New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

—OF—

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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THE DAILY CRESCENT

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Six	54	93	120	200	325
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Ten	30	55	75	130	200
Fifteen	40	70	100	180	250
Thirty	70	130	180	300	450

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1866.

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

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

The Courts.

Cases Set for Trial This Day.

SUPREME COURT.

M. S. Hedrick vs. Steamship Morning Star and cargo—Egan. Whitaker, Fellows & Mills.

E. Rocheureu et als. vs. James Harvey et als.—Alfred Moulton, appellant—Magne. Huntington.

Robert Means et al. vs. Hyde & Mackie—Ad. Rosier. Buchanan & Gilmore.

John G. McLean vs. Juana Justine, L. Stretton, M'ne Dalbrages—Lacoste. Field & Blackefford.

R. Hollinghead et als. vs. I. Steagles, executor—Wm. B. Kernan. Hardee, Race, Foster & Merrick.

Daniel Frazier vs. Wm. Fraser—Frank Haynes, J. Fraser.

B. Henry vs. Mr. and Mrs. Broadwell—Michinard. Clarke & Bayne.

John Finney vs. Manuel J. de Lizardi—Clarke & Bayne. Morgan, Legardeur.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT.

Succession of Parker—Dufour, Morgan.

Succession of Newberry—Stuart & Walker.

Succession of C. Guichounet—G. Schmidt, M. Bischoff.

Succession of Robert Cahnon—Lacey & Marks. Burgess.

Succession of W. T. Carrington—Conrad & Rose.

Succession of Wm. Vogel, (on petition of F. Grima)—Castera, Bradford, Lea & Finney. Rosedale & Finney.

Ida Scott vs. O'Callaghan, curator—Mayhew. Eggleston.

Sarah Jane Webb vs. Harlowe Lamb—Miller, Breaux & Fenner. Rosselius & Phillips, H. N. Ogden.

Doyle vs. Whitfield—Howard, Bright.

Duke, curator, vs. captain and owners of schooner Singapore—E. Hunt. J. E. Cotton.

Succession of Rosa Mascial—Legardeur, Roubleck. Wallace, Castera, Barnudez.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT.

Chas. Nolan vs. C. Guillet et al.—C. Guillet, Sambola & Dacros.

Johnson vs. Hodges—Howe. Sheldon & Pardee.

T. Stewart vs. J. Enderlin—J. L. Tissot. Davidson.

Wallis & Co. vs. Nalle & Co. et al.—Bayne, Race, Foster & Merrick, Lacey.

Nusbaum & Bro. vs. J. Marks & Co.—Dalsheimer & Bucky. Phillips & Levy.

D. C. Mahon vs. steamboat Olive Branch et al.—W. W. Handley. W. R. Hicks.

H. Smith vs. George Bana—W. C. Bard. J. M. Birkhammer.

Julia Bauner vs. George Ackerman—Coleman. D. P. Mitchell.

J. Lobrano vs. M. Lauer—Roselius & Phillips. W. C. Bodd.

H. & M. Marx vs. L. Bloom—J. B. Cotton. Breaux & Fenner.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.

City of Baltimore vs. Jno. L. Davis—Semmes & Mott. E. Hiestand.

P. J. Cockburn vs. Mrs. E. C. Wilson—Van Dalsem, Bartlette. Miles & Thos. Taylor.

Leonora Smith vs. David Painter, Jr., her husband—Miles & Taylor. Defendent in person.

R. K. Walker & Co. vs. J. J. Browne—Hays & Adams. Buchanan & Gilmore.

P. M. Fisk vs. J. M. Moss—M. M. Cohen. Grandmont & Canonge.

J. W. Burbridge & Co. vs. Mrs. Rachel Sank et als.—Renton & Miller. Whitaker, Fellows & Mills.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.

Martha Campbell vs. Chas. Ogilvie—Morel. Cutler and Thomas.

Gillespie, Brewer & Co. vs. W. H. Stivers—McCay, Clark & Bayne.

Allen L. Hayes vs. R. L. Hayman—Belden & Fuseller. Bartlette.

Ferdinand Muller vs. Miss H. Hamilton—Coleman. Hawes & Grant.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT.

J. Auriens vs. Southern Shoe Manufacturing Co.—J. Magne. G. Schmidt.

James Harvey, syndic, vs. J. P. Walden, et als.—G. Bright, W. H. Hunt. Whitaker, Fellows & Mills. L. W. Day.

Maria Moloan and husband vs. A. Miltenberger—Whitaker, Fellows & Mills. D. R. Hennen. C. Roselius.

THE SINGER 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.

AN EX-FEDERAL OFFICER IN TROUBLE.—John McDonald, Esq., Justice, yesterday had before him an ex-Federal lieutenant, who, it is stated, left a wife and two children in New York, and in December last married again in East Pascagoula. Soon after his second marriage he borrowed $100 in gold from his father-in-law, and vamoosed the ranche; came to Mobile and obtained employment with a citizen, of a relative, to whom he robbed him of clothing to the value of $50 or $60. His new mother-in-law now appeals to Squire McDonald for a garnishment upon the wages due from the employer, amounting to $100, and the answer to the garnishment is, as above stated, that he has by his self appropriation of clothing, become a debtor instead of a creditor. It is probable that a suit for bigamy may be inaugurated against the blue-coat before long.—[Mobile Times.

(Special Correspondence of the Crescent.)

LETTERS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1866.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The investigations into the affairs of this abnormal institution are becoming peculiarly interesting in view of its anticipated abolition. The reports of Generals Steadman and Fullerton, although not yet made public, are replete with valuable information on the new system of government slavery established by the agents of the bureau. In North Carolina particularly it has become customary to mulct the poor negroes in all manner of fines, and to subject them to imposts for objects of secondary importance in their present condition. In addition, we have the very able special report of Mr. Trueman, which favors the immediate withdrawal of every colored soldier from the South, and the early termination of the existence of the bureau. He states that in his opinion the bureau has nearly accomplished the work for which it was created, and the necessity that called it into existence is rapidly passing away. The President does not concur in these morbid opinions relative to the dangers which the negroes will be subjected to after the abolition of the bureau. It is well known that the ignorance and incapacity of the officers result in many cases in grievous injury to their charges—more grievous than would be incurred under any State jurisdiction.

WILSON AND TRUMBULL.

During the course of my correspondence with the CRESCENT, I have had frequent occasion to refer to the career of the author of the civil rights bill. Yesterday's debates on this gentleman's efforts to curtail the power of the President in the exercise of his patronage elicited a sharp controversy with the Senator from Massachusetts, Henry Wilson. This gentleman is one of the oldest members of the Senate, and though devoid of any brilliant qualities, is recognized as a hard-working committee man. This question of the power of removal has been discussed in a previous letter to the CRESCENT. All the radicals were agreed on the question of principle, but differed as to the advisability of inserting a provision of this character in an appropriation bill. Sherman, Wilson, Fessenden and Foster voted with the conservatives to defeat the proposition of their friend, Judge Trumbull. Mr. Wilson, however, undertook to defend his course, and drew down on himself the wrath of the Illinois Senator. Mr. Trumbull undertook to lecture his friend Wilson in good round terms, and for some time they maintained a little tournament of crimination and recrimination. The least appearance of loosening the party ties immediately excites the apprehensions of these devoted gentlemen. Trumbull, not satisfied with the rebuke which he had received in the previous week from Mr. Grimes, could not refrain from exercising his dictatorial manner. Wilson made two or three speeches during the day—a strange occurrence. He generally delivers one harangue, in which he never omits to mention "universal liberty," and then departs from the Senate hall. He committed one serious indiscretion yesterday, for which he was afterwards rebuked by Senator Cowan, in bringing personal matters before the Senate in open session. Wilson is something of an enigma, even to his intimate acquaintances. Frank and attractive in appearance and manner, he is said to be one of the most deceitful politicians of his party. He is undoubtedly a sensual man, and records now in possession of army officers could divulge some discreditable tales in reference to his personal pranks. One bad feature in his character is his unwillingness to recognize poor relatives and old friends of the days when he was a New England cobbler. Sherman acted in this matter as he has done in several others during the session—with apparent moderation and real vacillation—a total absence of appreciation of the crisis in which Congress and the President are engaged. He still clings to the idea that a reconciliation is possible, and that Andrew Johnson will get out of his way to save the Fessenden clique of the Republican party. It is useless to state that he is totally mistaken in his opinion. There is undoubted difficulty in forming a new party organization, but the President is fully assured that some party, whatever its name may be, will carry him or rather his policy, successfully through the coming campaign.

DEBATES ON THE RECONSTRUCTION REPORT.

The discussions on the report of the committee of fifteen have finally commenced. In the Senate, Mr. Doolittle pointed out plainly that in the proposed amendments the radicals had renounced the two grand principles with which they pretended to commence the campaign—negro suffrage and the exclusion of the Southern representatives. In the House there was scarcely a larger assemblage than usual in the galleries. Thad. Stevens opened the debate to an attentive audiency. His remark in regard to building on a solid foundation was rather facetious, considering that a house which requires thirty-six stanchions for its support can not rest very firmly on twenty-five.

Immediately after Thaddeus seated himself the objections to the plan of the committee commenced with full vigor. The clause excluding Southerners who had favored the Confederacy from the privilege of the elective franchise until 1870, seemed to excite the most strenuous opposition. Mr. Blaine, one of the ablest supporters of Stevens, objected that the Executive pardon restored a citizen to the full enjoyment of his rights, which could not be infringed upon by any congressional enactment. General Garfield supported the same opinion on other grounds, and regarded the affair as a political manœuvre. Mr. Niblack, of Indiana, had the weakness to offer a proviso that nothing in the amendment should be so construed "as authorizing any interference on the part of Congress in the elective franchise in the several States." It is a perfect mockery to invade the rights of the States on the question of suffrage, and declare in the same breath that it shall mean nothing of the kind.

KANGAROO.

From Another Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1866.

The radicals are disputing over the clause in the proposed amendment to the Constitution to restrict the basis of representation, and the further clause to restrict the elective franchise at the South until 1870. There are two shades of opinion. Some think a specific provision should be made for the negroes to vote at once, and hence they oppose the indirect mode of attaining this purpose in the committee's amendment. Mr. Sumner is the head of this party that refuses to postpone principle to expediency. This has caused a great deal of irritation in the party against Mr. Sumner. Thad. Stevens gave vent to this feeling in his late speech. He says the former proposed amendment to the Constitution, as to the basis of representation, was killed in the Senate "by a puerile and pedantic criticism," referring to Mr. Sumner's argument. Then, in reference to the disfranchisement clause, some are dissatisfied because it ends with 1870, while others insist that it should never end. The only thing likely, however, to grow out of this difference of opinion is postponement.

It is amusing to see the positions of constitutional law taken by the leaders of this radical party in Congress. Stevens scouts the idea that the proposed amendments to the Constitution are to be submitted to any of the seceded States; and this, at the very moment when the programme of the joint Reconstruction Committee, which Stevens himself had reported and was then advocating, expressly provided for this being done. And yet Mr. Stevens flounders along in his speech without being apparently aware of the fact that he is making himself sublimely absurd. The fact of the total want of anything like high ability or elevated statesmanship in Congress, is one of the most painful evidences of the fact that we have fallen from our high estate.

The whole of the statesmanship consists in schemes for party ascendancy, with a certain infusion of the negro mania. It is melancholy to observe the proceedings of Congress now. One cannot but lament that such great destinies are confided to such pigmy hands. We have work for giants; but alas! they are not here.

The manufacturing interest is powerfully represented here in the lobby. The tax bills are now in preparation, and the greater effort with every important Northern interest is, if possible, to shuffle off on somebody else all the burthen of taxation. Hence the lobby is in great strength here this season. As a sample of the spirit of the tax bill, take one instance: It is proposed to let crude petroleum go scot free, but tax raw cotton five per cent. Petroleum is a Northern product, and cotton is Southern. It is a fine commentary on the pretended sympathy of the radicals for the freedmen of the South, that they are so anxious to place a high tax on cotton—so much so that they even propose to amend the Constitution to authorize export duties on cotton; and this too when a tax on cotton will fall more heavily on the freedmen than any tax that could be devised. The cotton crop is the great means by which the freedman is to get wages. If the production of this great staple is crippled by special taxation, the first class to feel it more than all others is the freedmen. It is far more important to the freedmen to get good wages than to get the barren privilege of casting his vote for men and parties that care nothing for him except to use him as a blind instrument.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Nye, who is called Senator from a rolling-borough State, known as Nevada, got quite excited over the idea of any of the rebels taking seats in Congress. He exclaimed, "What kind of men do they send? That lean, cadaverous Stephens, who has disloyalty stamped on every lineament of his countenance." What a pity Mr. Stephens is so thin. He must really fatten up or he will never pass muster here.

The feeling against the President among the extreme radicals is bitter in the extreme. We constantly see their deep hostility creeping out. Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, made a violent assault on the President in the Senate, and Ingersoll's speech in the House, together with the proceedings of the anti-slavery society calling for his impeachment, all are signs of the feeling in the party.

Mr. Sumner, in his letter to the anti-slavery society, says the freedmen will never have equality until they have the ballot and arms. Such madmen as he is are doing all they can, doubtless unintentionally, to produce the collision of the races at the South.

The number of Americans in Europe is larger this year than ever before. How much to be envied are these greenback lords who can afford to cross the deep sea and look upon new stars in the heavens. I have just found out what is better now than ever before in this country—the time of leaving it. Never could one leave America with so much pleasure as at the present time. Fortunate discovery if one had the means to profit by it.

(Special Correspondence of the Crescent.)

FROM PARIS.

PARIS, April 27, 1866.

The lion of the day is decidedly the great Irish rebel; everybody wishes to have a look at him. He has now been in the French capital for more than a month. Stephens is a man of small stature, and rather gentlemanly in appearance, with a bald head and large beard. He speaks French fluently, but with a rather English accent. Stephens's adventures are listened to with much interest whenever he feels inclined to entertain his company with the account of his escape from prison and wanderings in the Emerald Isle, where nobody was found to betray him, notwithstanding the high sum set upon his head.

The Marquis de Boissey, the great English hater, has been one of those who has shown the Fenian leader most sympathy. Stephens and the Marquis often sit together over their bottle, heaping abuse on the head of *La perfide Albion*.

It is a well-known fact that the Marquis eats an Englishman *per diem*, (in imagination,) and that were this diet to be discontinued, he would not remain long in this world. We are informed that Stephens applauds the Anti-English orations *à outrance*, and when he has said his say Stephens takes his turn, and De Boissey claps his hands, of course. During these *tete-a-tete* it is not like, in most of the shops of the Rue de la Paix—there is no *English spoken*.

THE PARIS HORSE SHOW.

We have had a very fine carriage-horse show at the Palais de l'Industrie, in the Champs Elysees, which has been frequented by the *élite* of Parisian society, which now seems to take great delight in horse flesh. Races have become more popular in France than in England, the courses du Bois de Boulogne and of Vincennes attract thousands of Parisians every Sunday. At the exhibition of the Champs Elysees we had an opportunity of seeing carriage horses of every sort and size, and it is a matter beyond doubt, that the French have made considerable progress of late in the raising of cattle.

The Emperor, who it is known, is a great admirer of horses, and himself a most excellent horseman, attended daily, and was often heard to converse in English with the jockeys, who had the care of those horses sent to us from our neighbors *d'outre manche*.

The horse show terminated by a kind of tournament performed by the officers of the military school, at Saumur. Some most wonderful feats of horsemanship were gone through, to the delight of the young Prince Imperial, who is being trained up in a way he should go. I will not weary you with an account of the different evolutions, nor with the names and colors of the riders, suffice it to say, that the officers of the college of Saumur have attained perfection in the act of keeping a good seat. Some of the most restive steeds were ridden, but not one got a "spill," notwithstanding the efforts of the animals to make them lick the dust. The fine weather has now returned, and the public, which is every day getting fonder and fonder of horsemanship, will soon see the doors of the hippodrome re-opened.

THE EXPOSITION DES BEAUX ARTS.

The annual exhibition of pictures by living artists will be opened next week, when we shall see what the painters of the continent have been doing this winter. The French exhibition is not devoted to French artists exclusively. All painters, without distinction of schools, are invited to grace the walls of the Palais de L'Industrie with their works.

A most melancholy circumstance has this year cast a gloom over the *monde artistique* by the suicide of a young painter of much promise, Mons. Holzapfel, who committed suicide in consequence of his picture having been refused by the *jury d'admission*. The unfortunate artist was not devoid of talent, and his pictures have already found a place in the Paris Salon. In a letter to his parents, a few hours before he committed the rash act, he acquits the jury of impartiality. He terminated his letter by saying, "I am without talent; it is better that I should die." It is asserted that great study had affected his mind, and that for the last two or three months Mons. Holzapfel had given most unequivocal signs of mental aberration.

INSANITY IN FRANCE.

The Moniteur some days ago gave some most interesting statistics on the amount of insanity in France. It appears that there is one mad man to every nine hundred and fifteen, and one mad woman in every eight hundred and thirty-nine, and that there is evident increase instead of decrease of madness. Drunkenness and religious enthusiasm seem to be the chief causes of mental aberration.

Madness is to be found more especially amongst our musical composers and painters. The constant and nervous occupation necessary to attain perfection in their professions has such an effect on their nervous system that many have ended their days in a *maison de santé*. Schumann and Donizetti, the musical composers—Bethel the painter, whose celebrated Todentany has gone the round of the print shops of Europe—and Troyen, the rival of Rosa Bonheur, whose wonderful pictures of animals brought such immense sums, died insane.

ABOLITION OF IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT IN FRANCE.

There is again a talk of abolishing imprisonment for debt in France, and it is, indeed, high time, for an establishment such as that in the Rue de Clichy, where fathers of families are cooped up like wild beasts, seems to belong to the cruel customs of the middle ages. The inhabitants of the prison of Clichy lead a rather pleasant life, notwithstanding at the expense of his creditor, who hopes by keeping him in durance vile to force the relatives or friends of the prisoner to come forward and pay his or her debts, in order that he may be set at liberty; but the dodge has been worn threadbare, and no longer takes. Papa's have got hard-hearted, and leave their sons to eat and drink at the expense of the creditor for six years; after which, he is declared free.

The Emperor some months past declared his intention of doing away with the barbarous custom of arrest for debt. We have, however, heard nothing about the matter for some time. As it is in his power to declare war, it seems he might make use of his prerogative at once, and open the doors of Clichy—not wait until the Senate shall have discussed and voted the bill of abolishing, which is being ever shelved in the Senate.

Advices from Vienna inform us that a statue to the immortal Mozart, the composer of "Don Giovanni," "Die Zauberflote," "La Clemenza di Tito" and many other *chef d'œuvres*, will shortly be erected at Vienna, as soon as the sum required shall have been got together. A grand concert will be shortly given, the proceeds of which will be devoted to that purpose. The ever-green *maestro*, Rossini, has composed two pieces of music for the occasion, one entitled "Christmas" and the other "The Titans." The celebrated composer, in sending his *morceaux*, has added a letter with the following words: "I am proud and happy to be able to give an humble contribution to the memory of the real Titan of music. Mozart, whom I learned to admire when young, has ever been my model. I hope the Viennese who received me so favorably in 1822 will please to accept my compositions, and will show some indulgence for my modest endeavor." Rossini has now attained a great age, but is still very active, like his *confrere*, Auber, who is now upwards of eighty years of age.

[Special Correspondence of the New Orleans Crescent.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 7, 1866.

The city is literally dull. We have had nothing exciting for a month past, excepting our annual moving season, which this year has been of unusual interest in consequence of the scarcity of dwellings and the exorbitant prices for both rental and sale, houses having ranged from two thousand to twenty-five thousand dollars per annum and stores even more, property owners thinking nothing of asking $50,000 per annum for a store and then desirous for tenants to take a lease for a term of years, showing evidently that they think something is going to "split more than what's cracked" before another May day rolls around. Indeed, a few "balloons" can safely be anticipated when you think that some of our merchants are paying for rental what might be called a very nice little business of itself.

All classes of business are very dull, amounting to almost a stagnation. Your correspondent was told the other day by a large house, that where six months ago they received an order for 1000 cases of goods they now only got one for 100, and it is equally quiet in all branches of trade. Speculation is tame, although money is plentiful and cheap; stocks are inactive and paper is scarce. Cotton is at a standstill, we receiving but very little here and it having fallen so rapidly. Speculators are holding for a rise, while very little changes hands. The high rate of insurance undoubtedly drives quantities of cotton from this port, to that of Philadelphia and Boston, as there insurance is one per cent., while here it is five per cent., which has been occasioned by the heavy fires occurring here of late. Speaking of insurance, the board of underwriters have lately increased the rates of fire insurance very materially on all classes of merchandise, and the companies are now charging the advanced rates, to which very little objection is offered by the assured, as they could not help but see that a continuation of the low rates which have existed for some time past and were constantly decreasing in consequence of great competition would have soon driven many companies into liquidation, as it was next to impossible for them to continue with the small income which they received in proportion to their expenses and the risks which they assumed.

The cholera at quarantine is not increasing. At this writing we have had but three cases in the city as yet, and those far up town; but it is a common subject of conversation, as well as a bone of contention between the two schools of physicians, we having had some warm correspondence between the homœpathists and allopathists on the superiority of their own course of treatment. So far the homœpathists have the lead, they having furnished data showing the per centage of deaths under their treatment, both in Europe and this country, to be less than one-half of that under the old school treatment.

The theaters are not doing well. Lester has finished his short season, which was a perfect ovation from the night of his re-entre to that of his withdrawal. Grau, with his Havana company, is now furnishing us with a short opera season.

The failure of the Merchants' National Bank at Washington has shaken confidence somewhat, and it is thought that the government deposits will be transferred to the sub-treasuries.

Yesterday was our first Sunday under the new excise law; and what a sight it was to see New York without a bar-room open. Of course it was a sad denial to all those who wait for Sunday to have a "jolly drunk," and especially to the Germans, who make Sunday ring with their brass bands and lager; but they all swallowed the law instead of their lager and gin, and we had an orderly, quiet Sunday, with no prohibitions except public intoxication. We have had a few meetings of the liquor dealers, to organize a combination to test the law; and the association of liquor dealers have advised the lager sellers to continue their sales on Sunday, and they will protect them under a decision of one of our courts that lager would not intoxicate. Peculiarly it is working admirably, as the board has received over $40,000 for only 1100 licenses granted, and prior to the passage of this law, about 450 out of nearly 10,600 liquor shops were licensed, and the income from that few merely nothing.

Louisiana Intelligence.

TERREBONNE.—The Civic Guard of the 12th says:

Much uneasiness is being felt in the overflowed portion of our parish on the subject of high water. Should we have another overflow, the condition of our people living in that section would be distressing. The water in the bayous Black, Tiger, Chacahoula and swamps is certainly rising at the rate of about an inch a day, but we are of opinion this rise is mainly caused by the late immense rise of Red River which poured its waters down the Atchafalaya. As the Red River is now falling we have good reason to believe that the waters here will not rise much higher.

The same paper has the following:

Having given our parish a thorough canvassing, we feel qualified to speak "knowingly" of the prospects for crops, the condition of each plantation, the politics of our people and the status of the "freedman." We feel sorry for the Reconstruction Committee, that our testimony was not taken before that august body. Some of the candidates were really very tired of the canvass and heartily wished it was over long before the election, but, were it not for the expense and loss of time, we could find much pleasure and profit in electioneering, to say nothing of a world of fun.

On some future occasion we hope to give our readers the benefit of our observations in full. For the present, however, we will only say that the prospect for a good crop in this parish is very fair. It is true that some lands are not cultivated for want of labor, and in that part of the parish overflowed last year, the corn crop will not be good, on account of the bud worm, but with these exceptions the crops look very fair.

It will be seen by the returns from the different precincts in this parish that the following gentlemen have been elected:

For sheriff—Captain A. G. Cage.
For clerk of court—H. F. Belanger.
For recorder—J. R. Verret.
For assessor—Auguste Therlot.
For coroner—Clinton Belanger.

POINTE COUPEE.—The Echo of the 12th says the crevasse at Morganza caused the river to fall at Pointe Coupee, eight miles below, two feet in twenty-four hours.

The Echo furnishes the following report of the election in Pointe Coupee:

The first election for parochial officers which we have had for years, took place on Monday last, the result of which we publish below.

The election throughout the parish passed off in a quiet manner.

The following are the official returns, as reported to the sheriff's office.

For Sheriff—W. R. Falconer 273; B. Darries 169; A. Dauthier 130; L. Chenevert 76; J. B. Chastant 13.

Clerk—A. Bonnechand 414; A. Roudy 241.

Recorder—C. A. Lebeau 381; L. B. Dayries 269.

District Attorney—T. Overton 558.

Assessor—J. Sanchez 176; J. Poche 222.

WEST BATON ROUGE.—The Sugar Planter (Henry J. Hyams) says:

A suspicious looking character, named Harry Hyams, was brought before the commissioners of election on Monday last, charged with being a candidate for justice of the peace. The commissioners, after hearing the testimony of no less than twenty-seven witnesses, declaring the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to serve the people of the sixth ward of the parish for two years, as a fitting punishment for his audacious aspiration.

We were informed yesterday, says the Sugar Planter of May 12, that the State levee at Point Manoir, the upper end of our parish, was in a dangerous condition, and that unless something was done immediately, in all probability a crevasse would occur. It is impossible for the board of levee commissioners to be everywhere at the same time, nor have they unlimited command of men and means to watch and protect all levees. Work still progresses upon the Morganza levee, and every effort is being made to preserve it, but from what we have heard of its condition, we sadly fear the storm of Tuesday night and Wednesday morning will frustrate all efforts to maintain it.

EAST BATON ROUGE.—The dismantling of Port Hudson as an army post, has caused a large addition of materials and munitions of war to the quantities previously on deposit at the Baton Rouge arsenal. Long may they rest from the death-dealing uses to which they have hitherto been applied.—[Comet.

We learn that during the election on Monday last, a difficulty occurred at the precinct at Morgan's Store, in this parish, between William P. Jackson and Washington Holden, in which Holden was shot. Our informant, who was on the ground at the time the difficulty occurred, stated it as his belief that Holden would die from the wound. Jackson, after committing the deed, mounted his horse and left for parts unknown. There had been an old grudge between the parties.—[Comet.

The Comet announces a forthcoming history of the Third Louisiana Regiment, by W. H. Tunnard, Esq., a member of the corps.

One of the effects of the Morganza crevasse is the rapid receding of the river below. The water was threatening to encroach on the pavements of Front street before the break, but this morning we observe it has gone down nearly two feet in all since Wednesday.—[Advocate, May 11th.

EAST FELICIANA.—More rain has fallen during the past week than was desirable, but yet on our high hill lands we have heard of no complaint. The ground has been too wet for planters' work in general, but while we write the clouds have dispersed, and the sun shines bright and effulgent; all nature smiles, vegetation is springing forth rapidly, and the sweet songsters of the grove hail in their delicious and musical warbling the return of more genial and pleasant weather, so peculiarly characteristic of the month of May.

Peace and quietness reigns supreme. Even the excited day of the parochial election was without any disturbance growing thereout. The freedmen seem to have settled down to their position, and we hear of no complaint save the inefficiency of their numbers to supply the labor of the parish. The prospect of a very large number of emigrants from this State, principally agriculturists from the German States, is confidently expected the coming fall. Parties are making arrangements to secure their services, and it need not be a matter of surprise to many of our slow and antiquated people to find the coming fall as much labor as the parish will require.

Monday next is the day for the convening of court, and also the time for electing members of the police jury. We hear of no excitement in relation to the latter. The gentlemen of the bar are up to their eyes in business, the civil docket, we learn, being unusually large—the criminal entirely the reverse.—[Democrat, 12th.

WEST FELICIANA.—Quite a stir was created among the people in Bayou Sara, on Wednesday morning, when the water began to run over the back levee. On Tuesday night and part of Wednesday we had very hard rains. The recent heavy rains have added considerable water to the already inundated town. Skiffs and dug-outs are becoming very fashionable in our town. Business is by no means dull, yet there is not as much as our merchants are usually accustomed to.

[Pharos, May 12.

CADDO.—The Gazette reports the new ice machine working well, producing at the rate of 175 pounds per hour.

In our last issue we reported the river at a stand opposite this place, having fallen about thirty inches from the highest stage of the season. It has been rising steadily during the week, and has again reached the highest mark, and is still rising. The more disastrous results must follow if we have a rise of even 12 inches more, as fully one-half of the cultivated land is now under water, and every inch of water in the swamp covers thousands of acres of back land.—[Gazette, May 14.

The Gazette speaks of disgraceful scenes on election day, and says: Drunken men were herded together, and literally driven to the polls to assist in the political schemes of officers who would have the disposition of our laws in their hands. Irresponsibility and ignorance of facts and character predominated, and a decidedly loose test of qualification was required. The whole system seemed to us rotten and demoralizing, and we turned from the scene with an earnest desire for a change.

The Gazette says the spring has been most unfavorable for the planting interest. The rains have been frequent and very heavy, causing an almost entire suspension of operations. The uplands have been too wet to work, and the creek and bayou and river bottoms have been overflowed. The freshmen as well as the planters have been the chief sufferers, and we fear that on many of the plantations it is impossible to retrieve a full crop. At least one half of the cultivated land on Red River has been under water for the last month, either from rains or from the main channel. Thousands of acres of cotton and corn have been destroyed, and cotton seed is becoming very scarce. It will cost the planter, and many who rented lands, purchased provisions and hired laborers will be ruined by the failure to make a cotton crop. The prospects were never so gloomy for the South.—[Gazette.

A STORM.—To refer to rains and storms is a useless repetition of an oft told tale, but the storm on Monday morning at 4 o'clock, so far exceeded anything of the kind during the season, that it deserves a passing notice. We had read accounts of "water spouts," of the windows of heaven being opened, but never, in so short a time, have we witnessed such an outpouring. The wind and rain was simultaneous, and the flashes of lightning were so vivid and frequent that one might read by the brilliant light.

In less than one hour all the leading gutters were overflowed, and Texas street was one sheet of water. The wind drove the rain in torrents through roofs esteemed water-proof. Tin roofs were torn off and thrown into the street, and several houses were seriously damaged. The culverts were too small to carry one-fourth of the water, and all the cellars were overflowed or filled with back waters. It was a terrific storm, and will long be remembered by our citizens.—[Ib.

The prospects before us for making anything this year, says Southwestern, are gloomy indeed. With most of our river plantations under water, and the hill places washed away, we see but little encouragement for our planters.

As for race-horses Gladiateur beats everthing on the habitable globe. There is no horse in England that has the least chance with him; and he was brought over from that country to run for—or rather to win, of course—the splendid cup worth 10,000 francs, together with 10,000 in money, at the race of Sunday last in the Bois de Boulogne. Two horses started with him but he won at a canter. Gladiateur is now established as a public character, and favorite of the Parisian world.

The number of omnibuses in Paris at the beginning of last year was five hundred and sixty-five. In June it increased to six hundred and sixty-four, but fell off to six hundred and thirty-two in the winter months. Each omnibus went over an average distance of about fifty-three miles a day. The number of omnibus horses was seven thousand three hundred and seventy-six. The number of passengers in 1865 was 101,228,900, or 7,949,179 more than in 1864. Of these 273,283 rode inside, and the remainder outside.

HOOFLAND'S BITTERS.

THE GREAT

STRENGTHENING TONIC!

Not a Whisky Preparation.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

WILL CURE

DEBILITY! DEBILITY!

RESULTING FROM ANY CAUSE WHATEVER.

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Prostration of the System,

Induced by

SEVERE HARDSHIPS,

EXPOSURE,

FEVERS,

or

DISEASES OF CAMP LIFE.

SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE, ADULT OR YOUTH,

Will find this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effects.

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DYSPEPSIA,

And Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This Bitters has performed more Cures, gives better satisfaction, has more Testimony, has more Respectable People to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.

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We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and

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HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

Will Cure Every Case of

CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY

—and—

Diseases of the Kidneys.

F

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS, RESULTING from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering At the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin, and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

L

REMEMBER!

That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum or Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO.

* * * * * * *

[From the Rev. W. D. Seighrind, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.]

Gentlemen—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had a aversion to Patent Medicines, regarding them "as sound and fury" speak "Bitters," whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a med