New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
—OF—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1865.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT, containing a faithful resume of the news of the past week, may be obtained in our counting room, neatly done up in wrappers for mailing. Price, ten cents.

NOTICE.—Rev. L. Parker will preach to-morrow in the Felicity street Methodist Episcopal Church South, corner of Chesnut. Services at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7 P. M.

The Sabbath School meets every Sabbath morning at 9 o'clock.

The Rev. Dr. Hedges will officiate as usual on to-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock, in the Senate Chamber at Mechanics' Institute. Seats free.

Calvary church (Protestant Episcopal), Prytania street, corner Sixth, is open for Divine service every Lord's Day, at 11 o'clock A. M., and 5½ P. M. Rev. W. C. Hopkins officiates.

THANKS.—We are indebted to the officers of the Southern Express Company for Cincinnati papers of the 17th, and Jackson papers of yesterday.

We tender our special thanks to Captain A. R. Harris for his kindness in supplying us with St. Louis and Memphis papers of very late dates.

NEW BOOKS.—We are indebted to Bielock & Co., booksellers and stationers, 130 Canal street, for the following new publications:

"South Songs; from the Lays of Later Days. Collected and edited by T. C. DeLeon." This is a very handsomely printed and elegantly bound volume of 162 pages containing some of the most popular pastry writers during the war by John R. Thompson, Henry Flash, James R. Randall, and other poets of the South.

"Campaigns of a Non-Combatant," by Geo. Alfred Townsend. The title may seem to involve a contradiction of terms, but Mr. Townsend was a member of the press-gang, and saw a good deal of the war without actually participating in the fight. The book is full of racy anecdote, adventure and war incidents, written in a classical and animated style.

"The Man of the World." By William North. This is a modern novel, of the merits of which we cannot speak, not having had time to give it a thorough perusal. From a cursory glance at its pages we conclude that it promises well, and those who feel it their duty to keep up with the literature of the times will have to read the "Man of the World" as a matter of course.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.—The Gold market exhibited considerable fluctuation yesterday. It opened at 126¼@126½, sold down to 125, then partially recovered and closed languid at 125½@126. The supply of cash Gold was light and sales were restricted throughout the day.

Foreign Exchange—Has declined fully 1 ⅌ cent. since our last, owing to unfavorable private advices from the North and to the amount of 3@3½ ⅌ cent. advance in United States Five Twenties, in London, as reported by the steamship Persia. The demand and supply disclosed but little, if any, variation, and transactions were limited at steadily receding rates. The market closed languid last evening at 135@136 for Bank Sterling, 133½@134½ for Clear Bills, 131½@132½ for Document Bills, 4.20f.@4.17½ for Bank Francs, and 4.23f.@4.22½f. for out door Francs.

Domestic Exchange—We have to report increased firmness in Domestic Exchange. The banks, with but one exception, advanced the rate for sight checks on New York, yesterday, to ¼ discount or par, while the latter supplied its regular customers throughout at the previous figure, ¼ ⅌ cent. discount. The demand all round was very light, however, and offerings of private and commercial were of the same restricted character as heretofore. The closing quotations last evening were ¼ discount to par at bank, and 3-16@5-16 ⅌ cent. discount out of doors for sight checks on the Northern cities; ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. discount for five to ten days' sight; ⅜@½ for fifteen to twenty days'; ¾@1 for thirty days', and 1@1½ ⅌ cent. discount for sixty days' sight.

Bank Notes and Securities—The movement under this head has disclosed no abatement whatever in the demand for favorite descriptions since our last, and no improvement of any kind in the lower classes. Offerings of the former were, as heretofore, restricted however, while the supply of the latter was ample to meet all ordinary requirements. Transactions in bank notes were but little better than nominal yesterday, while a heavy business was effected in stocks at a material advance in prices, as will be seen on reference to our financial article in another column.

Cotton—The market continues very firm, with a light and irregular supply, and a rather steady and general demand. Sales yesterday comprised 2169 bales at full previous prices, and would doubtless have been much heavier had the offerings been larger and the assortment better. The ruling quotations were 30@32c. for ordinary; 33@34c. for good ordinary; 36@37c. for low middling, and 40c. for middling. The total sales for the week foot up 11,726 bales against 17,020 bales last week and 14,565 bales the week previous. The net receipts for the week amount to only 11,020 bales, against 12,908 bales last week and 15,243 bales the week previous. The aggregate exports for the week are 19,850 bales against 22,348 bales last week and 22,176 bales the week previous, and the stock on hand and on shipboard last evening was 162,386 bales, against 170,090 bales last week and 178,344 bales at the close of the previous week.

Sugar and Molasses—The movement in Louisiana is of a very restricted character, and there is no improvement to report in transactions in imported Sugars and Molasses. Offerings are light, and prices rule as for some time past.

Western Produce—Operations in all articles under this head, rule precisely as at the close of the previous report. Offerings of the better classes of Flour and of Corn are under the requirements, and prices tend upward, but the supply of the descriptions, as well as of Oats, Bran and Hay, is ample to meet the present demand. For full particulars of the movement of the week, however, we would refer to our commercial article in the appropriate column.

Radical papers are unable to see how Congress can be a tyrant. Just as easy as one man can be a tyrant. About two hundred years ago the Danes, to get rid of the tyranny of their no bles, threw all their power into the hands of their king—and for abusing that power they were obliged to kill him. The same occurred in Norway and Sweden. For a space of three hundred years but one king was allowed to die a natural death in these countries. The history of Greece and Rome attests that a tyrannical senate may be more oppressive and more difficult to get rid of than a bad king. The people of France were twice saved from the tyranny of their nobles by transferring their powers to the king. In another way the same thing is passing here, where the President is striving to protect the people from the usurpations and despotism of Congress. Congress is now a tyrant, which deserves whatever fate a virtuous and free people can give it.

The steamship Winchester, Captain Gregory, arrived yesterday morning from Havana, with the following passengers:

M N Stevens, E E Stevens, Millard, J Ross, M Bernio, Col J S Tait, Miss Emelie Hamel, Mrs T M Cooper, F Grills and three children, Julia Lagomarsino, Bernardo Fernandez, J M Young, Boyley and wife.

SHORTENING THE MISSISSIPPI.

In the Memphis Appeal of the 17th instant we find a letter from Captain James Lee, President of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce, on the subject of protecting the Mississippi valley against inundation, and of improving the navigation of the river. This letter is elicited by the action of the Louisiana legislature at its last session, authorizing the Governor to communicate and confer with the Governors of the several States bordering on the Mississippi river, and the chambers of commerce of the cities of Memphis, St. Louis and Chicago, "in relation to the best plan for reclaiming the Mississippi valley from the annual floods of the Mississippi river," etc.

We regret to see that Captain Lee again brings forward the exploded and unscientific plan of cutoffs as, to use his own words, "the true theory of draining off the waters, by shortening the river and dividing them, or causing them to flow into the gulf at different places. Now, if anything is demonstrable by science, if anything has been demonstrated by experience, it is that the plan of shortening the Mississippi is not the true theory for draining off its waters. On the contrary, that plan has been found, in practice, as it was predicted *a priori*, to be productive of no good whatever, and to be a source of unmitigated evil, except to the riparian proprietors immediately above the cut-off. If carried into effect to the extent proposed by Captain Lee, to wit: the shortening of the river by three hundred and fifty miles between Cairo and New Orleans, the results would be calamitous in the extreme. No system of levees now in existence could restrain the accumulated mass of waters which, in such a case, would be precipitated on the lower country. The delta of the Mississippi, and all the alluvial region, would be annually submerged, and this part of the valley would revert to the dominion of the wild fowl and the alligator.

These conclusions are not merely speculative. They are deductions from the application of rigid mathematical formulæ, confirmed by experiment and observation. The calamitous consequences of the Raccourci cut-off constitute a conspicuous warning against the repetition of so reckless a disregard of the teachings of science and the laws of dynamics. That cut-off was made in defiance of the solemn protests of General P. O. Hebert, then State engineer, and afterwards Governor. That gentleman called the attention of the legislature to the effects which would necessarily flow from the consummation of the contemplated project, but his advice was unheeded. The cut-off was made; and the experience of the immediately succeeding years justified his sagacity, and the accuracy of his scientific deductions. The ruin of a large section of the most productive portion of the State attested the folly of the experiment, and the damages which the legislature was called on to pay, were the measure of the destruction which a short-sighted policy had produced.

It is an essential part of the system of cut-offs that the cuts shall be made continuously from the mouth of the river to that portion where it is proposed to reduce the height of the floods. This is urged on the ground that the greater velocity of the water in the part where the slope has been increased by a cut will bring a larger volume of water to the portion below where the slope has not been increased, and where, consequently, the water will rise higher than before. "This reasoning," says General Humphreys, whose authority will not be disputed, "may be sound when applied to the small streams had in view by the writers, where a few hours make a material change in the flood, but evidently it is not applicable to the Mississippi, where the water often remains for weeks at flood height." The same distinguished engineer says that no cut-off has ever been made so as to introduce the current from the cut to the reach below in the same direction that it had before the cut was made. As a consequence the swiftest current does not run in the deepest part as it did before; the resistances which it encounters are therefore greater than before; and in order to carry off the same discharge the surface must rise and thus increase the slope and area of cross section; unless, indeed, the power of the current is sufficient to execute the bed at once. This is not the case with the Mississippi, the bed of which is not in alluvial soil but in an older geological formation of hard clay which yields so slowly to the current that it may be considered almost fixed. The condition of the river for many miles below is thus changed by the cut off. The process of wearing out the channel again will be so gradual that the injurious effect of the cut-off in raising the surface of the river below may, for all practical purposes, be called permanent. The general deduction is that a cut-off raises the surface of the river at the foot of a cut, almost as much as it depresses the surface above. The country above is relieved only at the expense of the country below. Moreover, if a series of cuts were to be made, extending to the mouth of the river, the height of the floods would be regularly increased from a point near midway of the series to the upper end, and regularly increased from the same point to the lower end. The system is therefore, says Gen. Humphreys, "entirely inapplicable to the Mississippi either in whole or in part."

In regard to the other arguments used by Capt. Lee, and especially concerning his proposed compensatory measure of lateral outlets, we shall have something to say.

THE CREEK INDIANS.—We were sorry to learn yesterday from Gen. McIntosh, who is in the city, that there are three hundred and sixty Creek Indians who followed the fortunes, and fell heir to the misfortunes of the Confederate cause, who are now camped on the upper waters of Red River, far away from their homes, without horses, wagons, or money, and who are straitened for the actual necessaries of existence. We are very sure the claims of these brave warriors of "the lost cause," will not be unrecognized by those of our people who may have something to spare of their abundance. We have heard already of several liberal subscriptions in their behalf. Until their corn crop this year shall ripen, they will be dependent for bread upon the practical benevolence of others. We hope Gen. McIntosh may return to these people with glad tidings of relief, and that they may be cheered with evidence of the substantial sympathy of those who are fortunate enough to have saved something from the wreck of the Confederate cause, and who are willing to relieve human distress in any form in which it presents itself.

THE PARISH ELECTIONS.—Our contemporary, the Bee, has a forcible article on its French side yesterday in reference to the two tickets before the people at the approaching parish election. As may be supposed, the Bee supports the ticket of the National Democracy, and regrets the schism caused by the nominations of the Working Men. We translate and endorse the concluding paragraph of the Bee's article:

We regret that the convention, after having abandoned, by their first ballot, the chief aim of the originators of the movement, should not have understood how much better it had been to ratify at once all the nominations of the Democratic Convention. The opponents of the latter desired a schism in the party, and partly succeeded in making one. The eight hour question has nothing whatever in common with the functions of a sheriff, a clerk, a coroner or a district attorney. To require an executive officer of the law to declare himself a friend to the eight hour movement, instead of confining him to the satisfactory performance of his duties, is but a lame justification for something so deplorable as a division of the Democratic party, and classifying voters as working and non-working men. We believe, however, that the movement is not a general one, but that the mass of the working men will not consider themselves bound by the nominations of a convention, which would give a lamentable precedent with regard to the political relations which ought to exist amongst members of one community.

THE NEW YORK COLLECTORSHIP.—A special dispatch from Washington to the Missouri Republican, dated the 18th, states that the long agony about the New York collectorship has finally been settled to the satisfaction of Messrs. Seward, Weed, Raymond & Co., by the appointment of Mr. Henry A. Smith, whose nomination was also sent into the Senate to-day.

The Fair Grounds Races.

The midsummer-like heat, the moist atmosphere, and the lowering clouds of yesterday morning, gave rise to keen apprehensions among those who took an earnest interest in the match race for $5000, between Maiden and Louis E. Smith, announced to come off, that it would have to be postponed. The actual fall of a little sprinkling shortly before one o'clock, while the clouds gathered thicker and thicker, tended to confirm the fears entertained. The weatherwise, however, observing that, heavy as the clouds were, they were being rapidly driven by an upper current in a northeasterly direction, held out the assurance that no sufficient rain would fall to warrant a postponement, and for once they proved right. In the meantime the flagstaff at the Crescent Hall was eagerly watched to see whether or not the vexatious pennant would be hoisted. As the hour for starting approached, the signs grew more and more favorable, and carriages and buggies, cabs and phaetons, saddle nags and city railroad cars were seen wending their way to the Fair Grounds Course, with all the burdens the law allows.

Not a few, misled by the bills into the understanding that the match would be the second race, although it was announced in all the morning papers that it would come off first, and desirous of making sure of the clearing up of the weather, did not get to the course in time to see the start for the match—some, indeed, not reaching the course till it was over—still, there was a very large attendance, the stands being all well filled, the ladies' stand showing quite a galaxy of beauty and fashion, and the others being crowded; and great interest was manifested in the chief event—the event—of the day.

There was but little betting, however, that we could hear of. As at the pools on Thursday night the Lexington filly was the favorite; but the Revenue colt had advanced from 70 to 75 against the hundred, and no takers.

The fear that rain might, from appearances, interfere with the running, led to a very punctual start for the first heat at half-past 3 o'clock; and at the signal, the nags got off well together, with Maiden on the inside track, which she had won. The colt immediately made heavy play upon her for the lead, and, taking it from her in beautiful style, maintained it with a stride and pace that admonished the patrons of the favorite to prepare for the probability of a heavy fall. Maiden kept well up within a couple of lengths of him round the back stretch and to the home turn, and then made a vigorous effort down the home stretch to head him. She failed, however, and the Smith came in a handsome winner of the heat by nearly or quite half a length, in one minute fifty-two seconds and a quarter.

By many, the time was considered slow, but in view of the condition of the track, it really was very fair. On the surface the course appeared to be dry, compact and springy, but an observation of the foot-prints of the horses showed that this apparently fine condition was only skin deep, and that, two inches beneath, it was of a tenacious, clayey texture. And when it is recollected that under favorable auspices, at Mobile the other day, Jennie P. took for her dash of a mile against three competitors 1:51½, and Maiden for her two mile heats 1:50¾ and 1:50¼, the time must be, as we have said, set down as creditable.

Of course the chestnut colt became greatly the favorite after winning the first heat, and his fine appearance warranted the best opinion of him. He is certainly a beautiful animal, with the finest points, and especially clean limbs—ears perhaps a little longer than nice critics would endorse, and tail a little thinner. Otherwise the old description of what a horse should be, would suit him admirably:

"Round-hoofed, short-jointed, fetlocks slang and long,
Broad breast, full eyes, small head, and nostril wide;
High crest, short ears, straight legs, and passing strong,
Thin mane, thick tail, broad buttocks, tender hide."

His color is very rich, and, but for his white hind feet, would remind one of Lecomte. His walk and stride are very easy, long, and graceful.

At the tap of the drum for the second heat, the contestants got off well together, the Revenue taking the inside track, of course, as winner of the first heat. One hundred to fifty was offered on him, but found no takers. Maiden made a strong effort to take the lead and position from him, but failed; and it became evident from the time they passed the first turn that she would have all the work she could do to keep close enough to him to give her a chance to brush with him with a hope of success towards the close of the heat. Round the back stretch he led her with ease, with his mouth wide open, and on the curve near the home turn he ran away from her. She made a desperate effort to catch him, however, and gave him a very handsome brush down the home stretch; offers of a hundred to ten being offered on him, nevertheless, and without takers. He passed the line two full lengths ahead of her, having made the heat in one minute fifty-three seconds and a half, and being declared the winner of the match.

For the second race, the entries were the Norborne filly, Orphan Boy and Refusal. Orphan Boy was the favorite on the track, as he had been on the opening of the pools the previous evening, though he yielded this position to the Norborne filly before the close, as we reported yesterday. We saw nothing particular to warrant this recovery of his original position, and attributed it merely to the fluctuation attendant upon the doubts as to the respective powers of these two horses. Refusal, it was evident, was entered principally to make play. On the order being given to saddle up, the betting was even on the two real contestants.

The Norborne filly won the inside track, Orphan Boy the second position, and Refusal the outside. The Norborne led, Refusal kept well up with her, and Orphan Boy lay close to them from the turn. Down the back stretch, the pace being by no means killing, Orphan Boy passed Refusal and challenged the Norborne filly, but in spite of apparently strong efforts he could not pass her, she leading him home and past the line by a neck. Refusal made a better third than was expected; but as the time of the winner was one minute fifty-eight seconds and three-quarters, that was not much to be wondered at.

For the second heat, after two false starts, the Norborne filly again having the inside track, the horses got off, with Refusal in the lead, the other filly well up with her, and the Orphan Boy trailing behind. We heard one hundred to fifty offered that there would be no broken heats in the race, and no takers. Immediately after the first turn had been passed, however, it was manifest that Orphan Boy was not running, and down the back stretch it was clear he was not fighting for the heat, from some cause or other. Some accident, foul riding, or something of the kind was suspected. The Norborne filly, too, apparently made no effort to pass Refusal, but seemed to be rather waiting for Orphan boy to show his foot. He did not do it; and down the home stretch the three came, in the order already stated, very much to the surprise of everybody. At about the distance pole the Norborne filly's rider seemed to wake up to an effort to win the heat from Refusal; but it was too late, and the last named nag came in a length ahead, in two minutes eighteen seconds and a quarter, Orphan Boy being a bad third. This time, and the manner in which Orphan Boy had been manipulated, led some to believe that he was throwing off on the Norborne filly; and complaints being made to the judges, they, with Mr. Foley's consent, agreed to get another rider for the gelding for the next heat. It can hardly be, however, that the suspicions were well grounded, otherwise the Norborne filly could certainly have taken the heat from Refusal. The fact, perhaps, was, that it was expected that if Orphan Boy did not push the Norborne filly, she would take little or no notice of Refusal and that so the latter might step in for the second heat, and then give Orphan Boy with his presumed better bottom and easy gait on the second heat, a better chance to win the third and fourth heats from the light, fretful, Norborne filly. A wild calculation, this certainly seems, though not an impossible one; and very deceptive it proved in its results. Perhaps it was seen that Orphan Boy could not win the race, and so it was left to the Norborne filly and Refusal, which the rider of the former did not understand, and so did not run her.

On the horses coming up for the third heat, a hundred to eighty was offered against Orphan Boy, but it was not taken up. There were again a couple of false starts, and now some gave vent to suspicions that efforts were being made to tire out the Norborne filly, so as to give the chances to Orphan Boy. But these were, doubtless, as groundless as those expressed on the previous heat. A hundred to seventy-five against him now went begging. At the start Refusal made the play, Orphan Boy challenged her and the Norborne filly lapped him, a threatening third. The pace this time was respectable, and without material change they entered the back stretch. Here the Norborne filly took up the running, passed Orphan Boy in a sudden rush, headed Refusal and took the lead. Orphan Boy endeavored to catch her, but though he passed Refusal easily enough the Norborne filly shook him off whenever he approached her. At the home turn she was a length ahead, and in spite of his best efforts she came in a clever winner of the heat and race, a length and a half ahead. Refusal was distanced. Time—1:55¾.

After the filly had been declared winner of the race, her owner claimed for her the name of Neosho—a pretty name for a pretty, quick, and game little blood, meaning in the Indian tongue "clear water."

The following are summaries of the two races;

SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Friday, April 20, 1865—Match for $5000—Mile Heats.

W. R. Williamson's ch. c. *Louis E. Smith*, by Revenue, dam Sea Breeze, by Albion, 2 y. o., 75 lbs	1	1	
Moore & Coffee's b. f. Maiden, by Lexington, dam Kitty Clark, by Glencoe, 3 y. o., 87 lbs	2	2	

Time, 1:52¼—1:53¾.

SECOND RACE.—Same day—Jockey Club Purse, $400—Mile Heats.

A. W. Small's b. f. by Norborne, dam by Albion, 4 years old, 101 lbs	1	2	1
C. Boyle's b. g. *Orphan Boy*, by Carey Hell, dam by Boston, aged, 121 lbs	2	3	2
T. Yowell's b. f. *Refusal*, by Reserve, dam by Younger, 3 y. o., 87 lbs	3	1	dis

Time, 1:58¾—2:18¼—1:55¾.

After the close of the day's sport, the entries for the $2000 purse, four mile heats to-day, were announced. As will be seen on referring to the advertisement, they were Charley Armstrong, Neosho and Gen. Rousseau. On the track the last named horse was the favorite at 500 to 400. At the sale of the pools last night, he continued the favorite, Charley Armstrong having the second call, and Neosho's chances were ignored. They sold respectively as follows: $200, $120, $40; $200, $120, $20; $220, $125, $20; $650, $350, $75, ($1000 pool); $710, $290, $20, ($1000 pool;) $200; $80, $10; $400, $200, $15; $220, $75, $5; $100, $40, $5. Where not otherwise stated, the pools were for bringing what they would.

Before the four-mile race to-day, there is to be a match for $1000, distance four hundred yards, between Mr. Green's black gelding and Mr. McCarty's brown gelding, which we have no doubt will give rise to a fair share of sport.

It will be observed from the advertisement this morning that quarter-stretch badges for the day can be procured for $5.

Methodist Episcopal Church Conference.

The conference met at the usual hour yesterday. In the appeal case noticed in yesterday's report, the name should have been George P. Doggett, instead of David S. Doggett.

A report providing for the admission of lay members into the various councils of the church was presented and laid over under the rules.

A resolution to establish a mission for the Chinese in California was adopted.

The report providing for the establishment of a colored church organization was called up, and, after considerable discussion, adopted. It provides for conferences, ordinations, etc., and a fraternal relation with this church, in all respects, except that of having representatives in its general conferences.

A resolution to extend the regular time for the sitting of the Conference to half-past two o'clock was passed.

Bishop Andrews, in a very affectionate and pathetic address, requested the assent of the Conference to his retiring from the episcopacy. He felt that, having passed seventy years of age, it was time for him to resign the important duties of the office to younger and more vigorous men. Such work as he still felt equal to he purposed to continue as long as he shall live, and he asked the Conference to give it to him. He thanked them for the indulgence always shown him, exhorted them to be united, and gave them his fervent blessing. The assent was of course accorded.

The conference went into committee of the whole on the proposition to change the name of the church. All the arguments *pro* and *con*. were reiterated, without any result being arrived at; and the committee reported progress and was given leave to sit again.

The other business done was of no general interest.

The conference meets again, under the rule, at 9 o'clock this morning.

YOUNG MEN'S NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this association is to be held on next Tuesday evening, the 21th inst., at room No. 13, up stairs, over the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, for the transaction of important business. A full attendance is desired. See notice of President Ogden, in another column.

Milton was asked: "How is it that in some countries a king is allowed to take his place on the throne at fourteen years of age, but not marry until he is eighteen?" "Because," said the poet, "it is easier to govern a kingdom than a woman."

Petitt's American Eye Salve.

A CERTAIN AND SAFE REMEDY, APPLIED EXTERNALLY, for granulation of the EYE LIDS, INFLAMED EYES, etc. This remedy has been widely known and extensively used for more than twenty years; and has effected radical cures of DISEASED EYES, Amise or Cataract. It is highly efficacious in all Cutaneous Eruptions, Burns, Stings of Insects, etc. A large supply, just received from the Laboratory, warranted genuine, which we are prepared to furnish in large or small quantities, at PROPRIETOR'S PRICES.

J. S. MAUNSELL & CO.,
21 Chartres street,
Between Canal and Customhouse.

Cotton Seed, Cotton Seed.

On hand and for sale BOYD PROLIFIC and MEXICAN, fully guaranteed, their genuineness and their being of the crop of 1865, proved by the bigest testimonials.

10,000 bushels of same lot at Memphis, subject to our order by telegraph.

FULKERSON & McLAURIN,
12 Union street.

Garthwaite, Lewis & Stuart,
CLOTHING,
FURNISHING GOODS.
Trunks, Valises, etc.
LARGE STOCK—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
AT LOW PRICES.

TULANE BUILDING,
New Orleans, April 21, 1865.

A large stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Fashionable Spring and Summer Clothing; also, a large stock of Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, etc. A large assortment of Ladies' Trunks, wholesale and retail, at low prices.

GARTHWAITE, LEWIS & STUART.
31 and 33 Camp street.

Cotton Seed. Cotton Seed.

Growth of 1865.
PETIT GULF, BOYD'S PROLIFIC DEAN
—AND—
PROLIFIC CLUSTER.

Also, a Small Lot of SEA ISLAND, put up in Four Bushel Sacks—in fine shipping order.

Guaranteed to be as represented.
VERY CHOICE.
For sale by
J. H. H. HEDGES,
35 Carondelet street, up stairs.

Eureka.

THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Decidedly the best article for restoring Gray Hair to its original color, (not dyeing,) effectually curing all diseases of the scalp, preventing the hair from falling off, giving it a softness and a gloss that nothing else can produce.

For sale in New Orleans by
J. S. MAUNSELL & CO.,
No. 21 Chartres street,
between Canal and Customhouse.

Panic in Clothing.

SELLING OF
AT NEW YORK COST!
PANIC IN CLOTHING!
HARRISON & DOWNING,
Corner of Canal and Magazine streets.

PANIC IN CLOTHING.
SPRING CASSIMERE SUITS.....$5 to $20

PANIC IN CLOTHING.
SUMMER LINEN SUITS.....$4 to $12

PANIC IN CLOTHING.
BROWN LINEN DUSTERS.....$2 to $5

PANIC IN CLOTHING.
LINEN BOSOM SHIRTS.....$2 to $1 50

PANIC IN CLOTHING.
ALL LINEN SHIRTS.....$2 to $5

PANIC IN CLOTHING.
PLANTATION GOODS SELLING COST.

PANIC IN CLOTHING.
INSPECT THE STOCK AND BE CONVINCED.

PANIC IN CLOTHING.
HARRISON & DOWNING,
Corner Canal and Magazine streets.

National
DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Sheriff,
HARRY T. HAYS.

For Coroner.
Dr. CHAS. DELERY.

For District Attorney.
CHAS. H. LUZENBERG.

For State Legislature.
Third Representative District—WALTER H. ROGERS.

For Clerks of Courts.
First District Court—N. TREPAGNIER.
Second District Court—J. Y. GOURDAIN.
Third District Court—D. C. BYERLY.
Fourth District Court—R. C. BOND.
Fifth District Court—LOUIS POWER.
Sixth District Court—WM. WOELPER.

For State Assessors.
First District—M. M. FEENY.
Second District—E. A. BOZONIER.
Third District—JULIUS FULDA.
Fourth District————.

For State Tax Collectors.
First District—THOS. ASKEW.
Second District—L. E. LEMARIE.
Third District—M. O. TRACY.
Fourth District—HENRY BENSEL.

For Justices of Peace.
First Justice Court—GEO. W. SADLER.
Second Justice Court—GEO. H. BRAUGHN.
Third Justice Court—PAUL W. COLLENS.
Fourth Justice Court—AUGUST VIAVANT.
Fifth Justice Court————.
Sixth Justice Court—THOS. S. COLLINS.

For Constables.
First Justice Court—W. B. TOLLER.
Second Justice Court—JOHN C. KUZAC.
Third Justice Court—ARTHUR LANGE.
Fourth Justice Court—P. AD. FORTIER.
Fifth Justice Court————.
Sixth Justice Court—DAN. WILSON.

Insure Your Life
—IN THE—
Travelers' Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

The ORIGINAL ACCIDENT COMPANY in the United States. With a CASH CAPITAL of OVER $600,000, against ALL KINDS OF ACCIDENTS, while traveling on Steamboats, Railroads or by Stages; while Hunting, Fishing, Bathing, Walking or at Home. An annual premium of from $2 to $50 secures from $500 to $10,000 in event of death, and from $5 to $50 compensation per week for Personal Injury.

Policies issued and all losses paid by
HARMON DOANE, Agent,
97 Camp street, up stairs.
COL. EDW. A. FALFREY,
Assistant Agent.

Families

FITTING OUT FOR THE LAKE SHORE
—AND—
WATERING PLACES.

A Complete Stock of COOKING STOVES,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
WOOD and WILLOW WARE,
SILVER PLATED TABLE WARE,
TABLE CUTLERY,
KITCHEN UTENSILS,
BRIGHT TIN and JAPAN WARE.

And everything necessary for a complete outfit always on hand. Our TIN and JAPAN WARE has been

Reduced 20 Per Cent.,

And as we manufacture extensively, every article can be recommended.

RICE BROS. & CO.,
93 and 95 Camp street,
And 525 Magazine street, near Magazine Market.

Sole Agents for the sale of the celebrated
CHARTER OAK COOKING STOVE
—And the—
UNION WASH MACHINE.

Hats. Hats. Hats.

The undersigned invites the attention of buyers to his large and complete assortment of Men's, Boys' and Children's

Fur and Wool Hats,

of all colors, dimensions and quality.

STRAW GOODS—STRAW GOODS.

An elegant and complete line, now ready for the Spring Trade.

Men's, Boys', Ladies', Misses' and Infants', trimmed and untrimmed.

All of which will be offered unusually low.

S. C. HICKEY,
49 Camp street,
Importer, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in Hats, Caps and Straw Goods.

Proclamation by the Mayor.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, 20th April, 1865.

By virtue of the power vested in me by the City Charter, and conformably to an Ordinance providing for the reorganization of the Police;

I, GEORGE CLARK, Mayor, pro tem., of the City of New Orleans, do proclaim that applications for appointments on said Police will be received THIS DAY, and to the Eleventh April, inclusive, subject to the following rules and regulations, viz:

First—Blank applications will be furnished applicants by the Lieutenants of Police, at their respective District offices, who will return the same when the necessary prerequisites are complied with, to the Mayor's Office, City Hall.

Second—The prerequisites are as follows: The applicant must be a man of sobriety, industry and reliability. He must be a citizen of the United States, and a citizen of New Orleans at least five years previous to his appointment. He must speak and write the English language. He must be recommended by three citizens residing in the immediate vicinity, either of whom must be willing to become his security in case of his appointment.

No application will be received unless the spirit and intent of this Proclamation be fully complied with, and the several Lieutenants of Police are enjoined to a strict observance of the foregoing rules, regulations and prerequisites.

GEORGE CLARK,
Mayor, pro tem.

JOHN W. OVERALL, Secretary.

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.
Phœnix Mills COFFEE and SPICES.
Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES.
Bishoprick's BAKING POWDERS, Etc., Etc.

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

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

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

Wines, Brandies,
FRUITS, CORKS, PRESERVES,
ETC., ETC.

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

40 casks CLARET—Begne & Jtin, Pelle.	
88 .. .. J. Lacoste.	
66 .. .. G. Bondi & P. Cazalet.	
90 M. casks WHITE WINE—Martillac.	
18 .. .. .. Clos Montagne.	
500 cases CLARET—L. de Segrain.	
300 .. .. Fronsac.	
425 .. .. Clos Montagne.	
75 .. WHITE WINE—Clos Montagne.	
200 .. .. .. Martillac.	
100 BRANDY CHERRIES.	
100 .. .. FRUITS, assorted.	
50 .. .. PEACHES.	
50 .. .. PRENES.	
50 barrels French White Wine VINEGAR—Cessatalus.	
100 cases	
12 bales CORKS.	
100 cases 100 quarters SARDINES—J. Pentens.	
64 .. 100 halves	
25 .. 100 halves, PETIT BOIS—Rondenet.	
20 .. 100 halves, MUSHROOMS, ..	
2 .. 100 halves, CEPES, ..	
20 quarter pipes Pellevoisin BRANDY.	
10 eighth pipes	
10 quarter pipes Otard Dupuy	

For sale by
T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr.,
36 and 40 Old Levee street.

Workingmen's
DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Sheriff.
HARRY T. HAYS.

For Coroner.
JOHN CROLY.

For District Attorney.
J. J. E. PLANCHARD.

For Clerk First District Court.
JOHN P. MONTAMAT.

For Clerk Second District Court.
P. B. O'ROURKE.

For Clerk Third District Court.
D. C. BYERLY.

For Clerk Fourth District Court.
JOSEPH HANLON.

For Clerk Fifth District Court.
GEO. E. HOYLE.

For Clerk Sixth District Court.
JOHN C. COSTLEY.

FIRST DISTRICT.
For First Justice of the Peace—M. O'CONNOR.
For Constable—JOHN MASKEW.
For State Tax Collector—SAMUEL L. BISHOP.
For Assessor—M. M. FEENY.
For Second Justice of the Peace—J. L. WINTER.
For Constable—L. H. FLANNAGAN.

SECOND DISTRICT.
For Third Justice of the Peace—ERNEST MOREL.
For Constable— —HENDRICH.
For State Tax Collector—V. GEROGIAS.
For Assessor—CHAS. MATTHEWS.

THIRD DISTRICT.
For Fourth Justice of the Peace—M. WEISHEIMER.
For Constable—B. A. McCAFFERRY.
For State Tax Collector—J. LANG.
For Assessor—H. CARSTENS.

FOURTH DISTRICT.
For Fifth Justice of the Peace—JOHN DALY.
For Constable—FRANK SMITH.
For State Tax Collector—JOHN HORIE.
For Assessor—WILLIAM FOLEY.

ALGIERS.
For Sixth Justice of the Peace—JOHN BROWNLEE.
For Constable—JOHN M. MEAD.
For State Tax Collector—J. G. BRUSHWOOD.
For Assessor—E. RUIZ.

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, 23d inst., and regularly thereafter on the 1st and 15th of every month.

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

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

Straw Goods.

THREE HUNDRED CASES ASSORTED STRAW GOODS received per steamers Monterey, Savannah and Star.

MEN'S AND BOYS' HATS AND CAPS.
LADIES', MISSES AND INFANTS' HATS AND JOCKEYS, TRIMMED.

For sale at manufacturers' prices, by
R. F. DUNN & CO.,
17 and 19 Magazine street,
corner of Common.

Guinness's
EXTRA STOUT PORTER.

None Genuine except bottled by E. & J. BURKE, Dublin, with Harp brand.

This celebrated PORTER for sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.

GEORGE GRAY,
Sole Agent for the Southern States.

Stevens & Seymour,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS
—IN—
Paper, Stationery, Blank Books, School Books,
CUTLERY, FANCY GOODS, ETC.,
96 AND 98.....COMMON STREET.....96 AND 98.
Opposite the City Hotel.

The subscribers invite the attention of city and country dealers to their extensive assortment of Goods adapted to every branch of trade. We receive our goods direct from the manufacturers, both foreign and domestic, and are enabled to SELL AS LOW as any other house. We have in store, and to which we are receiving constant additions