New Orleans Daily Crescent.

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J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1866.

Mr. J. H. Hogue, clerk of the Pauline Carroll, will accept our thanks for favors.

Messrs. Ayles and Grilier, of the Grey Eagle, have kindly supplied us with late Vicksburg papers.

For a Mobile paper we are indebted to Capt. Graham of the Magnolia.

We are also under obligations to the Southern Express Company and the officers of the steamer J. M. Sharp.

To the Ladies.—The ladies of the city will be interested in hearing that seats have been provided for them in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and they can now attend the debates of either House of the Legislature.

The Southern Express Company favored us last night with Nashville papers of the 5th, and New York papers of the 1st. We do not suppose papers have come through in so short a time since 1861.

Democratic Almanac.—We are indebted to the publishers, Messrs. Van Evrie, Horton & Co., No. 162 Nassau street, New York, for a copy of the Democratic Almanac for 1866, a publication of eighty-four pages, containing some very valuable historical and statistical information. The price is only twenty-five cents, and it may be ordered by mail.

"Poems of Faith and Affection" is the title of a very neat and handsomely bound volume of one hundred and three pages, by Mrs. Wm. H. Milburn, which has been sent us by mail. The authoress, we presume, is the wife of the Rev. Mr. Milburn, the celebrated blind preacher. Some of the poems show fine taste, feeling and religious sensibility. Published by Hurd & Houghton, New York.

The Wilkinson Journal is the name of a very excellent and well-conducted weekly lately started at Woodville, Miss., by Messrs. J. S. McNeely and J. B. [illegible].

Mr. W. E. Holt, of the firm of Hinson & Holt, of Mobile, is dead.

Financial and Commercial Summary.—The *Gold Market* was very flat yesterday, at a further decline in rates. Offerings were heavy throughout, but the demand was quite restricted, at 138@138¼, against 138¾@138⅞ on Tuesday evening.

Foreign Exchange has declined fully ½ ⅌ cent. since our last. The supply upon the market was very heavy throughout, whilst the demand was at no time much better than nominal. The sales yesterday exhibited a marked reduction as compared with previous average operations, and the market closed dull and drooping, at 149@149½ for bank sterling, 147@147½ for clear bills, 146¼@146½ for bill of lading bills, 3.72½@3.75 for bank francs, and 3.80@3.85 for outdoor francs.

Domestic Exchange is very stiff, with a still manifest upward tendency. Outdoor offerings continue exceedingly light and the demand is active and general, for both private and commercial. The banks have checked all round since our last, at par, with a very fair inquiry, and they purchased sight on New York and Boston at ¼@⅜ cent. discount, five to ten days' at 5-16@7-16, fifteen to twenty days' at ⅜@½, thirty days' at ¾@1, and sixty days at 1¼@1½ ⅌ cent. discount.

Bank Notes and Securities are still very dull. Offerings of classes most in request are quite limited, and all other descriptions are very much neglected. Transactions yesterday were restricted to a few thousand dollars of Louisiana Bank notes at 80c. ⅌ dollar, some small lots of Merchants' Bank and Bank of Louisiana stock at previous figures, a trifling lot of City Consolidated Bonds at 90c., and two or three city bonds to railroads, May coupons attached, at 80c.

Cotton further declined yesterday, owing to the still downward tendency of Foreign Exchange and to the unsatisfactory character of the European advices by the steamship Palestine. Offerings were much lighter than heretofore, and with only a few buyers in the market. The sales were restricted to 1600 bales, the market closing dull and drooping at 38@40c. for ordinary, 41@43c. for good ordinary, 45c. for low middling, and 47c. for middling.

Sugar and Molasses.—The receipts yesterday were 180 hhds. sugar and a small quantity of molasses, which have not yet been placed upon the market. The movement since our last was confined to sales of a few trifling lots of sugar at Tuesday's quotations, and to 75 bbls. molasses at 92½c. per gallon for prime, and 95c. per gallon for strictly prime. The unfavorable condition of the weather tended to retard operations.

Flour and Grain.—Flour was in active request, yesterday, at a further advance in prices. Sales comprised 3000 bbls. at the figures reported in our commercial column. Sales of corn reached 2000 sacks at unchanged prices, and those of oats 2400 sacks at full previous figures.

The Liverpool Market.—The following extract is from the Liverpool circular of the 12th ult., issued by Messrs. Boalt, English & Brandon:

Cotton.—In consequence of the stringency of the money market, the business this week has been limited, and prices have been rather irregular. Yesterday a better feeling manifested itself, and prices became steadier, but are still ½d. to 1d. per lb. below those of this day week. The sales for the week amount to 50,200 bales, of which the trade take 32,700 bales, exporters 11,700, and speculators 5,800 bales. The stock is decreased this week by 18,450 bales, being estimated at 392,200 bales (182,290 American) against 510,290 (31,350 American) same time last year. The authorized quotations are, for middling Orleans 20d., middling Bowers 19½d., and fair Dhollerah 17½d. ⅌ lb.

St. Charles Theater.—The Webb Sisters are still performing at this house. This is announced as the last night but two of their engagement. The bill is a good one.

Academy of Music.—They have at this place a version of Arrah-na-Pogue, that beats Boucicault all to smithereens, for it is equally as sensible and far funnier. The Irish jig is genuine. Parker and Emmerson and the other burnt cork chaps still hold forth with their inimitable negro extravaganzas. The latest is in illustration of freedmen's peculiarities and privileges.

The Varieties.—The "Duke's Motto" has had an amazing run at this house, and is again on the bills for to-night, seemingly for the last time, during Mr. Barrett's engagement, who, with the assistance of the able stock company, presents a deeply interesting drama in a manner acceptable to cultivated and refined tastes.

Grand Ball on Mardi Gras.—The Masonic Association of United Brethren have honored us with complimentary tickets, for which we tender our cordial thanks, to their grand ball at Masonic Hall, on Mardi Gras night, the 13th inst.

It shall be our pleasant duty to attend, for the United Brethren never fail to get up the most agreeable and elegant entertainments whenever they put their best foot foremost—and on this occasion they have determined to eclipse themselves.

Good Coal at One Dollar.—The prices of coal this winter have been so extravagantly high that we have no doubt our readers will open their eyes when they read, in our advertising columns that the best Pittsburg coal (equal to English cannel) can be procured in any quantity for a dollar a barrel, on application to W. G. Coyle & Co., at their office, 132 Gravier street, or at their yard, corner of Magazine and Girod.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSIONS.

In former times the Mississippi had a very unenviable reputation. Among all the rivers of the world, it was the type of the perils of steam navigation. The traveler who journeyed its length in safety, was deemed as lucky as if he had escaped a pitched battle or an epidemic. Numerous were the kinds of hazard to which the unhappy voyager was exposed. If he escaped the dreaded snag, the treacherous sawyer lay in watery ambush in the next bend; and if he rode triumphant over both of these, there was no telling how soon a collapse or an explosion might hurl him through the air a crushed and mangled mass. So common had these accidents become, that in the popular belief they seemed to be inseparable from river navigation. For at least one steamboat a week to be blown up, burnt up or sunk, was thought to be quite a matter of course. If any sanguine prophet had ventured to predict an immediate future freedom from at least a fortnightly explosion, he would have been believed to be more insane than a Millerite; especially if it was thought that there was some necessary and inevitable association between the Mississippi river and steamboat explosions. Science might explore the remotest depths of the boiler, test the strength of the iron and the nicety of the workmanship; might declare that all explosions were attributable either to some defect in construction, or to the ignorance and inattention of attendant; yet people seemed to cherish the delusion that science was nothing but a presuming humbug whenever she undertook to infringe upon this mysterious domain.

People who are still young can remember the frightful catalogue of accidents which illustrated the history of Mississippi steamboat navigation between the years 1840 and 1850. The horrible catastrophe of the Louisiana, by which about 200 persons were supposed to have been killed outright, succeeded, as it was, by other similar accidents, finally convinced the public that it was necessary to do something, in order to check this cataclysm of explosions. Under the general authority to regulate navigation, the matter was taken up by Congress, and, in 1852, the celebrated bill was passed which has ever since controlled steam navigation throughout the United States. People who persisted in seeing something in a steamboat explosion so mysterious and recondite as to be entirely beyond the reach of scientific investigation or of legislative prevention, declared that the law could not possibly do any good.

Steamboats would explode whenever it suited them to explode, in spite of laws or law makers. In the opinion of these people there was either no discoverable cause for the blowing up of a steamboat, or no discoverable remedy. It would be much better, therefore, not to interfere with the prescriptive right of explosion by any vain and superfluous legislation. A very short time, however, was needed to prove that at least an approximation to the true remedy had been discovered. The beneficial effects of the legislation of 1852 were immediately discernable. The number of steamboat explosions was soon so greatly reduced that whereas these accidents had scarcely elicited comment they now excited all the horror which is naturally attendant on them.

If navigation on the Mississippi did not become absolutely safe it was at least relieved of a great proportion of its former terrors. It was found that after all, explosions could to a great extent be guarded against; and the inference was unavoidable that the lives of a vast majority of those who had perished upon the river might have been saved by ordinary attention, prudence and capacity. But of late there has been an extraordinary and alarming increase in the number of this kind of accidents. Within the last week there have been no less than four steamboat explosions accompanied with great loss of life characterised by all the terrible phenomena incident to these calamities. The accounts which have reached us, do not justify the belief that there was any immediate carelessness or culpability. But it does seem that, of late years, steamboat owners have adopted a new style of boiler which certainly possesses some advantages, but which proves to be in the highest degree insecure. We do not know to what extent tubular boilers have come into use; but we fear that they are entirely too common. We do not believe, however, that steamboatmen will adhere to them, when it is demonstrated that they are unsafe. At least one example of deference to the laws of humanity has been set by the prompt withdrawal from the Cincinnati and Louisville line of one of the largest boats on the river, in order that her boilers may be changed. It is to be hoped that a similar course will be pursued in all cases of a similar kind—at least as soon as public opinion, corroborated by a reasonable degree of scientific probability shall demand the change. If the tubular boilers are really unsafe they ought to be at once removed from all the boats in which they have been placed. The inspectors we presume, are armed with sufficient power to enable them to effect this object; but if additional legislation is needed, we hope that Congress will furnish it in place of some one or more of Mr. Sumner's constitutional amendments.

New England School Books.

A day or two ago, in looking over a "Reader," which forms one of the school books of a juvenile friend, we found a piece for declamation entitled "Genevra," purporting to be quoted from Samuel Rogers' elegant poem of that name; but it was so marred and distorted as to be hardly recognizable. We compared it with the original, from a spirit of curiosity and a belief that our memory had played sad tricks since last we had perused Genevra; and we were shocked to see not only the beautiful and touching epithets of the poet exchanged for others unutterably sordid and common place, but even whole lines interpolated, at whose vulgar inferiority the fastidious author would have revolted with horror and disdain.

It is needless to tell our readers that this school book was edited and printed in New England.

There doubtless were numerous other instances wherein even the lordly and sonorous strains of Shakspeare and Milton, the magnificence of Dryden and the liquid numbers of Pope were tampered with and corrupted in a similar manner; but it was not in our power, for want of time, to make the examination, and the book was required for immediate use by the lad before referred to.

Such is the classical taste of the Boston literati. Where angels fear to tread, they rush forward with unblushing effrontery. The New England pedagogue, in preparing his primers, alters to suit his own taste, not only the spelling of his exemplars, but the very pith and beauty of the great English masters, whose text it has been the study of all subsequent generations to preserve pure and intact.

The first impressions of the human mind are always the strongest and most lasting; the strains of music and of poetry poured into the tender ear of childhood are recurred to through the long period of maturity and old age, and retain a stronger hold upon the mind than what is learned at a later time. School books should be most scrupulously exact in every particular. These Boston publications, now almost universally used, not only in the common schools but in select ones, are criminally and wantonly defective. If the text of a "reader," the extracts in which refer to literary matters which have no bearing upon history or present occurrences, has been so scandalously violated, what trust can we put in the histories and geographies which these same publishers will sooner or later foist upon an ungarded community?

Nor is this presumptuous amendment of original composition confined to school books alone. We have seen the "Sentimental Journey" of Laurence Sterne borne out to completion by an ambitious New Englander; we have seen the last lines (*hiatus valde deflendus*) replaced in that famous passage in Hamlet:

> "In the most high and palmy state of Rome,
> A little ere the mightiest Julius fell,
> The graves stood tenantless, and the sheeted dead
> Did squeak and gibber in the Roman streets."

After this, can anybody wonder that Sumner offers a daily amendment to the immortal instrument which was the handiwork of Jefferson and other sages of '76, or that the holy Bible itself should be twisted and distorted to meet the exigencies of Ward Beecher and Thadeus Stevens?

Before bidding adieu to the lamentable evil which is entailed upon Southern youth, through want of proper forethought in their parents, we will state a fact which occurred a good many years ago: A copyright exists in England to the Delphini Editions of the Classics. These Delphini Editions were gotten up, if we are correct in our remembrance, by a college of learned priests for the use and profit of the royal heir of France, afterwards Louis XV. Like the Biblical translation made during the reign of James I of England the Delphini Editions have never been equalled for correctness and research. The learned Professor Anthon, a noted scholar and teacher in one of the Northern institutes, published an edition, *by himself*, of the Latin and Greek authors, for the use of schools, and was so universally successful and applauded that he was emboldened to republish his works in Great Britain.

Mark the sequel: The English publisher was sued for a breach of copyright upon the old Delphini Editions, and mulcted in a large amount of damages!

Local Intelligence.

Appointments by the Governor.—The following appointments were made yesterday by Governor Wells:

Edward Bujol, Police Juror for first ward, parish of Ascension, vice A. Landry, resigned.

Derosin Bourgeois, Police Juror for fifth ward, parish of Ascension, vice C. L. Colomb, resigned.

Police Removal and Appointment.—Mayor Kennedy, yesterday, removed from office Mr. E. Collins, Lieutenant of the First District Police, and appointed in his place Mr. Edward Bieganski. The present lieutenant of the police department of the most important section of the city of New Orleans is a veteran of the police force of the city. His character as a faithful, energetic, intelligent and incorruptible officer was well known to us for many years before the war. In the future we are quite satisfied he will sustain the reputation which he has already acquired.

Trifling Cases.—The cases in the Recorders' courts yesterday indicated that the city was in a very healthy condition, morally speaking, for no offenses of any serious character, against the laws, were brought to their notice, and the transgressions against peace and good order were not of so serious a nature as to deserve mention. Here and there, but we are glad to say only in very few instances, a woman disgraced herself by drinking liquor immoderately, and then becoming unamenable to reason, and the representatives of the other sex sloshed around considerably, but without doing much harm to any one but themselves.

The Fire Yesterday Morning.—The fire which broke out on board the steamship Norwich, Capt. N. Hubbard, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a brief account of which we published in our last edition, though promptly attended by the Fire Department, smouldered until yesterday at noon. The Captain states that a very inconsiderable portion of her cargo, (cotton, with which she had just arrived from Apalachicola,) was injured by fire, though some more danger will, of course, have occurred from the means taken to extinguish the fire, by filling the vessel with water. The steamship, as we stated yesterday, belongs to Messrs. Eldon and Gresswell, of New York, and was consigned to Messrs. Geo. W. Hynson & Co., of this city. One insurance was in the New York offices. The man is supposed to have been suffocated by the smoke in the forecastle, as it is believed he was on board, and has not been seen since the fire was discovered.

Question as to Qualification of a Juror.—On the trial of Mrs. Manning for murder, yesterday, in the Criminal Court, Louis Gastinel was called to the jury box, and, being sworn, was asked by the attorney for the State whether he entertained any conscientious scruples against the infliction of capital punishment. Counsel for the defense objected to the question, on the ground that it was rendered unnecessary by the act of the legislature, which allows juries to qualify the penalty of murder from death to imprisonment for life, and that such scruples did not disqualify the juror. The Court overruled the objection, and upon answering that he entertained such scruples, the juror was challenged and set aside for cause. Counsel for the defense urged that the accused had an undoubted right to select or challenge the juror. As a verdict of acquittal was rendered in the case, the question will not go before the Supreme Court on this occasion, but we presume that a similar objection will be made on some other trial.

In Need of Funds.—We understand that the Judges of the courts have not received their salaries for half a dozen months, or thereabouts, and if we may thus interpret their wish, they very respectfully request the legislature to make an appropriation that will place them upon a sound financial footing. The legislature, as a matter of course will come to terms, now that its attention has been drawn to this matter, but what these terms will be, we are unable to say.

Criminal Court.—Mrs. Catherine Manning was yesterday put upon her trial for the murder of her husband, John Manning, in the house No. 80 Commerce street, on the evening of the 10th of August last. The following named jurors were empaneled: Robert D. Urquhart, Ernest Marchand, L. Delatorre, H. Levron, U. D. Terrebonne, Thomas Hart, Charles Suzeneau, J. A. St. Cyr, H. M. Fortier, Anatole Kerr, J. E. Michel and L. Bachemin.

The medical evidence was that the deceased died from the effect of wounds in the head inflicted by a hatchet, or some other cutting instrument. One wound was over the left ear, was five inches in length, and so deep that the brains of the unfortunate man oozed out. There were five other wounds on the head, and the testimony against the prisoner was circumstantial only. The defense introduced two witnesses, youths, one of them the son of Mrs. Manning, both of whom swore positively that they saw a woman (not the prisoner) strike Manning with a hatchet. One of them testified that he was looking for his mother to get a dime from her, went to the room, (where Manning was afterwards found in a dying condition,) heard a woman, (not Mrs. Manning,) say to the deceased: "Now I've got you, you ——;" saw her pull out a hatchet from beneath her dress, and strike Manning with it, and that they then ran away, scared by what they saw.

These two witnesses, who had not appeared at the Coroner's investigation, were not examined in presence of each other, and though subjected to a searching cross-examination by Attorney General Herron, no contradiction in their evidence was discovered.

The jury, after deliberation of not more than a quarter of an hour, returned into court with a verdict of "not guilty."

In the case of Jane Washington, colored, indicted for the murder of her husband, found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to two years at hard labor in the Penitentiary, an appeal to the Supreme Court was taken by her counsel, Mr. Sandstrong.

Report of the Superintendent of Public Schools.—We give below very interesting extracts from the report of Mr. Wm. O. Rogers, Superintendent of the Public Schools of New Orleans, presented to the Board of Directors at their regular monthly meeting, night before last. We have already stated why the report was omitted in yesterday's edition—the manuscript having been taken away from the Secretary in a manner which merits much censure. As it will not have been read, however, by nine-tenths of those interested, before its appearance in our paper of to-day, we, of course, publish it, though a day later than we intended:

Our High Schools are in good condition. Teachers and pupils are working zealously, and the classes are making good progress.

All the time which could be spared for the purpose has been devoted during the past month to a personal inspection and examination of the schools. To secure harmony of action, to correct certain irregularities, and to make fuller explanations than could otherwise be given, the principals of the District or Grammar Schools were requested to meet for consultation on Saturday, 20th ult., in the office of the Board of Directors. An hour or more was spent in this manner, and, as I have been assured, with some satisfactory results. The principals of our schools, under the present organization, occupy very important positions, and must, in a great degree, be held responsible for the enforcement of rules, the preservation of good order, and the general prosperity and progress of their respective schools. It is a source of gratification that our principals are, with scarcely an exception, in all respects qualified for their positions, and, to all appearances, earnest and faithful in promoting the interests confided to their care. The labor devolved upon them in the supervision of their schools, and the advancement of their own classes, exceeds the amount of work exacted from the other teachers. Yet, so far as my observation has extended, they cheerfully perform that labor, and in no instance has there appeared to be a lack of zeal or of willingness to co-operate with the superintendent and the Board in any effort to promote the efficiency of their schools.

A decided improvement has also been manifested in the zeal and industry of the assistant teachers, among whom many are accomplished and capable. Quite a number of resignations have taken place during the past month. Among these are some good teachers who have done faithful service in the schools.

Those who were selected by the Board to fill these vacancies were either experienced teachers, or those who displayed the necessary degree of scholarship, as tested in the examination of new applicants. Many of these appointments are graduates of our High Schools.

Efforts have been made to reduce the absence of pupils to the *minimum* standard. An examination into the causes of absence has led to the belief that much of the irregularity of attendance is due to the fact that parents of pupils detain their children at home, or permit them to remain from school for slight and insufficient causes. There are also absences unknown to parents. The evils resulting from this irregular attendance—upon the individual pupils as also upon the classes to which they belong—need not to be enlarged upon. A circular has been prepared for distribution to the schools—a copy of the same to be forwarded by the principal to any parent whose child is absent from the school—stating the fact of such absence, the extent of the same, and drawing attention to Rule LXI adopted by this board, which prescribes the penalties for absences and tardiness not satisfactorily explained.

The deficiency for school accommodations is not confined to the Third District. In the Jefferson School there are four hundred and forty-three pupils; in the Webster, five hundred and ninety-four, and in the Fisk School the attendance has so largely increased that I have found it necessary to organize two new departments, and request the appointment of two additional teachers. There are now eight teachers in that school, while the rooms properly accommodate but six, and the average number of pupils to each teacher is about sixty.

The Jackson School-house is surrounded by cotton presses, and the locality has become in many respects unsuitable for school purposes, apart from the exposure of the building.

In the rear of the Washington Girls' School, Third District, and immediately adjacent to the school premises, are some small buildings occupied by a crowd of negroes. These buildings have several times taken fire, with great danger to the school-house. But two nights since they were again fired, and I have been assured that it was only by the greatest efforts of police officers and others that the fire was kept from the school-house. The loss of the Washington Girls' School, in the Third District, and the loss of any of our large school-houses, would be severely felt at the present time, when there is so great a demand for additional buildings. Respectfully submitted.

Arrests.—William Peters and John Close, two youths, were arrested on Jackson square by special officer Morrison for having fourteen pairs of gloves, which the officer believes to have been stolen.

Wm. Burns, a soldier, was arrested on a charge of stealing a wagon. He was transferred to Provost Judge Benedict.

Charles Young was taken up on a charge of having robbed John Bannon of $200.

Charles Williams, colored, was arrested on a charge of shooting at Sam'l Haughton with intent to kill.

Jackson Roberts was arrested on a charge of entering the store of Mr. Ernest Buck and attempting to steal from the money drawer.

M. Nelson, Wm. Brown, Martin Hoper, Joseph Oliver and Thomas Williams were arrested at a late hour last night, in the Third District, on a charge of waylaying and attempting to rob Mr. O'Conner.

Frank Lebar, 1st United States Infantry, was arrested on charges of larceny and assault and battery preferred against him by J. H. Sigger.

John Clarke, colored, was arrested at 11 o'clock last night on a charge of robbery, made against him by W. P. Roux.

Driven Over.—Mr. J. J. Berringer was very seriously injured last night, having been driven over by a cab at the corner of St. Charles and Poydras streets. He was conveyed to his residence. An officer endeavored to arrest the cab driver, but the fellow drove off rapidly and made his escape—that is, for the time being.

Provost Court.—The United States vs. Capt. Randolph—Violation of General Order No. 53. Fined $25.

United States vs. Madame Bachilire—Violation of General Order No. 53. Fined $25.

United States vs. John Hall, 24th Indiana regiment—Drunk and disorderly. Two months imprisonment in the police jail.

☞ Financial and Commercial on seventh page.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.—Colonel Thomas F. Fisher, late of New Orleans, and so well and favorably remembered in the city and State, has formed a copartnership with Mr. Samuel A. Wardan, for the transaction of a forwarding and commission business at Saint Louis. Mr. Wardan formerly belonged to the long established house of Joseph Hamill & Co., of St. Louis, and as both members of the new firm are men of superior business talents and experience, and enjoy the confidence of the commercial public, they have every prospect of a safe and extensive patronage. Their address is No. 101 N. Second street, St. Louis.

☞ See second page for future auction sales.

An English Journal on the Arrest of Capt. Semmes.—The London News (which favored the North during the war) says:

It really does not seem worth while to make an exception of harshness to the prejudice of Captain Semmes. If Captain Semmes is to be tried and punished for these now exceedingly stale charges, while a generous clemency has been shown to many who were so much more formidable than he, it will dispose the uncharitable to conclude that the Federals can forgive any thing, no matter how closely it touches their patriotism and the national honor and security, provided only that it does not touch their pockets and their material interests, and that this and this alone is in their eyes the unpardonable sin. Captain Semmes really did nothing against the armies or fleets of the United States, and, so far as the issue of the war was concerned, he and the Alabama might just as well never have been in existence at all.

He destroyed a good many merchantmen, but we can hardly suppose that these were dearer to the heart of Americans than the Union, against which the statesmen and the military chiefs, and the armies that have already been amnestied, had done so much, while Captain Semmes had actually done nothing. Not that the work he did was at all insignificant in itself; quite the reverse; but it was insignificant compared with what was done, so far as the safety of the Union and the destruction of the lives of the Federals are concerned, by the least of the Confederate generals. Perhaps the chief fault of Captain Semmes, but for which only the Confederacy, had it survived, could have called him to account, was his jeopardizing and losing the one efficient cruiser of the South in a battle with a man-of-war belonging to an enemy in possession of a large fleet of iron-clads.

Insure against accidents in the Travelers' Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn. Blank applications sent to any address by J. Benj. Chandler, 47 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

Meeting of Capitalists.—Boston, Jan. 31.—A meeting of capitalists and merchants was held in this city at the Board of Trade rooms to consider the interests of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Speeches were made by Edward S. Toby, who presided, ex-Governor Smith, of Vermont, the new President of the company, Hon. John F. Driggs, member of Congress from Michigan, Hon. E. D. Holbrook, member of Congress from Idaho, Captain Mullen, the celebrated explorer and engineer, and other gentlemen. The policy of the company was announced to be the immediate construction of about seven hundred miles of the road to connect the water of Lake Superior with the Mississippi and Yellow Stone rivers, proceeding thence to the navigable waters of the Columbia, by which steam communication will be opened. It is proposed that this work shall be completed within three years.

If the Federal Constitution needs as many amendments as the Congressional tinkers seem to think, it might perhaps be well to follow the example of that other tinker who melted down the brass-kettle for metal to stop the holes.

Gen. Butler in New York.—A New York letter to the Louisville Democrat says of the arrival of Gen. Butler in that city:

On his arrival from Washington last night, Ham informed he made application for accommodations at one of the cheap, down-town Broadway hotels; but the guests, as soon as they discovered who he was, made such a noise about it that the landlord was obliged to notify the "evil eye" that he would have to seek other quarters. Butler indignantly inquired the reason why. The landlord said, he had but one to give, and that was, if he stayed under his roof another fifteen minutes every boarder would quit. The hero of Fort Fisher had no alternative but to comply, and so he left the hotel, cursing the "rebel spirit" which still controlled things in the copperhead city of New York. The fact is, the Beast has few or no friends left here now. Everybody as he goes along, theoretically, if not practically, turns around to give him a kick. He is more than realizing the truth of the old proverb, that every dog must have his day. His day has come much sooner than he expected. Her never stays long in New York. He says it is worse than New Orleans. The object of this last visit to Washington, I am told, was to prevail on the President to let him have a hand in the legal proceedings that are to be instituted against Jefferson Davis. The President's answer to his application was brief and to the point: "When Butler was wanted he would send for him."

A Legislator in the Work-House.—The Nashville Banner says: "A gay and festive member of the lower branch of our General Assembly, who was old enough to have known better, bathed his legislative soul so deeply in strong waters last week, that he was appointed a 'Committee of the Whole on the state of the'—workhouse. On his mother's account, we suppress this jolly old boy's name."

A young lady shouldn't be unhappy because she isn't quite as tall as she would like to be. It's a very easy thing to get "spliced."

The oldest newspaper in America is the Gazette and Chronicle, published in New Hampshire. It has just completed its one hundredth and ninth year.

Notice.

WILLIAM P. SAUNDERS, formerly of Ward, Saunders & Hunt, will oblige his children by forwarding his address to Miss Rosa Saunders, Post Office, Box 515.

Bloomfield & Steel
—TO—
PARISH OFFICERS.

PARISH RECORDERS,
CLERKS OF COURTS,
SHERIFFS,
POLICE JURORS,
and NOTARIES,
—WILL FIND AT—
OUR ESTABLISHMENT,
A full assortment of
RECORD BOOKS,
RECORD PAPER,
ENVELOPS,
MUCILAGE,
ENVELOP PAPER,
LAWYER'S ENVELOPS,
SEALS,
SEAL PRESSES, and
NOTARIAL BLANKS,
—AND—
OTHER ARTICLES OF STATIONERY,
NECESSARY FOR THE
USE OF PARISH OFFICERS.
—ALSO—
Every Description of Printing,
—AND—
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURING,

Executed with promptness and neatly at LOW PRICES.

ORDERS and PATTERNS FOR WORK can be sent us by mail, and will receive prompt attention, and be returned by EXPRESS.

BLOOMFIELD & STEEL,
106 CAMP STREET,
Next door above Poydras street.

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.

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 .. 4-4 PRINTS,
In two colors, and at cheaper prices than in former years.
4-4 FRENCH PRINTS.
4-4 .. PERCALES.
4-4 .. BRILLIANTES.
In chintz and single colors.
3-4 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,
—In—
JACONETS,
CAMBRICS,
NAINSOOKS,
MULL,
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. 102 Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets.

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.

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.

Another

SOUTHERN SUCCESS!!

BARNETT & LYON'S

GREY JACKET BITTERS

Have now been fully tested. Thousands more have proved their efficacy, and are cognizant of their being what they were first pronounced—the safest and most palatable tonic and anti-dyspeptic 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 nauseating 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 leniety. 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 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,
81 and 83 Gravier street.

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

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 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.

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.

Remedy for Baldness.

PREPARED OIL
—OF—
PALM AND MACE,
—FOR—
PRESERVING, RESTORING,
—AND—
Beautifying the Hair,

And is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced.

The proprietor has devoted both time and attention in combining and preparing this article. Each ingredient is selected, carefully prepared and combined in proper proportions, and is offered with a certainty that it will give satisfaction.

No comment is necessary—a fair trial will convince all of its efficiency.

Ladies will find it not only a certain remedy to RESTORE, Darken and Beautify the Hair, but also a desirable article for the Toilet, as it is highly perfumed with a rich and delicate perfume, independent of the fragrant odor of the Oils of Palm and Mace.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

T. W. WRIGHT,
36 Bienville 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.

Arrow Tie.

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

GIVEN, WATTS & CO.,
103 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 the steamer Cromwell, in Charleston, since November last.
—Also—
A full line of
BLACK SILKS,
Of the finest grades ever imported in this city, AT COST, to close the entire shipment.

—Just received—

An Invoice of Black Silk Marquis, Manufactured in Paris, of the Latest Shapes and Best Silks, With Elegant Trimmings.

We beg to inform the ladies that our RETAIL STOCKS are replete with every Novelty, in the

LATEST SPRING FABRICS,
—Including an Invoice of—
EMBROIDERED GRENADINES, IN PATTERN DRESSES AND BY THE YARD.
CORSETS,
GLOVES,
PARASOLS,
—And New Styles of—
Lace and Embroidered Sets.

CORNER CANAL AND BOURBON STREETS.

Gold Pens! Gold Pens!

The undersigned have just opened a fine and large assortment of

GOLD PENS AND HOLDERS,
Tooth and Ear Picks, Gold and India Rubber

of every description, which they offer to the trade as well as to private parties, at LOW PRICES.

T. A. KELLER & JUL. HOERNER,
10 EXCHANGE PLACE,
Manufacturers and Dealers in Diamonds,
Fine Watches and Jewelry.

Wanted.

To find the person who ever used the PIONEER YEAST POWDER, and did not prefer it to all others.

Inquire of E. THOMPSON & CO., G. W. MANSON & CO., BISCOE & SIMMS, and Grocers generally.

Lumber.

300,000 FEET CHOICE CYPRESS LUMBER, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inches thick. For sale by

PURVES & PRAGUE,
22 Tchoupitoulas street.

Meeting of the Southern Press ASSOCIATION.

By authority of the Constitution of the Southern Press Association, and at the request of several of the members thereof, I hereby convene a meeting of said Association, to be held at MONTGOMERY, ALA., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14th, 1866, to receive the reports of the officers, consider the measures already taken and proper to be taken, to advance the business interests of the Press, and to make the annual election of officers required by the Constitution.

Proprietors of newspapers published in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, who may not have been members of the Association, are cordially invited to attend. Proprietors of Newspapers in Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee, where an organization of the Press has been recently formed for service in a part of the territory formerly within the field of this Association, are also invited to be present, there being nothing in its character, aims or purposes to conflict with their interests and views.

A full attendance is requested, as subjects of great interest to the members, and plans of importance to the future independence and prosperity of the Southern Press, will be presented for consideration.

W. G. CLARK,
President of Southern Press Association.

Mobile, Ala., Jan. 12, 1866.

Hotel de Santa Isabel,

No. 136 CALLE DE LA HABANA
Havana Cuba.
KEPT IN AMERICAN STYLE.
LAY, HANCOCK & TAYLOR,
Proprietors.

C. H. Zimmermann,

94 & 96..........CANAL STREET..........94 & 96

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
—DEALER IN—
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
—BY—
OUR REGULAR PURCHASING CLERK.

The JEWELRY MANUFACTORY, in the upper part of the buildings, being now in complete working order, DIAMOND SETTING, ENAMELLING and REPAIRING will be carefully and promptly attended to.

Mr. JOS. E. EALER having taken charge of the WATCH DEPARTMENT, Watches will be Repaired in the very best manner.

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

ZIMMERMANN'S,
94 and 96 Canal street.

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.

Fassman's Iron Hoops and Ties.

2,000 BUNDLES

Now landing ex ship Ella Thayer and steamship Carolina, and for sale low by

H. FASSMAN,
61 Carondelet street.

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.

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 Coco Matting, Window Shades, Cornices and Bands, Hair Cloth, Table and Piano Covers, etc., etc.

A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

Storage.

Having leased the large warehouse formerly occupied by Philip & Shaw,

23 AND 25 FRONT LEVEE, AND 24 AND 26 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.