New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
—OF—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. O. DIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 23, 1866.

The officers of the Southern Express Company will accept our thanks for their renewed attentions in the way of papers.

Messrs. Yeats and Black, clerks of the Cornelia, have our thanks for favors.

Rev. J. C. Carpenter, editor of the Jefferson (Texas) Error and also of the Evangelical Review, a Presbyterian journal, published at the same place, is now in the city. The papers he represents will be found well worthy the patronage of the public.

"The Jackson Christian Advocate" is the title of a weekly religious journal about to be established at Jackson, Miss., in the interest of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The Advocate will be published by H. H. Hines & Co., and edited by the Rev. William Price, of the Mississippi Conference. The proprietors, in their prospectus, promise to make it a first-class religious and family journal. Subscription price $5 per annum.

The February number of DeBow's Review has been received, filled with valuable articles in the different departments of agriculture, commerce, internal improvement, manufactures and miscellany, besides some well written general essays. Office of the Review in this city No. 7 Old Levee street.

Canton Mail.—Mr. Garrett, editor of the Canton (Miss.) Mail, a paper of good circulation in a rich and flourishing portion of Mississippi, is at the St. James, and will receive advertisements and subscriptions for his paper.

Among the visitors to our city, at this time, is the Hon. John Forsyth of Alabama, who is sojourning for a few days at the St. Charles. Col. Forsyth has served in the legislature of Alabama, and as mayor of Mobile, and as minister, some years ago, to Mexico, but is perhaps better known as a journalist than in any other capacity. As editor for many years of the Mobile Register, and at present of the Register and Advertiser, Col. Forsyth has displayed the sagacity of a statesman, combined with uncommon force and brilliancy as a writer. In honor of the profession, no less than on his individual account, we extend to him a most cordial welcome to the Crescent City.

Jackson News and Mississippian.—Mr. H. M. Long is in the city, as agent for that popular and widely circulated paper, the Jackson News and Mississippian. Mr. Long will call on the friends and patrons of the paper during his stay in the city, and those who may desire to extend their business in Mississippi by advertising, can call on or address him at the St. James Hotel.

Financial and Commercial Summary.—Yesterday having been universally observed as a holiday, operations of every kind that come under the Financial and Commercial heading were very much restricted. The banks, insurance offices and offices of the government were kept closed throughout, except for a short interval during the morning, and the movement on the part of bankers was of a merely nominal character from the opening to the close of business.

No sales of any importance transpired in exchange, bank notes or securities. Operations in gold were of an exceedingly restricted character, and the quotations of Wednesday still fairly reflect the condition of the market. The particulars of the few isolated operations, as well as the latest ruling figures of the market, will be found in our financial article, in another column.

Cotton.—The movement in cotton was yesterday restricted to 1336 bales, owing to the want of facilities for placing exchange, the banks having kept closed doors throughout against sellers, and to the unfavorable condition of the weather in the latter part of the day. Prices were easier but not quotably lower, and the movement unformly tended to the made figures of Wednesday, which we repeat, as follows: ordinary, 37@40c., good ordinary, 41@42; low middling, 43@44, and middling 45@46c.

Sugar and Molasses.—The movement yesterday was of a merely nominal character, owing to the inclemency of the weather, and to the fact that the day was uniformly observed as a strict holiday. The receipts included 143 hhds. sugar and 266 bbls. molasses, from the interior of this State, and 534 hhds. and 44 tierces molasses from Cuba. Prices underwent no change of any kind and previous figures still rule, as may be seen on reference to our commercial article.

Corn and Feed.—There was a good inquiry for corn yesterday, with moderate sales, at a further advance of 2c. ⅌ bushel. Oats, bran and hay are scarce and firmly held, without, however, any large sales.

Academy of Music.—The burlesque of the Mystic Krewe procession, introduced for the first time last night at the Academy, was a capital piece of fun, enjoyed heartily, we presume, by some of the Krewe themselves. Dick Parker, as the nigger door-keeper at the ball, kept the house in a roar. This part of the performance will be given again to-night.

We regret that the subsequent performances were interrupted by an event that, at the moment, sent a thrill of horror through the entire audience. While Master Nino Eddie, the wonderful boy acrobat, who has been astonishing our citizens for some time past at the Academy, was in the act of performing one of his most difficult and daring feats on the trapeze, the movement which he made was premature. He failed to suspend himself to the crossbar and fell to the stage, from a hight of probably twenty feet. Almost incredible to believe, the lad was only temporarily hurt, and not even so much but that with most remarkable self-possession he cried out, "This is the bills." Bravo, Eddie. We want you may never have a worse fall than that, or rather never have another one.

St. Charles Theatre.—"Fountain of Beauty" for a first production went off very well last night. It will be repeated to-night for the benefit of Mrs. and Miss Salisbury, two meritorious members of the company. "Fountain of Beauty" is a classical burlesque, in which kingly dignity, courtly grandeur, love and vengeance are travestied in Burrel somewhat after the style of "Bombastes Furioso." There are also singing, dancing, fairy scenes with brilliant scenic spectacles, and an appropriate interpolation of lines about the President's veto and the Freedman's Bureau, which fairly "brought the house down."

The Varieties.—This is Mr. Barrett's benefit night, and he has selected Shakspeare's delightful comedy of "Much Ado About Nothing," in which, of course, his part is Benedick, and Mrs. Chanfrau's Beatrice. He will also recite the Irish poem "Shamus O'Brien, the Bold Boy of Glengall," a tale of '98; and for the afterpiece the farce of "The Fool of the Family" will be given. To-morrow is announced to be the last night of Mr. Barrett's engagement.

The Olympic.—The programme has been changed at this house, and to-night Morton's comic drama of "The Factory Girl, or all that Glitters is not Gold," will be produced, Mrs. Howard Watkins impersonating *Martha Gibbs*, and Mr. Walsh a *Toby Twinkle*. The musical extravaganza of "Away Land Come At Last" concludes the evening's entertainment.

Farm, Field and Fireside.—For a copy of this useful publication of July 17th, we are indebted to the agent, Mr. Edwin E. Overall, of the Commercial Reading Rooms.

COMMISSIONERS TO WASHINGTON.

We really cannot see the force of the objections to the immediate adoption of the resolutions to send commissioners to Washington. Let it be granted that there is a difference of opinion between the Governor and the legislature on the subject of municipal and parochial elections; does it necessarily follow that the Governor and the legislature cannot agree in the cordial support of President Johnson's reconstruction policy? Let it be granted that the difficulties between the two branches of the State government are in a fair way of adjustment; yet why should that fact induce the legislature to hesitate to send commissioners to Washington to represent the State in a matter which has not the remotest connection with those difficulties? The object of sending such commissioners has reference solely to the relations of the State with the Federal government. The disagreement between Governor Wells and the legislature has reference solely to a question of domestic policy.

We are sure that the President does not want to be annoyed, especially at this moment, by any such question; and we are equally sure that were it presented to him he would remit it to the authority which, reasonably, has exclusive jurisdiction over it—the people and the legislature of the State. The President has more than once signified his desire that the exercise of local civil rights should be resumed within the States at the earliest practicable moment, as a prelude to the complete restoration of State rights in the Union. The attempt to persuade the people of Louisiana that the desperate attempt of interested and unpopular officials to hold on to the emoluments of office in utter defiance of an overwhelming public opinion, and in contempt of express law, is backed by the President, has thus far met with very little success. In fact, nobody pays any attention to it except those who are interested in propagating the story.

At all events the members of the legislature know very well that the contest on this point is limited strictly to themselves and the people on one side, and the Governor and the actual office-holders on the other side. As far as an earnest and vigorous support of the President's policy is concerned, they know too that there is, or ought to be, no difference of opinion. They have no reason to believe that Gov. Wells does not cordially approve of that policy, and, of course, they can have no reason to suppose that he would not equally approve of the plan of sending commissioners to Washington to assure the President of the warm and undivided support of Louisiana in that great struggle on which he has entered in behalf of her rights and interests.

Yet, even if it were at all necessary that the people of the State should agree on all matters of domestic concern before venturing to send commissioners to Washington, it does not by any means follow that the Governor and the legislature should necessarily arrive at the same happy concord of opinion. If the Governor represented, in this matter, any party in the State, there might, perhaps, be some force in the claim for delay which has been argued in the legislature. But, in relation to the subject under consideration, the views of the Governor are entitled to no more weight than those of a private individual. In his opposition to the election bill he represents nobody but himself and a small circle of officials. The number of persons who espouse his cause in his controversy with the legislature is entirely too inconsiderable to constitute an appreciable element in the formation of public opinion. Whether he come to an agreement with the legislature, or whether he persist in his position of antagonism, the character of public sentiment on the subject will not be varied in the slightest degree. Its intensity only would be augmented, or mitigated, in accordance with the course which the Governor may think proper to pursue.

But we repeat, that the controversy between Governor Wells and the legislature on the question of parochial and municipal elections has not the slightest relevancy to the question of sending commissioners to Washington. We want to assure President Johnson of our warm sympathy and undivided support in his impending controversy with the radicals. Why should we delay in doing so because Governor Wells has not yet made up his mind on the question of electing a Mayor and Aldermen in New Orleans and district and parochial officers throughout the State? If the Governor come to agreement with the people and the legislature on these points, so much the better; but whether he come to such agreement or not, let us show that whatever differences may exist among ourselves on questions of internal State policy, we are perfectly united, Governor Wells included, in sustaining the President with all our power and ability.

The Environs of New Orleans.

NUMBER TWENTY-THREE.

On the other side of the river, opposite the First District, and somewhat above the little village called Mechanicsville, will be found one of the many canals that in ancient times had originally been dug for the purpose of sawing timber, using for motive power the current of the Mississippi. Of these canals, which emptied into the cypress swamps, bordering the rear of the river plantations, there were a number on both sides of the stream, below and above the city of New Orleans. The one that we are now speaking of is, or was, situated at that time upon a plantation belonging then to the Degrange family, and, if we mistake not, now belongs to the Hon. Charles Derbigny. This is the canal generally called the Barataria Canal, by which small vessels may navigate to what was in ancient times denominated the Barataria settlements, fronting upon the Gulf of Mexico, towards the west of the mouths of the Mississippi. Those who have read the history of Louisiana, at the time of invasion by the British army, under Gen. Packenham, in 1814, will have noticed that mention is made of this settlement upon the Gulf, as the abode of the famous pirates, as they were called, very wrongfully—that is to say, of the brothers Lafitte, but who voluntarily rendered most essential service in the defense of the country at the time. Having arrived soon after these historical events, we had abundant occasion to learn from eye-witnesses some particulars, which set this matter of pretended piracy in quite a different light. Some of the then residents may still be living, knowing to these affairs, but we fear that the greater part have long since departed this life, and hence cannot be called upon to corroborate what now we shall state as having been collected from verbal information.

Now, let our readers keep in mind that the bulk of the active mercantile population consisted mainly, at that remote period, in New Orleans, of people of French extraction, either from Europe or the French West India islands; hence, during the long wars between their mother country (France) and Great Britain—say from 1793 to 1815—there was constantly the most bitter feeling towards the English on the part of that population of Louisiana; and although the government of the United States was not actually at war with the British nation before the year 1812, still so much of irritation had existed against the assumption of that maritime power, that the authorities winked, as it were, at whatever naval enterprise might be undertaken on the part of French merchants or ship owners in order to harrass British commerce and British navigation in the West Indies, as well as the Mexican waters. Under this state of things, and with these feelings, sundry naval expeditions from the coast of Louisiana, and more particularly from the harbor of Barataria, were organized—some of the most influential and respectable French commercial firms being interested in their naval armaments, under the authority of French letters of marque, or privateers—to cruise against English commerce and trade. When in 1810, or thereabouts, the British naval power had taken possession of all the French West India Islands, Guadaloupe, Martinique, etc., those privateers, under the French letters of marque, were then deprived of their harbors of refuge and their markets for disposing of their captured prizes. In consequence of this state of affairs these corsairs had bethought themselves of establishing a means of intercourse with the merchants of New Orleans, by way of the Barataria Canal. Now it was impossible for the United States government openly to acknowledge the introduction of goods and merchandise into this Territory coming from such a source; for not having yet broken off all friendly relations with Great Britain, the United States could not sanction the proceedings in their jurisdiction, of these privateers. On the other hand, these latter would have been perfectly willing to have paid the customary import duties for the goods thus thrown upon the New Orleans market, but they were precluded by the considerations already stated, under which the authorities were instructed to act from Washington. Hence a system of smuggling in the merchandise brought to the Barataria market had grown up, and this was carried on so openly and undisguisedly that, as one of our informants told us, the very contractors of the United States army, for the clothing of the men and officers, would go to the entrance of the Barataria Canal, and there receive their army cloth in carts and other vehicles, to be transported to the city proper.

In this manner the officials of the United States connived at the introduction of these contraband goods; and when, in order to make some show of stopping this illegal traffic, an expedition was undertaken against the privateers of Barataria, and one of the Lafittes made prisoner, this was not on account of the heinousness of the crime, for there was nothing criminal at all in this necessary smuggling business, since the United States government refused to make it regular, by accepting the proffered duties, but merely to comply with the letter of the law. Upon the proper representation, after the war, the Lafittes, with others of their companions, were fully reinstated in their privileges of citizenship, and they and their descendants have continued to live in our community as quiet and peaceable inhabitants. So much for all the nonsensical stuff of piratical romance and what not, with which the world has been inundated by Northern fanciful writers. The facts are simply as stated above, and when after the war of 1815, against England, the business of French privateering had ceased, it was only a part of their former crews that subsequently may have engaged in the privateering against the Spanish commerce, under letters of marque, issued from the insurrectionary authorities in Venezuela and Carthagena on the Spanish South American main. In former years oysters from the Barataria lakes were brought to the New Orleans market in great abundance by the above-named canal. At this time we think there are a number of other watercourses by which the oyster boats convey their cargoes to our levee. We have also observed that a large quantity of this same shell-fish is now received by way of the lake canals, from other localities of the Gulf shore, so that the former monopoly of the Barataria in this respect exists no longer. With respect to the fisheries extending in that quarter, as well as on Lake Borgne and circumjacent waters, it strikes us that, in former times, although we then possessed not the facility of rapid conveyance by the steamboats and rail roads, yet would the New Orleans population be supplied with fresh and live fish in the very middle of the day, and the heat of summer. To explain this, we must suppose the fishermen to have completed their work early in the night, and to be starting, for instance, with their swift pergues, from Lake Borgne, through Bayou Bienvenue and the Canal des Pecheur, below the U. S. barracks, about 2½ miles from the city; and then their sea products would be brought, covered with latanier leaves, in carts, to the very streets of the town, when at 12 o'clock (mid-day) you would hear their cry, "fresh fish, fresh fish."

Now, at this time, with all our boasted accelerated movements, it is singular to state that very often our markets exhibit the very reverse of fresh fish; at least this has been the experience of a great many housekeepers. What can be the reason of this detrimental state of our condition? Is combination among fishmongers the cause of our people getting most of the time only fish that is preserved from absolute dissolution, by dint of ice coverings in the ice-house boxes enriving our markets? Indeed, with regard to some innovations in our ways of being provided with market commodities, ancient times and ancient usages were a good deal superior. So with respect to venison or game. We recollect the time that our market would be supplied by Indian hunters and others with a plentiful supply of deer, wild turkeys, and all sorts of other game, whilst at the present day, although we should be in receipt from the country, by way of railroad communication of all these forest productions, we do not perceive any thing like an adequate supply, in comparison to former quantities to be found in our markets. Is the spirit of forestalling in this branch also the reason of apparent scarcity? And how can that be remedied?

The Stitch made by the Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machines is unexceptionable, and superior even to hand-sewing, being stronger and more beautiful. Can be seen at No. 5 St. Charles street.

Army Records for the State of Mississippi. Col. J. L. Power, of Jackson, Miss., acting under authority of the legislature of that State, is now engaged in compiling the records of the different Mississippi regiments in the late war, with a view of publishing a book which shall perpetuate their deeds, as well as for their permanent preservation in the archives of the State. Col. Power has issued a call upon all Mississippians to help him in this work, which is peculiarly a matter of State pride. The following extract from it will more fully detail his object:

The legislature having made liberal provisions for defraying the expenses, I now most earnestly call upon all Mississippians who served in the State or Confederate armies, to the capacity to cooperate in this effort to rescue the names and achievements of the gallant sons of our State on enduring record. It is only by your zealous cooperation that this great work can be accomplished. It is due to ourselves, to our State, to posterity, and to history, that this record should be compiled as complete, and as soon as possible. I have now printed, and ready for distribution, suitable blanks for company or individual records, and would respectfully call upon all who feel an interest in this matter to send to me for the necessary blanks and instructions. Now is the time to compile this work, while the recollection of events and dates is fresh in the memory. Don't read this, and lay it aside with the remark that the enterprise is a laudable one; but resolve to contribute such data as may be in your possession. The date of the death of a comrade, or the narration of a camp incident, will supply matter that possibly may not be attainable from any other source.

To systematize the matter, I have had prepared ten blank books for each regiment, and one for the field and staff, printed and ruled so as to show the personal and military status of each officer and private from the date of commission or enlistment to the general surrender of the Confederate armies. The company rolls, I would suggest, should be prepared by the captain or other officer last commanding the company, or such other member thereof as may be best acquainted with its general history. The field and staff roll to be prepared by the adjutant, or such other officer as the colonel might request. Officers of posts, or others who were not in active field service, and not likely to be included in company or field records, will be furnished, on application, with separate blanks."

New Synagogue on Carondelet Street.—We acknowledge the compliment of a courteous invitation to attend the ceremonies connected with laying the corner stone of the new synagogue of the association "Temime Derech," to be erected on Carondelet street, between Poydras and Lafayette. The corner stone will be laid, with appropriate ceremonies, next Tuesday, the 27th instant, at 12 o'clock. Mr. L. Kaiser is president, Mr. Mayer, secretary, and the building committee consists of some of our best citizens. The ceremonies on such occasions are always interesting, and the names of those who have the matter in charge are a sufficient assurance that we shall have a building erected worthy of the religious purposes to which it is to be dedicated, and an architectural ornament to the city.

Who Sold those Gunny Bags.—Messrs Hewett, Norton & Co. advertise to know the party who sold a lot of gunny bags to G. A. Peters, or Wing & Peters of Kentucky, which were shipped on the steamer Missouri in January last.

Clear Sides.—A large lot landing of the packing of Jno. J. Roe & Co., is offered for sale by Messrs. Keep & Caulfield, Nos. 77 and 79 Poydras street. See their advertisement.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—A W Gridley, coast; M Sweeney, Memphis; W Milburn, Galveston; H Hejlemuocher and family, Texas; A Goodwin and wife, Ohio; S A Horman, Galveston; G Garr, La; E S Wilson, St Charles; U S Mitchell, Memphis; W H Armetage, Michigan; S S Heard, Raymond; R A Parker; J F Lewis, city; A N Allen, Tenn; C G Heard, W A Stewart, H A Wells, Hazlehurst; E L Bowen, Jr, S Younkin, Brookhaven; T H Crois, N Y; W Engamar, E H Mollencott, St Louis; David White, Jackson; M Shanks, Shreveport; C McGiven, Ala; S W Ferguson; A C Gates and wife, N Y; W H Moyston, J H Moyston, N W Small, Tenn; G Haber, H L White, H Corri, Z B Ashbrook and wife, J E Ool and wife, St Louis; Capt Burrell, W M Polk, J G Hove, La; J C McManus, Mrs McManuf, Miss M Rowley, Memphis; E Howard, Ark, F K Moore, U S A; J A Cross, J A Leady, G E Strong, H Bowers, N Y; J Wamsley, J Jones, G Jordan, N P Snelling, Boston, C G Hatton, W S Jackson, Natchez.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL.—P H Thompson, La; E W Stanton, Philadelphia; S O Smith and wife, St Louis; A G Enos, city; A W Gridley, Chicago; C W Pomeroy and wife, St. Louis; Miss Bryant, N Y; J M Ferguson, La; Mrs Phelps, Miss; R McCall, La; H O Colomb, St James parish; J J Slode, city; J E Sarrazin; C Vonderkrere; J W Burgess; L S Uleff, Mobile; Mrs B E Mathews, Miss L Mahew, Gamden, Ala; Mrs Patrick, Miss Patrick, Miss; Mr Lanier and wife, W B Lanier, Ala; R McCall; J McCall; Robt McCall; C C Fuller, St Louis; H M Churchill, Prince Edwards Island; D D Staskpole, Boston; T C Luvum, La.

CITY HOTEL.—W D Goodknight, Tx; A J Armstrong, Louisville; J Oliver, Galveston; W Edward, N Y; L E Hughes, city; N Atkinson, Tx; C J Humphreys, F F Cooper, J V Sutton, F Holland, W A Brooks, Texas; W G Bellin, La; J R Binnel and wife, T F Herring and family, J Fogerty, A Dill, D Copsenhoser and wife, Texas; Miss N Atkins, Mrs Burnham, E Lawrence, La; H Abromson, Baton Rouge; J Furlow, Avoyelles; A Clinch, city; H E Lawrence, La; Miss J J Campbell, Ala; G W Jant, W T Stephens, Carroll county; J Stemreider, Mrs Simmons, T D Day, C Ford, Mississippi; M Hiller, Miss; B F Carrolton, N Y; J A Breans, La; J J Connor, Miss; W J Brooks, Mobile; B Gibson, Texas; W Wolfer, Ill; T McDonal, Phila; J M Ferguson, Point Coupee; M J Warren, St Louis; T L Jones and family, Jackson, La; J N Majors, La; T Majors, do; Mrs A Alexander, Tex; J Boudinant, Tensas Parish; A L Davis, Nashville; D B Davis, do; W G Embry, Texas; J A Talbot, do; J W Talbot, do; Mrs J A Vance, Havana; J A Adams, Ky; J Nulls, La; M Cook, Texas; Capt F Dodge, M Eing, Sherman, Texas; H Cane, Texas; R C Majors, do; H S Morgan, do.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.—T J Smith and wife, Tex; G G Smith, Miss; M D S Rogardus, St. Louis; W Bell, La; E Mellon, Miss; G Lewis, Texas; J J Conway, G Alson, J Conway, J Marks, J S Weatherly, Capt J Binford, J Johnson, Miss; Miss M Jefferson; J W Saunders; S S Jones, C A Edwards, J B Blackman, T Ely, J R Applewhite, F G Frederit, Miss; T C Fields, Houston; A Winter; J P Winter; J P Pritchard, Tenn; J Smith, Holmes co; W F Fry, N Y; M Browne and wife; J A Hamilton, R T Williams and wife; A S Williamson, Memphis, Tenn; T J Bradley; R S Howell, city; J A Pugh; W R Braudriff, J W Hartley, city; P M Brown, Ark; S J Adams, Monroe; T Miller, T T Parsons, city; G Torrey, W R Stuart, Miss Stuart, T A Sheffield, Miss; J Steiner, J H Dinklin, Ala; W W Harris, Texas; J T Hogue, Port Gibson; D P Pennington, Ark; E W Gordon, Ala; J R Chisholm, Miss; J T Butler, city; R W Graves, Madison parish; C Defrane, Carroll parish; W Bennet and family, Miss Mitchell, Texas; W Blake, Miss; W B Brown, J F Rowl, Mobile; B M Lowe, Ala; B. F McCarty, Miss G E Mitchell, N Y; Miss R Sell and sister, Pass Christian; Dr J B Keator, Rapides parish; R M Lewis, La; J A Binford, T J Binford, H M Long, Miss, Dr E S Castle, Cincinnati; A J Gillespie, city; J H Robinson, E V Gwin, Miss.

Miss Blanche DeBar.—Mr. Corri, so favorably known here during his connection of many years with the business of the St. Charles Theater, dropped in upon us yesterday, and his visit reminded us that Miss Blanche DeBar, whose agent he is, opens an engagement at the St. Charles on Monday evening next, when her uncle, Manager Ben. DeBar, will appear with her. The encomiums of the most judicious critics of the Western press, under whose eye Miss DeBar has lately been performing, upon her histrionic talents, justify the expectation of a series of fine dramatic entertainments during her engagement. Her speciality is represented as genteel comedy, for which her graceful person and cultivated talents are said to qualify her eminently.

Willcox & Gibbs' Family Sewing Machines are *heartily recommended* by all who use them. Willcox & Gibbs' Family Sewing Machines are absolutely complete. Office No. 5 St. Charles street.

The Medical Record.—We are pleased to announce to our readers the publication of a new medical journal with the above title. It is issued from the reliable press of Wm. Wood & Co., New York, who are justly famed for the handsome manner they get up medical books. Bennett's Practice is an illustration of what they can do. The Medical Record is published semi-monthly, and every number will contain brilliant articles from such writers as Tanner, Bennett, Flint, Bumstead, Gross and others. The Record can be had of our neighbor, Jas. A. Gresham, bookseller, 92 Camp street, who is the agent in this city, and who will receive subscriptions. The price is $4 per annum, in advance.

Wines and Liquors.—Mr. C. A. Richards has established a branch of his large establishment at No. 94 Camp street, where orders from all parts of the Southern States are received and promptly, and satisfactorily filled. His system of bottling and packing wines and spirits of all kinds, proves most convenient and advantageous to the purchaser; particularly planters and people in the country parishes, who can select any quantity and variety they wish, and receive it put up without danger of breakage, and can rely upon getting good and pure articles. Attention is called to his advertisement in another column, enumerating the various brands of choice wines and liquors he offers for sale.

The attention of the public is called to the sale of chrome paintings, colored and plain paintings, etc., this day at 10 o'clock, at No. 99 Camp street, by Messrs. Gardner Smith, Yeiser & Co. Catalogues can be had at the sale. The sale is positive, and sold without reserve.

St. Anna's Asylum.—We have received the thirteenth annual report of St. Anna's Asylum for the relief of destitute females and their helpless children, detailing the operations of the society for the past year. The society took care, during the year, of one hundred and seven poor women and children. It is out of debt, but has no endowment fund, and is therefore dependent upon the voluntary contributions of the charitable for support. It is an institution which our people will, no doubt, cheerfully contribute to keep up. Mrs. James Clark is President, assisted by nineteen lady directors and other officers.

Cooking Stoves and Washing Machines.—Messrs. Rice, Brothers & Co., who occupy the double stores, Nos. 93 and 95 Camp street, right opposite the Crescent office, and who have another store at 242 Tchoupitoulas street, and still another at 565 Magazine street, advertise in to-day's paper the celebrated Charter Oak cooking stove, over 8000 of which are now in actual use in this city, and the merits of which are so well established by actual test and experience. The best proof of the excellence of the Charter Oak stove is the continued demand for them—a demand which compels Messrs. Rice, Brothers & Co. to keep three different depots in the city to supply the wants of the public.

They also advertise a machine which combines both the washing and the wringing of clothes, the utility and practical value of which have been thoroughly tested, and always with entire satisfaction and success. This machine can be operated by a single person, without even putting the hands in the water, saves labor and soap, does not wear out the clothes, and turns them out in a short time ready for the ironer. We are informed that this machine was used, exclusively, by the Confederate prisoners at Camp Chase, Camp Douglas, and other places during the war, and is such a labor-saving invention that it has been extensively adopted by hotels, hospitals, asylums, and private families. We know of nothing so useful in a family as a labor-saving machine of this sort. We refer, for full particulars, to the advertisement of Messrs. Rice, Bros. & Co., which appear in to-day's paper.

A Boston gentleman paid $300 on Saturday, for a special train to take him to Portland, that he might catch the outgoing England steamer.

The business done in false hair in Paris exceeds $300,000 a year. How many polls must be laid under contribution!

Willcox & Gibbs' Machine will sew, hem, fell, braid, tuck, gather, quilt, cord and embroider with perfect satisfaction. Willcox & Gibbs are repaired and warranted at No. 5 St. Charles street. Please call and examine.

Country Store for Sale.—Attention is directed to the advertisement in another column, of a country store on the Mississippi river, with a desirable stock and a large cash trade, for sale.

DIED,

In this city, on the 21st inst., at quarter past 9 o'clock A. M., ROBERT WALLACE BOYD, aged 54 years.

The funeral will leave the residence of Mrs. Widow J. Seghers, No. 111 Bienville street, on FRIDAY, the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends of the families of Boyd, Seghers, Duffut and Landry, are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

C. A. Richards,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

EXTENSIVE WINE AND SPIRIT BOTTLING HOUSES,

—AT—

99.....WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.....99

—AND—

94.....CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.....94

Would solicit the attention of buyers of Wines, Spirits, Cordials, Bitters, Syrups, etc., either for sale or individual use—to his peculiar method of business, which is entirely original and specially designed to meet the wants of the day.

Since the great increase in price of all foreign and domestic Spirits and Wines, occasioned by the enormous duties of tariff and internal revenue, the entire method of transacting the Wine and Liquor business has changed—buyers finding it necessary to purchase in smaller quantities, and to trade with such houses as can furnish the most reliable articles in small packages and of the most extended variety.

To meet this actual want, C. A. RICHARDS has entirely changed his old plan of business, and has originated his own special style—which is to put up into bottles in a completely new mode, unequaled by any other house in the United States, the full assortment of Wines and Spirits demanded by the ordinary trade for such goods. These articles are securely packed in strong cases of one dozen each, and furnish for Grocers' and Druggists' trade, in a perfect and substantial form, the most convenient, neat and reliable package of Wines, Spirits, etc., that can possibly be found for sale.

To give distinguished and special notoriety to these goods, they are designated and sold only with his own trade mark, as above, upon each bottle, and styled

C. A. RICHARDS'

Standard Wines and Spirits,

with the signature, trade mark and notice of copy-right plainly shown upon the elegant labels and paper boxes that cover each bottle. The name of "C. A. RICHARDS, 99 Washington street," being blown in the glass of every one of the large square bottles in which the goods are put up.

List of Standard Goods.

PURE OLD HOLLAND GIN.
PALE COGNAC BRANDY.
DARK COGNAC BRANDY.
OLD ST. CROIX RUM.
OLD JAMAICA RUM.
FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.
PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
FINE OLD RYE WHISKY.
STANDARD PALE SHERRY.
STANDARD PORT.
STANDARD MADEIRA.
OLD CHERRY BRANDY.

The above are packed (as before mentioned) in separate cases of one dozen each, and are also packed in cases containing an assorted dozen, comprising one bottle of each article on the list, making the most convenient and attractive package, and of complete variety. Not to excell all others in the style of putting up these goods is not all that is attempted. The quality of all the articles may be relied upon in each case as being perfectly pure, and to give the most perfect satisfaction to all buyers, and the prices are guaranteed to prove lower than goods of equal quality can be purchased of any other house in America.

In connection with this list of Standard Goods, he also offers his old and well known brands of

CALIFORNIA WINES,
GOLDEN SHEAF BOURBON,
CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF RYE,
and DUNSTER'S LONDON DOCK GIN,

Articles which have obtained their great celebrity entirely upon their own merits, and which are meeting with most extended sale all over the country.

Wholesale and retail Grocers, Druggists, Country Storekeepers, or buyers for individual use, attracted by this advertisement may rest assured that there is no possible way by which they can transact this portion of their business better than by buying C. A. Richards' Standard Spirits and Wines in bottles, which will yield them more advantages both of profit and convenience than any other kinds, as a small capital only is required to keep on hand a Complete Stock of pure Wines and Spirits, suitable for all the regular demands of the trade. Full price lists will be forwarded to any address either from the Boston or New Orleans house.

C. A. RICHARDS,
Branch House, 94 Camp street, New Orleans.

The Medical Record,

A SEMI-MONTHLY

JOURNAL OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Subscription, $4 per annum, in advance. Wm. Wood & Co. publishers, New York. Subscriptions received by JAMES A. GRESHAM, 92 Camp street.

Thanks.

New Orleans, 23d February, 1866.

Mrs. J. D'Arcy:

Dear Madam—Your very kind note of the 21st instant, with inclosure of Fifty Dollars, is to hand.

Grateful for this mark of your approbation, and the flattering opinions expressed, I return you the sincere thanks of Mississippi Fire Co. No. 2, with those of

Your humble servant,
WALTER V. CROUCH.

The Charter Oak

COOKING STOVE.

OVER 8000 IN USE THROUGHOUT THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Each One is Offered as a Reference.

RICE BROS. & CO.,
93 and 95 Camp street.
RICE BROS. & CO.,
242 Tchoupitoulas street.
RICE BROS. & CO.,
565 Magazine street.
SOLE AGENTS.

Petroleum Vapor Stove

—AND—

GAS LIGHT,

THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE AGE.

On exhibition during business hours, and in full operation for cooking at 11 A. M.

106 Camp street, corner Poydras.

Ladies are specially invited to call and see the stove.

National Express

—AND—

TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Treasurer's Office
National Express and Transportation Co.,
Richmond, Va., Jan. 23, 1866.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on the 20th instant, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a further requisition of FIVE PER CENT. be made on the stockholders of this company, payable on the first day of February, 1866.

In accordance with the above resolution the stockholders who have subscribed in New Orleans, will pay the required assessment, without further notice, to Col. J. B. WALTON, No. 47 Carondelet street, who is authorized to receipt for the same.

J. V. H. ALLEN,
Treasurer.

Household Blessings.

THE UNION WASHING MACHINE AND CLOTHES WRINGER COMBINED,

Is now in use throughout the United States, England, France, Germany, Canada, Cuba and South America, and has been thoroughly tested in hospitals, convents, asylums, hotels and families generally, receiving everywhere the most

UNSTINTED PRAISE AND COMMENDATION FROM THOSE WHO USE IT.

These machines not only

Save Three-Fourths of the Labor and Soap,

but garments will last twice as long, when washed in them and look cleaner and whiter than when done by hand.

All fabrics, from a collar to a blanket, can be washed PERFECTLY, without soaking, rubbing or boiling, and a boy or girl can operate them. For flannels they are invaluable.

The clothes are washed, wrung and rinsed without inhaling steam, spilling slops, or even putting the hands in water.

THE WRINGER,

although an essential part of the machine, is complete in itself; it has galvanized iron frame, solid, white rubber rolls, cog wheels and drain board, and can be attached to any kind of washtub, bench, barrel or box easier and quicker than any other wringer, and without the least injury to the tub. IT NEVER RUSTS, AND NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER, and is universally conceded to be the

Best and Most Reliable Wringer in Use.

RICE BROS. & CO.,
93 and 95 Camp street.
RICE BROS. & CO.,
242 Tchoupitoulas street.
RICE BROS. & CO.,
565 Magazine street.
SOLE AGENTS.

Lumber.

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

PURVES & PRAGUE,
92 Tchoupitoulas street.

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.

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.

Those Shocking Rats.

The rats that eat up all our goods;
The rats that hate the coming floods;
The rats that force firm sock
From flooded sewer and flooded creek;
The rats—like all uncarthly Gnomes—
Are now invading all our homes.
These rats must in the dust be laid,
Their debt of nature must be paid;
O, WILSON! thou alone can kill
The rats by thousands at your will.

Wilson's Rat and Roach Destroyer,

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

T. W. WRIGHT,
(Successor to John Wright & Co.,)
36 Bienville street.

To Brickmakers.

The undersigned respectfully informs the Master Brickmakers of New Orleans and vicinity, that he has been in the business in this parish for the past twenty years; and that from long experience and after many experiments, he has succeeded in perfecting a plan for the burning and setting of the kilns, by which he guarantees not only to save one-half the labor and fuel formerly required, but a certain burn in every case.

He wishes to obtain a permanent situation as partner, or assistant; and any one needing his services can communicate with him personally or by letter. His residence is in the village of Bayou Gonla, parish of Iberville. He can give the most satisfactory reference as to his capacity.

P. M. LANDRY.

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.

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.

To the Trade.

WE HAVE ON HAND—

French G.