third, to make and use a corporate seal; fourth, to hold, receive, purchase and convey, under their corporate name, property, both real and personal; fifth, to name and appoint such managers, directors and officers as their interest and convenience may require; sixth, to make and establish such by-laws for the proper management and regulation of the affairs of the corporation as may be necessary and proper.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That every charter of incorporation shall contain, first, the name and title of the corporation and the place chosen for its domicil; second, a description of the purposes for which it is established, the nature of the business to be carried on, and the designation of the officer on whom citations may be served; third, the amount of the capital stock, the number of shares, the amount of each share, and the time when, and the manner in which payment on stock subscribed shall be made; fourth, the mode in which the election of directors or managers shall be conducted; fifth, the mode of liquidation at the termination of the charter.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That the charters of corporations and the original subscriptions made for the purpose of organizing them, shall be recorded in the office of the Recorder of Mortgages, or other officer exercising his functions, at the place selected for the domicil of the corporation, and shall be published in a newspaper at its domicil once a week, at least, for thirty days; but it shall not be necessary to publish the names of the subscribers, and any subscriber may present the charter and subscription for record with the Recorder of Mortgages.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That it shall be lawful for the stockholders of any corporation, at the general meeting convened for that purpose, to make any modifications, additions or changes in their act of incorporation not contrary to the provisions of this act, or substituting other objects than those contemplated by the provisions of the first section of the same; or to dissolve it with the assent of three-fourths of the entire stock; and any such modification, addition, change or dissolution shall be recorded as required by the preceding section.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That they shall forfeit their charter for insolvency, evidenced by a return of "no property found" on execution; and in such case it shall be the duty of the District Court, at the instance of any creditor, to decree such forfeiture, and to appoint a commissioner for effecting the liquidation, whose duty it shall be to convert all the assets of the company, including any unpaid balances due by stockholders on their shares, into cash, and to distribute the same, under the direction of the Court, among the parties entitled thereto, in the same manner, as near as may be, as is done in cases of insolvency of individuals.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That no stockholder shall ever be held liable or responsible for the contracts or faults of such corporation in any further sum than the unpaid balance due to the company on the shares owned by him; nor shall any mere informality in organization have the effect of rendering the charter null, or of exposing a stockholder to any liability beyond the amount of his stock.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That corporations organized under this act shall have a privilege for all necessary supplies furnished to any farm or plantation, and for all advances to pay the wages, clothing, medical attendance, and support of all persons employed in the cultivation thereof, for the year last past, and so much as is due of the current year, on the product of the last year and the crop of the present year; said privilege to be established *pro rata*, contradictorily with others having similar privileges.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That nothing in this act shall be construed as exempting any corporator, whether resident or non-resident, from paying any license or other tax which may be exacted of individuals pursuing a factorage and commission business, or engaged in agriculture; such license or tax to be paid by the corporation.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

The Environs of New Orleans.

NUMBER SIXTEEN.

In the mention of the village or faubourg St. John, we have often had occasion to allude to the palatial dwelling house of the late Daniel Clark. This arises from its prominent location at the forking of the two roads, one leading to the Bayou St. John, and the other, the Gentilly road, going to the right, towards the Chef Menteur. At the present time, on the site formerly occupied by this fine residence, stands a public school building, which has been actually formed out of a public market, called the Bretonne market, but which was found altogether superfluous in that isolated locality, where everybody almost is provided with a vegetable garden, and from whence the other provisions could easily be supplied by the returning city market carts. For this reason this market only served as a plea of refuge and shelter for the vagrant Indian families, and hence its conversion into a public school building.

In 1816 the fine residence of Daniel Clark was in very good state of repair, but being afterwards abandoned to various negligent lessees, and often times not tenanted at all, it fell into a complete ruin and gradually disappeared, every one in the neighborhood taking a stick or plank from the falling, dilapidating concern. Now, it may be interesting to the reader to be informed how it happened why so little care was taken of this splendid residence of former greatness. Daniel Clark had indeed been at one time the leading spirit of New Orleans; that was immediately before the cession of the country in 1803. Having, by his commercial connection with the great house of Coxe & Co., in Philadelphia, established a great credit under the Spanish government, and being on a good footing with the then authorities in New Orleans, his relations with Havana, Vera Cruz and other Spanish seaports, enabled him to introduce, besides the country produce, a number of African labor hands, a desideratum of the utmost importance at that time to the planters of Louisiana. Hence, when the country came into the hands of the United States, this branch of the commercial business sustained an immediate suspense or check, which no doubt was unexpected on the part of Daniel Clark, for it had been presumed that, inasmuch as the introduction of African slaves had been kept open in the other Southern States (Carolinas, Georgia, etc.,) the like favor would have been extended to Louisiana, until the expiration of the constitutional proviso, that is, to the year 1808. Had this been the case—had not Congress, in order to reconcile the extreme Northern or New England States to the acquisition of Louisiana, made that concession, to-wit: the prohibition of African slaves into the newly acquired territory, there would have been a chance of continuing this lucrative traffic for five years longer, or to 1808.

As we stated already in a former number this stoppage to the introduction of the African labor hands was cause of a partial hall among the agricultural improvements, and it was consequently quite easy to foresee that although every one connected with business was very well satisfied with the general change or transfer of government and had most ardently desired this transfer of the country to the United States, still an opposition sprung up against the measures of the Washington cabinet with regard to Louisiana, one of which measures was the just mentioned prohibition of the tropical labor hands. David Clark had been elected delegate from the territory of Orleans, and if we mistake not, he was kept in this charge up to the time that the territory was changed or transformed into a State government in 1812. During all this time, that is to say from 1803 to 1812, we may well assume Daniel Clark was the head of the opposition party in New Orleans, and as such had more than one serious altercation with the authorities acting under orders from Washington.

We must now recall to our memory that this same public functionary, as a former private resident, had employed all his personal activity in bringing about this happy change, the transfer of the country from a colonial dependency to an integral part of the Union. Having then the sentiment of his former efficient services still fresh in his feelings, he no doubt could not help considering himself as neglected by the authorities, when his advice or his wishes, which were, of course, those of his friends, the opposition party, were rather made light of, and often unattended to. To this we must ascribe the feelings of asperity, which, it was said, had existed between him and the late W. C. C. Claiborne, Governor of the Territory, and which even led to a hostile meeting between these two public functionaries, as we have been informed. When war broke out in 1812, the commercial business of the late house of Coxe, Clark & Co. had long before been transferred to a new firm. This new firm was composed of Richard Relf, late cashier of the Louisiana State Bank, Beverly Chew, ex-Collector of Customs, as active partners, and Daniel Clark as the partner in commendum. This firm having made large advances to planters, which at once became a complete dead weight by the blockade of the mouth of the Mississippi, formed by English cruisers in the Gulf, the house had to suspend its payments, like the majority of the commercial houses in New Orleans, together with all the then existing banks. Under these circumstances, Daniel Clark, who had the greater part of the time been absent, attending Congress in his public capacity as delegate from the Territory, found his own private affairs involved by the misfortune of his commercial house. True, his means were ample, his acquired fortune in slaves, plantations, real estate and lands quite considerable, but notwithstanding all these resources the barrenness or tightness of the market was such that he could not procure the pecuniary means to fulfil even the most indispensable engagements which he had contracted. This situation chafed his feelings, and although of a very robust and active temperament, still advanced age had made some inroads already upon his former vigor and incessant laborious career; hence, when, after the erection of Louisiana into a State government, his functions as delegate had ceased, and he had resolved to come home to New Orleans, in order to put his private and commercial affairs in a proper train of liquidation, sickness and death surprised him—shortly after peace had been re-established, if we mistake not. Now, when this event took place, at his residence, at the forks of the Bayou Road and Gentilly, many of his old friends—such as Mons. Dassuan De la Croix, of whom already we have made mention as being the successor in the contract for enlarging the Canal Carondelet; Messrs. Chew and Relf; also, a close neighbor; old Mr. Baron Boisfontaine; Mons. Bellechasse, and others—were present.

A will or testament was found and approved by the Probate Court, in which Messrs. Chew and Relf were named the executors, and the mother of the deceased Daniel Clark, instituted sole heir, who was then living in Philadelphia. But soon after this transaction another will or testament, also an olographic one, or of the own handwriting of the deceased, Daniel Clark, came to light, in which the above named Dussuan De la Croix, Baron Boisfontaine and M. Bellechasse were declared executors, and his natural daughter Myra Clark, then with her grandmother in Philadelphia, declared sole heir and possessor of his estate. Now, when these conflicting claims arose before the courts some sort of a compromise was entered into, no doubt, for part of this estate was actually sold and alienated to pay the debts of the succession. But a greater portion of the remaining properties became, as it were, a waif or abandoned sort of public domain.

Hence our reader can form an idea how it was that such a fine and splendid building as the residence of Daniel Clark once presented, with the beautiful gardens, orchards, flower parterre, kiosks, etc., all went to ruin. Often I have stood in its front and lamented within me how it was possible that no one should take care of such a fine piece of property, and before we became acquainted with the circumstances thus detailed to the reader, we wondered what the matter could be. Once or twice, upon our inquiries from the neighbors, we received for answer, no tenant would stay in the house, it was haunted and ghosts did stalk around and up and down the stairs. That was indeed enough to drive away every decent tenant, and hence it became an utter rat hole.

BALL OF THE CRESCENT CITY ASSOCIATION.—By an oversight we stated a few days ago that the ball of the Orleans Benevolent Association on Mardi Gras night would be given at Odd Fellows' Hall. We should have said at the Hall of Polar Star Lodge in the Third District, one square below Esplanade street.

Odd Fellows' Hall on Mardi Gras night will be occupied by the ball of that spirited and benevolent body of young men, the Crescent City Association, who have generously determined to devote their receipts to the relief of the disabled soldiers of the Confederate army. This ball, we may add, is under the patronage of those who have resolved to make it one of the most brilliant of the season; and the public interest in it is already shown by the eager inquiry after tickets. The list of managers is published in another part of our paper under the head of "Amusements." Applications for ladies' tickets, or for all other information respecting the ball, may be made to Mr. C. A. Deisler, at his book store, No. 187 Poydras street, or to the other book and music stores mentioned in the advertisement. In making their preparations for Mardi Gras night, the public should not forget the attractions of the Crescent City Association's ball at the beautiful hall of the Odd Fellows' nor the generous and benevolent purpose for which it is given.

MARRIED:

At the residence of the bride's sister, in Edgefield, C. H., S. C., on the 23d of January, 1866, by Rev. W. A. Clarke, Miss ELLIE A., youngest daughter of Mr. Nathan L. Griffin, of S. C., to Capt. ISAAC A. BEED, of Louisiana.

DIED:

On Monday morning, 5th inst., after a lingering illness, DANIEL FLYNN, Aged 24 years, a native of Ireland, and a resident of this city for the last sixteen years.

His friends and acquaintances, also, members of the late American Rifles, Co. B, C. S. A., of which he was a member, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place at half o'clock P. M., THIS DAY, 6th inst., from engine house of Columbia Fire Company No. 5, on Hread street, between St. Charles and Carondelet streets.

HALL OF COLUMBIA FIRE COMPANY NO. 5.—New Orleans, Feb. 5th, 1866.—The officers and members of this Company are hereby notified to assemble at the Engine House on TUESDAY EVENING, 6th inst., at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of paying the last and tribute of respect to our late brother member, DANIEL FLYNN.

By order:
SAMUEL BREWER, Foreman.
W. A. MCCARTHEY, Secretary.

The Fire Department in general are respectfully invited to attend.

A Card.

SHREVEPORT, LA., Jan. 30, 1866.

The undersigned, passengers aboard the steamer Alex. Speer, desire to return thanks to Capt. J. W. White, W. T. Gillam, his clerk, and all the other officers connected with this boat, for their kind and courteous treatment of them during their late trip from Alexandria to Shreveport. The steward, Tom Robinson, is also particularly deserving of our remembrance, for his constant attention to the wants of all on board, being particularly considerate of the comfort of the ladies with us. The table has been bountifully and handsomely supplied, and the accommodations for sleeping have been neat and comfortable.

We consider that this truly merited notice is a benefit to the traveling community, as the comforts and convenience of this boat are in marked contrast to those of many boats of greater size and pretension. Captain, we wish you all success. "May your shadow never grow less."

O. P. Taylor, R. H. Parker,
Hiram Sommerville, J. P. Rodney,
John C. Conley, Flora Y. Ewing,
A. D. Evans, Wm. L. Randall,
R. D. Shindler, W. C. Dougherty and lady
A. V. Ward, G. F. Moss,
J. L. Hopes, W. E. Kennedy,
M. H. Ingram, J. A. Brown,
J. H. Brown, T. J. Herndon, N. B.
Mrs. C. L. Taylor, Mrs. F. B. Moss,
Mrs. W. Johnson, Miss Fleming Cartright.

Scales! Scales! Scales!

FAIRBANKS & CO.'S
SOUTHERN SCALE WAREHOUSE.
9 TCHOUPITOULAS STREET.

Over one hundred modifications of these STANDARD SCALES, adapted to every required operation of weighing

FAIRBANKS & CO.

A Card.

D. Lopez, Corner of Canal and Dauphine sts.

NEW ORLEANS, January 6, 1866.

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

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

It saves one cord per 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 will pleasure recommend it to the public.

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

Spring, 1866.

DIRECT IMPORTATION AT WHOLESALE.

J. LEVOIS & CO.

Have in store, and to arrive, a full assortment of FRENCH, BRITISH and AMERICAN GOODS, adapted to the SPRING TRADE, and imported exclusively for the SOUTHERN MARKET, including the latest novelties of DRESS GOODS.

25 cases Printed JACONETS
25 " " ORGANDIES.
20 " " 44 PRINTS.

In two colors, and at cheaper prices than in former years.

44 FRENCH PRINTS.
44 " PERCALES.
44 " BRILLIANTES,

In plain and single colors.

34 SILK LUSTERS.
3-4 Plain and Plaid LENOS
3-4 " " ALPACAS.
4-4 Black and Colored CHALLYS.
6-4 ALPACA COATINGS.
6-4 DRAP D'ETE.
FANCY LINEN DRILLS
WHITE AND COLORED DUCKS.

J. LEVOIS & CO.
Call the attention of Buyers to their Stock of
White Goods,
—Is—
JACONETS,
CAMBRICS,
NAINSOOKS,
MULLS,
LENOS,
ORGANDIES,
In Plain, Plaids and Colors, offered at a liberal reduction to PACKAGE BUYERS, and on Liberal Terms
Corner Canal and Bourbon streets.

Madame La Blanch,

The greatest Clairvoyant and Seeress in the known world, and the only natural Spirit-Visionist that has ever existed within the present century—the unequalled revealer of all that relates to either the Past, Present or the Future. Horoscopes or Charts of life written by simply knowing date of birth.

Residence, No. 162 Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets.

Down Goes the Price of Shirts

—AND—
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR GENTLEMEN
—TO—
REPLENISH THEIR WARDROBES.

In order to make room for SPRING GOODS,
S. N. MOODY,
CORNER OF CANAL AND ROYAL STREETS,
Will now offer his Splendid Stock of
MOODY'S
CELEBRATED SHIRTS,
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS,
CRAVATS, TOILET AND
FANCY GOODS.
At a positive reduction of twenty-five per cent. below his previous low prices.
Wholesale buyers supplied at cost of importation.

Another Southern Success!!

BARNETT & LYON'S
GREY JACKET BITTERS

Have now been fully tested. Thousands more have proved their efficacy, and are convinced of their being what they were first pronounced—the safest and most palatable tonic and anti-dyspeptic in the category of Stomach Bitters ever produced.

BARNETT & LYON'S
GREY JACKET BITTERS

HAVE BEEN PROVED, and are guaranteed to POSSESS NO INTOXICATING PROPERTY.

BARNETT & LYON'S
GREY JACKET BITTERS

Are pronounced by the SOUTHERN FACULTY a sure remedy for FLATULENCE AND INDIGESTION, and the best promoter of appetite, and general tonic in the world of Bitters.

BARNETT & LYON'S
GREY JACKET BITTERS

Do not owe their celebrity to harassing puffing, nor did they gain their notoriety by humbug testimonials, but

BARNETT & LYON'S
GREY JACKET BITTERS

Have proved themselves in the camp firstly, and subsequently in the homestead, by the soldier and by the civilian, to be superior to anything before tried, and that too by the fact that even with the most herculean exertions THE SUPPLY HAS NEVER BEEN EQUAL TO THE DEMAND since their first announcement: the proprietors, therefore, of

BARNETT & LYON'S
GREY JACKET BITTERS

Are again reluctantly compelled to invoke the indulgence of their kind and patient patrons to extend to them—until the completion of their improvements—a continuance of their tendency. The improvements being effected, "a consummation devoutly to be wished."

BARNETT & LYON'S
GREY JACKET BITTERS

Will be produced on a scale of magnitude only to commensurate with their merits. The world at large will then be benefitted by an article as yet only enjoyed by a portion of it.

Sold at wholesale only by
BARNETT & LYON,
51 and 53 Gravier street.

OUR BEAUTIFUL FRAMED CARDS FOR BARROOMS, SALOONS, etc., are now ready, and can be obtained by the trade with packages.

Spring and Summer Clothing

—AT—
WHOLESALE.

NOW OPENING
—AT—
R. PITKIN'S
FASHIONABLE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
13 and 15 Camp street,
Has FIRST ARRIVAL of
Spring and Summer Clothing
—AND—
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Merchants visiting the City would do well to give him an early call.

R. PITKIN,
13 and 15 Camp street, New Orleans.

Dr. J. P. Davidson,

(Late of Alexandria, La.)

HAS REMOVED TO THIS CITY TO ENGAGE IN THE PRACTICE OF HIS PROFESSION.

Office, Corner of Magazine and Orange Streets.

Storage.

Having leased the large warehouse formerly occupied by Philip & Snow,
23 AND 25 FRONT LEVEE, AND 38 AND 36 FULTON ST.,
We will receive on short storage any articles that may be offered and permitted by Insurance Companies to be stored in that portion of the city.

MIX, THOMPSON & POWER,
No. 50 Canal street.

North, Brush & Mason,

Late NORTH & CO.,

86 ..... Canal street 86

Invite the attention of Merchants in the city and country to their superior and well assorted stock of

FANCY GOODS,

PERFUMERY, STATIONERY,
HOSIERY, CUTLERY,
FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.

Our stock will be found the most complete in the city, and is replenished with new goods by every steamer.

Metropolitan Hotel,

LATE BROWN'S,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

This leading Hotel, RENOVATED AND REFURNISHED, is now in perfect order for the reception and accommodation of its patrons.

H. & G. Soule & Co.,

17 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK,
Manufacturing and Wholesale Dealers in
DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND FINE GOLD JEWELRY.
Branch of the above house at
No. 8 St. Charles Street, New Orleans,
H. S. WILLIAMS,
To whom all Southern orders can be addressed.

Arrow Tie.

We are prepared to fill all orders for this popular TIE, with Iron Bands for boiling cotton, in quantities to suit purchasers and at the lowest rates.

GIVEN, WATTS & CO.,
163 Poydras street.

Spring, 1866.

J. LEVOIS & CO.

—Offer their Fall Importation of—

DRESS SILKS,

IN BROCADE, CHINE AND SOLIDS,
—AT—
Lyons' Costs and Charges,

On account of the detention of