New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
—OF—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1866.

The officers of the steamer Continental have our thanks for St. Louis papers of the 3d, and Cincinnati of the 2d.

Many thanks to the officers of the steamship Texas for late Galveston papers and other favors.

Election in St. Tammany.—A friend at Covington has favored us with the following election returns fire m St. Tammany: W. B. Hosmer is elected cle rk by a majority of 15; M. Carradine re-elected sheriff by a majority of 6; Mr. J. J. Martee electe d recorder without opposition; Dr. Givens elect ed coroner without opposition, and Bolivar Edw ards carries the parish for district attorney by a majority of 250.

Mayor Monroe.—A dispatch was yesterday received from Mayor Monroe, by his private secretary, John W. Overall, Esq., announcing that he would return home by way of St. Louis, and that he expects to get to New Orleans next Sunday, the 13th.

Grand Concert at the New Opera House.—We have to acknowledge receipt of complimentary tickets to a grand vocal and instrumental concert to be given at the New Opera House, under the auspices of Madam Fleury Urban, on Thursday evening next, the 10th inst. Madam Urban will be assisted by the choicest musical talent now in the Crescent City, and as she bears the reputation of having few equals in the vocal art, we have no doubt her concert will be numerously and fashionably attended.

From Texas.—By the steamship Texas, which arrived at her wharf at midnight, we have Galveston papers of Sunday.

The News gives details of a proposition to establish a city railroad in Galveston.

The same paper congratulates its readers on the excellent discipline preserved by the military authorities at Gonzales.

Beyond this we find nothing of interest.

Financial and Commercial Summary.—The gold market yesterday disclosed an improvement of fully ¼ ₱ cent., owing to advices of a steady advance in the New York market. The demand and supply was at no time much better than nominal, however, and the sales were of a very restricted character at 128¼@128, against 128@128¼ Monday.

Foreign Exchange—We have no variation to notice in rates of Foreign bills since our last, and must still report the movement in both Sterling and France as partially suspended. Outdoor offerings continue restricted and are held at figures above the views of buyers, while the movement at bank discloses no evidence of the slightest importance. The rate for bank Sterling is nominally 140@141; clear bills 137@139; bills of landing bills 134@136; bank France 4.00@3.95, and outdoor France 4.10@4.05.

Domestic Exchange—There is no change of any kind to report under this head. Outdoor offerings have become almost entirely exhausted, and the movement at bank has accordingly shown a very marked abatement. The rates continue at ¼@¼ at bank, and ⅜@ ½ ₱ cent. premium on the street for sight checks on the Northern cities.

Bank Notes and Securities—There was an active and steady movement noticeable yesterday in Uncurrent Bank Notes and several favorite Securities, which resulted in some heavy sales, as will be seen on reference to particulars in our financial article.

Real Estate—The Canal Bank yesterday made a very good sale of valuable property on the Metairie Ridge road, in the rear of the Halfway House. The property referred to contains 2000 feet front on the former, and 650 feet front on the new Shell road, and embraces the grounds recently so advantageously used by our German fellow citizens for the celebration of their Volksfest. The price paid, we learn, was $50,000, which shows a marked advance in the value of that description of property.

Sugar and Molasses—There is nothing new to refer to in the movement in Sugar or Molasses.

Western Produce—We have to report an advance of 50c. ₱ bbl., with moderate sales, since our last, in superfine and all higher grades of Flour, while the lower descriptions have exhibited no evidence whatever of improvement. Corn has declined 5c. ₱ bushel, owing to increased receipts, and sales have reached 3000 sacks, while Oats, Bran and Hay are in moderate demand at previous prices.

Provisions—Lard has advanced ½c. ₱ ℔., with sales of 100 tierces, and Pork has been firm, with sales of 1000 bbls. at full prices, since our last.

A Commendable Movement.—As will be seen upon reference to a notice published in another column, the members of that old and renowned organization, the Washington Artillery, are called to hold a meeting at the Lyceum, (City Hall) on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock. The object of this meeting, we have been informed, is to take steps towards a permanent organization of the survivors with a view to rendering relief to their wounded and indigent comrades, and to make some provision for the preservation of the remains of those who fell in battle. This is a most commendable movement and we hope that it will be crowned with success.

Amusements This Evening.—The summer season of the Varieties opens to-night, with the Ella Wren Dramatic Combination, in "East Lynne, or the Elopement."

The Zavistowskis, at the Academy, still delight in ballet, and the numerous other attractions presented by the many talented performers of the company.

At the Olympic, "La Somnambula," Mr. and Mrs. Watkins performing the principal parts.

Varieties Theatre—*Benefit Performance.*—The performance at the Varieties Theater last night, for the benefit of the widow of Capt. John F. Gruber, was attended by a most appreciative audience. The comedy of "Honeymoon" was rendered by the ladies of the Varieties company, who so kindly volunteered for the occasion, and by the gentlemen of the old Crescent Dramatic Association, with entire success. The afterpiece of "Handy Andy" was played with great success.

Charles Dickens is being again importuned to become a candidate for Parliament. Says an English contemporary: "Mr. C. Dickens should be heard by every one who wishes to hear oratory. In vain will he listen in the House of Commons for the like. Gladstone and Disraeli have not a tithe of the command of the brilliant spirit, flowing, uninterrupted words, beautiful and truthful thoughts, of our great English novelist. He has been asked over and over again to stand for some place or another. He knows any part of London would return him, free of cost, and give him a statue in precious metal at the same time to commemorate the event. But he will not. It is his pride, perhaps, to wash his hands of any institution he has so freely ridiculed; but there is good still in it, and he might honor the House and the country by taking his seat there."

Two negro girls, sisters, named Caroline and Susan Brown residing in Cooper county, Mo., quarreled about who should get the dinner. The matter was decided against Susan's doing so, by Caroline striking her with an axe and killing her. Caroline is in jail at Boonville.

The Duke Proto de Madaloni and the Prince de Molterni had a fight in the streets of Naples, and pounded and bruised each other beautifully.

THE ELECTION.

The election of Monday passed off in all respects satisfactorily to those who have no other desire than that of aiding in the restoration of the State to her natural and constitutional rights. We speak of the election in general terms, because, although we have yet to hear from the majority of the interior parishes, there can be little if any doubt of the result in them. In fact, it was only in this city and parish that serious opposition to the National Democratic party was offered. The issue has been tried here, and the cause of national rights has triumphed, notwithstanding the most cunningly devised and energetically pressed endeavors to defeat it. Nowhere else throughout the State can any such circumstances have existed as did in this city, to encourage a hope of success against the profound yearning of the people for such a manifestation of confidence in the President as shall encourage and support him and the National Democratic party throughout the country in their struggle to thwart and defeat those who would hold the Southern States as subjugated and tributary satrapies, without protection or representation. And on the strength of the result in this city and in the few parishes yet heard from, we feel abundantly justified in congratulating our readers as for the whole State. And this could not, by reasonable men, have been expected to be more triumphant for the cause we advocate.

Now that the contest is over, it would not perhaps be in good taste to review all the efforts made to defeat the National Democratic party. To do so, might excite unpleasant, if not bitter feelings; and we cannot see that it would produce any good. But it may be allowed us to express the hope that we may never again witness such singular defections and such incongruous combinations as certainly took place in this city at the late election, against the party whose sole and great object is to restore Louisiana to the Union under the Constitution and laws, and her people consequently to their rights. We hope never again to see a portion of those whose political existence is dependent on the success of the policy of President Johnson and of the principles which it involves, arrayed in hostility to the regular Democratic organization. The defeat they have sustained ought to teach them the futility of efforts made even under such peculiar circumstances. We have not much doubt that it will; and that we shall in future find the mass of the people working in harmony for the great and good cause of the State, and the opposition confined to the few radical spirits who would support our oppressors against us, for the sole purpose and with the sole hope of aggrandizing themselves and their misguided, unprincipled and reckless partisans. They, of course, will always exist; but we hope and believe that they have made their last serious exhibition in the State of Louisiana.

During the canvass we said but little upon the merits of the candidates selected by the National Democratic party. We are now free to say that as a whole they were as well selected as could be expected. It is idle to suppose that such selections can please all in a personal point of view; but in a political respect they ought to be accepted by those who profess to belong to party organizations. In this latter sense alone, indeed, can they in some cases be acquiesced in; for it is impossible that each member of the body politic should be acquainted with the actual merits and claims of those selected for nomination. These are chosen and proposed by those who do know them, and, under the best form known to our government, are made the choice of those who represent the party in whose behalf they are nominated. It may be natural for inexperienced or overweening candidates, and for some others, to be so overcome by their disappointment in not obtaining coveted nominations, as to lead them to believe that they have been unfairly dealt by; and in the weakness of human nature it is not difficult in such cases to make a seemingly strong showing. But, as there are two sides to every picture, so when the suspicions and charges alleged are examined under evidence from the other side, it is seldom, indeed, that they can be fully established. In short, even in politics, as in other matters, the devil is generally painted blacker than he is; and for this reason it is that experienced men belonging to a party, no matter what may be their disappointment, generally acquiesce in the decisions, while those who do not are held to be for the future unworthy of party confidence. This is the sense in which we say that the nominations of the Democratic party were such as ought to have been held, as the result of the election shows they have been, as generally satisfactory.

We are free to say that even in the cases in which the nominations have not been sustained, the vote of the people has been discriminating. Personally, no better selection could have been made than that of Capt. O'Rorke; and no one can have any regret in connection with his election, unless it be that he had not received the nomination of the National Democratic party. Of the regular nominee we know nothing; but have no doubt from the fact of his nomination that he would have made quite as efficient and worthy an officer. This is the true spirit in which political defeat should be received. And if this be done with regard to the late election, the truth of our proposition that the result is generally satisfactory will not be questioned.

From Havana.

We have full files of Havana papers to the 24th ultimo.

The American steamer General Sherman, Capt. Pendleton, was up to sail from Havana for this port on the 24th; the American steamer Savannah, Capt. DeHart, on the 25th; the English schooner Pinky, Capt. Simo, on the 26th; and the American steamer Ceres, Capt. Dicks, expected hence about the 27th, in a few days thereafter.

On the 21st ult., there sailed from Havana for New Orleans, the Mexican schooner Neptune, Capt. Rivas; the English schooner Salvador, Capt. Hansen; and the Spanish polacca Dos Magdalenas, Capt. Soler.

On the 22d ult., the American schooner M. H. Stockham, Capt. Cordus, arrived at Havana from Mobile.

The quotations for sugar and coffee are reported merely nominal.

Correspondence from the city of Mexico to the 9th of April, refers to a proposition alleged to have been made by the Liberals to hypothecate Lower California, Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas, as security for a loan of $50,000,000 from the United States. Of course the imperialists ridicule the proposition.

The same correspondence states that the following new ministry has been formed: Sr. Lacunza, president of the cabinet, and charged with the department of the Hacienda; Sr. D. Martin Castillo, minister of foreign affairs and of marine; Sr. D. José Salazar Ilarregin, minister of Gobernacion, and with the portfolio of State; Sr. D. Pedro Escudero, minister of justice, and charged with the portfolio of public instruction and religion; Sr. D. Francisco Somero, minister of Fomento; Gen. D. José Maria Garcia, minister of war.

Measures are reported to have been taken by Maximilian towards the reduction of the public expenses and the public debt, towards the promotion of education, and towards the establishment of a railroad from the capital to the point on the river Tuxpan, at which it commences to be navigable.

The imperialist successes are declared to be continuous.

Advertising Agency.—We direct the attention of our advertising friends to the advertisement of Messrs. Wharton & Sandcliffe, advertising agents, No. 115 Common street. This firm is authorized to make contracts for advertising in all the leading newspapers in the North, West, South and Southwest. As our merchants undoubtedly would find it advantageous to advertise freely, we hope that this agency will be patronized extensively.

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

The Environs of New Orleans.

NUMBER FIFTY-THREE.

In our last numb er we deplored the present condition of the little fishing village situated at the mouth of the Bayou St. John; and which, in olden times, we had known as so thriving, and comparatively speaking, so prosperous. If any of our readers have visited this locality of late, they will have perceived that this place appears to have undergone a total change from its former activity and thriftiness. The reasons for this change are various, though the principal ones, no doubt, have their origin in the altered position of this outlet with respect to the lake navigation, now mostly finding its starting point from the Lakeport wharves or the Pontchartrain railroad deposit station. The introduction, then, of the railway commodity, has had the natural effect upon the inlet of Bayou St. John, of diminishing its former importance. So also the the outlet of the upper canal on the New Shell Road conveyance, in the First District, which, on the lake shore, is but a short distance from either the lighthouse at the bayou's entrance, as well as that of the Milneburg wharves; and thus has contributed in taking away the former visitors or customers during the winter season for hunting pleasure parties, or in summer for the lake bathing conveniences—hence we now find the former bath houses at the bayou's outlet in an utter state of delapidation. Nay, there is at present hardly a single public establishment kept for the entertainment of visitors, if we except one on the lake shore, under the name of Moreau's, if we mistake not.

In former seasons, and for a number of years after the United States government had alienated the builings and locality upon which the little fort had been erected, on the left hand side of the bayou's entrance, this most charming establishment, under the proprietorship of Harvey Elkins, an uncle of John Slidell, then (in 1830) just emerging into public fame, was the rendezvous of the choice spirits of New Orleans bon-vivants. Although, even at that time, and in years afterwards, the Pontchartrain competition took away a good deal of the business from the St. John's environs, still the drives upon the pleasant, serpentine shell-road, along the placid watercourse, and through the neighboring forest, towards the open lake shore, would continue to attract a number of visitors from our crowded city, to enjoy the cooling breezes and bracing sea air, when dust and heat were left behind in the throngs of our metropolis. Indeed, we know of no greater restorer of one's even temperament, one's quiet disposition of mind—than the occasional visit to that ever-pleasant view of the vast expanse of our lake, so quiet and sun-reflected, when not agitated by the northern breezes; and again, so lively and surf-sounding, when the rolling waves are tumbling, as it were, one upon the other, in sportive commotion. Then, the unbounded horizon, the white sails, often confounded with the white crests of the surging billows, and the long curling smoke of approaching, or in the distance vanishing steamers of all sizes fill up the tableau, which is well worth the pencil of some painter, or better delineator than the present writer is able to offer to our readers. These beauties we feel much more than we are able to describe, and the soothing effects upon a nervous temperament have always been of the most beneficial and salutary sort. When then, with these feelings, we approach the subject which at this moment is uppermost in our mind, that is the totally altered social condition of our country, we confess we have had often recourse of late, towards these shores in order to sooth our inward commotion, and to our utmost astonishment, here where we sought for repose, for recuperation, we have met the very acme of our sufferings, our painful anticipations. To communicate them to our readers may, perhaps, assist in forming what at present is so necessary to our land—a correct and impartial survey of our rural situation. Hence, the motive for the following observations and suggestions. Not only towards camp Parapet, where some black regiments still lay encamped, only lately disbanded, (in such miserable huts, that our military authorities should certainly take into consideration the reflections which every one now will make, of the pernicious examples of such lazzaroni habitations,) we now meet the same style of architecture, by freed people upon the margin shore of lake Pontchartrain. These erections, which we cannot describe, for the materials are nondescript, neither tree barks, nor shingle, yet not the hunter's huts of lacustre leaves, are a repetition of what already we have noticed upon the high roads of the Gentilly region outside of the regular plantation.

What strikes the beholder of these new abodes of the freed folks, is the idea that these people have certainly a notion of leading an independent life, of cultivating some little bean or potato patch outside the already cultivated farms or plantations. Aye, they know, or they feel, if nobody has instructed them, that they cannot encroach upon the lands of the planters or farmers; hence they build or patch up for themselves some unnameable shanties upon the high roads, in the very bayous, or outside the marshes, on the very shores of the lake, often under the surges, when at high water. Now, what does this signify? Are our local authorities to tolerate such a situation? Can we shut our eyes to the condition such a general example will lead if these disorganizing tendencies are not nipped in the bud? Who does not see that under such a *regime* we shall soon be in the same condition with these people as are the thrifty, industrious classes in Mexico with their peon population. Nay, this must not be suffered to continue; for, whilst we are very far from advocating any stringent *regime* towards the black, now free laboring classes, still must we insist, that they, no more than any other tribe, class or race, shall introduce into this country a style of life which is nothing else than the former way of Bohemians, or ancient Gypsies, who also would erect their temporary abodes upon empty lots or vacant corner sites, and thus exempt themselves from paying any house rent or hire for their abodes by the exercise of a regular course of industry or regular labor habits. For, let our authorities be well persuaded of this most weighty consideration, that if these people can find a means of exempting themselves from the payment of house rent, or room hire, they will, in our city and country, obtain sufficient of food or provisions and even rags to cover their bodies, and in such manner lead a life of wretched misery in preference to being subjected to regular labor habits. The proof is patent to our eyes, and when such contrivances are erected in the immediate vicinity of our great metropolis, surrounded almost by uninhabitable marshes and morasses, how much more reasonable is it to foresee that this will be the mode of life which our emancipated blacks will generally adopt in the open country, upon the vacant public lands, if no prohibition to such a course is interposed.

Upon the Gentilly road, a little beyond the railway, and towards the temporary fortifications erected to impede the advance of hostile forces from the Chef Menteur, may be seen similar small patches, scraped clean, upon the banks of Bayou Sauvage, outside the fences of the neighboring farms and along the high roads or thoroughfares of that locality. On these freed people are living in huts constructed of cypress shingles and tree bark, the chimney made of sticks and mud, such as we read that the Mexican peon's huts are constructed. That these people require often very little food we know, and that, by occasional jobs, they can earn sufficient to keep themselves in rags is no mystery. But the question remains, whether our industrious classes can suffer these people to live in their way, or in such a manner, as hardly to contribute to the public charges or the public burthens of the country? Granted, as some contend, that every one may lead the life he chooses as long as he does not offend the laws, still we maintained that these freed people are no longer bound to contribute by their labor to the general mass of products of the country, and that thus they will keep themselves exempt from all charges and imposition of the government? We think that this idea of every one's free way of living has its limits in a civilized community, and that our authorities have a right to abolish a system of Gypsy order, which, though it is not exactly vagrancy, still does not come up to regular work or labor commution. Let our readers excuse this digression; we found it indispensable to unburthen ourselves upon this subject, one which has suggested the most painful reflections in our late peregrinations in our city environs, and, indeed, a feature which, now that we expect a new start to be taken in the rural improvements around our suburban vicinities, has most unluckily marred the whole picture, which we had drawn from our anticipations, upon the arrival of new immigrants, who would aid in and bring their modern ideas from over the other side of the waters, in order to transform our rural wilds into fresh garden domains and shrubbery plains. But what will these immigrants think of us if they meet with the spectacle which we have just detailed?

A Good Joke on Tennyson.—Evelyn, the agreeable New Orleans correspondent of the Mobile Register, tells the following laughable incident which lately happened to the laureate of England:

It is said that the poet Tennyson lately made a trip to Paris along with a friend who was not an adept in the French tongue. The day was cold, and as he passed out the friend endeavored to tell the waiter to keep a fire in the sitting room, where the poet was, saying: "*Ne laissez pas sortir le feu.*" The waiter who had already observed the dishevelled hair and phrensied eye of the bard, took this as a hint, and answered, "*Bien, monsieur.*" After a little the poet attempted to go out for a stroll and was stopped by the waiter, whereupon a great conflict ensued, in which the waiter got the better of the bard and thrust him back into the room. He stormed and raved for a time, but finally settled down to wait the return of his friend. In the evening the latter came, and was met by the faithful sentinel at the door. Attempting to ask if the fire had been kept up, he said: "*Y est-il, le feu?*" "*Ah! oui, monsieur,*" said the servant, "*il a été enervé, mais dans ce moment il est parfaitement tranquille.*" The surprise of the friend can be imagined when he met the laureate, and learned the trouble his bad French had brought.

Order in Relation to Trials by Military Courts and Commissions.

The following is the order abolishing military tribunals, as directed by the President:

War Department,
Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, May 1, 1866.

General Orders No. 26:

Whereas some military commanders are embarrassed by doubts as to the operation of the proclamation of the President, dated the second day of April, 1866, upon trials by military court martial and military offenses, to remove such doubts, it is ordered by the President that—

Hereafter, whenever offenses committed by civilians are to be tried where civil tribunals are in existence which can try them, their cases are not authorized to be, and will not be, brought before military court martial or commissions, but will be committed to the proper civil authorities. This order is not applicable to camp followers, as provided for under the sixtieth article of war, or to contractors and others specified in section sixteen, act of July 17, 1862, and sections one and two, act of March 2, 1863. Persons and offenses cognizable by the rules and articles of war, and by the acts of Congress above cited, will continue to be tried and punished by military tribunals, as prescribed by the rules and articles of war and acts of Congress.

Passengers from Galveston per steamship Texas:

L D Coleman, Miss Kingman, J D Sullivan, A Dawson, Chapman, Mrs Mitchew and son, H K Farmer, J F Walker, J M Moon, C Henry, 2 dlts, W Kingman and body, Marion Kingman, E Bowman, N Grossmayer, Pierson, Mrs C K Pearson and Morgan, H F Wade, Joe Fraily, A Hooper, Robinson and four on deck.

Almost a Duel at Chattanooga—A correspondent of the Chicago Times writes as follows:

The citizens of Chattanooga came near being regaled with a duel a few days ago between Capt. James R. Slayton, late of the United States army, and Lieutenant Col. W. H. Wade, of the colored infantry. It grew out of some remarks made by Captain Slayton about the inefficiency of the officers of the colored infantry in permitting them to maltreat a white soldier. Colonel Wade heard of it, surrounded Captain S. with a mob of colored soldiers and grossly insulted him. Captain S. challenged Colonel W., apologized, and then withdrew the apology. Time, place, distance with the *et cæteras* were all agreed upon. Early next morning, at 6 o'clock, five miles out of town, at Rossville, and all will be adjusted, according to the code. Thus stood the programme at 4½ P. M., when Capt. Slayton's friend is informed by the friend of Colonel Wade that "owing to reasons of the greatest importance it will be impossible for Colonel Wade to meet Captain Slayton at the time appointed." Captain Slayton's friend replied, insisting upon playing the affair out according to programme. Thereupon, Lieutenant Stone, Col. Wade's friend, announces that having ascertained that Capton Slayton's friend with whom he, Lieutenant Stone, has been in conversation and correspondence is the "identical J. R. Hood, of newspaper notoriety," he declines to have anything further to do with the affair. The ridiculousness of this pretence to escape a fight can only be appreciated by those who know the immensity of Chattanooga and the innumerability of the Hoods in that city. Hood is the conservative member from Chattanooga who was lately expelled from the House for his abomination of Brownlow. Captain Slayton ventilates the whole affair.

The Culpper (Va.) Observer says that Mrs. Jas. Keith Taylor, the sister of Chief Justice Marshall, at a very advanced age, beloved and venerated by all around, is still living, and resides in the lower end of Fauquier county.

Steamboat Pens.—Messrs. Paul J. Christian & Co., those popular and enterprising stationers, of No. 73 Camp street, notify the public, through the columns of the Crescent, this morning, that they have received a lot of the above-named celebrated steel pens.

DIED:

On Tuesday, the 8th May, 1866, at 8 o'clock A. M., of chronic diarrhea, EMILY FOULKAY, aged 32 years, wife of Chas. Clark.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 209 Chippewa street. The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, which will take place on Wednesday, 9th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

Sunday, May 6, 1866, at 9 o'clock A. M., EDWIN M., son of Geo. Thos. M. Scott, aged 6 months.

General Newspaper
ADVERTISING AGENCY,
WHARTON & SANDCLIFF,
115 Common Street,
NEAR THE CITY HOTEL.
Are the authorized Agents to contract for advertising in the principal Newspapers, North, West, South and Southwest.

Spooner's Anti-Fever
—AND—
AGUE PILLS.
The great remedy for all diseases incident to the malarious districts of the South.
BILIOUS FEVER,
DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
SICK HEADACHE,
CHILLS AND FEVER,
CONGESTIVE CHILLS.
And all Bilious Affections positively cured or prevented. One trial will convince the most skeptical. WM. SPOONER & CO., Proprietors, Nashville, Tenn.
Wholesale agents at New Orleans,
J. S. MAUNSELL & CO.,
21 Chartres street.

Ask any Physician
What is the chief predisposing cause of the many complaints which decimate our juvenile population at this season. The answer will be: "Worms." Happily a remedy, innoxious and infallible, has been provided by science. A short course, and, in some instances, a Single Dose of
WINER'S CANADIAN VERMITIGE
Will effect a radical cure. Being entirely vegetable, the Canadian Vermifuge is safe as it is certain.
For sale by all Druggists, wholesale and retail, and by the Proprietor.
T. W. WRIGHT,
36 Bienville street.

John J. Gildig,
197.....Canal Street.....197
Would respectfully invite an examination of his
FINE STOCK OF
SHIRTS
AND
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Including a select assortment of
SUMMER COATS AND VESTS.

Hotel de Santa Isabel,
No. 136 CALLE DE LA HABANA
Havana Cuba.
KEPT IN AMERICAN STYLE.
LAY & HANCOCK,
Proprietors.

Levois.
LAST CLEARING SALE.
J. LEVOIS & CO.
Announce to the Ladies that, previous to their departure for Europe to purchase novelties for the Coming Season, they will sell
THE CONTENTS
—OF—
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK!!
—COMPRISING—
FRENCH JACONETS at 25c.,
FRENCH LAWN at 37½c.,
FRENCH ORGANDIES at 50c.
Making an assortment of over
1000 PIECES,
ALL OF THIS SPRING'S Iimportation.
—ALSO—
10 CASES
FRENCH GRENADINE BAREGE,
Richly Embroidered in Silk,
AT 50c. A YARD.
—ALSO—
A NEW INVOICE
—OF—
LINEN GOODS!
—OF—
FRENCH AND IRISH MAKES,
—IN—
WHITE AND ALL COLORS,
For Skirts and Dresses,
AT 50c. A YARD.
PLAIN WHITE JACONETS,
CAMBRICS AND NAINSOOKS,
NULL, TARLATANS AND SWISS,
In 4-4, 5-4 and 8-4 Widths,
At same prices as before the War.
Ladies are assured that every article in the STOCK IS MARKED DOWN TO SIMILAR PRICES.
J. LEVOIS & CO.,
Corner Canal and Bourbon streets.

Prepared Oil
—OF—
PALM AND MACE,
—FOR—
RESTORING, PRESERVING,
—AND—
BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR,
And is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced.
The Proprietor has devoted both time and attention in combining and preparing this article. Each ingredient is selected, carefully prepared and combined in proper proportions, and is offered with a certainty that it will give satisfaction.
No comment is necessary—a fair trial will convince all of its efficacy.
Ladies will find it not only a certain remedy to RESTORE, DARKEN and BEAUTIFY THE HAIR, but also a desirable article for the Toilet, as it is highly perfumed with a rich and delicate perfume, independent of the fragrant odor of the Oils of Palm and Mace.
For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.
T. W. WRIGHT,
Sole Proprietor, 36 Bienville street,
New Orleans, La.

The Louisiana and Texas
PETROLEUM VAPOR STOVE
—And—
GAS LIGHT COMPANY
Being organized, have opened the exhibition of Stove and Gas BURNERS, at No. 103 Camp street, near Poydras, where the public are invited to call and witness the operation daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 to 5 o'clock.
An order book is open at the office.

Turner, the Photographer,
57.....CAMP STREET.....57
Has reduced his price for PHOTOGRAPHS during the summer months.
Ivory Miniatures
Made Photographically, and finished by superior Artists in the highest perfection of the Painters' Art, so as to equal the Ivory Miniatures of the old masters in finish and surpass them in fidelity.
Cartes de Visite
At Three Dollars per dozen, which defy competition.

Southern Clothing Establishment
We are offering our Large, Magnificent Stock of
SEASONABLE CLOTHING,
SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS,
BOYS' CLOTHING, ETC.,
At Retail at Wholesale Price.
A Liberal Discount to Country Merchants.
L. W. LYONS & CO.,
26, 28 and 30 St. Charles st., corner Common.

Consumers
—OF—
SCOTCH AND ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER,
Can save money by purchasing of J. W. PLATT, No 57 Union defiat street, who has on hand and for sale at reduced prices a complete assortment of
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALE AND PORTER,
all guaranteed of direct importation.
For sale in any quantity desired, from one bottle upwards, at much less than usual prices, and delivered free to all parts of the city.
J. W. PLATT,
Dealer in Groceries, Wines, Teas, etc.,
57 Carondelet street.

Bishoprick's
INFALLIBLE BAKING POWDER
For the Immediate Production of TEA, BATTER and BUCKWHEAT CAKES, CORN BREAD, BISCUIT, and every description of PASTRY, without Yeast.
For sale in New Orleans by
SCHNEIDER & ZUBERBIER,
GEO. G. GARNER,
SCHMIDT & ZEIGLER,
E. J. HART & CO.,
W. H. HENNING & CO.,
R. BLEAKLEY & CO.,
And Grocers generally, and by
JNO. W. NORRIS & CO.,
Wholesale Southern Agents,
52 Canal street,
New Orleans.

A Card.
The undersigned, having closed his business connection with the office of the True Delta, and connected himself with that of the CRESCENT, would respectfully ask from his friends a continuance of that liberal support which they have hitherto extended towards him.
FRANK A. BARTLETT.

Wheelock, Finlay & Co.,
WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS AND IMPORTERS
Corner Magazine and Gravier Streets,
Offer for SALE AT THE LOWEST RATES, the following Goods, of direct importation, now landing ex-British bark Elida and steamships Alabama and Carolina:
75 casks SAL-SODA.
300 bags BICARB SODA.
500 boxes French WINDOW GLASS, assorted.
3 casks Cox's GELATINE.
10 .. Coleman's MUSTARD, in glass and tin.
20 gross Low's Brown Windsor SOAP.
French Patent Medicines.
A full and complete assortment of all the most popular kinds.
ALSO IN STORE:
300 boxes Castile SOAP.
3 casks CARB AMMONIA, in bulk.
5 .. .. .. in jars.
5 cases GUM SHELLAC.
5 .. .. ASSAFŒDITA, prime.
5 .. .. OPIUM, Turkey.
20 .. TARTARIC ACID, English.
100 sacks CUTCH.
50 bbls. ALUM, lump.
20 .. .. ground.
2000 lbs. BALS. COPAIBA, pure.
20 bbls. Refined BORAX, English.
20 .. CASTOR OIL, No. 1.
24 kegs EMERY, assorted.
100 gross WINES, sizes.
2000 lbs. SUGAR LEAD, English.
500 .. English CALOMEL.
500 .. .. BLUE MASS.
500 .. IODIDE POTASS, English and French.
2000 ozs. SULPH. QUININE, French.
2000 .. .. .. P. & W.
On hand, a full and complete assortment of the EFFERVESCENT GRANULAR MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS of Messrs. T. Morson & Son, and Mr. Bishop, of London.
Agents for Messrs. Bailey & Watt, of London, for the sale of their Celebrated PREPARATIONS, a full and complete stock of which we will always keep in store.
Together with a full variety of
FINE ENGLISH CHEMICALS,
—AND—
English Medicinal Extracts.

J. F. Lindsay,
—WITH—
BARNETT & SHEPARD,
Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,
Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc.,
No. 45 Magazine street, opposite St. James Hotel,
NEW ORLEANS.
Agents for the celebrated London Jockey Club House Gin.
.. Tilton & McFarland's Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.
Advances made on consignments.

T. Fitzwilliam,
STATIONER, PRINTER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
Is now receiving a fine assortment of
ENGLISH AND FRENCH COMMERCIAL AND PACKET POST PAPERS,
White and Blue, ruled and plain, manufactured expressly for this market, to which he invites the attention of his customers and the public generally.
BLANK BOOKS of every size and style of ruling and binding, constantly on hand and made to order.
COMMERCIAL BLANKS of all kinds on hand and printed to order in the neatest style.
An extensive and complete stock of Office Furnishing Goods generally, including Hoe's fine Copying Presses, as well as a variety of cheaper ones, all warranted.
Copying Fluid, Copying Books, Brushes, etc., etc.
Foley's superior GOLD PENS.
Fairchild's ..
STEEL PENS of all the best manufacturers.
WRITING PAPER and ENVELOPS of all kinds.
FLAT PAPERS of all sizes.
PRINTING PAPER—19x23 and 24x38.
Checks, Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, Bill Heads and Cards printed or lithographed in handsome style.
Orders will receive prompt and careful attention.
76.....Camp Street.....76

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

Mosquito Bars.
WHITE AND BROWN LINEN AND BOBINET MOSQUITO BARS, all sizes, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, for sale by
L. W. LYONS & CO.,
Corner St. Charles and Common streets.

Point Clear Hotel.
The undersigned will open the Point Clear Hotel on or about
The 10th day of May next,
This establishment is now being repainted, and put in complete repair and condition. Gas and water works are being erected, the grounds beautifully laid out, and the house furnished entirely new, with the best of materials and the latest improvements.
Arrangements will be made for direct communication with New Orleans and Mobile, both by steamboat and telegraph.
BILLIARD TABLES
Of the most approved pattern have been ordered, new Ten Pin Alleys being built, and every amusement suitable to the climate and place afforded to man, woman and child. For
BATHING AND FISHING
And healthfulness this celebrated watering place has no superior on the continent, and the undersigned intends to make it the most pleasant and comfortable one in the world.
CHAS. E. SMEDES, Manager.

Maison Doree,
144.....CANAL STREET.....144
NEW ORLEANS.
John Sirenna, Proprietor.

James Butler, Jr., & Co.,
LATE WOODRUFF, BUTLER & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
17 & 19 New Levee and 15 & 17 Fulton sts.,
New Orleans.
Have on hand and are constantly in receipt of, per steamer and sail,
CHOICE GROCERIES,
WINES, LIQUORS, CONSERVES, ETC
Particular attention paid to filling City Orders.

Just Arrived.
200 lbs. choice fresh VANILLA BEANS,
5 bales choice MEXICAN COFFEE,
In store and for sale by
W. B. HENNING & CO.,
93 and 97 Camp street.

Notice to Planters.
In addition to our stock of Dry Goods, Hoes, Shoes and Guns, we have constantly on hand a Large Assortment of PLANTATION CLOTHING, from our own manufactory in the city, which is offered at very low prices.
WALLACE & CO.,
Slocomb Building, 74 Canal street,
And 34, 36 and 38 Carondelet street,
Adjoining City Hotel.

Carpetings, Curtains, Etc.
We have lately received a handsome assortment of CURTAIN MATERIALS, such as Satin Damas, Reps, Worsted Damasks and Lace Curtains of various qualities, Lambrequins, Cornices, Bands, Fringe, etc., etc. CARPETINGS of all kinds and qualities: FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS and all other articles in our line, which we offer at greatly reduced prices.
A. BROUSSEAU & CO.,
Importers, 19 Chartres street.

Great Bargains
—IN—
DRY GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
E. GIQUEL,
126.....CANAL STREET.....126
Being on his departure for Europe to make his purchases for FALL and WINTER GOODS, will from this day offer his splendid stock of FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS at a great reduction of prices.
French Printed JACONETS, at 25 cents.
.. .. .. Superfine, 40 cents,
Irish LINEN, from $10 to $25 a piece, 25 yards.
Planters' LINEN, from 30 to 45 cents.
LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.
LINEN CHECKS and HAIR CORDS, at 50 cents.
Ladies' and Misses' Cotton HOSE.
Gent's and Boys' HOSE and HALF HOSE.
Balbriggan HOSE and half HOSE.
Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses' and Boys' Gauze Merino SHIRTS.
Lisle Thread HOSE and HALF HOSE.
NULL MULL and NAINSOOK, 25 cents up.
CAMBRIC and JACONETS, ..
CHECK NAINSOOK and JACONET, 25 cents up.
Ladies' Linen COLLARS and CUFFS.
Valenciennes and Clareey LACES.
8-4 TULLE for SHAWLS.
Black ALPACA, from 35 cents up.
Gent's Colored Cambric SHIRTS.
Ladies' Linen CHEMISES, from $40 to $60.
BOBINET for BARS, — a dozen.
Bleached and Brown Linen NETTING.
Summer CLOTHS and DRAPS