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

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1866.

OUR JOB OFFICE is now the most complete and extensive establishment of the kind in the city. The type, presses, material and entire fixtures are new, having just been received from the foundries and machine shops of Connor & Sons, G. P. Gordon and R. Hoe & Co., of New York, and in variety and beauty cannot be excelled in the South. We have connected with this department one of the best ruling machines ever brought South, and can turn out all descriptions of job work, ruled, lettered and bound, at the shortest notice, in the most workman-like manner and upon most reasonable terms.

In addition to a corps of experienced printers, we have secured the services in this department of Mr. W. W. Brishin and Mr. Charles W. Clark, so favorably known as job printers previous to the war, under the firm of Clark & Brishin. Their friends and ours will bear this in mind and send in their orders.

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.

THANKS.—We are under renewed obligations to the officers of the Southern Express Company for late papers from all sections.

We are indebted to James Gormley, newsboy on the steamer Alabama, for an advance copy of the Shreveport News.

Mr. J. R. Shafer, clerk of the steamer Olive Branch, will please accept our thanks for late river papers.

Mr. A. L. Hay, who has lately been travelling in North Louisiana and Texas, as agent of the CRESCENT, is now in the city; and as he is also agent for most of the papers published in North Louisiana, those desirous of advertising in that section would do well to communicate with him. Mr. Hay will leave again in a few days, and will receive subscriptions not only for the CRESCENT, but for the Metropolitan Record and News, of New York, for which papers he has secured the agency in Louisiana and Texas.

MR. J. M. A. SCANLAND, editor of the Sparta (Bienville parish) Messenger, is now on a business visit to the city, and we had the pleasure of meeting him yesterday. The Messenger has been lately enlarged, but Mr. Scanland intends to clothe it in new type, and make still further improvements. It is one of our most valued Louisiana exchanges, is conducted with spirit and ability, and we are very glad to know that it is in a flourishing and prosperous condition.

THE LEVEES IN POINT COUPEE.—Mr. Duralde, chairman of the board of levee commissioners, arrived yesterday from the parish of Point Coupee, whither he had been to give his supervision to the work going on to secure the Grand and Morganza levees in that parish from crevasse.

He reports that these levees, the most important in the State, since an overflow through either of them would cause more extensive destruction than an overflow through any other, though not, assuredly, out of danger, it is hoped will be secured sufficiently to prevent the threatened disaster. Hands are engaged day and night in making both levees more effective, and if energy and labor can save them they will be saved.

The river is still at those levees three feet lower than the high water mark of 1862.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.—The movement in Gold yesterday exhibited an advance of fully 4@4¼ ⅝ cent. on the current rates of Thursday, which is almost unprecedented in the operations of this market, and is to be exclusively ascribed to the upward tendency of rates at New York—to the very heavy advance in exchange and the sudden call for settlements of time or short purchases of the precious metals. Transactions during the day were rather heavy and the market closed very firm at 131½@132½, against 127¾@128, which were the ruling figures on Thursday evening.

Foreign Exchange—The very heavy advance in the rates of Gold in this market to-day has imparted increased strength to the movement in Sterling and France, which has been further augmented by the improvement reported in the latter at New York, as telegraphed to the Press and to private parties. Offerings, though not excessive, were ample, and a fair amount of business transpired at rapidly advancing prices, till rates showed an actual improvement on the operations for the day of fully 4¼@4¼ ⅝ cent. The closing quotations last evening were, for Bank Sterling 141½@142½, Clear Bills 138@140, Bill Lading Bills 136@137, Bank Francs 3.90L@4.60L, and outdoor Francs 4.10f.@4.05f.

Domestic Exchange—The movement in Domestic Exchange since our last has disclosed some symptoms of reaction in rates. There was no evidence whatever of any increase in outdoor offerings, but the demand exhibited a decided abatement. No quotable variation has transpired in rates, however, and with only a moderate business for the day, the market closed quiet at previous quotations, which were ⅛@¼ ⅝ cent. premium at bank, and ¼@½ ⅝ cent. premium on the street for sight checks on the Northern cities.

Bank Notes and Securities—Operations under the above head have been of a somewhat restricted character since our last. Offerings of favorite descriptions were restricted throughout, and the demand did not extend to any of the lower classes. Transactions, however, comprised some round sales of Bank of Louisiana and Louisiana State Bank notes; and of the City Railroad, Gas Light Company, Commercial Water Works, and most of the free banks at very full prices, as will be seen on reference to our financial article in another column.

Cotton—The movement in the Cotton market continues almost wholly suspended, and sales yesterday were confined to 565 bales, taken by three brokers, despite the rumors which had gained circulation and magnified the operations to a considerable extent. The market is still too unsettled, and prices are too irregular to enable us to furnish reliable or even approximating quotations; and judging from the present indications, it is not unlikely that it will continue in the same condition for some time hence. The total sales for the week have been limited to 6492 bales against 11,726 bales last week and 17,020 bales the week previous. The net receipts for the week foot up 11,620 bales against 11,626 bales last week, and 12,908 the week previous. The aggregate exports for the week are 18,133 bales, against 19,850 bales last week, and 22,248 bales the week previous; and the stock on hand and on shipboard last evening was 166,658 bales against 162,385 bales last week, and 170,090 bales at the close of the previous week.

Sugar and Molasses—There is no actual variation to report under this head. Offerings of the classes in request are light, and all other descriptions are considerably neglected.

Western Produce—There is a fair demand for the better classes of Flour, and for most articles included under the head of grain; but offerings of these descriptions continue light, and no sales of any magnitude transpired yesterday, so far as particulars have been furnished.

At Lafayette, Ind., on the 23d, the shooting match between Fred. Erb and John Taylor, twenty-five double birds, resulted in favor of the latter, he scoring 22 and Erb 20.

SENTIMENTAL SUMNER.

On the 19th inst. the jubilant negroes of Washington celebrated their recently acquired freedom. On the same day the bill for the admission of Colorado came before the Senate for discussion. What relation the question of the admission of a new State to the coveted companionship of the "loyal" members of the Federal Union bore to the celebration of negro emancipation, does not, at first, seem very clear. The name of the prospective State does indeed seem to connect it in some sort of verbal way with the rejoicing demonstrations of the gentlemen and ladies of color, who thronged the streets of the political metropolis on that auspicious day. There is something similar in "colored" and "Colorado." There is some etymological relationship between the two words which may have suggested to the gifted and eloquent Sumner, a logical and political affinity. At all events, that model statesman, that pink of rhetorical perfection, discovered a mutual dependence which he could by no means overlook.

When the Colorado bill came up, the punctilious Sumner proclaimed two objections to considering it at that time. The first objection was that the Senate was not full. The Massachusetts Senator did not, of course, mean that the Senate as now constituted was not full of vindictiveness, full of malice, full of radicalism, or even full of the breakfast which had been furnished by the hotels and boarding houses of the capital. Had the grave and honorable Senators been respectively interrogated on these points, they would, questionless, have answered, "that finishing testimony of 'rebel ex-Vice President Stephens,' and that last piece of roe-herring, quite did the business for me." But this was not the sort of repletion to which the polished Sumner referred. When he said that the Senate was not full, he simply meant that the honorable body was not full of members; which would seem to be a superfluous piece of information, in view of the fact that the Senators from eleven States are pertinaciously excluded from their seats. Moreover, shortly after uttering this complaint, the Massachusetts Senator introduced a resolution for the expulsion of Mr. McDougall. Hence we find that his method of securing a full Senate, is to exclude some Senators from their seats, and to expel others. The process is not very satisfactory, and would certainly lead to negative results; but it is eminently worthy of the logical and consistent mind which conceived it.

But beyond this Mr. Sumner had another objection—the absence of a number of Senators might have been obviated. In fact neither the polite New Englander nor any of the radical associates have ever scrupled about turning an honest partisan penny, while the backs of their political opponents happened to be turned. But the 19th was, in the classic phrase of the gifted Sumner, a "day dedicated to the freedmen." The thought infused an unwonted degree of sentiment into the heart and the oratory of this graceful rhetorician. The streets of the metropolis were filled with an animated and African crowd. The gentle vernal airs which breathed through the opened windows were replete with Ethiopian odors, more grateful to the nostrils of the refined and intellectual Senator, than the perfumes of jasmin bowers to a love-lorn maiden, or the delicate fragrance of Lubin's extracts in the boudoir of a Parisian beauty. In his rapt imagination he saw the joyous procession wend its way along the avenue—the crisp and curling tresses of the sable matron crowned with the gay bandanna; and the obscure countenance of the noble freedman contrasting admirably with the glistening ivories and the expanded whites of his curious and wondering eyes. The astonished air laden with unwonted odors, and tremulous with unusual noises, pervades the inmost recesses of the Senate chamber. The emancipated bondmen are celebrating their freedom—freedom to beg, freedom to starve, freedom to sicken, freedom to die—with all the fervor of Dahomey and all the ecstasy of Congo. "This," exclaims the enthusiastic, but polished Sumner, "this is no day to recognize inequality of rights, and to insult public sentiment by admitting a State recognizing distinction on account of color!" Truly not. The day was consecrated to African freedom. Let the freedmen hold high court in the avenue, and dance Congo in Capitol square; but do not insult their Ethiopian majesty by legislating for the toiling whites who have founded a new State in the heart of the continent. What are their rights, what are their claims, to the new-born privileges of these princes of humanity, these thick-lipped, flat-nosed, kinky-haired aristocrats of the earth? Give them not only their day, but their year; give them not only freedom to rule in Washington, but license to govern in the country; let them dance Congo not only in Capitol Square, but over every cotton field and sugar plantation of the South. By all means let not the delicate susceptibilities of the refined and elegant New England Senator be shocked by a proposal to legislate for white men, as long as a negro can be found on whom to lavish the rhetoric and the votes of a radical Congress.

THE SUPREME COURT.—The radicals insist that the Senate shall reject the nomination of Mr. Stanberry, appointed by the President to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court, caused by the death of Judge Catron. They urge, as a reason, that he has given an opinion adverse to the constitutionality of the civil rights bill. If he had given an opinion in favor of that bill the radicals would have been equally urgent for his confirmation. Mr. Stanberry is a Republican in politics and one of the most distinguished lawyers of Ohio; but he supports the President's policy and opposes the radical programme for subverting the rights of the States and erecting the Federal government into a centralized consolidated despotism. Hence, the bitter opposition which is now manifested towards him. While the radicals are contending that Mr. Stanberry has rendered himself ineligible for seat on the supreme bench by expressing an opinion on a simple bill, perhaps they will intimate some disapprobation of Chief Justice Chase's habit of making stump speeches on all the political questions of the day.

It is not at all improbable that the Senate will refuse to confirm Mr. Stanberry's nomination; but those voting to reject it are conscious that the refusal will wear the appearance of being dictated by a factious and ambitious party spirit. They are therefore proposing and, indeed, endeavoring to reorganize the judicial system, so as to abolish one of the circuits, and thus obviate the necessity of acting on Mr. Stanberry's nomination at all. Thus they expect to get possession of the judiciary as they have obtained possession of Congress—by the exercise of the mere brute force of numbers. Every act and every conception of this party, conspicuously illustrate its unscrupulous and revolutionary character, its reckless disregard of constitutional limitations, and its ruthless hatred of civil liberty.

Go and see the glass steam engines at the Museum, No. 93 St. Charles street.

The April number of the Farmer, an agricultural monthly, published by Elliott & Shields, at Richmond, Va., has been received. We are glad to see that the Farmer, in this number, pays considerable attention to cotton culture, a subject of so much interest in most of the Southern States. A leading article is devoted to this subject, while the remainder of the magazine is filled with articles of general agricultural, horticultural and domestic interest. The Farmer is published at $3 a year.

MISSISSIPPI NO. 2.—The regular monthly meeting of Mississippi steam engine company No. 2 will be held at their engine house on Monday evening, 30th instant, at half past seven o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. See Secretary Braughn's call in the column of special notices.

EARLY TRAIN ON THE PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.—Fishing and sailing parties, health-seekers, and all others wishing to reach the lake early in the morning, will be pleased to hear that the steam train on the Pontchartrain railroad will leave the city at 4 A. M., in lieu of horse cars every Sunday during the summer season.

The funded debt of New York city is $42,000,000.

Methodist Episcopal Church Conference.

The conference met yesterday morning at the usual hour.

A number of reports were presented and laid over under the rules, and other routine business was disposed of.

A lengthy discussion took place upon the report in reference to the publication of Sunday-school books, catechisms, etc. Eventually, in reference to the principal point, it was resolved to leave it to the book agent to decide whether books should be purchased or published by the church.

A resolution that the present style of the church—"The Methodist Episcopal Church South"—should be changed was offered, and carried by 109 to 22.

A preamble and resolutions, stating the reasons for the original adoption of the epithet "South," recounting that those reasons no longer exist, and proposing that it should be changed, were then presented.

The question being first put on the expunging of the word "South," it was carried.

It was then proposed to make the name one of nine suggested in the subjoined order, and they were so balloted for with the result stated, those not appearing with any votes on the second and third ballots having been dropped:

	1st ballot.	2d ballot.	3d ballot.
Methodist Church	45	59	71
M. Episcopal Ch. in America	11	15	—
Southern M. E. Church	2	—	—
Southern Methodist Church	1	—	—
Wesleyan Episcopal Church	1	—	—
United M. E. Church	0	—	—
Episcopal Methodist Church	52	32	70
Methodist Episcopal Church	4	—	—
Methodist Church South	9	—	—

The vote on the third ballot being thus in favor of "The Methodist Church," a motion to unite in the adoption of that name was carried, by a vote of 111 to 15.

A motion to adopt the name unanimously was objected to.

The discussion of the subject was even more lengthy than any of the previous ones, keeping the conference in session till nearly or quite four o'clock in the afternoon. Nothing new, however, was elicited upon the subject.

Eventually, the resolutions of the report were adopted *seriatim* as amended. The question of the adoption of the preamble, and then of the report as a whole was laid over.

Notice was given that a train of cars would be in waiting on Canal street at half past one o'clock to-day, to convey ministers of the church to a pic-nic, which the ladies have prepared to give them.

An announcement was also made that arrangements had been made to take a photographic picture of the members of the conference in a body, on the pic-nic ground.

The conference, at 4 o'clock, adjourned to meet again at 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The conference met at 7 P. M., pursuant to adjournment.

The preamble of the report acted on in the morning, was taken up, and a substitute for the original one was offered, striking out the relation that reasons for retaining the word "South" in the name of the churches no longer existed. Then, an amendment to this substitute, striking out the reference to the reasons for the original adoption of that term in 1845, was offered; and thus amended the preamble was adopted, after considerable discussion.

A motion being now made to adopt the report as a whole, another very lengthy discussion ensued. One member objected to the dropping of the word "Episcopal" from the title, as depriving it of its most distinctive characteristic, and one which it had borne longer than that of any other church in America; the Protestant Episcopal Church not having adopted it till five years after the Methodist Episcopal Church had; and he also urged that none of the memorials to the conference had proposed to expunge that word from the name. By another member it was argued that the present name of the church had originally conveyed a reference to the question of the relation between master and servant, and that if the views of the church upon that point are the same now as they always had been, the word "South" ought to be retained. The name "Methodist Episcopal Church" alone, he objected to as being the same as that adopted by the Northern Church. One member vehemently denounced the name "Methodist Church" as "ridiculous," "contemptible," "false in grammar and false in fact," "superlatively and absurdly arrogant," "not decent," etc., and he stigmatized the action of those who had supported it in a similar strain, the most modest of the epithets he applied to it, being "a concentration of hallucination." Subsequently he explained that he did not intend any of his remarks to apply to individuals, but that generally he meant all that he had said and would in future intensify them.

A motion was here made to insert "Episcopal" before "Methodist" in the title.

A member contended that one reason at the back of the desire of some for the retention of the word "South," was a political one; and this he thought was the best reason that could be given for expunging it.

A resolution was offered requesting the board of bishops to select a name, for the church, submit it to the annual conferences, and, on its being adopted in them by a three-fourths vote, submit it to the general conference for adoption. It was declared out of order.

A motion was made and carried to reconsider the vote by which the name "Methodist Church" had been adopted.

Then it was moved to substitute for it "Episcopal Methodist Church."

Another motion was made to make it "Methodist Episcopal Church."

Each of these motions was lost on being put.

Then it was moved to adopt the report as a whole, with the name "The Methodist Church," and the ayes and noes were called. The motion was carried by 86 to 38.

This gave the motion a vote of more than two-thirds of the members present; but the President remarked that absent members might come in this morning and vote, and that a question might arise as to whether it required two-thirds of those voting, or two-thirds of the whole number of members of the conference to carry the motion.

At half-past 10 o'clock the conference adjourned, to meet at 9 o'clock this morning.

NO BEGGAR NEED APPLY.—Some Yale students have the following posted upon their rooms: "No soap needed here at present; no nice cigars wanted; no old clothes in this room. Notice—No contribution to infirm negroes, soldiers and lone widows with eighteen small children. No relief for destitute mariners from returning blockade runners, with a strong smell of whisky. General Notices—To all whom it may concern: Applicants for charity are hereby informed that the occupants of this room have gone fishing, and won't be home till morning. No molasses or pop-corn wanted. No apples, lemons or oranges needed for a few days to come."

GROUNDS FOR DIVORCE.—We have heard, recently, of a man who obtained a bill of divorce on the ground that his wife was extravagant. "She used butter for shortening." This is about equal to the man who complained of his daughter's extravagance, because she persisted in buying a waterfall for her head when she had a cataract in her eye. He couldn't brook that.

Bouser and Houser were hung on the 20th at Ebensburg, Pa., for the murder of two women. A few days previous, the former attempted suicide by opening an artery with a bit of tin.

The Pittsburg Commercial of the 21st says: "A report reaches us through private sources that the Erie Railway is likely to pass into the hands of the Atlantic and Western people. We do not vouch for its accuracy."

A monster snake was killed near Nashville, Tenn., the other day. When alive and stretched out it measured more than twelve feet in length, and could easily swallow a Shanghai chicken.

Three boys recently robbed a New York broker of a $5000 gold check, drew the money and went to Philadelphia, where they were arrested.

THE GRAND CALICO BALL.—We have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of complimentary tickets to the First Grand Calico Ball, to be given by the Young Men's Calico Club, at Odd Fellows' Hall to-night. The novelty of the thing, added to the beauty and number of the ladies who will honor the ball with their presence, will be sure to attract a crowd of admiring swains of the sterner sex. We hear these calico balls have every prospect of being among the most tasteful and pleasant of this gay season's entertainment.

Go and see the glass steam engines at the Museum, No. 93 St. Charles street.

THE CHILDREN'S FAIR at the Presbyterian Church in the Third District has met with so flattering a success that it has been determined to continue it to-night. We are very glad to hear the young folks are succeeding so well in their enterprise; and we can inform our down town readers, confidentially, that we do not know of any place where they can pass an evening more enjoyably, and more innocently, and more profitably than at the fair of the little folks. All they want to do is to buy a Sunday school library, and we know the ancient Third too well to doubt the success of the effort.

THE CONCERT ON MONDAY NIGHT NEXT.—We beg to acknowledge the favor from M'lle Octavie Romey of a complimentary ticket to the vocal and instrumental concert to be given on Monday evening next, at Odd Fellows' Hall, for the benefit of Louisiana widows and orphans of the war. The performers who will appear in this concert are among the most gifted and cultivated professional and amateur musicians in the city. M'lle Romey, who has been long distinguished in musical circles, will be the director, and Professor Von La Hache, whose fame as composer and performer has gone abroad, will officiate as conductor of choruses. Musical connoisseurs are referred to the brilliant programme, which will be found in our advertising columns.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. Von Olker, the able leader of the orchestra at the Academy, had a very complimentary house for his benefit last evening, and the performances passed off with unusual eclat, particularly the musical parts of the entertainment.

During the evening, Mr. Von Olker was the recipient of a handsome testimonial. Miss Eloise Clyde, in behalf of the company, with a very neat speech, presented to him a pair of silver goblets and salver, as an evidence of the regard in which he is held professionally and privately by herself and her associates on the boards. The presentation was tastefully and happily done, but, as is often the case with men of the greatest merit, Mr. Von Olker, was so embarrassed in replying, that he was inaudible to the spectators.

There will be a matinee at the Academy at noon to-day, as usual, and a repetition of the performances in the evening. The fairy musical romance, "The Lillies of Killarney" is the conspicuous feature of the entertainment, and it is a right pleasant one.

THE VARIETIES.—Mr. Chanfrau had a crowded house for his benefit last night. This and to-morrow nights will be the last of his engagement. This evening "Our American Cousin" will be again presented, Messrs. Chanfrau, Floyd and others, alternately taking each the character of the other, a plan by which the versatility of the performers is seen in a very striking manner. The farce of "The Fool of the Family" will end the entertainment.

On Monday evening next, Mr. Bandmann, who has been for some time in the city, performing at the German theater, will make his debut at the Varieties. He is to perform a series of Shakesperian characters, and will commence with that great Shakesperian test of acting, "Hamlet." Mr. Bandmann comes with such testimonials of ability as warrant anticipations of superior enjoyment during his engagement.

ST. CHARLES THEATER.—The benefit of Jose Zanfretta at the St. Charles last evening drew a very fair house, and the performance went off with spirit. There will be a family matinee to-day at noon, in which both the pantomime and ballet troupes appear in performances calculated to interest children particularly. The entertainment will be repeated in the evening.

OLYMPIC THEATER.—The beautiful comedy of "The Belle's Stratagem," will be repeated at the Olympic to-night, and will be followed by a very laughable farce.

The steamship Beaufort, Capt. Hutchings, from Apalachicola and St. Marks, crossed the bar yesterday at 1 o'clock, and will be at her wharf this morning. She brings three hundred bales of cotton and six passengers. Consignee, Mr. L. M. Merritt, No. 47 Carondelet street.

List of passengers per steamship St. Louis, from Boston:

Mr Sergeant, Mr Montgomery, Mr Cale and lady and others.

Go and see the glass steam engines at the Museum, No. 93 St. Charles street.

The St. Paul Press describes as fearfully grand the breaking of the immense ice gorge above the Falls of St. Anthony, a few days ago. Twelve boom piers between the suspension bridge and the falls were destroyed, causing a loss of about $6000. A lumber sluice on the Minnesota side of the river was also carried away, involving a loss of $4000. A portion of the upper bridge was also broken down. About 27300 worth of logs was floated off. The suspension bridge was uninjured.

AN OLD CHURCH.—The oldest church now existing in this country is one near Smithfield, Isle of Wight county, Virginia. It was built in the reign of Charles I, between the years 1630 and 1635. The brick, lime and timber were imported from England. The timber is English oak, and was framed in England. The structure is of brick, erected in the most substantial manner. The mortar has become so hardened that it will strike fire in a collision with steel.

TRACTION ENGINES.—An experiment was recently tried in England to ascertain the cost of transporting goods by steam engines on common roads. The work performed was the hauling of three wagons loaded with fifteen tons of lime, sand and coal, twenty-six miles, the entire weight of the train being twenty-one tons. The train occupied twelve hours and a half in the journey, including twenty-three minutes stoppage. This was a speed of 2 1-6 miles per hour. The coal consumed was 3,575 pounds, and the expenses of the journey was, for tolls, $10 54; coal, $5 07; oil and waste, 84 cents; labor, $3 13; wear and tear and interest, $2 94—total $22 01.

NOT A BAD MISTAKE.—A letter in an English literary paper speaks with commendation of "the learning of American negromen"—but the writer meant to say, "the courage of our American kinsmen," and the types spoiled his paragraph.

DIED:

Yesterday afternoon at a quarter past 3 o'clock, Mrs. SARAH BARTLETT SAUNDERS, widow of the late Captain Elias Saunders.

Her funeral will take place THIS AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, from the residence of Mrs. Seely, No. 129 Carondelet street. Her friends, and those of her brother, Frank A. Bartlett, and brother-in-law, Edmund S. Randolph, are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

On Friday, April 27, 1866, at 1 P. M., of typhoid pneumonia, BERTHA LOOMIS BLKN, aged 4 years, 9 months and 3 days, only daughter of Lewis and Jane M. Elkin.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral which will take place from the residences of the parents corner Second and Coliseum streets, at 5 P. M. Saturday, April 28th.

Tuesday, April 24th, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH SCOTT, wife of General Thos. M. Scott, aged 29 years.

Clothing at Reduced Prices.

LARGE STOCK.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TULANE BUILDING,
New Orleans, April 28, 1866.

A large stock of Men's, Youth's and Boys' Fashionable Spring and Summer Clothing; also, a large stock of Furnishing Goods, at reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

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

A Card.

NEW ORLEANS, April 27, 1866.

Editor Crescent:

In your issue of the 26th instant I notice a card from a well known engineer and mechanic of this city, whose name has been unpleasantly, and, in my opinion, unjustly mentioned in connection with the late explosion on the Jackson Railroad. With those who know the gentleman as a mechanic, and with persons familiar with the duties of master mechanic of a railroad, his name will not be mentioned in connection with the late explosion from any evidence yet produced.

In endeavoring to explain the cause of the explosion the gentleman certainly displays great ignorance of the subject of steam. In asserting that "while an engine is standing, and not using steam, that the steam being generated in the boiler is superheated, and that the water in the boiler may be hot three hundred degrees in temperature, while the steam may be six hundred degrees," which is the most erroneous assertion that I have ever read on the subject of steam.

The temperature of steam in a boiler is always the same as the temperature of the water, and cannot, under any circumstances, be changed. The other assertions of the gentleman on this subject being based upon the same theory, are alike erroneous, and have no connection with the subject of steam as the explosion of boilers.

Yours respectfully,

WM. GOLDING.

Caution.

Stencil-plate makers and all other persons are warned against any further manufacture or use of brands in imitation of mine. Colorable imitations such as would deceive the public into the belief that they are purchasing my "MAGNOLIA WHISKY" are equally obnoxious as exact fac similes.

Suits will be instituted for damages against every person who aids or assists in the invasion of my rights.

The case of Pike vs. Doyle, in the Fourth District Court, was decided by a special jury of merchants, and is a legal warning to all parties.

Messrs. LONGSTREET, OWEN & CO., No. 37 Union street, are my agents in New Orleans.

SAMUEL N. PIKE.

Pike's

CELEBRATED MAGNOLIA WHISKY.

350 bbls. Pike's Celebrated MAGNOLIA WHISKY.
200 bbls. Pike's
In store and for sale by
LONGSTREET, OWEN & CO.,
37 Union street.

Silk Cotton Seed.

1000 Bushels of Choice Quality,
AND GUARANTEED TO BE OF LAST YEAR'S CROP.
For sale by
BISCOE & SIMMS,
15 New Levee and 13 Fulton street.

W. Dauphin,

IMPORTER AND JOBBER

—IN—

MILLINERY GOODS,

66 Customhouse Street,

UP STAIRS.

Home Again.

DAVE C. JOHNSTON, Agent, THE PEOPLE'S HATTER, No. 32 St. Charles street, would respectfully inform my friends and the public in general that I have just received the finest assortment of French Straw Goods that has ever been imported in this market, of every description, size and quality. Also the most beautiful assortment of the finest French Beaver Soft Hats that has ever been imported to this city. The above goods have just been received per steamship Alabama from Liverpool. Gentlemen wishing to purchase the best Hats the market affords and at the very lowest price, just give me a call at No. 32 ST. CHARLES STREET, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, and directly opposite my former Hat Store, which was confiscated during the war.

Remember the sign—Three Golden Hats.

DAVE C. JOHNSTON,
Agent—The People's Hatter.

Office of the

NEW ORLEANS JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAIL ROAD COMPANY,

NEW ORLEANS, April 26, 1866.

The following Preamble and Resolutions were this day adopted by the Board of Directors of this Company, and ordered to be published in the CRESCENT, Times and Picayune:

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS:

WHEREAS, certain parties holding an inconsiderable amount of the first mortgage bonds of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, inspired by motives which we are forced to consider as more sinister than generous or patriotic, have recently instituted a suit in the United States Circuit Court for this District, against this Company, and applied for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of and manage the property; and pray, also, for an order of the Court to sell that portion of the Road embraced in the State of Louisiana, with all its rights, appurtenances and franchises;

And, Whereas, The same parties, in prosecuting of their designs, have recently submitted to the Bondholders, Shareholders and general Creditors of the Company, a plan of reorganization under a new name and totally new administration, which, however specious and attractive in appearance, would, in our judgment, if adopted, be highly prejudicial to the best interests of all, except its authors, and prove destructive to the value and usefulness of this important public work;

And, Whereas, Under the circumstances, we deem it our duty to the Bondholders, Shareholders and other Creditors of the Road, to present to them a candid and well considered statement of our views on both of the movements or propositions above referred to; therefore, be it

1. Resolved unanimously, That the default in the payment of the interest coupons of the first mortgage bonds, which has unfortunately occurred in the past few years, and the delay in the liquidation of other claims against the company, contrary to the schedule of its funding debt, was occasioned by no mismanagement of the affairs of this company or indifference to its plighted faith, but were the results of a great national calamity which we were powerless to avert, and the disastrous effects of which extended to every State, corporation, association and individual in the Southern States; causing a general destruction of property, resources, and business, and entailing upon States, as well as the most solvent and prudently managed corporations, failure in the performance of engagements contracted anterior to the war, the fulfillment of which would have been certain and easy, had our country been blessed with peace.

2. Resolved, That in the present financial condition of this company, and after a careful examination of its affairs, we see no reason to doubt its ability to discharge every dollar of its indebtedness, if its creditors will accept from us a reasonable share of confidence and indulgence. From a condition of general wreck and paralysis in June 1865, at which time it was returned by the military authorities to its legitimate custodians, the road has, with large outlay certainly, but yet with great energy, skill and economy, been restored by the late board to an efficiency equal to all the demands of through and local traffic. Its receipts have steadily increased from $25,000 per month in July 1865 to $110,000 per month at the close of the year. Its earnings for the four past months of the current year, show an aggregate of over $500,000, or $125,000 per month, with fair prospects of a remunerative business, even for the approaching summer months.

3. Resolved, That this Board hereby pledge themselves to the bondholders and general creditors of the road to use the most rigid economy in the administration of its affairs; to promote its efficiency and increase its income by every legitimate means, and to apply scrupulously all its net earnings to the payment of its outstanding obligations, at the earliest practicable day.

4. Resolved, That we approve fully of the plan suggested in the report of the Finance Committee, to make a weekly deposit of funds in Bank, to be set aside for the pro rata payment of the coupons falling due on 1st of January, 1867; and that we are prepared to enter into any arrangement entered into by the Finance Committee and the bondholders for the future payment of the overdue coupons which they may mutually agree upon.

R. S. CHARLES, Secretary.

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National

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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. V. 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—JOHN C. GOLDING.

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. H. TOLLER.
Second Justice Court—JOHN C. RUZAC.
Third Justice Court—ARTHUR LANGE.
Fourth Justice Court—P. AD. FORTIER.
Fifth Justice Court— ——.
Sixth Justice Court—DAN. WILSON.

Workingmen's

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Sheriff.
WILLIAM H. BELL.

For Coroner.
JOHN CROLY.

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

Legislature—First District.
JOS. P. RUSHA.

For Clerk First District Court.
JOHN P. MONTAMAT.

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

For Clerk Third District Court.
E. A. WOOLFLEY.

For Clerk Fourth District Court.
JOSEPH HANLON.

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

For Clerk Sixth District Court.
JOHN C. COSTLEY.

First District—For Alderman.
GERARD STITH.

State Assessors.
First District—F. F. TEINGHARD.
Second District—FRANK HERSON.
Third District—I. G. BAUM.
Fourth District—WILLIAM FOLEY.
Algiers—E. RUIZ.

State Tax Collectors.
First District—SAXL. L. BISHOP.
Second District—V. GERODAIS.
Third District—C. E. LANG.
Fourth District—JOHN HAAS.
Algiers—J. G. BRUSHWOOD.

Justices of the Peace.
For First Justice of the Peace—M. O'CONNOR.
For Second Justice of the Peace—I. L. WINTER.
For Third Justice of the Peace—ERNEST MOREL.
For Fourth Justice of the Peace—M. WEISHEIMER.
For Fifth Justice of the Peace—JOHN BROWNLEE.
For Sixth Justice of the Peace—JOHN DALY.

Constables.
First Justice's Court—JOHN MASHEW.
Second Justice's Court—L. H. FLANAGAN.
Third Justice's Court—HARRY HENDRICKS.
Fourth Justice's Court—J. A. McCAFFERY.
Fifth Justice's Court—JOHN M. MEAD.
Sixth Justice's Court—JOHN WALSH.

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