New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

-OF-

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE, No. 94 CAMP STREET.

THE DAILY CRESCENT

Is published every morning—Sundays excepted. Yearly subscription, in advance, $16; Half yearly, $8; Quarterly, Single copies, 10 cents.

Rates of Advertising:

Squares.	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos.
One	$12 net.	$22 net.	$38 net.	$50 net.	$75 net.
Two	22	38	50	93	125
Three	30	53	70	110	175
Four	38	67	90	146	225
Five	46	80	105	170	275
Six	54	93	120	200	325
Seven	60	106	138	230	375
Eight	66	115	150	256	420
Nine	70	128	165	290	460
Ten	75	135	180	320	500
Eleven	80	145	190	350	540
Twelve	85	155	210	380	588
Thirteen	90	165	230	410	620
Fourteen	95	175	250	430	660
Fifteen	100	185	340	450	700
Thirty	175	300	450	750	1200

Monthly advertisements, inserted every other day, to be charged two-thirds the above rates.

First and Fourth page monthly advertisements, each square, $30 per month.

Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

First and Fourth page transient advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.

Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from above named transient rates as may be agreed upon; provided, that in no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.

All business notices of advertisements to be charged 20 cents net per line, each insertion.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

Is published every Saturday morning. Subscription, $5 per annum, in advance; half-yearly and quarterly, same rates; Single copies, 10 cents.

Rates of Advertising:

Squares.	1 month	2 months.	3 months.	6 months.	12 months
One	$5 net.	$9 net.	$12 net.	$20 net.	$30 net.
Two	9	16	20	32	50
Three	12	22	28	44	70
Four	15	27	35	56	90
Five	18	32	42	68	110
Ten	30	55	75	130	200
Fifteen	40	75	100	180	280
Thirty	70	130	180	300	480

MONDAY 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. Brisbin and Mr. Charles W. Clark, so avorably known as job printers previous to the war, under the firm of Clark & Brisbin. Their friends and ours will bear this in mind and send in their orders.

POLITICAL.—Mr. W. H. Holmes announces himself a candidate for the office of Second Justice of the Peace, as will be seen by the correspondence and card published elsewhere in to-day's paper. Mr. Holmes claims that he was entitled to the nomination as the National Democratic candidate, and that there was irregularity in the proceedings in regard to the Second Justice of the Peace, under the rule adopted by the Convention before any nominations were made.

GREAT SOUTHERN LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY.—The subject of insurance is one which has long claimed the attention of commercial men, and has, through a series of years, won an almost universal adoption in the business communities of the world. The prudent, discarding the doubtful wisdom of those who practice the "penny wise and pound foolish" system, have discovered that they can better spare a little from their gains in the hour of their prosperity than the loss of their all when misfortune overtakes them. And yet, although the vast majority have reached this sensible conclusion in the administration of their property, real and personal, but comparatively few have followed it to its legitimate sequence in the more important relations of life, when the welfare of those whom we love best depends on our security from accident, or the support and maintenance of our families hang on the fragile thread of our existence. The reason for this inconsistency in the conduct of their affairs is hard to divine; it may be a want of moral courage to contemplate misfortune and death, like the dotard who trembles to make a will lest he die; but, whatever it be, the rational mind cannot but smile at the merchant or mechanic who seeks with avidity an insurance upon his property, while his life—the ship that is freighted with more than the wealth of the Indies—pursues its risky course, unsecured and exposed to every passing storm and hidden rock. We invite attention to an advertisement of the Great Southern Life and Accident Insurance Company, in another column, at whose head stands the name of Gen. Longstreet, as its president. No better guarantee of its reliability will be required by our fellow-citizens.

TEN DOLLARS SAVED ON EVERY FORTY EXPENDED.—Such are the inducements offered by Messrs. Kreeger & Seligman, No. 667 Magazine street, near the market, dealers in fancy and staple dry goods. This should not be overlooked by heads of families who are about purchasing summer supplies. Twenty-five per cent. is a large item when the purchaser has hundreds to spend. A lady who has three or four children to clothe can save enough to refit her house with sheets or table linen by purchasing from Messrs. Kreeger & Seligman, and a gentleman who wishes to buy linen for shirts can get enough to make fifteen with the same money he would have to give for a dozen. No such opportunity for economizing should be neglected by an intelligent people.

LOUISIANA PETROLEUM AND COAL OIL COMPANY.—It will be seen by the card of Judge Jones, in our advertising columns, that there is no defect whatever in the title to the lands leased by the Louisiana Petroleum and Coal Oil Company, and his reference, in a former publication, was to altogether different parties. It will be seen, also, that he bears his testimony to the value of the lands in the respect of producing oil, and predicts that with energetic management a rich harvest of profit may be reaped therefrom.

We also publish to-day the particulars of the organization of the company, Judge Swan being elected president, Col. I. W. Patton, treasurer, and Mr. L. A. Fournier, secretary—all good men, to whom the interests of the company may be safely confided.

Mr. A. A. Turner, photographist, 57 Camp street, is out with his summer prices. He will furnish pictures to patrons and their relatives at three dollars per dozen, and has on exhibition several thousand specimens of his workmanship, at this price. Call and see them. Remember the number, 57 Camp street.

We are requested by Messrs. J. B. Walton & Deslonde to invite the attention of capitalists to the sale to be made by them, to day at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, of the two fine plantations belonging to W. C. S. Ventress, Esq., in the parishes of Ascension and Iberville. By reference to our column of to-day's sales full descriptions, terms, etc., may be obtained.

The Environs of New Orleans.

NUMBER FORTY-SEVEN.

The peculiar topography of our city, lying on a river from which the lands are receding towards the woods, and hence the highest part, the levee shores, are precisely in that locality, where in other countries the lowest situations generally are found, causes a somewhat singular confusion in the naming of this position; hence, when we say at the foot of Toulouse street, we actually mean the highest part of that street, to-wit: on the levee, from which part the soil towards the woods or swamps is continually descending. Instead, then, of saying going up a street, when we leave the river, and direct our course inward towards the forest, we generally use the expression going down the street. To a stranger these terms seem to imply a contradiction, but still usage has sanctioned these different appellations. There is another difficulty when designating the different corners of street crossings: for the old square of the city, such terms as the northeast, northwest, or southeast and southwest corners, may be appropriate, because they actually correspond to the designated positions according to the compass or magnetic needle; but for either the lower or upper districts, these designations can no longer be employed, inasmuch as they would, in many cases, be diametrically opposed to the actual indications of the surveyor's campass. We have, therefore, seen that great uncertainty prevails in the designation of these respective localities, and whilst upon this subject, have thought, if not some general starting point as a rule could be suggested, a simple and popular way to distinguish one position from another.

For instance, how would it do to name invariably in the street parallel to the river, that side or banquette next to the stream the river banquette, whilst the opposite one would thus naturally be designated by the wood or forest banquette. Again, in the streets running from the levee and toward the swamps, which generally are called the perpendicular streets, on account of their location towards the stream, we might designate the two sides or banquettes of those streets the upper and the lower banquettes. Having thus settled by the respective positions these four cardinal points, it would be an easy matter in all locations to designate the four corners, at the street crossings, by appropriate appellations, as the upper river corner, the upper forest, the lower river, and lower forest one; thus obviating all recourse to the points of the compass, which are continually drifting from one locality to the other, whilst the two cardinal positions, that towards the river and the swamp, every where in our city environs, remain the same. We have ventured these suggestions because the want of some general rule in this respect is felt, and yet so far we have not seen anything like a general observance with regard to these several denominations. Our city council by public ordinances has ordered the numbering of the houses and lots, placing the odd numbers on one side of the street whilst the even ones are placed on the other; but upon what rule or basis have they proceeded in this respect? That is what we have not been able to ascertain. Practically we know that the odd numbers generally are placed on the swamp or forest side in the parallel or river streets, and the even ones opposite, on the river side. But how with the perpendicular streets? Here the odd ones are placed on the upper side, whilst the even ones find their place on the opposite or lower side; hence it follows that if a person goes from the central point, that is from Canal street, up or down the town, the numbers on his right hand or left one are no longer in accordance, with such a designation as the odd to the right hand side, and the left to have the even ones, because necessarily the position of the passes is changed, when either proceeding up or down the city. We mention these seemingly insignificant indications, because they will obviate a great deal of confusion, in the directions to be given; for by informing a stranger that all the even numbers will be found on such side of the streets he then has no longer recourse to his right or left hand designation, by which most people are apt to direct a person in search of a given number or dwelling. But after all, has anything like regular order been adhered to in the numbering of the houses? For, although we have mentioned the above laid down rules, we know of a great many infractions of these regulations, and therefore shall leave the subject as a very unsatisfactory one. We have mentioned that the original plan of the old city was a perfectly regular one, all streets being parallel to the river, and others crossing at right angles these former ones, perpendicularly going towards the woods. This of course was understood of the old oblong square laid out in 1720; but outside of this plan, the settlement upon the road of Bayou St. John, towards the high lands of Metairie and Gentilly, by no means followed anything like a regular plan.

On the contrary, all these ancient establishments followed the irregular lines and tract which the first Indian path had indicated through the wooded part of the back lands; and that Indian trail itself had naturally been traced upon the most solid and driest part of the ridge, or tongue of land, which extended, as it were, in the form of a zig zag, from the Bayou Bridge to the river. It is on account of this irregular road, on both sides of which the first gardens and small farms for market provision were laid out, that at the present day, the stranger that passes through this district, cannot imagine what has been the reason of the singular spectacle upon the Bayou road, Esplanade street, and the adjoining neighborhood, which he there beholds, of one half of the premises or houses standing, as it were, turned away, or as if shoved around by some hurricane into a side-way position. This arises from the opening of the city streets in a regular perpendicular line across these zig zag roads, whose houses now are no longer fronting, as formerly, the oblique or sliding front of the Bayou road, and hence also, the stranger will now understand how those streets seem to be crossing each other at a most unusual angle. All this comes from the filling up of the low grounds, and the levelling of the high plats having rendered the extension and regularizing of the streets of the city proper, now practicable beyond the former uninhabitable morass wilds. It will, however, take long years before the old buildings shall be replaced by new edifices, and therefore, this singular view, as if a hurricane had passed through this quarter and shifted around one half of the houses, will continue to form a peculiar feature of this neighborhood. In one of our former numbers we have already given a tolerably detailed account of the income and resources of the farm establishments in our city environs, particularly when carried on with an adequate labor force or accustomed field hands. We must now, however, add to this picture the great prosperity of rural enterprise in our midst, that even, of more restricted means, nay, of gardeners that only with the help of a single hand would cultivate, say about the extent of half a square, but to such advantage, by dint of raising none but the choicest rarities of vegetable productions, say cauliflowers, asparagus, cellery, artichokes, leeks, etc., in fact such of the market greens as are required for the first restaurants and hotels, and in this manner earn a greater income than many a rich planter or cultivator of the staple crop. This branch of gardening, which was particularly carried on in the vicinity of the district of which we are now treating, requires not only long experience with regard to the treatment of the soil, continual watching of the seasons of the year so as always to be with the first fruits in the market, but moreover, unceasing industry and patience. In this respect we have known several persons who had actually accumulated considerable fortunes, and whose descendants still live from the solid earnings left them by their parents, in this apparently insignificant branch of industry. By taking an occasional walk through these garden environs, one is sometimes struck, how, even in the midst of winter, by guarding against the sudden frost and severe blasts, attempts or essays are made to raise the earliest kind of spring vegetables, such as artichokes and other table delicacies.

We have purposely entered upon the details of this branch of our domestic and local industry because we fully appreciate the value of our reclaimed lands, and how advantageous it would be for our city if all our vegetable productions required for home consumption could be raised within our own locality. Nay, by obtaining in the course of time a proper number of able cultivators of our vacant lands around our suburbs, we might be enabled to supply the great many sea-going vessels which again shall visit our port, as in former years, and for whom the green market provisions, procurable in our harbor, to last them on board such steamers as are plying to Liverpool or Havre, would indeed be a most inappreciable advantage. This feature, the procuring of fresh market provisions for such outward bound passenger packet, would not a little add to the credit and renown of our Louisiana farmers, and although seemingly a very trifling circumstance, would add immensely to the idea which practically we must try to impress foreign population with, that is to say, the infinite resources of our country and climate, and the spirit and industry of our residents. Let us, then, by all means encourage the local improvements around our city, one of which not to be lost sight of is the keeping in good repair the thoroughfares surrounding the city farm regions, which latter enterprise is become of easy execution now that the wear and tear of the pavement and shell roads has so sensibly diminished.

[For the Crescent.]

Northern Texas.

All that portion of the great State of Texas within the above division consists of magnificent prairies, beautiful at all seasons, but more so this month than any other. The view is extended—often ten miles to the north, and the same distance to the east, west and south, embracing fields of wheat, including many miles. At this writing "the staff of life" is two feet high, and at no time previous was there so inviting a prospect. The cattle and sheep occupy the unfenced prairies—all in splendid order. Seldom in all this country have the cattle to be fed, grass remaining excellent all the winter. The wool market begins in May, and purchasers will find it to their interest to pass through the country and buy from the farmers, who are the shepherds of these grandest of all plains.

There are many beautiful towns in northern Texas. Of the twenty I have just passed through, Paris has the preference. With a magnificent prairie extending beyond the vision from two points, and with beautiful woods from other points, there is a happy blending of prairie and timber. The society is excellent. There are three beautiful houses of worship, and two well managed schools. The young gentlemen have a weekly literary society, which ladies attend. I enjoyed a meeting of the society, and a well filled house showed their appreciation of the efforts to interest the citizens. Around the place fruit trees do well, while all who take pains have excellent gardens and beautiful flowers. Bonham, the headquarters of the sub-military district during the war, is a place of interest. Sherman, in Grayson county, like all the county towns, has the full number of business houses and professional men. McKinney, in Collin county, has more good and magnificent prairie around it than any place in this part of the great State. Dallas is the last place in this division of Texas. Much of the trade from this county goes to Houston. Jefferson and Shreveport receive a part.

No State in the Union presents such inducements for railroads. They can be laid down with less expense, while Illinois cannot furnish more wheat, and no State as many cattle and sheep.

At this time more ground is in cultivation than before. Small farmers have all enlarged their fields. During five weeks passage over this beautiful land, I had the pleasure of being without the sight of an armed soldier. I saw thousands of Confederates (so called), as excellent, hardy citizens, wearing the grey. These gentlemen are seen in the fields, as shepherds and herdsmen. The freedmen do well, as there are no trifling, lounging negro soldiers to produce idleness and discontent. All freedmen are doing well here. They are out in the fields by sunrise. All is here as before time.

Red River is so full that steamers pass by water seven hundred miles above Shreveport, bringing out the cotton, hides and grain. The country offers great inducements to all classes. Good farms are purchased at from three to ten dollars per acre. Cattle are raised without expense, and there are no dreary winters to be endured. The valuable class of Western farmers, merchants and mechanics will make this their country. The element will, in coming time, remain Southern. This is the land for our people. Dissipate the thought of becoming citizens of any other land. The worthy who are here will have around them the worthy from the great West.

ADVANCE.

Northern Texas, April 18, 1866.

THE EXCITEMENT AT MOODY'S CONTINUING.—The unprecedented low rates at which Moody sold his goods last week caused quite a run on his store, and no little excitement in the neighborhood of the corner of Canal and Royal streets. This excitement, no doubt, will continue and increase when the public read an advertisement which appears in another column, by which the information is conveyed that his prices are to be reduced to a still lower figure all this week. He does this to clear his stock out previous to taking an inventory (always a troublesome job,) and in view of his settled policy never to keep goods on hand long enough for them to become unfashionable or unsalable. By referring to the very low prices of the list published, an idea can be formed of what Moody is about, and almost any person can be convinced that it would pay to give him a call.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.—Such is the nature of the prices at which that enterprising and liberal firm, Messrs. Levy, Yondorf & Adler, No. 164 Canal street, are offering their splendid and complete assortment of fancy and staple dry goods. As will be seen upon reference to the advertisement which appears elsewhere in the CRESCENT this morning, the goods are offered—to use a common expression—dirt cheap. The goods thus sacrificed are not a few unsalable articles put up at a loss for effect, but comprises all that may be required for personal and household outfit. Such an inducement must attract a large number of persons, and such bargains will rush the goods off rapidly. Go quick, therefore, all who wish to purchase.

INSURANCE.—We think that in these times every man ought to insure his life, not only against accident, but death from any cause; and we take pleasure in commending the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York as worthy of the confidence and patronage of our citizens. It offers the most abundant security, and presents rare inducements to those insuring. Owing to the great experience of its managers, the prosperity and rapid increase of the company has never been equaled. Parties desiring insurance will further their own interests by taking a policy in the Globe Mutual. James B. Guthrie, No. 5 Story building, corner camp and common streets, will give all necessary information in regard to the matter.

GOOD BUSINESS.—Who wants a good position in business? Let those who do qualify themselves to fill it. Dolbear Commercial College, corner of Camp and Common streets, has been devoted exclusively to preparing young gentlemen for business for more than a third of a century.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—Upon reference to an advertisement published to-day in another column, it will be seen that a valuable plantation near Opelousas, is to be sold on the 21st May next, on easy terms. Parties desirous of purchasing such property in one of the healthiest as well as most productive sections of Louisiana, are advised to give the matter consideration.

HOT BISCUIT.—Who does not love hot rolls for his breakfast or tea? And yet many are compelled to deny themselves, because they are so hard to digest. This is all done away by using Bishoprick's baking powders. Hot biscuit, made with this powder, causes no flatulence or other injurious effects. For sale by grocers generally. See advertisement.

[Special Correspondence of the New Orleans Crescent.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1866.

SAULSBURY AND CLARK.

The most interesting event in the Congressional record for the past week was the pungent passage at words between these two distinguished Senators. The Conness-McDougall difficulty had scarcely been healed, and the most fraternal cordiality been established between the Californian gentlemen before the arena was occupied by new controversial gladiators.

The Senate is rapidly establishing a reputation for eminence in the cultivation of parliamentary dialogue. This honorable body cannot be considered very culpable for changing its deliberations from the uninteresting and soporific style of monologue, to the more vivacious character of individual comment and personal charges or insinuations. The present controversy arose during a discussion on the bill relieving United States officers from responsibility for acts performed in discharge of their duty, but in violation of the civil law of the various States. Since the decision of the Supreme Court on the unconstitutionality of military commissions in the "loyal" States, this enactment becomes peculiarly objectionable, not to say of doubtful legality. It originated, however, in the numerous prosecutions instituted against military officers in the State of Kentucky, and without the most repulsive class legislation, no exceptions could be made in reference to the territory over which the operation of the law should extend. The debate was unusually spirited, and afforded quite a relief after the technical discussions of the previous week. Additional interest was occasioned by the delivery of a maiden speech from the successor of Mr. Foot, Senator Edmunds, of Vermont. The new Senator made a very successful début, which compared favorably with the efforts of more experienced Senators, and at the same time evinced his unwillingness to follow servilely the leadership of Messrs. Trumbull and Fessenden.

In the course of a speech on his own amendment, Mr. Saulsbury declared the proposed law unconstitutional, and stated his opinion that no judge was bound to obey it. During the debates on the civil rights bill, Mr. Saulsbury had also announced the impossibility of executing such a law in his own State of Delaware. Armed with this double charge, Mr. Clark attacked his brother Senator with harboring the old "rebel" spirit, and encouraging resistance to the authority of the government. Mr. Clark belongs to a certain school of politicians who imagine that Congress is not in the slightest manner restrained by any legal preventive against the scope of its authority—that it is a general manufactory for the production of laws—that its power in this respect is unlimited by the Constitution, and is only restrained by some non-existent boundary which they are pleased to denominate "the higher law." Mr. Saulsbury had simply stated a very well-known and generally recognized principle that when a judge considers any law unconstitutional, he is not bound to respect it, until the Supreme Court determines its validity. The Senator from New Hampshires replies, "No, you must obey the authority of the United States government." What is the government?" In Mr. Clark's opinion it means Congress—the Senate and the House—the be-all and the end-all. In the opinion of a few sensible people, it comprises three co-ordinary authorities—the executive, the legislative and the judiciary. This is the very primer of our political knowledge. A young Englishman, who had been travelling in this country during the war, returned to his home a few months ago, and in the course of a public speech, descanted in a somewhat elaborate style on the practical working of United States institutions. At the conclusion of the address he was taken to task for omitting any mention of the Supreme Court. With hearty frankness the speaker replied that he was aware of the existence of such an institution, but supposed that it would be scarcely legitimate to include it in his remarks. He had heard so little about the court that he considered it quite obsolete; he would however submit to correction. A listener to the speeches of Mr. Clark and men of that kind would not be inclined to accuse a foreigner of inexcusable ignorance for such an omission. Let us return to the account of this delectable squabble. Mr. Clark put the Delaware Senator on a par with the meanest "rebel" soldier. Mr. Saulsbury declared that there was nothing in Mr. Clark, mentally, morally or physically, which entitled him to use any insolent language in this place. The fight now became quite parliamentary, the Senate was immediately on the qui vive and the sleepy occupants of the galleries welcomed the voice which aroused them from lazy slumbers. The reference to physical capacity fell with martial effect on the ears of listeners. The pallid face of Mr. Clark grew paler than usual, while Saulsbury's florid complexion flushed into pippin redness. Both tall men, Clark a lighter frame than Saulsbury, the former a personification of New England intellect in some of its least elevated forms, the latter a brilliant but unregulated genius, with all the manly bearing of a true gentleman—they stood the representative men of the East and South. Mr. Clark, the same Senator who made himself conspicuous by unequalled persistency in the Stockton case, would not take warning from the rebuke administered by Mr. Grimes to Judge Trumbull on the previous day. He would be a censor—he would regulate the senatorial conduct of Mr. Saulsbury. He claimed nothing physically; he only claimed to love his country, and the natural presumption remains that those who differ from him do not entertain similar patriotic feelings. After the explanation had been given by Saulsbury, Clark still maintained that he meant no disrespect, but wanted to rebuke "a spirit manifested here." Perfectly right. The Senator knows his State, Vermont, wants to rebuke the constitutional spirit. A voice from the Green Mountains is to direct the political conscience of the land. It must be understood that Congress is now legislating for "the spirit." The Committee of Fifteen is taking evidence to show "the spirit" that animates the South. Our country must now be remodled on a transcendental basis. The spirit of Washington, Hancock and Jefferson was totally wrong. The only way by which the South is to become reconstructed lies in adopting "the spirit" which burnt old women for witches, and made the crime of swearing on Sunday a penitentiary offense. *En passant*, we must renounce any ideas of a jurisdiction to determine the constitutionality of a law of Congress.

It is very kind in Mr. Clark to indicate the readiest plan of reconstruction. We fear that if the Southern States, and even some other States of the Union are not considered worthy of republican privileges until they accept this ascetic puritanism, the transcendental, higher-law prophets will soon have a Senate to themselves and a little rump House. "Spirit," forsooth! Does the Constitution say anything about spirit? No, but the status of Massachusetts—the original pattern from which other laws should be copied, is very explicit on such points of mental government. I must solicit the pardon of my readers for detaining them so long on this topic. Apparently it is a mere personal difficulty, which may result in testing the physical mettle of the disputants, but in reality it contains the essence of our political difficulties—the propogating element of Yankee character—the anxiety to cut all the world according to their own pattern. The people of a Federal government will not long permit the continuance of this encroaching spirit; they will show New England that there are other States, with other spirits, which they make bold to consider just as honest and just as republican.

PENDING AND IMPENDING LEGISLATION.

In the House, the army bill is still under discussion. It is feared that after all the onerous labors of Mr. Schenck, his project will be so modified by the Senate as to make the original act quite unrecognizable. Mr. Wilson's bill may soon be treated in the same manner by the House, and several weeks will be consumed by a committee of conference in adjusting the jealousies and differences of the two Houses. The act indemnifying military officers throughout the country for acts committed in violation of the civil law, has been passed by the Senate. It is of doubtful legality in States where the habeas corpus was never legally suspended, and will probably lead to a system of litigation similar to that occasioned by the civil rights bill. The State judicial officers are also made liable to severe penalties for proceeding in the performance of their duty—the local judiciary is to be supplanted by the United States Courts as an element in the process of centralization. The bill for the admission of Colorado as a State in the Union, will come before the Senate this week. It must occasion some interesting discussions among the radicals themselves; several of their own party, including Mr. Sumner, are opposed to the admission of Colorado, on the ground that its statutes recognize distinctions on account of color. After the passage of the army bill, the Senate will be the scene of interest during the entire week. A lengthy delay has already occurred in the consideration of the suffrage bill for this District, passed about two months ago by the House. It is supposed that the present week will witness the introduction of this favorite radical measure, destined to rival the civil rights bill in its disastrous effects, and to exceed it in the public agitation produced by its passage.

It is feared that the bill for the equalization of bounties will be passed by Congress. It will entail an additional expenditure of nearly three hundred millions of dollars, and the interest thereon will equal one-fourth of the public debt before the war. Mr. McCulloch is briskly engaged in collecting evidence and arguments to demonstrate the injurious character of the proposed measure. The wire-pulling interest may unfortunately prove too strong for statesmanship. Equalization of bounties is to be a great clause in the radical record now in course of preparation for the fall elections.

KANGAROO.

[Written for the Crescent.]

The Cemetery of Valle Crucis—A Sketch.

BY "ROSEMARY."

Our maps would not probably disclose the location of the village of Avon; but the cemetery spoken of was on the sea shore, within a mile of that place. I never saw a cemetery that pleased me more; the very name seemed to include all that is conveyed in those of Gethsemane, Calvary and Mount Olivet. It is only light from the Cross that can illumine "the valley of the shadow of death." When Jesus is with us we can meet the King of Terrors with a smile.

The arch of the gateway was surmounted with a cross, with this inscription beneath:

"Vale of the Cross! the shepherds tell
'Tis sweet within thy shades to dwell."

Many years, and eventful ones, had passed, since my feet had trod those paths with the elastic step of youth, which had then known little of sorrow save the name; and believed that those who had heard the clods fall on the coffin of the idolized mother, husband or child, had then tasted the bitterest chalice of woe, and that their souls could scarcely be riven with a keener pang.

I knew not then that such sorrow bears no comparison with the mourning for the living, which should have no confident but God; which is not permitted to shroud itself in sable robes, or to shut out the world from its home of woe.

Yesterday evening, I stood again by the grave of my friend, but before reaching it my attention was arrested by the enclosure adjoining, which was appropriated to the Confederate soldiers. The monument erected there was honorable both to them, and to those who had thus perpetuated their glorious memory. It was a gothic shrine of marble, surmounted by the figure of Faith clasping the cross. Within, a veiled female figure, representing the mourning Southern Republic, placed the scrolls containing the imperishable record of her immortal dead in the hand of the Muse of History. In the bas-reliefs the emblems of war were introduced—yet so as also to signify the termination of the conflict, which made the survivors envy the sleepers below, who had died for their cause, believing that their blood had not been shed in vain.

The sword was there, but it was broken—the cannon dismounted, the banners furled; but those who sought them could recognize the battle flag, the starry Southern cross, and the names of Manasses, Fredericksburg, Sumter, etc. In one compartment was seen an empty sarcophagus, by which stood the Angel of the Resurrection.

The whole design was eminently Christian; faith, hope, charity, resignation were typified—not Mars, Janus or Nemesis. The rarest shrubbery and flowers adorned this sacred spot, and even in these there was an emblematic meaning. Mignonette, for here rested the darling of many a desolate home; wall flower, type of fidelity in adversity. Laurel and olive abounded, while at one side of the inclosure grew a live oak, at the other a cypress, both heavily draped with the mournful gray moss.

At a short distance from this spot was an inclosure donated for the interment of those who had to ask, from charity, even humanity's last need—a few feet of earth! But this was no Potter's Field; it had been given by one who practiced what he believed, and who preferred expending part of those riches, of which he knew he was only the steward, rather in the service of God's poor than in that of Mammon. The lot was surrounded by a hawthorn hedge; shrubbery and flowers adorned it, and at each grave was a simple head-stone—that the grave of Lazarus might be as easily found as that of Dives.

There is a fine view of the ocean from the cemetery, and the dirge like voice of the pines seem to unite with that of the billows in chanting an eternal requiem. It is true, it matters little where our mortal remains sleep till the resurrection morn, but I never saw a spot which seemed so fully to unite all with which we wish to surround the grave as this sequestered, little known "Valle Crucis."

The Confederate Dead.

Ed. Crescent—I have noticed in your paper several times, honors being paid to the Confederate dead. The Confederate army was, as every one knows, composed of the first blood of the South. How many went forth to battle for their native South—what hardships did they endure for the cause that was deemed by them as a just and holy one.

We, ex-Confederates, who have escaped the dangers of the battle field, are compelled to acknowledge the total defeat of Southern arms, but our dead brethren, who were more unfortunate, have given up their lives, and should never be forgotten.

Let us show to the radical fanatics of the North that, though we are willing to acquiesce in the decree of war, and are willing to give up our cherished hopes of a separate nationality, we will never give up the memory of our glorious Confederate soldiers, many of whom sleep their last sleep on the field of many a hard fought battle. Let us reinter our dead, and then let us faithfully stand by the generous and magnanimous President, and sustain him in his position against his radical enemies.

EX-CONFEDERATE.

The best way to retain ones health is to be careful about the quality of the food we eat. Many a poor fellow has been put under the sod who would be among the living now, had he been careful in this respect. It is the commonest thing in the world to see a man who prides himself about his judgment in drinking nothing but the best. Yet he is not obliged to drink, and perhaps only acquired his facility in judging the quality of liquors by long practice and many bitter experiences. With eating the case is different. We have it to do, we like to do it, and have done it and liked doing it since infancy. There is also as much danger from eating bad food as in drinking bad liquor, nay, more; but few persons turn their attention to becoming expert in discovering faults in it. We hope to note a change in this matter, and see such grocers at F. Mahen & Garidel, No. 59 Camp street patronized as they deserve, for they sell only good provisions.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION.—Bread can be made on the instant without *yeast, without kneading*, and warranted light as a feather, by using Bishoprick's baking powder, as per directions on each can. See the list of grocers who keep them, which is published in another column.

Tubular Boilers Again.

THIBODEAUX, April 26, 1866.

To the Editor of the Crescent—The newspapers report that tubular boilers are being removed, and those of the flue order substituted on some of the steamboats plying on Western rivers, on account of the late explosions having occurred on boats having this kind of boilers.

Compared with the flue boiler, the tubular has advantages and disadvantages that about balance each other, and under good management, in point of safety, are much the same as the flue boiler. As an economiser of fuel, a quick generator of steam, an equalizer or distributor of heat, (a main point in a boiler for safety,) weight or lightness, and space occupied, they surpass any boiler yet introduced.

On the other hand, the less amount of water, (in consequence of the number of flues,) and steam room they contain, the greater liability to produce foaming or primeing, increased difficulty of cleaning, require greater skill and care on the part of the engineer than the flue boiler.

Surely the numerous terrible disasters to steamboats by collapsing of flues, to explosions of flue boilers, since they were introduced, are fresh in the minds of all. And the several direful explosions of cylinder boilers, (Tri-color, for instance, at Wheeling, Va., 1831) when they were common on boats, is not entirely forgotten. Were this last description of boiler (admitted to be the safest of all boilers) subjected to the various objectionable expedients, now frequently used and attached to flue and tubular boilers, such as combustible fuel (freely used,) deep furnaces, high bridge walls, jet blowers, etc., to increase the quantity of steam, they would be dangerous only in less degree. In brief, it is not so much the kind of boiler, as the manner they are used that produces explosions.

In view of the facts, to reject the tubular and adopt the flue boiler, is like jumping from the frying pan into the fire (to use an old saying) to avoid burning.

There may, however, be objections to the tubular boiler that we are not aware of, having no practical experience with them, as they have been introduced on boats in these parts since we were last engaged on water.

Public opinion is apparently adverse to them; but considering the haste in which it was formed this opinion may be wrong. "Truth is mighty and will prevail." More evidence against their adoption, for the purpose intended, is wanting, ere we condemn the tubular boiler.

A correspondent—Lumber Dryer—in your issue of the 23d does us injustice when he says: "Safety speaks of red hot iron generating steam, in a manner to indicate his belief that it did so in a degree greater or more rapidly than hot iron at a lower temperature, and he speaks of 'explosive steam,' as though all steam was not explosive."

In the article referred to, we distinctly stated that iron at about 400 degrees of heat, or the maximum point, (which is about 200 degrees below redness,) was the temperature to produce steam most rapidly. This is the case under atmospheric pressure; but it is fair to suppose that increased pressure (particularly such pressure as is common in steam boilers) will change the maximum point to a higher temperature.

The committee of the Franklin Institute, in their report, page 48, say, "Pressure, tending to counteract the effect of the repulsion between heated metal and water, would probably raise the temperature of most rapid vaporization."

As to "explosive steam," our understanding is, in other words, the vapor of water (steam) so highly heated that it is uncontrollable, like gunpowder. Webster's definition of the word "explosive" is, "driving or bursting out with violence and noise, causing explosions, as the explosive force of gunpowder."

"Lumber Dryer" does us great injustice when he says "the public mind, and that of even practical and theoretical engineers, is unnecessarily befogged in all the discussions that have taken place with respect to the subject." * * * *

"Lumber Dryer" may rest assured that nothing is further from our purpose than to attempt befogging the public mind, or that of individuals, (even if we had the ability); the sole object of using our feeble pen being to check, if in our power, those "cataclysms of explosions," "which render desolate more hearths than disease, and consume more property than all other destructive elements combined."

"Lumber Dryer" is evidently befogged himself, when he further says: "I venture to say that if I had command of 'Safety' and the inspector referred to, and a few other good engineers, (thanks for our part of the compliment,) I could name, I could suggest such an arrangement of their own ideas as would lead to the production of a boiler that would be safe absolutely, and as economical nearly as I have said. But engineers, in their zeal to become commanders on board ships, (vide late act of Congress,) would scorn the idea in all probability." * * * *

We have not yet seen this "act of Congress," and it is new to us that "engineers" were ambitious of becoming "commanders on ships." "Lumber Dryer," doubtless, means steamboats, also. We can only say that the imputation does not apply to ourself, notwithstanding we have been part owner of at least one steamboat. True, we once had command of a steam ferry boat a few weeks, in consequence of the captain's flight from an epidemic. Having, in the days of our youth, chosen our avocation, the pursuing of which is our pleasure and delight, we are content to follow it when health permits, believing that

"Honor and fame from no condition rise;
Act well your part—there all the honor lies."

We had thought of adding a few remarks respecting the advantages of working steam at a higher pressure—known, we suppose, to most engineers—without increased danger of explosion, than the law allows, and safety-valves; also, respecting intemperate engineers and "fancy" captains, or owners of steamboats, together with a few incidents in our experience with the steam engine and boiler, that would give additional light on explosions; but time and a fear of intruding on your columns forbid for the present.

SAFETY.

Huge Hail Stones.

NEW ORLEANS, April 27, 1866.

Ed. Crescent—I offer you the following extract from a letter recently received from an intimate friend residing in Yazoo county, Miss. The statement may be implicitly relied on, as the author has the very best character for veracity. No doubt you will agree with me that such of the wonderful phenomena of nature should never pass without public record:

On Wednesday night, at about 9 o'clock, it commenced to rain, and, with only short intervals, it has continued until about 4 P. M. to-day, (April 22d,) when it seemingly wound up with a tremendous rain and hail storm. I do not exaggerate when I say hail stones of three pounds weight were picked up in the yard, and one was seen to fall in the river by Mr. P. and myself that must have been twelve inches in diameter at the least; and it threw the water up at least fifteen to twenty feet high.

D. W. B.

INSURANCE NOTICE.—By reference to the card in another column, it will be seen that Messrs. Seelye & Ivy are the agents in this city for the Manhattan Insurance Company of New York. Col. Ivy was in the artillery service of the Confederate armies during the whole war, and is well known to the old citizens of New Orleans as a prompt and reliable business man.

A RUSH ON GILDIG'S STORE.—We believe that everybody will go to Mr. John A. Gildig's store, No. 197 Canal street, to-day. The reason we think is that he advertises that he will sell fine goods at low prices, and he always does what he says. As everybody wants fine goods at low prices, of course it follows that everybody will go to his store.

THE STITCH made by the Willcox & Gibbs' sewing machines is unexceptionable, and superior even to hand sewing, being stronger and more beautiful. Can be seen at No. 5 St. Charles street.

Judge Boiling Baker, late first auditor of the Confederate States Treasury, has been elected secretary of the Florida Senate.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

AN ACT OF INCORPORATION—STATE OF LOUISIANA, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Be it known, that on this twenty-third day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninetieth, before me, Edward G. Gottschalk, a Notary Public, duly commissioned and sworn in and for the parish of Orleans and the city of New Orleans, personally came and appeared the persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, who declared, that availing themselves of the provisions of the statute of the State of Louisiana, relative to the organization of corporations in this State, they have covenanted and agreed, and do by these presents covenant, agree and bind themselves to form themselves into and constitute a corporation for the objects and purposes, and under the stipulations and regulations following, to wit:

ARTICLE FIRST.

The name and title of this corporation shall be the "LOUISIANA PETROLEUM AND COAL OIL COMPANY," and its domicil is hereby established in the city of New Orleans. It shall commence its business as soon as a sum of Ten Thousand Dollars shall have been subscribed for, and it shall exist for the period of Ten Years from the date hereof. It shall have a corporate seal having for a device the Coat of Arms of the State of Louisiana, and for an inscription the name of the company and the date of this act.

ARTICLE SECOND.

The object and purposes of the Company are declared to be: 1st, To purchase the lease of certain Coal Oil Lands, situate in the Parish of Calcasieu, in this State, and covering a tract of about fourteen hundred acres of land, with the privilege of using timber, pasturage, etc., for the term of ten years from the 5th day of October, 1865, with the exclusive right to bore, dig for and procure Coal Oil or Petroleum on said lands, according to the terms of said lease.

2. To purchase and erect upon the said lands the necessary machinery, buildings, tanks, pipes, train ways, refineries and other work necessary to procure Petroleum or Coal Oil in a crude state, and to refine the same, and to convey the same to market, either in said Parish of Calcasieu or elsewhere, as may be determined upon by the Board of Directors.

3. To purchase or lease other lands, if deemed advisable by the Board of Directors, and to dig and bore for Oil or Petroleum on the same, and to erect the necessary machinery and works to refine the Oil or Petroleum which may be obtained upon such lands.

ARTICLE THIRD.

The Capital Stock of the Company shall be one hundred thousand dollars, divided into one thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, to be paid in the following manner, to wit: Fifty per cent. of the amount subscribed to be paid in cash at the time of subscribing, ten per cent. on the 1st day of September, 1866, and ten per cent. every thirty days thereafter until the whole amount subscribed be paid in; provided, that should the profits of operating the wells be sufficient to pay the expenses thereof, the Board of Directors shall have the right to authorize the President to stop the call for further installments, and to declare the stock at par, and issue certificates to the stockholders for the full amount subscribed to.

ARTICLE FOURTH.

All corporate powers of the company shall be exercised by a Board of Directors, comprised of nine stockholders, to be elected on the 1st day of June, 1866, and who shall hold office for one year from said date, or until their successors shall be elected. Notices of such election shall be given for ten days immediately preceding said election, in the New Orleans Times, or some other newspaper published in this city. The Board shall appoint three stockholders Inspectors to preside at such elections, and if any of said Inspectors decline or fail to attend, the President shall appoint others in their stead. The Board thus elected shall take their seats on the second Monday of June in each year. At the first election under this Charter, the same shall be presided over by three Inspectors (to be stockholders,) to be appointed by the parties to this act. In all elections the votes shall be by ballot, and those persons receiving the plurality of votes of the stockholders present shall be considered duly elected. And in the event of no election taking place on the date aforesaid, the President shall cause another election to take place within ten days thereafter, and give notice of the same as aforesaid.

Each and every stockholder shall be entitled, either in person or by proxy, to vote for each and every share which he, she or they may respectively hold, provided that no individual corporation or company shall be entitled to a greater number of votes than twenty nor to vote after the first election on any share transferred to him or them within ninety days prior to such election.

ARTICLE FIFTH.

At the time of the expiration of the Charter of the aforesaid company, or sooner, if ordered by a vote of the stockholders as hereinafter provided for, the affairs of the company shall be liquidated, its debts paid under the charge and superintendence of three commissioners to be appointed by the Board of Directors, and who shall remain in office until the final liquidation of the affairs of said company.

ARTICLE SIXTH.

The Board of Directors shall, at their first meeting in every year, elect from among themselves a President and Vice President, and they shall also, at the same time, elect a Secretary, Treasurer and Superintendent, who shall hold their offices until their successors shall be elected. The President shall be the proper person upon whom may be served citations, notices, or other legal process against the Corporation.

ARTICLE SEVENTH.

No person shall be capable of being elected a Director of said Company, who does not, at the time of his election and during his continuance in office, hold in his own name, or in that of the commercial firm of which he may be a partner, at least five shares of the stock of the Company.

ARTICLE EIGHTH.

The Board of Directors shall have the power to appoint such officers, clerks and employees, as shall be necessary for the conducting of the business of said Company, and to ordain such by-laws, rules and regulations as they may deem necessary for the government of said Company, provided the same shall not conflict with the laws of this State or the true interest and meaning of this act.

They shall fix the compensation of the officers, clerks and employees elected or employed by them in the service of the Company, and shall also have power to fill all vacancies which may occur in their number or in the Presidency.

ARTICLE NINTH.

The President shall preside at all meetings of the Board; he shall conduct and manage the business of the Company generally, under the supervision of the Board of Directors; and in case of his absence, the Vice President shall preside at such meetings.

ARTICLE TENTH.

Dividends shall be made quarterly, half-yearly or yearly as may be determined by the Board of Directors, of so much of the profits of the Company as shall be deemed advisable; but in case of any loss or losses, whereby the Capital Stock of the Company shall be lessened, no subsequent division shall be made until such diminution shall have been covered and made up by the profits.

ARTICLE ELEVENTH.

When the whole amount of stock subscribed for shall have been paid in the manner provided for in Article Third, it shall be the duty of the President and the Board of Directors to issue Certificates to the Stockholders for full paid shares.

ARTICLE TWELFTH.

It shall be the duty of the President and Board of Directors, within one month from the close or expiration of each year of the Company, to cause to be published, in the same manner as provided for in Article Fourth, and for at least one month, a full statement, under oath, of the business of the Company, which statement shall contain: 1st. The amount of expenses incurred for the previous year; 2d. The amount of Petroleum or Coal Oil produced from the wells; 3d. The amount of Petroleum or Coal Oil and other property belonging to the Company, on hand; 4th. The debts and liabilities of all kinds whatsoever, due by the Company; 5th. The cash and assets on hand.

ARTICLE THIRTEENTH.

The Stockholders shall not be responsible for losses and damages incurred by said Company, beyond the amount of Capital Stock held or owned by him or them respectively.

ARTICLE FOURTEENTH.

Any Stockholder who shall fail or neglect to pay any installment, when ordered by the Board of Directors, as provided for herein in Article Third, shall forfeit to the Company all previous payments, and cease to be a Stockholder in said Company.

ARTICLE FIFTEENTH.

No stock shall be transferred, unless such transfer be made on the books of the Company. Should any stockholder desire to transfer stock previous to final payment of the same having been made, he shall be permitted to do so by a substitute of the obligations of the party purchasing, provided the substituted obligations are satisfactory to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE SIXTEENTH.

This act of corporation may be modified, altered or amended or the said company dissolved, at a general meeting to be convened for that purpose, after thirty days' notice in the New Orleans Times, or some other newspaper published in this city, and in the same manner as provided for in Article fourth, and with the assent of three-fourths of the Stock represented at such meeting, and any and all such modifications, alterations, amendments or dissolution shall be recorded and published according to law.

ARTICLE SEVENTEENTH.

The names and respective interests of parties to this act are hereby declared to be as follows, viz:

(The names and respective interests of the subscribers are established by the original.)

Thus done and passed at my office, at the city of New Orleans aforesaid, on the day, month and year first before written, in the presence of Selim Magner and James Fahey, witnesses of the full age of majority, domiciliated in this city, who sign these presents, together with the parties subscribing, and me, Notary, after reading thereof.

S. MAGNER,
JAS. FAHEY,
E. G. GOTTSCHALK, N. P.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original act extant in my current register.

E. G. GOTTSCHALK, N. P.

New Orleans, April 25, 1866.

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the foregoing Act of Incorporation has been this day recorded in my current Register, in book society, No. 6, fo. 84.

CHAS. E. LENES, Dy. Recorder.

New Orleans, April 21, 1866.

PRESSES AND COTTON GINS.

PENN'S COTTON PRESS,

(FORMERLY UNION COTTON PRESS,)

On Terpsichore street,

Between Tchoupitoulas and Peters street.

OFFICE 46 CARONDELET STREET, NEW ORLEANS

Is now prepared to receive Cotton on storage, and for compressing.

PENN & SIMMONS, Proprietors.

VICKSBURG COTTON PRESS,

Bounded by

LEVEE, CALLIOPE, GAIENNIE and the RIVER.

Hillman & Bonzano,

Proprietors, New Orleans.

Orders left at the Price Current Office, No. 131 Gravier street, or at H. Bonzano's office, No. 2 Clinton street, will have immediate attention.

COTTON GINS!............COTTON GINS

TAYLOR, BROWN
EAGLE, SOUTHERN,
EMORY & CRAVEN, McCEARTY
—AND—
Excelsior Cotton Gins,

With Engines, Horse Powers and everything complete for running, in store and ready for immediate shipment, at the lowest rates, by

JOHN B. FULLER,
No. 8 DEY STREET, NEW YORK.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, ETC.

E. MARQUEZE,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN BOOTS AND SHOES,

75 Canal Street.

Particular attention paid to Plantation orders.

JOHN M. GOULD, AGENT—

BOOTS AND SHOES AT WHOLESALE,

No. 8 Magazine Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

H. BARTELS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 157 Common Street,

(Between Carondelet and St. Charles streets.)

New Orleans.

DURYEE & JACQUES, MANUFACTURERS OF FUR AND WOOL HATS—By the Case.

Also—Jobbers and Wholesale Dealers in HATS, CAPS and STRAW GOODS.

64 and 66 Lispenard street,

First door from Broadway, New York.

Factory—Newark, N. J.

JEHIAL READ, Late Geo. W. & Jehial Read.

The undersigned will attend to the settlement of the outstanding claims of the late firm of Duryee, Jacques & Clearman, of this city.

SAM. C. HICKEY.

Importer, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in Hats, Caps and Straw Goods,
19 Camp street, New Orleans.