New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
—OF—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

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OFFICE, NO. 94 CAMP STREET.

Yearly Subscriptions, in advance, $16; half yearly, $8; quarterly, $4. Single copies, 10 cents.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT is published every Saturday. Subscription $5 per annum, invariably in advance.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1866.

The officers of the steamship Florida, from St. Mark's, have our thanks for a late Tallahassa paper.

A NAMESAKE.—We received by mail, yesterday, with a request to exchange, a very neat and well edited weekly paper, published at Des Arc, Arkansas, called the Des Arc Crescent. Being somewhat partial to the name, we shall exchange with the Crescent with great pleasure.

The Register reports the general health of Mobile as good. Small-pox is rapidly disappearing, and not a single case of cholera has occurred. The city is being thoroughly cleansed, and the people are prepared to face the heats of summer without fear of epidemics engendered by filth.

LOUISIANA COAL OIL.—A bottle of coal oil from the parish of Calcasieu, in this State, was yesterday exhibited to us, which settles the question as to the presence of petroleum in Louisiana. The oil was in the crude state, but it is supposed that when refined it will be equal to any from Pennsylvania. The surface indications, we understand, lead to the belief that this oil is plentiful through a considerable district of country in the neighborhood of Lake St. Charles in Calcasieu parish, and if so it will be a source of wealth to the people of that section, as well as an addition to the commerce of this city. We learn that a prospectus will soon be issued for the formation of a joint stock company, with sufficient capital to secure a long lease of several hundred acres of and, and to supply the requisite machinery for collecting the oil and bringing it into market. Heretofore coal oil was generally supposed to be confined to mountainous regions, but in this case, we are informed, the country is generally level, and the oil supposed to be near the surface.

EXPRESS FOR MEXICO.—Attention is called to the notice, in our advertising columns, by which the Southern and Texas Express companies agree to receive money and valuable packages, freight and personal baggage, for all points in Mexico, if consigned to some house in Vera Cruz.

The first run will be made by the Southern Star, which leaves for Vera Cruz on Sunday next.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.—*Gold*—The Gold market has disclosed an improvement of fully 1@1¼ ⅌ cent. since our last, owing to the advanced movement in rates at New York yesterday, as reported by telegraph. Operations, however, exhibit no marked increase, and the market closed quiet last evening at 126@126¼, against 124@124¼ on Tuesday evening.

Foreign Exchange—The improvement in the price of Gold here, and private advices of an upward tendency in rates of Exchange at New York, imparted increased strength to the movement in foreign bills yesterday, and a moderate amount of business transpired at an advance of fully 1@1½ ⅌ cent. on Tuesday's figures. Offerings were at no time heavy, however, and the demand was of an unusually restricted character throughout, as most of the prominent buyers steadily refused to participate in the movement. The ruling figures last evening were 135@136 for bank Sterling; 133½@134½ for clear bills; 131½@132½ for bill of lading bills; 4.22½f.@4.20f. for bank France, and 4.28½f.@4.23½f. for outdoor Francs.

Domestic Exchange—There is no variation of any kind to notice in Domestic Exchange. Offerings of private and commercial continue exceedingly restricted, and the demand for remittance purposes showed a marked abatement all round. Quotations rule precisely as at the close of business Tuesday evening, and we therefore repeat our last quotations as follows: New York sight ¼ ⅌ cent. discount at bank, and ⅞@1 ⅌ cent. discount out of doors, five to ten days' sight ¾@1 ⅌ cent discount, fifteen to twenty days' sight ½@1, thirty days' sight 1@1¼, and sixty days' sight at 1@2 ⅌ cent. discount.

Bank Notes and Securities—There has been no movement of any magnitude reported under this head since our last. Offerings of favorite classes were very light and the demand ruled throughout as for several days past. A few operations were effected at full prices however, as will be seen on reference to particulars in our financial article.

Cotton—The movement in the leading staple yesterday exhibited a slight increase upon the average daily report for some days previous. The market was very firm from the opening to the close, and the sales, which summed up 2150 bales, disclosed increasing firmness in the latter descriptions, and no quotable reduction in the lower grades. The ruling figures last evening were the same as for several days past, and we report them merely for reference, viz: ordinary, 30@32c.; good ordinary, 33@34c.; low middling, 35@36c., and middling, 39@40c.

Sugar and Molasses—The supply and demand rule as at the close of our previous review, and sales continue light at Tuesday's quotations.

Western Produce—The only alteration in the movement under this head is increased firmness in some descriptions of Flour, and a still further advance of 5c. ⅌ bushel in the price of corn. Sales of Flour, Corn, Oats, Bran, and Hay, have hardly come up to the previous daily average, and the market closed unsettled at the prices specified in our commercial article.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.—At the Varieties "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," in which Mr. Chanfrau appears in his best character, *Bob Brierly*.

Academy of Music, "Jocko, or the Brazilian Ape," and other entertainments in which the Zavitowski troupe appear.

At the St. Charles, the ballet of the "Nymphs of the Grotto," and the ballet of "The White Warrior."

At the Olympic, "Kathleen Mavourneen."

GENERAL LEE.—A dispatch from Washington to the New York Tribune, dated the 13th, says:

General Robert E. Lee's name does not appear in the list of 127 ex-rebel generals who have petitioned the President for pardon.

A CENSUS OF SPAIN.—The results of the first census of live stock in Spain have been published. There are 36,622,313 animals, comprising 476,958 horses, 1,601,678 mules, 1,290,814 asses, 2,904,593 cattle, 22,754,961 sheep, 4,429,576 goats, 4,264,817 pigs, and 3164 camels. The area of Spain is about 125,000,000 acres, and its population is 15,673,831 persons.

Some specimens of rock salt have been received in San Francisco from a salt mountain located near the mouth of the Rio Virgin, Arizona, about thirty-four miles from Callville, on the Colorado river. This salt is as clear as the purest rock crystal, and if it were not for its being so readily soluble, might be cut and ground into spectacle glasses like Brazilian pebbles. The supply is said to be perfectly inexhaustible.

A widow lady of Danville, Ky., took an orphan boy to raise, quite small, and when arrived at the age of 18 she married him, she then being in her fifteenth year. They lived many years together, happy as any couple. Ten years ago they took an orphan girl to raise. This fall the old lady died, being 98 years of age, and in seven weeks after the old man married the girl they had raised, he being 82 years old and she 18.

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.

SOUTHERN "ARISTOCRATS."

Soon after the fall of the Confederacy, we sometimes heard ignorant and envious men say that the war had done at least one good—it had broken down and destroyed the "aristocracy" of the South. Such expressions were quite common among low fellows who dodged conscription—more common than among the people of the North.

Using the word in its more odious sense, the "aristocracy" of the South has been badly broken down by the destruction of property. If the word "aristocrats" is understood as meaning merely those raised above the necessity of labor or care by wealth, then it cannot be denied that when their property was destroyed such aristocrats became as little, or less, than their working neighbors. We know well enough that there were in all parts of our States very many persons who had little to pride themselves upon aside from their property, who lacked education, refinement and all the adjuncts of high civilization, yet who boasted of their wealth and exacted the deference of the less favored. Many of them were of the loud-mouthed school of citizens, who did and said much to bring about the hostile feeling which eventually caused war, and who did very little towards carrying on the war which they had aided in inaugurating. But these men and their families were not the Southern "aristocracy" in any just sense of the term. They were not of the "best and highest" of our Southern citizens. If it is thought proper to class as aristocracy those who were recognized as best and noblest, the leaders in society, the guides in public affairs, the patrons of taste, the heirs of ancestral respectability, the supporters of noble charities, the founders of schools, the builders of churches, the exemplars of female excellence and the upholders of honor—if such were our aristocrats, then we deny that the war has destroyed our aristocracy. Their numbers are thinned, for many scions of stock, made noble by virtue and excellence, have been cut off. The wealth which was to them a means of beneficence, it is true, has been destroyed. War has swept over their homes. The happy dwellings where hospitality was dispensed are, many of them, in ruins. Plantations are covered with weeds; a tangled, rank undergrowth has usurped garden walks and invaded flower beds; cold ashes of burnt houses cover many cold hearthstones, and idle weeds are creeping over the gray ash-heaps. The "fire storm of rain" has been everywhere, and very much of what man had done to beautify and enrich our Southern land, has, by the hand of man been undone. But the storm that swept away the wealth of our good and worthy people has left unscarred and unstained that better and higher wealth which adorned prosperity and now clothes adversity with honor. We sometimes think that the war, which developed so often the latent seeds of unknown qualities, has produced a higher and healthier pride of character, a higher estimate of moral worth and mental excellence, a higher worship of honor, a deeper regard for female worth, a more reverent filial love, a more earnest affection among surviving kindred, and a heartier love among the friends who are left.

Before the war, as now, the pride and boast of the South were her true women and her trusty men. Her greatest wealth now lies in the noble character of her best citizens. These make up an aristocracy such as was never based on wealth, and such as misfortune and loss can never destroy.

The Fair Grounds Races.

Notwithstanding that considerable heat and lowering clouds prevailed yesterday, to such an extent as to lead many to fear that rain would fall before the time for the commencement of the races in the afternoon arrived, there proved to be no such disappointment in store. On the contrary, the weather did much to improve the condition of the course, and with harrow and roller, from early in the morning to the approach of the time for the races to begin, everything was done to make the most of the opportunity thus afforded to put the track in as good order as possible. Of course, corresponding results were obtained, although the ground was still too heavy for anything but stout muscle and game bottom.

The dubious appearance of the weather undoubtedly kept many persons from attending the races; but still there was a very fair attendance and the proportion of ladies was very gratifying. The sport promised was expected by all to be good, as the blood of the horses entered comprised some of the best in the country, and the consequence was the anticipation of abundant enjoyment, which is of itself no small pleasure.

Among the horses entered for the races of the day, were three who had already shown their powers—Gilroy, who won the Crescent Hall stake of $500 on the first day, against two others, in a mile heat race; Charley Armstrong, who ran on the second day and was beaten, and the Norbonne filly which won the first heat in the first race on Tuesday. Gilroy and Charley as Lexington stock were the respective favorites, although the previous events of the meeting were not such as to show that it is always safe to rely entirely on blood. A heavy track and one or two other fortuitous circumstances will often mar that calculation when least expected.

The first race yesterday was for the jockey club purse, of $600, mile heats, best three in five, for which Mr. J. M. Relf entered A. W. Small's filly by Norbonne, and Captain Anderson entered *Gilroy*, by Lexington. The second race was a dash of two miles, for which Mr. H. B. Foley entered Mr. Boyle's *Orphan Boy*, by Carey Bell, and Mr. A. J. Armstrong entered *Charley Armstrong*, by Lexington.

At half-past 3 o'clock precisely the order was given to saddle up, and preparations were made for the first struggle. The Lexington horse was so decidedly the favorite that there was little or no betting done; and the appearance of the respective horses, compared with the heaviness of the track, fully justified the general opinion, as indeed the event proved. Game and fast the Norbonne filly undoubtedly is, but she is no match for the power and vigor of Gilroy under such circumstances as she met him yesterday. Both horses seemed in first-rate condition, unless, indeed, there was a little too high training visible in the filly for the heavy work which she had before her.

At the tap of the drum both horses got well away together, the filly having the inside, and making play at once to keep it. Gilroy collared her at once, and his rider made a strong effort at the first turn to head her and gain the position, but did not quite succeed. The filly kept her pace and place very well till the horse collared her on the back stretch, and the pair made quite an interesting brush for the heat from the turn. The horse gradually gained on her, however, and came in an easy winner, having run the heat in two minutes.

The already generally felt opinion was now made "assurance double sure," and the filly's chances were considered gone. Both animals, however, were in excellent condition, and after the usual rest were brought up again to test their prowess. The order to saddle was given precisely at four o'clock, and immediately afterwards they started for the second heat. The horse had the inside now, and starting with the lead he kept it inside now, and starting with the lead he kept it all the way round, with his mouth wide open under a heavy pull. After the turn for the home stretch the filly made a brave challenge, but could not reach her antagonist who came in an easy winner, in little more than a canter, doing the heat in two minutes and one second and a half.

It was now alleged that the filly was a little lame or weak in the loins, and a proposition was made to withdraw her, which led to some little pleasant raillery. The judges proceeded to examine her, nevertheless; but her owner said he only proposed to withdraw her because he was satisfied she could not beat the horse, had run two heats, and he wished to save her for the handicap, and not because there was anything particular the matter with her. The judges decided that under the circumstances she would have to run.

At half-past four o'clock, the order to saddle for the third heat was given. After a false start, in which the horses were pulled up before they had got into full play, and which, therefore, in no way affected their condition, they got away well together, the horse having the inside, taking the lead, and keeping it in a canter all the way round, the filly being held in far behind him, and not running enough even to save her distance. This last heat occupied two minutes and twenty-five seconds and a half.

Gilroy was, of course, declared winner of the race.

For the second race the bell rang precisely at 5 o'clock. On coming to the scratch, favorite as the grey Lexington was, there were some who thought the gelding might prove the winner. Indeed, with many the only question was, whether he had bottom enough for the distance. Both horses were in good condition; but we fancied we saw in Orphan Boy a similar overtraining for heavy work which suggested itself to us about the Norborne filly in the previous race. At the tap of the drum the horses got away well together, the gelding having the inside and Charley's rider making a similar effort at the first turn to head him and take it from him, as he had when riding Gilroy. He did not succeed, however, and found enough to do to follow the play that Orphan Boy made for his nag. They ran neck and neck to the first quarter. On the back stretch Charley Armstrong made a strong effort for the lead again, but only forced a good run without accomplishing his aim, and they came round the last turn and down the home stretch in this order, the grey making every effort for the lead, which he had succeeded in getting by a head as they passed the stand for the second mile. At the first turn the bay had again got up with Charley, in spite of all the efforts of the latter's rider to prevent it. Neck and neck they ran round to the turn for the home stretch, and the opinion in favor of Orphan Boy was left now with the sole contingency of his being able to hold his own to the stand. This, however, he proved unable to do, and although he behaved very gallantly, and bravely responded to whip and spur, the grey came in about half a length ahead of him, and was declared the winner. The time was four minutes and six seconds.

Orphan Boy's owner preferred a complaint of foul riding against the rider of Charley Armstrong, but the judges decided that it was not before them in proper form under the rules, and could not be entertained.

The following are summaries of the two races:

SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE—Wednesday, April 18, 1866—Jockey Club Purse, $600—mile heats, best three in five:

Capt. Henderson's *Gilroy*, by Lexington, dam Magnolia, by Glencoe, 3 years old, 99 lbs.	1	1	1	
A. W. Small's b. f. by Norborne, dam by imported Albion, 4 years old, 101 lbs.	2	2	dist.	

Time—2:00—2:01½—2:53½.

SECOND RACE—Same day—dash of two miles:

A. J. Armstrong's *Charley Armstrong*, by Lexington, dam by Tiny Single, 3 years old, 90 lbs.	1
Mr. Boyle's *Orphan Boy*, by Carey Bell, dam by Boston, aged, 121 lbs.	2

Time—4:06.

There will be no race to-day. To-morrow the greatmatch for $5000 between Messrs. Coffee and Moore, of Tennessee, and Mr. W. H. Williamson, of Alabama, will come off. The former enter the b. f. *Maiden*, by Lexington, dam Kitty Clark, by imp. Glencoe, 3 years old. Mr. Williamson enters the ch. c. *Louis E. Smith*, by Revenue, dam Sea Breeze, by imp. Albion, 3 years old. Besides this race to-morrow, a purse of $300 will be given by the Jockey Club to be run for by beaten horses—mile heats.

On Saturday the great four mile race will take place.

From to-day the price of admission to the track will be $1, instead of $2.

Methodist Episcopal Church Conference.

The conference met on Tuesday morning at the hour fixed by the rules. Bishop Andrews presided.

Several reports and memorials were presented and referred to appropriate committees or laid over under the rules.

Bisop Paine, having taken the Chair, the order of the day, which it had been resolved should be considered in secret session, was called. It is an appeal from the Virginia conference. The church was cleared of strangers, and the conference proceeded with closed doors. Of course nothing is known of the result, or whether any was reached.

Under the rule the conference met again yesterday morning at nine o'clock.

The conference sat again yesterday with closed doors, after having transacted some preliminary business of no general interest.

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.

NEW DRUG STORE.—Mr. Oscar Robin, a gentleman of this State, well known both in city and country for his science and skill as a chemist and apothecary, has just received a large stock of fresh and genuine drugs, medicines, chemicals, etc., at No. 48 Royal street, which he offers to planters and the trade at the lowest market prices. We cheerfully ask our readers to refer to Mr. Robin's advertisement; he is worthy in every way of public confidence and patronage.

FOR VERA CRUZ.—In our shipping list column will be found all announcement of the first class passenger steamer, Southern Star, of the Crescent and Star Line, which is up for Vera Cruz, and will sail next Sunday, the 22d. This is the pioneer ship of the line, with superior accommodations for passengers, and capacity for a limited amount of freight. For passage apply to Messrs. Richard B. Locke & Co., and for freight to R. M. Harrison & Co., 35 Carondelet street, or T. C. Jenkins, No. 12 Carondelet.

The steamship Florida, Wm. Blakeney commander, from St. Marks the 15th inst., arrived yesterday morning. The following is a list of her passengers:

Mr. Victor and lady, Miss C. Jones, W. C. Jones, J. W. O'Neil, Mc Kinden, Richard Evans.

The Mobile Register tells some very unpalateable but undeniable truths about Massachusetts. Listen:

Washington said Massachusetts would not fight in the war of the revolution—that is to say, she would not fight outside of her own territory, nor inside of it when she could help it. Everybody knows she would not fight during the war of 1812, and everybody knows she farmed out most of her fighting during the late war. She did, it is true, attempt to do a little of it herself through Butler and Banks, but she had better farmed that part of it out too. Her recruiting agents followed the army of Sherman to pick up Southern negroes to fill her ranks, and hoarded every emigrant ship for the same purpose. Some of the agents, who enabled her to "do her do" for the abolition of slavery, (that was what she hired her fighting for,) now ask to be paid for their services, and she tells them to go to the devil and shake themselves. One of them has found himself mixed up in a lawsuit with her, and when last heard from was trying to shove his bill through the supreme court of the State.

We find the following paragraph in the Lynchburg (Va.) News of the 13th:

GOING SOUTH.—Thirty-four freedmen arrived in this city, on the Southside train, on their way to Mississippi, yesterday evening. We learn that these laborers are from North Carolina, and have been employed by Dr. Wm. Hawkins, of Carroll county, Mississippi, to work on a cotton plantation. Most of these negroes appeared to be young and athletic, and seemed to be very well satisfied with their situation. They failed, however, to develop that spirit of happiness which it was the habit of the race to manifest, when in crowds, in days gone by, but not forgotten.

We see it stated that Mr. J. E. Walker has engaged in Washington city, two hundred and fifty freedmen and their families, to go with him to the above State, to labor on cotton plantations. Efforts are being made to procure as many more to go to Louisiana. We learn that the freedmen's bureau is lending its influence for the furtherance of this object.

A decision of great importance was made today by Judge Underwood, of the United States District Court for Virginia, sitting in Alexandria. Thomas Garvin was tried some time since before the Provost Judge under the freedmen's bureau law for assaulting and injuring a negro boy, found guilty and sentenced to pay five hundred dollars damages to the boy and to be imprisoned until the damages were paid. The sentence was approved by Gen. Augur, commanding the military district. An application for a writ of habeas corpus was sued out by Garvin's counsel, under the supposition that the President's last proclamation restored that writ and set aside the operations of the freedmen's bureau court. The prisoner was brought before Judge Underwood, the case ably argued for six hours, and a decision rendered that the President's proclamation did not restore the writ of habeas corpus.—[Washington Dispatch, April 11

The Environs of New Orleans.

NUMBER FORTY-FOUR.

At the time of our arrival in Louisiana, fifty years ago, there were then a multitude of alligators still lining both shores of the river—nay, even in front of the very meat market or butcher hall an occasional individual of these monsters would protrude its hideous snout and snap at the remains (entrails or head fixings of slaughtered beasts) of some of the offals of the stalls, thrown or swept from under its halls into the near levee shores. Other specimens of this tribe of crocodiles we had already seen when coming up the river, live ones as well as dead, for it seems then to have been a universal practice of all the passengers on board of vessels provided with shot guns or rifles, to keep up an incessant firing and shooting upon these dreaded animals. One of these dead ones stretched upon a sandbank just below Fort St. Phillippe, in the parish of Plaquemines, measured near twenty feet long.

Now, if we are to believe all the curious stories that have been told us about this animal, it takes a wide range of credibility, indeed, to stomach some of the toughest sailor yarns or hunters tales, that can well be imagined. However, there is nothing astonishing as to the very great age which this creature is able of attaining, when not in contact with the ever destructive neighborhood of civilized man.

As stated above, all along the banks of the Mississippi, from its mouths to the city of New Orleans, this voracious monster would show itself, and hence bathing in the waters of that stream was, by no means, considered advisable. As for the Bayou St. John, in which we juveniles then, notwithstanding all the warnings of elder people, now and then would take a swimming and a plunge—we very well recollect the fright which we experienced upon one occasion, when upon a hot afternoon, while taking a bath, in the neighborhood of Mr. Allard's plantation, and under the still existing small live oak tree, overhanging the bayou, all at once the old monster, which it was said there kept watch, and often would show himself but once or twice in the whole year, made his sudden appearance and immediately went under again, as much as to let us youngsters know that he still was at his centurial station. For the people in that vicinity recounted most horrible stories respecting alligators in general, but about this old crocodilleship at the Allard plantation in particular. It was said of him, the Indians had always respected the old fellow, who, in ancient times, came out of the deep waters and marched all over the Bayou Metairie, Bayou St. John, Bayou Gentilly and Sauvage, in fact, according to these Indian traditions, this was a privileged character, and having never troubled any of the red tribe, they neither would interfere with his vocation, particularly as they pretended that he kept the country clear from all reptiles, overrunning otherwise the canebrakes and swamp bushes of the country, round about their encampment. That there must have been some truth in these stories, is very likely; and that also explains to us, why in the wilds of Africa certain negro tribes will adore and reverence some gigantic boa constrictor as a deity or real bonefactor, for if such monsters actually maintain a certain supremacy and exterminate all other competing reptiles, it stands to reason that these children of nature will feel naturally inclined to thank them for such beneficial superintendance. Hence we see no uncommon event in one such ancient monster having been respected by the few aborigines who frequented then the lonely bayous of the delta region; and when, in later times, the French colonists and forest hunters penetrated these wildernesses, guided and accompanied by their friendly Indians, they learned from them the traditions and respect shown some of these swamp guardians, and may, perhaps, have followed their example and advice with respect to these reptiles. Similar to the respect shown to these ancient monsters, is the Indian practice never to kill a snake; nay, we have it from an old creole inhabitant, a descendant from the aborigines, himself one of the initiated of the Indian priest or brotherhood, and who, in virtue of his position and degree in that ancient order of aboriginal druids, proposed to us to receive us in the sacred rites of the Indian ring; that if we consented to submit to the necessary conditions and formalities, he would communicate to us the secret of taming these creatures, (the snakes, copperheads, rattletails, cougars, or what not,) and that they would forever be the most innocent creatures towards our person. This proposition he was enabled to make to us, because we had already been received and consecrated a subordinate chief or head man of one of the Chatac tribes; but we declined his offer, having a natural disinclination to handling or managing any of these reptiles, which he told us we must undertake, but that he would keep us free from all harm.

He told us that he himself, though a great hunter, never had killed a snake, that there was no necessity for it, that they were just as useful as any other of God's creatures, and that if we had killed snakes formerly, we should now promise him never to do so any more. This latter promise we did make, and have kept it. The old man is long since in his grave, and what his particular object may have been, we cannot divine; but he told us that from henceforth no reptile or snake would have any power over us. Now then we may remind our readers that this Indian practice, regarding reptiles and alligators, may have some natural reasons of which people living in cities can have no conception. And again, when we compare the country life, and particularly that of an inhabitant of the primitive wilds or fastnesses of nature, with that of a civilian never beyond the city's inclosures, it is no wonder that this latter one should feel really astonished at the knowledge by practical experience of the natural wonders and works in the animal as well as vegetable world, with which the former is continually surrounded and in perpetual contact and connection. Hence, let us not be incredulous when such people tell us that they possess secrets or methods of taming animals, of which the city inhabitants have but the faintest idea, and a natural revolting to have any thing to do with them, which is not however the view that an inhabitant of the forest takes of God's creation. Such latter one having been brought up from infancy in close intimacy with not only the tame, domestic animals, but also those living in the open fields, or forests, or swamps, feels quite different toward them, than we, to whom even the mere handling of a horse or mule is already a most serious matter of concern. But to return to our alligatorship of the Allard plantation tavern, a little above the present turning bridge. It was said that this individual, or some other one of his age, for a long time had served as a stepping bridge across the bayou Metairie or some of its forks, and that in fact, generally hunters had taken it for some old live-oak trunk, struck by a hurricane and laid across the water. That, however, upon one occasion a party of hunters had had to light a fire near this bridge, and whilst boiling their water for coffee, all at once the pretended trunk, feeling, no doubt the effect of the burning fuel through its back, turned around and capsized coffeepot, boiling water and the whole concern, to the utter dismay of the affrighted hunters, who now only discovered that what had served them for a stepping traverse or crossing bridge for a number of years, was actually a still living carcass of an old and benumbed alligator. Now again, others would tell of nocturnal visits which these alligators would perform into the negro cabins upon the neighboring plantations, and catch hold of, in default of young pigs, the black children, which mothers, going to the dancing parties, would leave upon the naked ground floor; nay, some even went so far as to say that the hobbling negro fellows, whom one would meet now and then upon these lonesome country roads, with a wooden leg or even double stump, were the remnants of undevoured sleepers, whom the alligators, knowing them by their steamboat like snorting, to be in a death slumber, would undertake to swallow, beginning by their nether extremities, which these darkies, awakening, would have every difficulty from snatching out of the monster's devouring jaws. These and some other hard shell stories then current among the old and young frequenters of the several avenues towards Bayou Sauvage, St. Gome's plantation, and other rural localities, would serve to enliven the evening's conversation or talk, when passing a day or two upon the country seats in the city's environs; that some of them no doubt were fictions of the imagination may be granted; still they paint the manners of the country as well the people of those times; for who that has seen the plantation negro, snoring on a Sunday's morning, in his open cabin, on the cool clay floor, does not realize the picture of the stealthily crawling up of the alligator from the adjoining bayou, and taking hold of the fleshy part of these fat, sweating fellows, intending to make a luscious repast of them.

The Fredericksburg Herald says:

A big sale was made by Mr. Auctioneer Johnson. Coming across a pair of old shoes, odd fellows, he put them up, and after stating terms they were knocked down at $2060. Mr. W. Roy Mason, purchaser. They were sold for Confederate treasury notes. We reckon this will be among the last of sales made for this antiquated currency.

See second page for future auction sales

The Mobile Tribune gets off the following "good un" on General Carl Schurz:

The Detroit Post has a column and a half with the heading: "What our exchanges say of us." As an act of courtesy we give our opinion, with full permission to the Post to make any use of it that it may see fit:

"The Detroit Post is a paper edited by Carl Schurz, a German adventurer of the Robespierre school of politics. It is not so large a sheet as the New York Tribune, but its capacity for lies is equal to that of the latter. Persons who have a taste for the marvelous, and who are not able to go to the expense of buying the adventures of Baron Munchausen, would do well to subscribe to the Detroit Post."

We find the following in the New York Day Book:

The celebrated Mrs. Gaines is spending some time in this city. Her rights, after a struggle of thirty-five years, are at last confirmed by the supreme court, but actual possession of the many millions she inherets is withheld. She is going to New Orleans to compromise for some of her property, and if she obtains a title of it, she will build a superb house on Central Park, which in architecture will surpass anything in the country.

"At the Alcazar Theater, in Rio Janeiro," says the correspondent of the Providence Journal, "I saw one Russian officer bring in at times during the evening all the flowers that he could carry, and shower them upon an actress. The next day he sent presents to the amount of two thousand dollars. This gentleman, when his floral offerings had given out, and no more were to be obtained, finished his gifts by selling his cap at her. This was the signal for a scene to commence, and instantly hats of beaver, silk and velvet were showered upon the stage, and rings, gloves, handkerchiefs, canes and umbrellas. Everyone seemed to be trying to outvie his neighbor in shouting bravo and viva; the din was terrific. One man in the gallery, in his excitement, seized a large glass globe from the chandelier, and hurled it toward the stage, but missed his mark and shattered it upon your correspondent's shoulder. At this point he thought it was time to leave, which he did, and, with the fear of glass globes and a lame arm for monitors, has not patronized the Alcazar since."

LOTTERY LUCK.—An Englishman living near Bath recently received a ticket for a Frankfort lottery, which he threw aside. The ticket subsequently got into the possession of the servants, four in number, who made up and remitted to the proper quarter the price of the ticket, £1. Recently the original owner was surprised at receiving notice that the ticket forwarded to him had gained the first prize, amounting to £20,000 sterling, which of course, falls to the lot of the servants.

According to the census of 1860, Illinois produced only six bales of cotton, or from 2500 to 3000 pounds. Three years later there were shipped at her railroad stations 100,000 pounds, the next year 400,000, and the last year 1,600,000. The total yield, however, for 1865, is estimated at 5,000,000 pounds, or 10,000 bales—twice as much as was exported annually from the whole country at the beginning of the century; twice as much as was crown by Kentucky, and nearly as much as by Virginia in 1860. The laborers engaged in cultivating this staple are mostly negroes familiar with the process. The cotton itself is said to equal that of Tennessee in quality.

A gentleman just returned from the North informs us that on a bell in Jersey City he read the following inscription: "This bell was taken from the plantation of Jefferson Davis."

(Columbus Sun.

There can be no objection to the libelling of things, in order to know where they came from—only the custom might to extend to silver spoons, pianos, watches, and little things of that sort.

(Nashville Banner.

MARRIED:

On Tuesday, the 17th April, 1866 at Trinity Church, by the Rev. Mr. Rockwith, Miss LIZZIE C. TERBALT, of this city to Mr. LUCIEN FLOURNOY, of Caddo Parish, La.

On Saturday evening, April 14, 1866, at St. Louis de Linas Church, by the Rev. Mr. Mileschoone, JOSEPH D. LODWICK to Miss ERNESTINE A. AUDLER, both of this city.

☞ Cincinnati and Portsmouth papers please copy.

DIED:

On Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock p. m., PATRICK SHIELDS, aged sixty-five years, an old resident of this city. The friends of the family, and those of Mr. A. Thompson, are invited to attend his funeral, from the Hotel Dieu, THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

Missionary Meeting.

CARONDELET STREET METHODIST CHURCH.

Thursday Evening, April 19, 1866.

This meeting is under the auspices of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, now in session in this city.

The Rev. Bishop KAVANAUGH will preside, the other Bishops in attendance.

The opening devotional services will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. DREWS, of North Carolina.

Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Mr. CUNNYNGHAM, ten years Missionary in China; Rev. Dr. GREEN, of Tennessee; and Rev. JAMES A. DUNCAN, of Virginia.

The collection will be superintended by the Rev. Dr. SEHON, the Secretary, and Rev. Dr. McFERRIN, the Treasurer of the Missionary Society.

The closing devotional services by the Rev. Bishop ANDREW.

Wines, Brandies,

FRUITS, CORKS, PRESERVES,

ETC., ETC.

Landing, per ships Atlantic, Augusta and Constantia, from Bordeaux:

40 casks CLARET—Bogne & Jiin. Pello.
98 " " J. Lucoso.
66 " " G. Raoul & P. Cazalet.
50 hf casks WHITE WINE—Marillac.
98 " " Clos Montagne.
500 cases CLARET—L. de Segoin.
300 " " Fronsac.
25 " " Clos Montagne.
25 " WHITE WINE—Clos Montagne.
200 " " Marillac.
100 " BRANDY CHERRIES.
100 " " PAUTIS, imported.
50 " " PEACHES.
50 " " PRUNES.
30 barrels French White Wine VINEGAR—Cassalaine.
100 cases " " "
12 tubs CORKS " "
100 cases 100 quarters SARDINES—J. Peraza.
64 " 100 halves.
20 " 100 halves, PETIT BOIS—Bonderet.
20 " 100 halves, MISHROOM.
2 " 100 halves, CEPES. " "
20 quarter pipes Pellevoisin BRANDY.
10 eighth pipes " "
10 quarter pipes Otard Dupuy " "

For sale by

T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr.,
38 and 40 Old Levee street.

It is a Fact Worth Knowing

—THAT—

JOHN A. GILDIG,

197.....Canal Street.....197

Is determined to sell his Fine Stock of

SHIRTS AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

—AT THE—

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

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 under signed, or may be left at the Savings Bank, on Canal street.

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

Hubbell's

GOLDEN BITTTERS

—AND—

CABINET BRANDY.

Humanity welcomes each blessing
The Medical Art can bestow,
And mankind are fond of confessing
The little of goodness they know.

Some look for the Cholera daily,
And naughty all of their life,
And manage to catch all diseases,
From Small-pox to Fever and Chills.

But those who are wisest and posted,
Keep remedies near them, and handy,
Each morning they drink HUBBELL'S BITTERS,
And at night use his CABINET BRANDY.

And whilst Politicians are pitching
Into Mayor, Contractor, and trouble,
Abusing the dirt and the ditching,
They quietly tall back on HUBBELL.

So, Friends, if you wish through the Summer
To live in contentment and ease,
Don't listen to each idle rumor,
Use "HUBBELL'S," and do as you please.

JAMES CONEGAL,
Sole Agent,
No. 20 St. Charles street.

A Card.

The New Orleans Commercial Bulletin.

In reply to numerous inquiries upon the subject I take this method of announcing to the old friends and patrons of the COMMERCIAL BULLETIN, that I intend to re-establish that paper at an early day, on the same footing on which it formerly stood. It will be especially devoted to the Commercial interests of this community, the material advancement of the city of New Orleans, and the development of the industrial resources of the South.

WM. J. SEYMOUR.

Express for Mexico.

THE SOUTHERN AND TEXAS EXPRESS COMPANIES,

Will receive MONEY, VALUABLE PACKAGES, FREIGHT and personal baggage, for all points in MEXICO, if consigned to some house in Vera Cruz.

The first run will be sent on the SOUTHERN STAR, which sails for Vera Cruz on Sunday, 22d inst., and regularly thereafter on the 1st and 16th of every month.

Apply at office SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY, corner Carondelet and Gravier streets, New Orleans.

FRANK NEELY, Agent.
A. B. SMALL, Superintendent.

Hall of Chalmette

FIRE COMPANY, No. 23,

NEW ORLEANS, April 16, 1866.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our late brother member, PETER SWEITZER; therefore,

Be it Resolved, 1st, That in his death this Company deplore the loss of one of her most tried and oldest members; his family a devoted father; his companions an amiable and firm friend; and the community a quiet and steady citizen.

Resolved, 2nd, That we heartily sympathise with his bereaved family in this their sad affliction, he having been cut off in the prime of life by the hand of an assassin, and that we will do all in our power to bring the authors of his death to condign punishment.

Resolved, 3d, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the sorrowing family of the deceased.

Resolved, 4th, That this Company hereby tender their sincere thanks to Lieut. Shehan, of the Fourth District police force for his untiring efforts to bring to justice the perpetrators of this crime.

Resolved, 5th, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the Company, and a copy be sent to the Crescent, Times, and German Gazette newspapers for publication.

JNO. PUTFARK,
P. L. PETERS,
JNO. STRINGER,
Committee on Resolutions.

Jno. W. Norris & Co.,

(Successors to GRAY & NORRIS)

COTTON, SUGAR and PRODUCE FACTORS,

AND GENERAL

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

52 CANAL STREET, New Orleans.

The above firm being successors to Gray & Norris, would respectfully solicit from their friends a continuance of favors.

We continue the Wholesale Southern Agency of
The celebrated RED JACKET BITTERS.
Phoenix Mills COFFEE and SPICES.
Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES.
Hibberick's BAKING POWDERS, Etc., Etc.

We are prepared to make liberal advances, on all consignments of Cotton, Sugar or Produce.

We feel that we can safely guarantee to friends and patrons the entire facilities of this market.

JNO. W. NORRIS, NORRIS & CO.,
R. E. CHAMPION, 52 Canal St., N. O.

Families

FITTING OUT FOR THE LAKE SHORE

—AND—

WATERING PLACES.

A Complete Stock of COOKING STOVES,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
WOOD and WILLO