The Great Cholera Remedy.

GREY JACKET BITTERS

A SURE CURE FOR

Cholera, Cholera Morbus and all Diseases of the Stomach and Digestive Organs.

We would respectfully announce to the public that recent experiments both in Europe and New York have proven that our **Grey Jacket Bitters** act like a charm in the cure of ASIATIC CHOLERA, as well as in DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHRONIC INDIGESTION, and all other affections of the Stomach and Bowels. It has been tried in several cases of Cholera Morbus in this city, and each time the sufferer was relieved almost instantaneously. As it is undoubtedly a tonic of the most valuable description, persons taking it habitually will not be liable to Cholera or other diseases of a kindred nature. It invigorates the system, gives tone to the stomach, and guards the constitution generally from the inroads of disease, possessing the additional advantage of being pleasant to the taste, and not containing any of those deleterious drugs which have made most Cholera preparations obnoxious to the public. It must prove popular with all who try it. Believing that Nature has provided remedies for all complaints, to every locality, we have called the simples which are the basis of our Grey Jacket Bitters, from the vegetable kingdom in our State. They are unexcelled for diseases of the Digestive Organs in their largest sense, and all the originality we claim is the compounding of a new, and all the originality we claim in the compounding of the valuable medicine is in combining and distilling together in particular quantities, well known herbs, so as to get ALL the virtues of each to act in concord with the rest.

We advise heads of families to provide themselves with a bottle of GREY JACKET BITTERS, so as to have it ready for immediate use, should their children be suddenly attacked with dangerous symptoms.

It can be had at all the principal retail Drug Stores and Groceries in the city and country, at a very low price, or by the trade, at wholesale, from

BARNETT & LION,
Manufacturers,
Nos. 81 and 83 Gravier street, New Orleans.

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.
500 kegs BI-CARB SODA.
600 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.
30 .. 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.
3000 .. .. .. 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.

Crescent

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 94 Camp street, New Orleans, La.

Business men and the public are respectfully informed that the CRESCENT is now in possession of superior facilities for the neat and expeditious execution, on the most reasonable terms, of

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SUCH AS:

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PAMPHLETS,
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Hotel de Santa Isabel,

No. 136 CALLE DE LA HABANA

Havana Cuba.

KEPT IN AMERICAN STYLE.

LAY & HANCOCK,
Proprietors.

A Card.

It is well known to the citizens of New Orleans that during my absence my Church, St. Luke's, was totally destroyed by fire. It is of the utmost importance that this great loss should be repaired as soon as possible. To rebuild this Church will require much effort and liberality on the part of its friends. It is earnestly hoped that our generous community will liberally and promptly respond to the appeals of this noble object.

Subscriptions for this purpose will be taken by the undersigned, or may be left at the Savings Bank, on Canal street.

C. S. HEDGES, Rector St. Luke's Church, N. O.

Carpetings, Curtains, Etc.

We have lately received a handsome assortment of CURTAIN MATERIALS such as Satin Delaine, Reps, Worsted Damasks and Lace Curtains of various qualities; Loone, Ingrain, Venetian, Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain, etc., etc., CARPETINGS of every 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.

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.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

—OF—

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1866.

The Environs of New Orleans.

NUMBER FIFTY-NINE.

One who has lived for a number of years in our metropolis must be struck with the remarkable singularity, that nearly all the vast territorial improvements are carried on upon the uppermost part of the city's environs, that is to say, always going higher and higher towards the extreme limits of the parishes of Jefferson and St. Charles. Why should not our authorities dispense some of their largesses upon the down town section, and towards the parish of St. Bernard, for instance? We could indicate to the United States government an improvement that would not only be a great advantage, in a military point of view, but which would also be of great convenience to the whole neighborhood there and of public use in general. We allude to the opening of a military road from the present military barracks, in nearly the line or limit of the parish of St. Bernard, towards the United States fort upon Chef Menteur. This road would traverse some of the richest forest tracts between the Mississippi river and reach the location of the United States fortification near Lake Borgne, across a vast area of prairie lands, fit, no doubt, under proper dykeing and ditching, for profitable rice and other vegetable culture. Such a land communication between these two military posts would obviate the round about transportation, now carried on from the city in order to supply the Chef Menteur station with the necessary garrison supplies.

But there would even be that additional advantage connected in thus joining together, by an easy and direct land transportation route, of these two public military quarters, to-wit: that in the summer season, for the health of the troops stationed upon the Mississippi border, fine sea bathing at the other station or extremity, upon the Chef Menteur,, Fort Pike, or Wood, would be of very easy reach or access. Now, it has always been a strong inducement for the United States government to procure for the Federal garrison in our city's neighborhood, the best air and most healthy location, and they have ordered them, very often, to the airy highlands of Bay St. Louis, where similar facilities for sea bathing are offered.

But when we consider that the proximity of the outlet of the fine stream of pure water, indicated above, would be so much nearer the immediate vicinity of our metropolis, we cannot entertain a doubt but what this idea, this plan, of opening a military road from the river to Lake Borgne, will unquestionably, before long be undertaken by the United States. The present location of the Federal barracks is a very convenient one with respect to all the facilities of our town market commodities; and by adding to these the already projected connection with the other military establishments on Chef Menteur, and even the Rigolets, the whole local arrangements would indeed be a most admirable *tout ensemble*.

When we arrived in the summer of 1846 at New Orleans, we observed that then there seemed to exist the ordinance or police regulation forbidding bathing in the river opposite the lower part of the city. In that locality there was then comparatively little shipping, and most of the space along the river bank was taken up with rafts from up the river and some naval stocks for repairing old river craft. There was then consequently no impediment and no great inconvenience for public bathing, particularly after work hours. Hence the youth of our city, as well as the soldiers of the garrison, right in front of this locality, would make frequent use of the bathing facilities in that neighborhood. The current of the river, it is true, outside of the range of the rafts, was rather strong, and it was not safe to venture much away from the margin of the river. Besides, the water of the Mississippi, even in the midst of summer, is nearly ice cold, and therefore not very pleasant, though exceedingly invigorating. For these reasons we have observed that though many attempts have been made to keep up public bath boats or floating bath houses along the levee, or our river front, they have hardly ever met with sufficient encouragement to continue the experiment; but could an easy mode of conveyance be established from our city to the lake water, there is no doubt but that the whole population of New Orleans, in the summer months, could avail themselves of such an opportunity to enjoy the exhilerating exercises of swimming and bathing, so very necessary to health and bodily comfort in our climate.

Police regulations have rendered it an impossibility for the youth of our city to enjoy this luxury in town; at the same time, the lake shore is too far away for a mere pedestrian excursion, and even the trifling fare of the railroads is often an impediment to those unprovided with the change. Hence, the masses of our indigent juvenile population are deprived of these bathing exercises, which in other countries are found in the environs and outskirts of almost every seaport town. Is there no way to provide for this want? Could not some public baths, in form of inclosed basins, be established on some still vacant public square in the midst of our suburban population? We know of some such localities, that seem to be waiting for exactly such a destination; but then the necessary water supplies from the Mississippi would also be required. Such basins should be formed at the public expense, inclosed, so as not to offend the public decency, but otherwise their use be permitted, gratuitously, to the indigent masses. In some respects the manners and habits of the New Orleans population have changed very considerably, for when we reflect upon the scanty clothing which the poorer classes, in the summer season, would exhibit; when, more particularly the negro youths would be nearly in a complete state of nakedness, it seems now that these things hardly could have been; and yet so general was the custom, even among the white people, when laboring in the field or on the levee, that I have known them with nothing on but a pair of short trowsers that would not come down to the knees. As for headdress, men as well as women—white and black—all wore the inevitable "tignon"—that is to say, a cotton handkerchief tied around the skull. For nether garments, a good many planters then still delighted in the mittassas, or the Indian leggings, attached around the calves; and Indian deerskin shoes would be preferred to any Northern or shoe store fixings; nay, the majority took to the old fashion of being barefooted, like our grandfather Adam. Nothing would more impress a stranger from the old Northern States, or Europe, than to see the people from the country come to the village balls in the carnival season. Of course then they would lay out almost any amount of money in store goods and dry goods fixings, in order to make their appearance in the ball-room saloon like other people—that is to say, like the fashionable people from the city of New Orleans. Nay, the preparations for the toilet, the various trynings on of every sort of costumes and dresses, (for people felt only at ease in their loose blouses or hunting-shirts,) offered the most curious contrasts and spectacle. A good many I have known would forewent dancing at all, unless allowed to make their capers in Indian shoes, because they could not step about in the ordinary wooden pegged Northern brogans.

As for the country ladies, they would invariably put on their dancing pumps, when ready for the entrance in the saloon, and as soon as the entertainment was over, take off the infernal squeezers from their agonized toes. But recollect, gentle reader, we are speaking of times long past, half a century ago, though these recollections are as vivid in our memory as if these things had happened yesterday before our eyes. Now, such being the attractions in the outward shows, manners and habits of the country, it is to be expected that others will follow in due course of time, even from those of our present actuality. Nay, the social changes produced already in our midst very plainly indicate that America, our country, is inevitably carried forward by almost an unknown power or invisible impulse, a something indefinable, which, however, let us hope, may conduce to the benefit of all our varied population. Nay, let us cherish the hope that a spirit of harmony may prevail throughout our nation, so that, notwithstanding the seeming elements of strife and commotion, all may ultimately result in a process of amelioration and improvement, socially, mentally and materially, for not only the present generation, but also those that after us will follow in the track which we shall have made.

(For the Crescent.

Southern Enterprise.

The changed condition of the South, resulting from the war, must necessarily turn the thoughts of our people into new channels. We are not the same people politically, socially or industrially and we must adapt ourselves to our changed circumstances and condition. Though we may sigh for the old ways, and part with them, it may be, with tears, yet the necessity to do it is upon us and we must. If we do not, with our lost political influence and wealth, we will lose all hope for the future, and stand aside for other competitors for the prizes which the future holds in store for us. Is this wise? Is it manly in a people who have illustrated their greatness in the fields of science, literature and arts, in Senates and Congresses; in diplomacy and in war? We have been great in the past. We can be great in the future. But to be so we must cut loose from the past and lay hold upon the future with a giant's grip, determined to "be heroes in the strife." People are not born to greatness in a day, neither can the greatness of a people die in a day, unless it be by suicide. Shall we commit the great crime, or shall we cherish the robust and vigorous life which God has given us?

A wide field invites us to its harvests. We have undeveloped resources on every side of us. The ocean with its leaping waves, beckons us to come and track it with our lines of steamers; the earth yawns and gapes upon us with her only half hidden treasures; while our magnificent plains bare their bosoms, inviting us to draw sustenance from them, and, though rude it may seem, to press them with our iron arms and roll over them the wheels of our fiery chariots. Our much talent and our little money must be freely given and devoted to every enterprise which has merit in it. We must bring our small offerings together and lay them upon these altars of enterprise. Peter-pence has reared its thousands of stately church edifices.

In the past our thousands, as they accumulated, went into land and negroes. In the future let them go into new railroad stocks, into lines of ocean steamers, into coal mining and petroleum, and land and emigration and manufacturing companies, and all of the agencies being devised for the development of our natural resources. Do this and we shall be great again and wealth shall flow in upon us again like a river. If we do not, others will. The world gazed intently upon our people for four long years of bloody war. It has as intent a gaze fixed now upon our dormant wealth, and if we hang our hands supinely, and go whining about our hopes and our helplessness we shall be driven from our inheritance by these strangers, or they will make "hewers of wood and drawers of water" of us. No, we must—like David—in his great sorrow, get up from the earth, wash our faces and refresh ourselves, and then go forth to the duties of the hour. Though tried sorely and oppressed much, yet we have a home and a country; we have the graves of our sires and the cradles of our children; and, "if we forget thee, O Jerusalem, let our right hands forget their cunning, and let our tongues cleave to the roofs of our mouths."

Every man, woman and child in this great and glorious city ought to feel it to be his or her special duty to foster every enterprize which looks to our commercial independence and importance. Our line of Liverpool steamers ought to be sustained at every hazard. It promises more for the prosperity of this city than anything ever undertaken, and every steamship coming and going should have a full cargo. Schemes for the advancement and prosperity of the city, begun before, and suspended during the war, ought to be revived. We want a hundred more Wm. Henderson's to strike the scales from the eyes of our old fogies. We want to wake up and lift up the feeble and paralyzed arms that stretch out from the city to the promising and inviting fields beyond her limits. We want all of Texas and the shores of the Pacific tributary to the great city of the South. Revive your New Orleans and Texas Railroad. If there are delinquent stockholders let them come forward and pay up. If they have any interest in the business or property of the city, let them sell something if need be, that they may be able.

Let the old and early friends of the old Southern Pacific Railroad Company accept the liberal offer of the new company, and help to push it along. It is now in good condition—first rate—and progressing. If enterprising citizens of Louisville, having no interest in the business to be created by this road, have made a large loan to the company, surely New Orleans stockholders, who will get all the benefit of the business created by it, might do the little they are called upon to do. To refuse to do it is, to say the least, short-sighted. Besides, it is discouraging to the present able and efficient managers. They are not asking a loan from New Orleans; they only ask that New Orleans shall give its moral support by contributing a mere pittance to get its old stock into the new company. The amount to be realized from this source is very small. It is not that so much that they desire as it is to be able to say to the friends of the company abroad that they have the confidence of its friends at home. They challenge investigation into their management of the affairs of the new company—are in no wise responsible for the mismanagement of the old company—and it is simply childish to attempt to hold them responsible for it.

A railroad has been chartered by the State of Texas, running from Houston, in a northeasterly direction, to Red river, crossing the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad about 75 miles from Marshall. It is completed to Millican, 32 miles from Houston, and it is said a company of Northern capitalists have engaged to complete it to Red river. Do we not see very plainly that it is of vast importance to New Orleans to push forward the Southern Pacific Railroad, last even its Red river trade, to say nothing of its trade with the interior of Texas lying west of Shreveport, be diverted to Houston and Galveston, and thence to foreign ports. It is important, Mr. Editor, that all interested in the trade and business prosperity of New Orleans should have an eye single to this fact.

New Orleans, by the building of the Southern Pacific Railroad to the shores of the Pacific, or only to El Paso, from Shreveport, will have a new Mississippi river—not subject to annual overflows, however, unless it be the overflow of business—to pour wealth into her lap and start her on a career of prosperity hitherto unknown. F.

Cedar camphor defends furs and woolens from moths and millers. Made by Harris & Chapman, Boston. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Local Intelligence.

THE POLICE BOARD.—The secretary of the police board has sent us the subjoined letter for publication:

Editor CRESCENT:

Sir—I have seen the report of the proceedings of the police commissioners, published in your paper this morning. The report is inaccurate and different from my minutes. The suspension of the chief of police was not caused by a vote of three to two, as your reporter states. On the introduction of the question a motion was made by Mr. Conway to postpone action in the matter until the next meeting of the police board on Monday next, with a view to enable the board to procure a copy of the indictment against the chief of police, as well as the order of that officer in relation to the carrying of concealed weapons. Messrs. Conway and Lynch voted for the postponement of action, Messrs. Davignaud, Soulé and Moore against postponement.

A motion was then made to the suspension of the chief of police, when Messrs. Davignaud, Soulé, Moore and Lynch voted in favor of the motion, Mr. Conway against it.

Mr. Lynch did not argue that "it was improper in the board to try a case which was already before a superior tribunal." Mr. Lynch did say that it was a question for the board to determine whether it was expedient to try the chief of police until after the investigation of the charge against him in the First Dialrict court.

Very respectfully, SIDNEY COXE,
Secretary of the Board of Police Commissioners.

MAY 18, 1866.

TRIAL OF STEAM FIRE ENGINES.—We are notified by Messrs. Edw. A. Yorke & Co., that a trial of the steam fire engines located on the steam tugs Norman and Reliance, intended for harbor duty, will be made at 10 o'clock this morning at the head of Canal street.

DUEL.—An affair of honor took place yesterday between two members of the Washington Artillery, at Osyka, just beyond the Mississippi line. A hostile meeting had previously been agreed upon to come off upon the other side of the river, but the arrest of all the parties and placing them under heavy bonds, effectually disposed of the matter upon Louisiana soil. At the meeting yesterday, two shots were exchanged, at ten paces distance, with smooth bore dueling pistols, without injury to either party. The seconds, who were of the same battalion, thereupon declined allowing the matter to proceed any further, and the difficulty was adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties. Both sides returned to the city last night on the evening train.

CLERKS OF COURTS.—Capt. Byerly has taken his place as clerk of the Third District Court, and now the new officers are all installed. Mr. Vienne as minute clerk, and Mr. Chalon as docket clerk, remain in the office.

Mr. Dick is acting as docket clerk in the Fourth District Court, and not as minute clerk, as originally stated. The minute clerk of the court is Mr. John M. Cooney.

THE NEUTRAL GROUNDS AND SIDEWALKS TO BE CLEARED.—The street commissioner has requested the chief of police to furnish a force to clear all the huckster stalls and other obstructions on the neutral grounds and sidewalks in every part of the city, and a sufficient force will be detailed for the purpose. The street commissioner will give parties until 10 o'clock on Monday morning next to remove all obstructions violating the city ordinances. If not moved then they will be forcibly removed, and the ordinances enforced against delinquents.

DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.—Eugene Dabear was dangerously cut in the Second District last evening, by a man whose name has not been discovered, and whose escape was secured by a party of friends. The wounded man was conveyed to his residence, and received immediate medical attention.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE JACKSON RAILROAD.—The remains of the unfortunate victims of the accident on the Jackson railroad were yesterday identified. One was the body of Mr. Anthony Prosper, who resided at the corner of Pleasant and Magazine streets. The other corpse, supposed to be that of Father Perret, proves to be that of Mr. Henriell, a gentleman connected with the Catholic churches of the city, but not in a clerical capacity.

SUPPOSED INFANTICIDE.—The body of a white child, of very recent birth, was found in the new basin yesterday by officer Eorry of the police. The coroner has not yet held an inquest. Infanticide seems to have been committed, but until the facts are judicially elicited we have no clue to the guilty party.

DROWNED.—The coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of an unknown white man, found in the river at the head of Thalia street, and as no signs of violence were to be seen, the jury returned a verdict of "found drowned."

SUICIDE.—A man named Johnson, boarding at Ben. Davis's house, No. 288 Gravier street, committed suicide yesterday. He took laudanum. The fact was discovered soon after, and the proprietor of the house sent for a physician immediately, but it was too late. The unfortunate self-destroyer breathed his last a few moments after the doctor arrived.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday over the body of Antoine Kenner, who was killed by being thrown down stairs from the upper part of the bank house, at the corner of Conti and Royal streets. Mr. Zenton, who was under arrest, charged with the homicide, was released, the investigation clearly showing that the act was provoked and justifiable.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.—In this court yesterday, Charles A. Duffy was tried for the murder of Mary Rich, alias Mary Duffy, in a room in a disreputable house on Gallatin street, on the night of the 5th of July last.

The case was very clearly made out, and the jury, after an absence of about fifteen minutes, brought in a verdict of guilty, without capital punishment.

The prisoner and deceased, who was a woman of loose character, lived together. She had had him sent to the workhouse. On the day of the homicide he expressed his determination to be avenged upon her for having done so. They had a quarrel that day in her room, and in the presence of another woman, living in the house, he jealously upbraided her for associating with one Dan Rick, who had left the city that day for New York. The prisoner was endeavoring to persuade her to accompany him to another room, and she was refusing. Between 7 and 8 o'clock at night, screams of agony were heard issuing from the room of deceased, and presently Duffy was seen to rush out in the street. He then went to the house of a Mrs. Mary Hughes, on Esplanade street, and told her that he had cut deceased to pieces for sending him to the workhouse. The deceased, after the screams were heard, was found dead in her room, stabbed in six places, four of the wounds being mortal. The blade of a bowie-knife, broken from the handle, was found by her side, and the handle itself in the gutter near the house. Duffy was arrested soon after leaving Mrs. Hughes's house, and he had the scabbard of a knife suitable for the blade found, and a check coat he wore was largely stained with blood.

Duffy appears to be from 25 to 30 years of age. He was decently dressed yesterday, and did not have the appearance of a person of such degraded associations as was to be inferred from his connection with the unfortunate deceased. At the time he killed the woman he was strongly under the influence of liquor. The deceased was a native of Ireland, 21 years of age.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.—In the case of John M. Gould & Co. vs. the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company, a jury in this court, Judge Beauchant presiding, yesterday rendered a verdict for plaintiffs for the full amount claimed, $3300. The suit was instituted in 1859. Plaintiffs shipped goods on the ship Isaac Allerton, at New York for this port, in 1856, and insured for the amount named in the office of defendant, against a "general average," and against "absolute total loss." The ship was wrecked off Key West, the deck blown up by wreckers, who saved a portion of the cargo, and libeled the property reserved for salvage. After paying salvage there was a sum left to be distributed among the underwriters or others interested, and defendant receiving some two hundred dollars on account of plaintiffs' shipment, tendered the sum to plaintiffs, refusing to pay insurance, on the ground that the shipment was not an "absolute total loss." There was no proof that any of the goods shipped by plaintiffs were saved. The argument was lengthy and abstruse on the question as to what constituted an "absolute total loss." Nor was the charge of the judge less recondite in law. Absolute annihilation of anything, he remarked, was an impossibility; and, as we understood him, that was, in law, an "absolute total loss," when the articles insured were lost beyond recovery. This, we believe, was the gist of his instructions.

RECORDER AUBIN'S COURT.—Thomas Cahill, who laid irreligious and alleged felonious hands on lumber belonging to Messrs. Hassam & Pooley, at the New Basin, will have to expiate his presumed wrong doing by a thirty days' sojourn in the workhouse.

Joe Williams, a freedman, colored of course, as there are no white men "radical-ly" freed yet in this section of country, accused of stealing a watch, will have to serve the city for the next three months in the workhouse.

John Russell, colored, carrying out the irresistable inclination of colored nature, stole, as charged, three chickens, and will have, in consequence thereof, to take a three months incarceration in that useful institution, the city workhouse.

Jim Phillips, an alleged colored depredator, was committed for trial to the criminal court on a charge of larceny, preferred against him by Richard Jordan. It was charged that he entered the house of the prosecutor, No. 162 Erato street, and stole therefrom clothing and other articles, valued at $60. The same fellow was prosecuted by Mr. J. O'Neil, on a charge of stealing a mule, etc., from 162 Erato street. The same decision was given in this as in the former case, committal for trial before the criminal court. Jim appears to be a successful candidate for a position in the penitentiary.

A number of other cases unnecessary to notice were appropriately disposed of by the recorder.

RECORDER GASTINEL'S COURT.—E. P. Charles, a colored individual who disturbed the peace and threatened a lady, was appropriately punished by having imposed upon him a fine of $20. In default of payment he will have to spend thirty days in prison.

John Rice was arraigned on charges of assault and battery and robbery preferred against him by Thos. Flood. The accused was remanded to prison to await examination.

J. W. Kirkpatrick, charged by John Watson with assaulting him with intent to kill, was remanded to await a further examination.

N. Fidel and A. P. Valls, accused of breach of trust and embezzlement by L. Moulor, of Chartres street, were arraigned, and were remanded to await an investigation of the alleged crime. It is said that Fidel was suspected of wrongdoing, and that Valls was instructed to keep an eye upon him, but instead of doing so, it is said that he kept an eye upon number one—that is, that he, as charged, defrauded his employers out of about $300 worth of property. Fidel's presumed delinquency involves a much larger amount. Recorder Gastinel will duly investigate the circumstances of the transaction.

RECORDER LEITEN'S COURT.—The charge of assault and battery against Michael Ford was dismissed.

Louis Valle, colored, charged with entering the house of J. McLaughlin, with felonious intent, was sent to the workhouse for thirty days.

Philip Willis and Moses Pleasant, both colored, and both on the vagrant lay, were committed to the workhouse for three months.

George Wilson, John Wallace and J. Miller, charged with having a stolen hawser in their possession, were sentenced to the workhouse for the next sixty days.

RECORDER VENNARD'S COURT.—The Garden District was serene yesterday, so far as police matters were concerned. There was only a single case before the recorder, and that was not worthy of mention.

LOUISIANA SOLDIERS' HOME.—An advertisement appears in this morning's CRESCENT, giving notice that the pleasant and salubrious Home, established at Mandeville for the reception of needy sick and wounded soldiers from this State, is now open for the reception of such of the gallant veterans as may wish to avail themselves of its comforts and shelter.

The Home has been fitted up with much liberality, and everything in the shape of furniture, bedding, linen, library, etc., provided to render the institution in all respects what its name purports to be.

Major H. F. Springer has happily been selected to act as superintendent, for which place his industry, politeness and skill peculiarly fit him.

Particulars will be found in the advertisement.

FOR THE LAKE SHORE.—The favorite gulf coast steamer Creole, leaves this evening, as usual, from the lake end, on the arrival of the 4 o'clock train, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Ocean Springs and Pascagoula. She will return on Monday morning in time for the first train to the city. Those who desire to visit the gulf coast, as well as those who may wish to take a most agreeable excursion, and snuff the invigorating air of the gulf, will find on the Creole all the comforts of a first-class boat, while her commander, Capt. Walker, is an experienced and faithful officer. The fare to the watering places, we may add, has been lately reduced, and is now reasonable enough.

THE STEAMSHIP CONCORDIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—Persons desirous of making a trip to Europe this summer will do well to bear in mind that the steamship Concordia, having all her cargo engaged, will sail for Liverpool on the 22d inst., from this port, direct. This steamer is A 1 in every respect, and her accommodations for passengers are surpassed by no steamer leaving the port. Messrs. Creevy, Nickerson & Co., corner Carondelet and Gravier streets, are her agents, and we would advise all intending to travel to read their advertisement on this subject.

In the golden age of childhood preserve the beauty of the teeth with Sozodont, and then, when the hair is silvered and the eyes dimmed with years, the mouth will still reveal two glittering rows of unsullied ivory.

TO CONTRACTORS.—We invite the attention of contractors and others interested to the advertisement of Mr. Louis Gagnet, lessee of the Canal Carondelet, in which proposals are invited for the repair of the shell road on Bayou St. John. We hope that these proposals will come in promptly, as the whole community is interested in the keeping of that popular thoroughfare to the lake open for travel, and because the increasing trade of the city demands that all its avenues to the lake should be in the best possible condition. We must congratulate the company which owns this property, at the same time, upon this proof that the lessee of its privileges shows such promptitude in carrying out his contract; and at the same time express the hope that he will not relax his exertions in finishing this important improvement; but that he will lose no time in preparing the canal and bayou for the great trade which may be expected next fall. The Canal Carondelet possesses advantages which should not be lost sight of, and a little energy and enterprise will make it what it should long since have been, the great avenue of the lake trade with the city. We feel assured, from his past history, that Mr. Gagnet will come fully up to the public expectations in this matter, and the vast interests represented by the company could not have fallen into better hands.

We are requested to call the particular attention of grocers and speculators to the large assortment of groceries, wines, liquors, etc., advertised to be sold by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, at 12½ o'clock A. M., this day, in the store of Messrs. Griffin & Porche, No. 27 Tchoupitoulas street.

Protestant Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Louisiana.

The convention met yesterday at the appointed hour.

The morning business before the arrival of noon, which had been fixed for entering on the election of a bishop, was principally confined to routine affairs.

The Rev. Mr. Stickney presented a report of the missionary committee, which showed that there was a deficit in the treasury; and he called on the congregations to pay the usual contributions. It also requested applications for missionary appointments to be addressed to the secretary, and recommended that the instruction of the colored people should be conducted under the control of the convention. The report was unanimously adopted.

The President announced that the office of the treasurer, Mr. Dix, was at 97 Poydras street; and he invited those who were prepared to pay the quota required by the canon in the convention, to call there and do so.

The Rev. Dr. Lewis presented a report on the assessment for the bishop's fund. It amounted to $2025, which will be increased to $3000 by February next. The report was adopted.

The hour of noon having arrived, the president announced that it was the order of the day that the convention should now proceed to the election of a bishop. Article seven of the constitution requires the clergy to select a fit candidate, and the laity to approve him before he could be elected. This necessitates a separation of the orders, and provision had accordingly been made for the accommodation of one of the orders in the chapel in the basement of the church. The clergy would retire thither, and the lay delegates remain in session until they received an announcement that the clergy had agreed upon a nominee, when they would proceed to determine the choice. Under the provisions of article seven of the constitution, already referred to, there not being two-thirds of the clergy or two-thirds of the laity present, entitled to vote, the vote would have to be decided by two-thirds of the whole vote taken. He then directed the secretary to call the roll.

It was found that of the clergy there were 24 present, 2 absent; and that of the parishes 23 were represented by lay delegates.

Mr. McConnell contested the declaration of the president, that one order should retire to deliberate. The delegates under the constitution had a right to be present while the clergy deliberated on the nomination, and the clergy had a right to be present while the laity deliberated on the ratification or the rejection of that nomination. All the constitution required was that the orders should vote separately—not in separate rooms or buildings, but by separate ballots; while it expressly directed that the whole convention shall deliberate as one body.

A very lengthy discussion took place upon this point. Before it was decided a recess was taken.

On resuming, the president said:

I wish to say one word to the members before the house is divided. The convention is about to proceed to the election of some fit person to be consecrated Bishop of the Diocese of Louisiana. It is the most important and responsible duty which they are ever called to discharge, involving the highest and most lasting interest of the Kingdom of Christ upon earth—and so it has ever been the godly custom of the church, according to the pattern of the apostles—before entering upon that sacred duty, to lift up their hearts to God, and during a brief interval of impressive silence to ask from Heaven the grace and guidance of the Holy Ghost, that their lot may fall upon one who is fully qualified to administer the office of a bishop to the glory of God and the edifying of the people.

Following this apostolic example, a few moments will be afforded to the members of this convention to offer up silent prayers and supplications to Almighty God; after which we will join in the Lord's prayer and a short collect—in which acts of devotion, it is not to be doubted, these Christian people, whom the interest of the occasion has called this morning in the house of God, will be glad to unite.

The Rev. Mr. McCoy then read from the third chapter of the first epistle of Paul the Apostle to Timothy, and from the first epistle of Paul to Titus the requisite character of bishop. He paid a very high eulogy to the lamented late Bishop Polk.

A motion being made that the clergy should retire to deliberate and vote for a nominee, it was, on motion,

Resolved, That Bishop Green, of Mississippi, should be requested to give his opinion upon the practice of dividing the house as proposed.

Bishop Green stated that in his experience, either the laity or the clergy proposed candidates to the convention; that after the nominations, the clergy retired to a chamber near at hand, deliberated, and if a majority agreed, reported their choice to the laity. After this, the laity either retired, or without leaving their seats confirmed or rejected the nominee.

After some further discussion, and various motions, the clergy retired. On returning, it was announced that on the seventh ballot Bishop Lay had been chosen as the nominee by a vote of 16 to 8.

Another lengthy discussion took place on the question of the orders' separation to deliberate. Eventually, the convention, by a vote of 26 to 14, resolved to permit the lay delegations to retire for consultation.

At a quarter past five it was announced in convention that the lay delegates considered that the constitution expressly required the two orders to deliberate in one body on the subject, and that therefore the retiring of the bodies for the purpose of deliberating was unconstitutional.

A discussion ensued, at the close of which the clergy proceeded in convention to ballot for a nominee. Four ballots were taken without any result; when, at about 6 o'clock, the convention took a recess till half-past 7 o'clock.

On resuming at that hour, the balloting recommenced; and, after thirteen ballots had been taken in vain, on motion of the Hon. D. S. Cage, a recess of five minutes was taken to allow the clergy to consult and concentrate on a nominee.

The result was, that after two more ballots, the votes stood: Lay 16; Wilmer 6; Beckwith 1.

The president then announced Bishop Lay as the nominee of the clergy.

A recess of ten minutes was then taken to allow the laity to consult.

On resuming and proceeding to ballot, the laity failed to ratify the nominee of the convention.

The Rev. Mr. Girault then proposed as the nominee of the clergy, Bishop Wilmer, and on their proceeding again to ballot, he was chosen; the vote standing—Wilmer 18, Mahan 4, Lay 1. On this nomination being submitted to the laity, it was ratified by 17 to 5.

On motion of Mr. McConnell, his election was declared unanimous.

The president then announced that the Rev. Dr. J. P. B. Wilmer, of Elk Ridge, Maryland, had been duly elected bishop of this diocese.

The convention then chanted the Gloria in Excelsis.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.—At the Varieties the "Three Guardsmen."

At the Academy of Music, "Eustache Baudin, or the Trials of Husband, Wife and Child."

At the Olympic, "Pocahontas."

SINKING OF THE STEAMER LIZZIE BAKER.—The steamer Emilie at this port from Savannah, reports that the steamer Lizzie Baker, Capt. King, on her passage from Savannah to Florida, struck the obstructions below the former place on Friday afternoon last. Capt. King, not thinking that the damage was as serious as it afterwards proved, continued on his voyage for a short distance, but soon discovering that all the pumps on board were unable to keep her free, turned back to reach Savannah, but sank some distance below that city. The Lizzie Baker is nearly under water at high tide, and she will require much labor and expense to raise her. Her passengers and freight were taken out by the steamer Emilie, Capt. Beaufort, and carried to Savannah.

(Charleston Courier.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Raphael Semmes Forbidden to Hold Any Office Until Pardoned.

CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS—CASUALTIES.

EUROPEAN WAR CONSIDERED INEVITABLE.

Head Center Stephens—Tour Through the States.

LARGE GOVERNMENT GOLD SALE.

All White Volunteers to be Mustered Out.

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

MARKETS—RIVER NEWS.

Etc., Etc., Etc.,

(Associated Press Dispatches.)

MOBILE, May 18.—Cotton—sales to-day 200 bales; sales of the week 4150 bales; receipts of the week 2274 bales, against 3045 bales the corresponding period last week; exports for the week 3018 bales; stock in port 41,782 bales; unsold, 27,000 bales.

Gen. Woods has issued an order, under instructions from the President, forbidding Raphael Semmes to hold or exercise the functions of judge of probate for Mobile county, or any other civil or political office while he remains unpardoned by the President. Judge Bond performs the duties of the office in the meantime.

NEW YORK, May 18.—[Foreign news per steamer Java.] In the House of Commons, on May 3d, Mr. Gladstone made his annual financial statement for the ensuing year. He estimated the expenditure at £66,225,