New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
—OF—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE, NO. 94 CAMP STREET.

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TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1866.

For Louisville and St. Louis papers, we make our acknowledgments to clerk Chas. G. Schultz of the Louisville passenger packet "Virginia."

Capt. T. V. W. Graham of the Magnolia, has our thanks for Mobile papers.

Mr. C. G. D. Hoke, general news agent, bookseller and stationer, No. 6 Exchange Alley, has our thanks for the latest issues of the New York Albion, the Chimney Corner, the Weekly Ledger, the Army and Navy Journal, and files of other New York papers, all of which he has for sale at his News Depot.

To Mr. C. O. Moore, clerk of the Ida Handy, we are indebted for papers from St. Louis.

We have received some congressional documents from Hons. C. W. Johan and N. P. Banks.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—On Sunday, after the great firemen's procession, the CRESCENT received complimentary visits from several of the companies. Owing to copy not reaching the composing room in season, our acknowledgments did not appear yesterday, as they should have done, and we seemed to be guilty of the ungraciousness of forgetting the high honor paid to us. Deeply regretting the omission, our gallant friends, we feel assured, will excuse the accident. The members of Hook and Ladder No. 2, united with No. 13, serenaded us with the fine band of the latter company. A like compliment was paid to us by our namesake, "Crescent" No. 21, whose beautiful banner, presented by the ladies of the Third District, was displayed on the occasion. Hook and Ladder No. 4 flattered us with cheers and a "tiger." No. 21 favored us with their excellent music, and that stalwart body of men, Mechanics No. 6, likewise signified their friendship with a musical demonstration. To each and all of you, gentlemen, the editor of the CRESCENT begs leave to return his heartfelt thanks. To be so honored by such meritorious citizens is a distinction of which he may justly feel proud.

DELEGATES TO THE CITY CONVENTION.—As far as we have been able to learn the following are the names of the delegates elected last night:

First Ward—W. H. Manning, Jno. T. Plattsmeyer and Wash. Marks.

Second Ward—E. Tomatis, Jno. Brohan, J. E. Smith, Charles Stewart and Jules Stokey.

Third Ward—W. H. Rogers, W. McCulloch, Tim. O'Neil, A. Ward, J. McCaffrey, William Hart and Sam. Brewer.

Fourth Ward—John Kirwin, L. C. Preston and Sol. P. Harper.

Fifth Ward—P. Labarre, R. D. Hubbard, F. Marques and H. Peralta.

Sixth Ward—Louis Pradat and John Dolhonde.

Tenth Ward—Geo. Menaman, Mike Sheenan, Tom. Wolper, Geo. Butler and Connor Clark.

Eleventh Ward—P. M. Andrus, —— Gestner and —— Buckhart.

We have received no report from the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Wards, comprising the Third District.

EAST FELICIANA DEMOCRAT.—Mr. G. W. Reese, editor of the above named paper, published at Clinton, is now in the city and stopping at the City Hotel. The flourishing condition of the Democrat is shown by the fact that a supplement has now to be issued to every number, to hold the advertisements, but there is no doubt room for more of them, and we know of no paper in the interior where they could be put to greater advantage. The Democrat circulates in the Feliciana and Florida parishes, and in the southern tier of Mississippi counties, and is a well-got-up, carefully-edited, and handsomely-printed paper. Mr. Reese will remain at the City Hotel for two or three days.

THE CADDO GAZETTE.—We have had the pleasure of meeting with Dr. Lacey, editor of that old and shining paper, the Caddo Gazette, published at Shreveport. The Gazette is, we believe, the oldest paper in Shreveport and among the oldest in Louisiana—and its popularity increases with its age. It has lately been enlarged, and now contains thirty-two broad columns of reading matter and advertisements. Dr. Lacey will be at the St. James for a week, where his numerous friends and patrons will always find him.

☞ See second page for future auction sales.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.—There was a perfect collapse yesterday in the gold and exchange market, caused by the very heavy decline reported by telegraph in rates at New York. Offerings continued heavy from the opening to the close, whilst the demand was of a restricted character throughout, and the sales exhibited a decline of fully 3@2¾ ⅌ cent. all round. The movement in silver was of too insignificant a character to deserve special notice.

Foreign Exchange.has declined to the full extent of gold since our last. The market was very heavily supplied, owing to the recent liberal operations in cotton, but most buyers were deterred from purchasing by the reports from the Northern markets, and sales were of a very restricted character at the quotations furnished in our financial article.

Stocks, Bonds and Bank Notes have been for the most part, very much neglected since our last. Offerings of the general run were heavy throughout, but the supply of classes most in request, was if anything, more restricted than for several weeks past. The only prominent operations that transpired, were, $10,000 Bank of Louisiana at 88½c., and $1200 Louisiana State Bank notes at 78½c. A sale of nearly $10,000 of the latter was reported, but not verified to our satisfaction, at 78c.

Sugar and Molasses—Owing to the limited character of the supply, transactions continue restricted, and sales of Louisiana to-day have been very limited, at full previous figures.

Flour and Grain—The sales, yesterday, of flour, included 1400 bbls., at rather easier rates for the lower grades, and increased firmness in the better qualities. Sales of corn included 5000 sacks, at previous figures, and oats and bran ruled as heretofore.

Cotton—The movement in the staple has been greatly supposed since our last. Offerings were very light, and the sales amounted to only about 700 bales, at irregular prices.

LECTURE AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL.—A lecture will be given at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Wednesday evening, by Mr. Thomas D. Houston, on the subject of "Modern Sunset Utopias." The lecture room of the Hall will be used for the purpose, and the lecture will commence at half-past 7 o'clock.

An address will also be made to the ladies of New Orleans.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Family Sewing Machines are *heartily recommended* by clergymen them. Wilcox & Gibbs' Family Sewing Machines are absolutely complete. Office No. 5 St. Charles street.

STEAMER CREOLE.—The favorite, gulf coast steamer "Creole," Capt. Walker, on her next trip, will touch at all the watering places up to Ocean Springs to load passengers and freight. She will leave on Thursday morning next on the arrival of the 9 o'clock train at the lake end, and will leave Ocean Springs, on her return, on Friday morning, making all the landings. Freight taken at reduced rates. Apply to her agents, Messrs. Leach & Perkins, corner Gravier and Carondelet.

STEVENS, ROSSTON & MURRAY'S CIRCUS.—The wonderful Denzer brothers have arrived. Valentine, Rodolf and Howard will appear with the talented troupe of Stone, Rosston & Murray, at the corner of Baronne and St. Joseph, to-night.

OUR DOMESTIC POLICY.

Some of our contemporaries have lately been discussing, with much earnestness, the proper course for the planters of the South to pursue, in the production of this year's crops. We published yesterday an article from a Memphis paper, strongly urging them to plant very little cotton, but to devote themselves mainly to cultivating the cereals and vegetables, and raising stock and poultry. This was advised in connection with a system of domestic manufacture by which, it was urged, the planters would be to a great extent self-sustaining and independent.

On the other hand, a Mobile contemporary argues, with considerable force, that it is best for our agriculturalists to produce every pound of cotton that they possibly can. It is urged that cotton is, in effect, gold—that it brings the gold in every market of the world—that no other cotton can compete with ours—and that its consumption is annually increasing, so that there is very little danger of the market being overstocked. These arguments are sound, though the application of them is not practical under all circumstances.

We suppose all will agree that the greatest present need of the South, next to security of its civil rights and the blessings of good government, is money. We want money now more than we want anything else, except personal liberty regulated by law. Grievously as our people have suffered, and heavy as have been their losses, there is a recuperative spirit among them which will yet make their fruitful soil the agent of a recovered prosperity. There is only one general rule applicable to all portions of the South, and that is for each agriculturalist, everywhere, to devote his labor to exactly that kind of work which will bring him in at the end of the year the most net money. If cotton pays him better, let him raise cotton. If corn is the most profitable, let him cultivate corn. And the same of sugar, of tobacco, of vegetables, of fruit orchards, of stock raising, or of anything else. If mixed crops conduce more to prosperity, let mixed crops be cultivated. In short, the golden rule of agriculture is the rule which brings in the greatest quantity of gold.

Take the State of Louisiana for instance. No general rule of cropping can be observed here in consequence of the varieties of soil and the difference of localities. The planters of "the coast" and the Attakapas will find sugar more profitable than cotton. The Red and Ouachita river parishes, and the Felicianas will find that cotton pays best, or mixed crops of cotton and corn. If rice is cultivated in Plaquemines, and perrique in St. James, it is only because experience has shown those crops to be more valuable than any others that can be planted on the same land. On the prairies of the western portion of the State, the raising of stock is, perhaps, the business which brings in the best returns; while the piney woods of the Florida parishes are unsurpassed for vegetable gardens and fruit orchards, and labor is amply rewarded in the lumber and wood business. It is unwise, therefore, every winter to advise planters in stereotyped language to "plant cotton" or to "plant corn." Plant what promises to bring you in the most money.

If it pays better to devote all the labor to cotton, devote it all, and buy breadstuffs with the proceeds. If it is cheaper to buy anything than to make it, buy it by all means, and devote the labor that would have been employed in making it to something else that is more profitable. This is a sound principle [of economy. It is the doctrine of free trade, which allows every one a fair showing. If Illinois can make corn and bacon and sell it to us at less cost than we can make it ourselves—in other words, if our labor is more valuable when applied to something else than to breadstuffs and bacon—let us have a system of mutual and profitable exchanges. If we can buy manufactured goods from Europe at less cost than making them at home, even under the burdens of a high tariff, it is true economy to do so. We do not discourage manufactures and a diversity of labor. On the contrary, they are, in some respects, a great aid to civilization, and add to the strength of a country. If they are more profitable than agriculture, or if labor unsuitable to agriculture can be thus profitably employed, manufacturing enterprises ought to be cherished and protected, not by law, but by public sentiment and public patronage. What we contend for is the principle that the richer a people are the stronger they are, and that in the present distressed condition of this portion of the country it is the first duty to re-establish ourselves on a sound financial footing, by making all the crops we can, making those kinds of crops for which we can get the highest price, or otherwise employing our labor so as to produce the best net results in money. Let us have some assurance from Washington that our whole framework of society will not be broken to pieces by radical legislation, and our people will soon settle down to peaceful industrial pursuits, the results of which will fully contradict the stale slander that our climate is enervating and that our people are lacking in energy, industry and intelligence.

BENEFIT OF CHARLES POPE.—This excellent actor and worthy gentleman, who has always been so deserving in every respect of the patronage of the New Orleans theater going public, takes a benefit to-night, at the St. Charles, and offers very unusual attractions besides his own merits. A young lady of this city, of great beauty and culture, will appear for the first times on any stage as Parthenia to Mr. Pope's Ingomar, and Miss Blanche De Bar and her irrepressible uncle Benjamin, the fat cupid, are to add their attractions.

There will not be an empty seat in the whole theater.

THE VARIETIES.—Miss Johnson's performance last night in "Deborah, or the Jewish Maiden's Wrong," was witnessed with profound interest by a large and intelligent audience, whose repeated applause attested their gratification. This interesting drama will be repeated to-night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Lannigan's Ball," a droll Irish piece, is taking greatly at the Academy. Its humorous points are remarkably well given by the talented comedians. El Nino Eddie, M'lle Galetti, and those great mimics, the burnt cork people, still hold forth at the Academy.

THE OLYMPIC.—"Kathleen Mavourneen, or Under the Spell," an Irish play, abounding in pathos and humor, is admirably rendered at the Olympic. In addition to the dramatic attractions of the performance, the musical talents of Mr. and Mrs. Watkins greatly add to the pleasures of the entertainment. Miss Davis, too, dances an Irish jig admirably. The performances of Miss Shaw on the piano, challenge the highest admiration. She is a player whose equal is rarely heard.

MILITARY MAPS.—We are indebted to Lieut. Col. Moore, of the staff of Major General Sheridan, for three large, handsomely-lithographed and colored maps, illustrating the marches, raids, battles and military movements of General Sheridan in Virginia during the last year of the war. The first one represents General Sheridan's campaigns and the marches of the cavalry under his command in '64 and '65. This, besides being a military map, is a first-rate topographical map of the greater portion of Virginia. The second shows the battlefield of Dinwiddie Court House—the battle fought on the 31st of March, 1865. This includes also a map of the surrounding country. The third represents the battle-field of the Five Forks, fought on the 1st of April, 1865, where General Sheridan commanded the whole Federal army. These fields were surveyed, and the maps drawn and lithographed under the direction of Major G. L. Gillespie, at present Chief Engineer Military Division of the Gulf.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor we know to be a positive cure for burns, scalds, piles, old sores, rheumatism, corns, bunions, chilblains, frost bites, and pains in the sides and back. Try a box. It is certain to please you. Twenty-five cents, fifty cents and one dollar per box. For sale by all druggists.

THE STITCH made by the Wilcox & 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.

The Environs of New Orleans.

NUMBER TWENTY-SEVEN.

We have stated in former numbers that the plantation belonging to the Gravier family comprised that part of the now First District of the city between the Canal Avenue and Delord street, near the St. Mary's market. This was at the time of Baron Carondelet's administration, who left the country for some South American vice royalty in 1797. About that period this plantation was laid out in town lots, with pretty nearly the same divisions and outlines as at present preserved. The names given upon this plan to several of the streets do indeed indicate the relations of the owner at that time. Thus we have, in the first place, his own name, that of Gravier, to the first street, running from the levee towards the cypress woods, which now is preceded by Common street, then not existing, inasmuch as all the ground between the square proper of the city, from even Bienville street towards the lower limits of the plantation or Gravier street, had formed an empty ground or common pasture ground for the community, being outside of the city fortifications. Next, in ascending the plan, we come to Poydras street, a somewhat enlarged avenue, in honor of one of his influential friends and great patron, the Hon. Julien Poydras. This gentleman had at that time figured already very extensively; arrived young in the Spanish colony, we find that mention already is made of him in the various military expeditions of Governor Galvez, then enlarging the limits of the Spanish jurisdiction, by repossessing in 1779 the formerly occupied posts of Manchac, Baton Rouge and Natchez, of which the English, under the treaty ceding to them the Floridas in 1763, had laid hold of.

Julien Poydras, whom we have only seen in 1820, or thereabouts, then at least a man of 70 or 75 years old, must have been a distinguished character; for we find that he presided as president over the Louisiana convention which converted, in 1812, the territory into a State organization. We also see him mentioned in many of the legislative proceedings and other political movements, during the time of the territorial administration. What, farther, we would remark upon this occasion, is the circumstance related in the history of our country, that, in 1795, when the news of the French revolution and its consequences in the French colony of St. Domingo had spread among the black slave population, it was upon his plantation, in the settlement of Point Coupee, that a serious revolt occurred—Julien Poydras, himself, then being absent, traveling in the United States. This revolt was immediately and severely suppressed by the Baron of Carondelet, sixteen of the ringleaders executed upon the very spot, or plantation, and some fifty more embarked upon a vessel, as the statement goes, which landed the culprits at different stations all along the river coast, towards the city of New Orleans, and had them severally, to intimidate the slave population, executed within sight of the plantations. This measure, it appears, was then called for, on account of the horrible massacres to which the infuriated slaves of the French colony of St. Domingo had had recourse to, by being stimulated principally by the free-born colored population, who intimated to the blacks that they would again be re-enslaved by the whites, unless they made a clear field of their Caucasian oppressors. Although this may have been the cause of the horrible doings in that former French colony, we do not find that anything approaching the like spirit ever existed in Louisiana, neither among the slave or the free-born colored population. On the contrary, it appears, that the identical negroes of Julien Poydras, in particular, were so much attached and devoted to their master, that he himself, in his testament, left them, besides their freedom, ample landed and other means for their sustenance and provision. Similar bequests in real estate and revenues were also instituted by the same Poydras, in favor of a female orphan asylum, and some very valuable stores and extensive warehouses, situated in the street bearing his name, still attest the beneficence of this wealthy and influential man. Pursuing our present object, that of the nomenclature of the plan of the former faubourg St. Mary, or Gravier plantation, we come now to the street named after Nicholas Girod, afterwards, that is in 1813, '14 and 15, mayor of New Orleans.

At the time of the making of the plan there were several Girods, all eminently industrious men, and from a country, Savoy, proverbially known for its active inhabitants, and those who voluntarily leave their mountainous regions to exert their inventive genius in foreign countries. Were they countrymen of old Gravier? This is what we ignore, but they must have taken an active interest in his plan and endeavors, for they possessed considerable real estate in the newly laid out Sabbori. Now we come to the names of two of the oldest black and trusty people, Julia and Joseph, of our Sir Gravier, and in order to immortalize their memory he inserted, as we have been told, their names; and their old cypress houses were still to be seen in that street until lately. Thus we have stated in short the origin of the names of the principal streets running from the levee towards the forests. With respect to the others, those lying parallel to the stream, the reader needs hardly any assistance in divining their appropriateness. Tchoupitoulas was the name of the public road along the river, towards some Indian huts above the Macarty's point. Magazine and Camp streets relate to the first public stores erected in their vicinity. St. Charles, of this we do not divine the origin, but the name of Carondelet and Baronne streets are evidently in compliment of the then commanding Governor and his spouse; and now that we bethink ourselves, St. Charles or San Carlos street, may possibly be, in reference to the then reigning king of Spain, that is, his Majesty Carlos IV, who reigned from 1788 to 1808. These were the original streets laid out upon Gravier's plan or plat. But several of the squares have been subdivided, and hence new names added thereto; besides the batture formed outside of Front Levee or Tchoupitoulas street again furnished field for the invention of new names, just as the further extension towards the cypress woods in later years added an almost interminable nomenclature to the former names of the streets. It would be little interesting to pursue this subject so far, but at other times we may have occasion to recur to the naming of some of the old suburb Marigny and the old city proper, as an elucidation of long past chronical events and conditions. We have touched but lightly upon the circumstance of the first serious outbreak among the black population in 1795; there was another one in the parish of St. John de Baptist in 1811, when similar scenes of severity took place. Let us hope that Louisiana, now that the former condition of slavery has been abolished, may be spared the repetition of such rigorous admonitions.

Old inhabitants, to whom we mentioned the revolt in Point Coupee parish in 1795, told us that they very well recollected the circumstance; and that the Baron Carondelet had acted perfectly right, inasmuch as the spirit of revolt had manifested itself among that class of the population in the farthest off parishes and settlements of the country. This information we received in the parish of Natchitoches, thirty or thirty-five years later, when nothing could have influenced the people to state an untruth. It appears, moreover, from what we could collect, that the commotion and rumors of American invasion, and even somewhat revolutionary excitements or proceedings among the white inhabitants at that time, had contributed in stirring up the slave or black population. These latter seemed to expect something that they could not themselves define; some vague notion that a great change in their condition was to take place. Still, the now past history of the country has proven that their ill-defined feelings were based upon no substantial grounds; for it has taken seventy years more to bring about what then these people thought might be in store for them. Let us profit by these events.

DR. J. R. WALKER.—Dr. J. R. Walker, Dental Surgeon, announces in our advertising columns that he has returned to the city and resumed the practice of his profession. His old friends and patrons, and the public generally, will find him ready to attend to everything in the line of his profession at his office No. 130 Canal street.

Mexico.

The Ranchero of Matamoros, on the Spanish side of its issue of the 28th ult., gives intelligence from the city of Mexico to the 14th ult., and from Vera Cruz to the 17th ult. It comprises little of importance, though it records several successes against small bands of liberals—guerrilleros, disidentes or bandidos, as the Maxists variously style them.

The privilege of constructing a city railroad in Vera Cruz has been accorded to Messrs. Keith, Kimball & Co., of that place.

The principal late movements have been in Nuevo Leon and Sonora. The notices of the petty affairs in the former conclude with the statement that there was no change in the state of affairs in the department. The accounts from Sonora comprise an affair in which 120 or 130 of the liberals were left dead on the field. The fight took place between Nacori and Matape.

The details do not appear of sufficient interest to the general reader here.

The Brownsville Courrier du Rio Grande, of the 27th ult., notices an Imperial decree, revoking the exemption of goods intended for consumption in the ports and cities of the frontiers, from the duties of *internation* and *contra-registre*. This, it is said, must cause great excitement in Matamoros.

Guerillas captured some three or four thousand dollars at a railroad station near Gordon. Two of them were caught, however, and instantly shot.

The Courrier announces the arrival of Major General Getty, in Brownsville, on the 26th ult., and says it was reported he was to take command of the military district of the Rio Grande.

Communicated.

HALL PERSEVERANCE FIRE COMPANY NO. 13,
New Orleans, March 5, 1866.

Editor New Orleans Crescent: In your notice of the Firemen's Anniversary, in this morning's edition of the CRESCENT, in mentioning our company you state that for some cause or other we turned off from the line of the procession.

As we do not wish to be misunderstood we desire to give four reasons for so doing, believing that the fire department and the citizens of New Orleans generally, will not censure us for the course pursued. To explain: as the head of our company reached Julia street on its way down town a file of soldiers crossed our path with presented bayonets, halted us, surrounded our band and marched it away, without a word of explanation as to why it was done. Taken completely by surprise, we thought it best to leave the ranks of the procession and to assemble at the engine house and await developments. Nothing has yet occurred to throw light upon the matter and we are left to the supposition that we had unwittingly given offense to the military authorities, and for that reason were made an example of.

If this be the correct solution, in behalf of the company I most positively assert that the offense was unintentional. Very respectfully,

WM. B. RUSSEL,
Secretary of No. 13.

THE GREAT CIRCUS.—The pavilion of the great Southern Circus, which is yet at the corner of St. Joseph and Baronne streets, immense as it is, is filled nightly. It well merits the liberal patronage bestowed upon it by our people. It is, without exception, the most decorously conducted circus we have ever seen, and in the order preserved outside the ring, and propriety observed within it, families find assurance that nothing offensive to good taste can occur. The performances, too, are all of more than common merit. Some of them, such as the barrel dance by Professor Hutchinson, and the tricks of his educated dogs are of amazing interest. The feats of the athletes and the acrobats are, many of them, almost incredible. The equestrian performances of M'lle Sophie and her brother are as remarkable for grace and elegance as for skill. Mr. Stone, the clown, while his jests are mirth provoking, never borders upon the vulgar and he has more delicate and true wit than is commonly met in the circus jester.

DAMAGED COTTON AT AUCTION.—Messrs. J. B. Walton & Deslonde will sell at 11 o'clock this day, at Penn's Press, corner of Terpsichore and Tchoupitoulas streets, sixty bales of damaged cotton, and immediately afterwards, at the Crescent City Press, on Levee street, between Robin and Race streets, thirty-two bales damaged cotton, all for account of whom it may concern. Terms cash. See the advertisement.

STONE, ROSSTON & MURRAY'S CIRCUS.—The wonderful Denzer brothers have arrived. Valentine, Rodolph and Howard will appear with the talented troupe of Stone, Rosston & Murray, at the corner of Baronne and St. Joseph, to-night.

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

Crescent Clothing Emporium.

ROBERT PITKIN,

13 and 15.....Camp Street.....13 and 15

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SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.

Just received and now opening, for inspection, the most magnificent assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING
—AND—
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

That he has ever had the pleasure of offering to his friends and the public generally.

WHOLESALE APARTMENTS UP STAIRS.

Gentlemen visiting the city would do well to give us a call.

Pure Old Dark Cognac Brandy.

BUY A BOTTLE OR CASE OF
C. A. RICHARDS' STANDARD DARK COGNAC BRANDY,
Put up for family or individual use, and you will get the best. Principal depot,
94 CAMP STREET.

Southern Journal
—OF—
THE MEDICAL SCIENCES
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

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C. BEARD, M. D.,
Editors and Proprietors.
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Samuel Locke,

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Special Notice.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
—TO—
MISS LIZZIE WHELPLEY and A. M. HERNANDEZ, ESQ.,
OF NEW ORLEANS.

We, the undersigned, conscious of the weight your meritorious talent as a performer on the stage has entitled you to our consideration—aware as we are, for reasons unknown to us, of your having left the Academy of Music—do hereby, as a testimonial of our sympathy, beg leave to tender you a complimentary benefit for such a day and at such a place that you may deem proper to select.

Respectfully yours, etc.,

Dr. Smith,	Dubon Montanez,
Eugene Cooley,	Henry Luyster,
Chas. Stone,	Augusto Viguea,
J. S. Noonan & Co.,	Francis Marquese,
Capt. C. Pickett,	Geo. Smiles,
J. B. Tessier,	F. K. Wright,
L. D. Arnoult,	Edw. Emilen,
F. O. Dewees,	R. B. Scone,
J. P. Simonds,	L. F. Lagrue,
Thos. J. Purcell,	J. P. Mason,
Geo. E. Purcell,	E. Noblet,
John J. Lugenbuhl,	Michel George,
Chas. Gerion,	Ed. Luminais,
Harvey Pierce,	G. Rosiere,
Octave Audry,	D. Lopez,
Robt. Landreaux,	A. L. Mihale,
F. Barrois,	R. Desdunes,
F. Cook,	A. Dumage,
W. Wade,	A. Guibet,
A. Ross,	E. Gueroger,
Fred. Fay,	E. Legendre,
A. Coppens,	A. Foyen,
J. S. Peck,	H. Dupuis,
J. R. Schmidt,	P. Duquin,
L. Gaillard,	Chas. Provosty,
John Kautzman,	F. Camonge, Jr.,
N. O. Lowe,	Alcide Halphen,
L. Wallack,	J. Reichardt,
L. E. Houlet,	J. E. S. Martin,
A. L. Lhomme,	Ed. Hernandez,
Chas. Gordane,	Paul W. Gellens,
J. Nedal,	Gus. Beaudelaire,
Chas. Allain,	John Bourdelier,
G. Freche,	T. Lamothe,
H. Durel,	A. Loison,
J. S. Stone,	E. Rosiere,
E. Duprestoy,	L. O. Morcau,
Paul Bonnemaison,	A. Reisom,
E. Nodal,	L. Ledesi,
Wm. Rhodo,	S. L. McNeil,
Jules Gerard,	Louis Forvero,
E. Dayle,	Paul Decous,
Tom Collins,	Ed. Camonge,
John Davis,	W. White,
R. Raimondy,	A. Gilac,
Jules Montanez,	L. E. Pilier,
S. Prater,	Edmond Legendre,
A. Kennedy,	V. Kennedy,
Wm. Remes,	A. Mossel,
Chas. Carlon,	E. Delbandio,
L. A. Courmelle,	F. Soto,
F. Taylor,	H. J. Fay,
P. Lawrence,	A. Duquesnay,
John Hanan,	A. Humphreys,

And 207 others.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5, 1866.

Messrs. J. B. Newson & Co., L. O. Moreau, L. D. Arnault, C. Hardanne, P. Camonge, Jr., Chas. Provosty, N. O. Leuve, A. Halphen and others:

Gentlemen—Your very flattering letter, tendering a Complimentary Benefit, has been received with deep feelings of gratitude. Circumstances have induced us to withdraw from the stage of the Academy of Music.

We will, therefore, gentlemen, with your kind approbation, name MONDAY EVENING, March 12th, at ODD FELLOWS' HALL, as most convenient for said Benefit to take place. Before ending, we will renew to you our sincere thanks for the testimonial of sympathy bestowed on us, and believe us, with respect,

Your most obedient and faithful servants,
LIZZIE WHELPLEY,
A. M. HERNANDEZ.

Removal.

DR. CHARLES E. KELLS,
DENTIST,
Has removed his office to
14 DAUPHINE STREET, second door from Canal, near Lopez.

Our Shirt Factory,

—UNDER THE—
GREAT SOUTHERN BILLIARD HALL,
IS THE PLACE TO BUY
YOUR SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
Where faithful work is done, and the worth given for the money.
LEIGHTON & CO.'S,
Corner Canal and St. Charles streets.

Leon & Andree,

No. 172 CANAL STREET, NEAR BARONNE,
PERFUMERY, HOSIERY, SHIRTS.
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
RIBBONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS,
CHINA, BRONZES, CLOCKS, VASES,
FRENCH JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS,
ARTISTIC AND FANCY ARTICLES.

Spring Goods.

DARCY & WHEELER,
70.....CANAL STREET.....70
Are now receiving a large new stock of
SEASONABLE CLOTHING
—AND—
FURNISHING GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of buyers.
PRICES AS LOW AS ANY IN THE CITY.
DARCY & WHEELER,
No. 70 Canal street, formerly No. 7 Magazine.

Wagons and Ambulances.

500 U. S. GOVERNMENT WAGONS and AMBULANCES in good order. For sale at a great bargain, by
C. H. SLOCOMB,
74 Canal street.

Phelps & Co.,

(JAS. E. PHELPS, R. L. DOLBEAR, R. A. PHELPS,)
RECEIVING, FORWARDING
—AND—
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Nos. 16, 17, 18 and 19 Commerce street, corner of Crockett,
SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA.
Orders for the purchase of Cotton, Wool, Hides, etc., promptly filled.

Hellman's

CELEBRATED CONGRESS BITTERS.
For sale by
T. L. MAXWELL & CO.,
18 Natchez street.

To the Public.

Knowing that my brand of CIGARS—El Cinto de Oriente—has been counterfeited by certain importers of Cigars at New Orleans, I take this method of making known to dealers and consumers that my only agent and importer of this brand in that city is Don D. JOSE DOMINGO, 44 Canal street.
Havana, February 10, 1866. JAIME CODINA.

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. BALER 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.

New Goods.

Just received and landing, direct from Europe, at
C. A. BARRIERE & BRO.'S,
185.....Canal street.....185

10 cases 4-4 Irish LINEN,
5 .. 42 to 68 inches Pillow Case Linen,
4 .. 11-4, 12-4 Irish Linen SHEETINGS,
4 .. .. Fresch ..
4 .. Drawers, LINEN,
5 .. 8-4, 10-4 Table Linen DAMASK,
5 .. 5-8 and 4-4 Damask NAPKINS,
4 .. 36 and 48 inch Huck TOWELS,
10 .. Colored Bordered Linen TOWELS,
3 .. Jacquard MUSLIN and New—articles for doors, window curtains and bars,
7 cases 90 and 108 and 120 inch BOBINET,
8 .. 4-4 White Linen NETTING,
4 bales Brown ..
2 .. .. ½ BLEACHED NETTING,
3 cases Printed French ALPACA,
3 .. .. and Striped LINENS,
3 .. .. and Broche BAREGES,
2 .. GRENADINE, ..
2 .. Spring Styles and Plain POPLINS,
6 .. Printed Linen LAWNS,
4 .. 4-4, 7-4 Black ALPACA,
1 .. Black BOMBAZETTE,
1 .. .. TAMISE,
1 .. .. DELAINE, 3-4 and 4-4,
1 .. .. BOMBAZINE,
Together with a great variety of other articles for sale cheap for CASH only.
C. A. BARRIERE & BRO.,
In liquidation.

Prospectus
—OF THE—
LOUISIANA AND TEXAS
PETROLEUM VAPOR STOVE
AND GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

The great popularity of the Petroleum Vapor Stove and Gas Light, and the great profits derived from its sale and manufacture by the different companies organized under Gray's Patent, induce the undersigned to form a Joint Stock Company, in the city of New Orleans, to be called the "LOUISIANA AND TEXAS PETROLEUM VAPOR STOVE AND GAS LIGHT COMPANY." With a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, ($500,000,) divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, only ten per cent of which will be called for at the time of subscribing, or when all the stock shall have been subscribed, and five per cent. more subject to the call of the Board; this amount of fifteen per cent being sufficient to buy the Patent Rights for the States of Louisiana and Texas, and leaving a working capital of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000.) No subscriber need fear being called upon for more than the fifteen per cent., as the above mentioned working capital will be amply sufficient, under any emergency, to operate in the manufacturing successfully. It is expected that large cash dividends will accrue to the stockholders:

First, from the profits derived from the sale of county and parish rights; secondly, from the profits accruing from the manufacture of Stoves and Gas Burners; and thirdly, from the enhanced value of the stock.

The business of the corporation shall be managed by a President, Secretary and Treasurer, and five Directors, who shall be elected by the stockholders.

In order to facilitate the operations of the Company, the original proprietors have already ordered a number of Stoves of each pattern, with appliances and working material, from the Maryland and Virginia Company, at Baltimore, all of which will be turned over to the Company at the original cost.

We, the undersigned, agree to form, under the laws of the State of Louisiana, a Joint Stock Company, for the purpose of carrying into effect the above operations, as soon as the amount of stock aforesaid shall have been subscribed, or such proportion thereof as the original proprietors shall determine as sufficient; and we promise to pay, upon the call of the Incorporators, ten per cent. upon the amount opposite our names, and the remaining five per cent. upon the call of the Directors.

NAMES.	AMOUNTS SUBSCRIBED.

NEW ORLEANS, February 19, 1866.

The following is an authentic account of the financial condition of a few of the Petroleum Vapor Stove Companies which have been formed within the past few months:

The Philadelphia company, W. Evans, President, commenced operations one year ago, on a capital of $20,000; upon this they issued stock to the amount of $200,000. Last week they paid their second semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the whole amount of stock issued.

The Maryland and Virginia company commenced operations in September last, on a capital of $25,000; they issued $200,000 of stock in shares of $10 each. Their stock is now regularly quoted at twelve and one-half per cent. above par.

The Ohio and Indiana company has barely commenced operations, yet their stock of $300,000, based on a capital of $30,000, cannot be bought at par.

The enormous profits of these different companies, accrue partly from profits on manufacture, partly from sale of county rights.

Subscription lists to the stock of the Company can be found at

M. JUDSON & CO.'S,
Corner Camp and Common streets.
VIOLETT, BLACK & CO.'S,
128 Gravier street.
C. E. SPENCER & CO.'S,
Canal street.
C. H. SLOCOMB'S,
Canal street.
PILCHER & BARROW'S,
26 Poydras Street; and at
106 CAMP STREET,
Where the Stoves is on exhibition.

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.

To the Trade.

WE HAVE ON HAND—

French G. D. CAPS,	Ely's Colt's Pistol CAPS.
American	.. E. B. Gun ..
Prussian S. B. ..	.. D. W. .. ..
.. Waterproof CAPS, ..	Musket ..

GUNS, PISTOLS, CARTRIDGES, POWDER, SHO