New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
—OF—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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MONDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1866.

THANKS.—We are under obligations to Mr. Wm. J. Bouker for late Memphis papers.

We are indebted to McCarty and Hobart's express, on the Opelousas railroad, for a late copy of the Thibodaux Sentinel.

For late Texas papers we are indebted to the purser of the steamship Harlan.

The clerk of the Louise will accept our thanks for Saturday morning's Mobile papers.

THE REMAINS AND MONUMENT OF GOV. ALLEN.—In another column will be seen a call for a meeting of the friends of the late Governor Allen. In obedience to instructions given to them by the meeting at the St. Charles hotel on Friday evening last, the committee appointed then have secured Lyceum Hall for the adjourned meeting, which will be held to-morrow evening at half-past seven o'clock. As eloquent addresses may be expected, and as measures will probably be initiated to form a permanent Allen monument association, a large attendance may be expected.

DISASTROUS FLOOD ON RED RIVER.—We learn from passengers who arrived from upper Red River on Saturday, that an overflow of that stream, from a flood fully as great as the memorable inundation of 1849, has caused great destruction of mercantile and planting interests. At Jefferson, Texas, there was, in consequence of protracted rains, an unusually extensive accumulation of goods in the warehouses, the roads being in such condition that travel to the interior was suspended. The water in the warehouses was three feet and a half deep, and rose so suddenly that there was no time to save anything, the inhabitants being barely able to escape themselves to the highland. It is the opinion of our informant that the merchandize submerged would be almost entirely destroyed, or so much damaged as to be nearly worthless.

But the most ruinous consequences are to the planters. The bottom lands on the river, we are informed, are overflowed for a distance of a hundred and thirty miles below Shreveport, and the productive cotton fields of that region, it is feared, are ruined for the season.

DEATH OF MR. ALEXANDER JACKSON.—It was with pain, although it can hardly be said that it was without anticipation, that we heard yesterday that Mr. Alexander Jackson had died during the previous night, after a period of critical, suffering from disease which had long been preying upon him. Mr. Jackson had been attached to the CRESCENT office for many years, and during that time had made himself many friends, who will regret that the great disposer of events did not in His wisdom see fit to spare him in health longer to earth. Genial in disposition, correct in tone, inoffensive in manner, and patient in no ordinary degree under suffering, he deserved the good opinions which prevailed in his favor. Mr. Jackson was a native of New York, but had resided in the South by far the greater part of his more than half century of life, and had so fully identified himself with the institutions and people of the South, that he was among the most faithful of them. His funeral will take place at 10 o'clock this morning, from his late residence, 151 Camp street, and will, no doubt, be largely attended.

New Book.—Mr. James A. Gresham, our neighbor, No. 92 Camp street, has sent us "Betsy Jane Ward—Her Book." This is written in the style of Artemus Ward, and purports to be the history of his suppositious wife, Betsy Jane. It is, however, somewhat behind the writings of Artemus in humor and originality. It is a book which people who are fond of reading nonsense will be pleased with.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.—The Gold market was more buoyant on Saturday, with full average sales, at an advance of about ¼ ⅌ cent. on previous figures. The demand and supply were fair throughout, and the market closed firm, at 130@131, against 129¾@130¼ on Friday evening. The upward movement was mostly due to the action of the New York market.

Foreign Exchange—The bank drawing rate for both Sterling and France has been advanced fully 1 ⅌ cent since our last, while outside rates ruled throughout at previous figures. A moderate amount of business transpired on Saturday, at 144@145 for Bank Sterling, 140@142 for clear bills, 138@139 for bill of lading bills, 3.90@3.85. for Bank France and 4.05@3.95. for outdoor France.

Domestic Exchange—Nothing has transpired in the movement in Domestic Exchange since our last that calls for special notice. Offerings of private and commercial continued quite restricted, and the demand at bank for remittance purposes was of a very limited character all round. Rates still rule at ¼ ⅌ cent. premium at bank, and ¼@½ ⅌ cent. premium out of doors for sight checks on the Northern cities.

Bank Notes and Securities—Operations in uncurrent notes were restricted to $8500 Louisiana State Bank on Saturday, at prices showing a slight decline—while transactions in stocks were rather heavy, at full prices for most descriptions although one or two classes exhibited decided weakness.

Cotton—The tendency of the market is steadily in favor of holders, and the sales on Saturday, which amounted to 2230 bales, exhibited a further advance of ⅛c. ⅌ lb on the better grades, and full previous figures for the lower descriptions. The closing prices were 27½@30c. for Ordinary, 31@32c. for Good Ordinary, 34@36c. for Low Middling, and 37@38c. for Middling.

Sugar and Molasses—There is no variation of any kind to refer to under this head. The market is amply supplied with both foreign and domestic, while the demand is still restricted to retail operations at previous prices.

Western Produce and Provisions—The business transacted in Western produce and provisions on Saturday was very light, without any quotable alteration in prices. The market is fairly supplied, but transactions are always partially suspended on the last day of the week in this department.

NEW ORLEANS MEDICAL RECORD.—We have to acknowledge the reception of the first number of the new semi-monthly medical journal, edited by Dr. Bennett Dowler. The proprietors, Messrs. S. R. Chambers & Co., deserve much credit for its typographical appearance, while the name of the editor is a sufficient guarantee of the scientific character of its contents. Dr. Chambers notes the following as its principal contents:

The second article on an operation by Dr. Andrew W. Smyth, in a case of Sullivan's Aneurism, records the only successful one ever performed, the statistics showing thirteen similar operations, resulting in as many deaths. The third article is a contribution translated from the Gazette Hebdomadaire of Paris, by Dr. Morton Dowler, on this operation. The fourth article is on "Neuralgia of the face or Tic Douloureux, cured by resection of the second branch of the fifth pair of nerves in the spheno-maxillary fossa at the foramen rotundum of the sphenoid bone," by Dr. S. Shepard. The fifth article is on an "intra-uterine fibrous tumor removed per vaginam after division of the neck of the uterus," by Dr. T. G. Richardson. This is the first operation of the kind ever performed in the South. The sixth article is on the use of "bromide of potassium, as a remedy in epilepsy," by Dr. S. R. Chambers.

The Empress Eugenie has achieved another triumph. When she was first made empress, other sovereigns refused to call upon her, regarding her as a parvenue. Victoria yielded first, the Queen of Spain next, and then the Queen of Portugal. The Empress of Austria, the proudest of all, is about to visit her.

IMPORTANT ACTION ON THE COTTON TAX.

The proposal of the Committee of Ways and Means of the "so-called" U. S. House of Representatives to tax cotton five cents a pound, has attracted the attention and excited the alarm of the merchants of New York. The persons composing that class of the New York community, although they may not be educated in all the wiles of politics, or capable of appreciating Mr. Sumner's syllogisms, are sufficiently enlightened to foresee the enervating and destructive effects of the proposed measure. Accordingly, as soon as the report of the committee was published, together with the speech of the chairman, Mr. Morrill, in its support, a meeting of the New York chamber of commerce was called to take the subject into consideration. A committee was appointed to examine the question, and to make a report on the "effect of the proposed tax of five cents per pound on cotton." At a subsequent meeting, held on the 11th inst., the report was made. It is very decided in opposition to the proposed increase of the tax on cotton, and exposes very lucidly the many reasons of a political and economical nature which combine to render the measure in the highest degree unjust, impolitic and injurious to the agricultural and commercial interests of the country. It is very suggestive of the present tendencies of opinion in that great commercial metropolis that the motives which appear to influence a body like the chamber of commerce should be as well political as commercial. The report declares that when "measures are to be adopted affecting the industries of a large section and of a numerous people, these measures should be characterized by a spirit of generosity, which will take the sting from the declaration that 'taxation without representation is tyrannical;' " and that it ought to appear in after years, when prosperity is again restored to the South, that "in the days of her weakness, the North and West did not take undue advantage of the South, discriminating against her industry and imposing burdens too heavy to be borne; but, on the contrary, that a spirit of magnanimity ruled in the councils of the nation, disposing our legislators to deal generously with the people of the South, thus to aid in restoring them from a state of weakness to a condition of strength."

This is peculiarly important, in view of the fact that among those who strenuously supported the report were Mr. Opdyke, formerly Republican mayor of New York, and Mr. C. W. Field, who has always hitherto been identified with the Republican party.

The practical reasons which influenced the committee, and which are deemed by them to be conclusive against the policy of laying a tax of five cents per pound, are as follows:

First—That the cotton interests in India, Brazil and Egypt have accumulated large capitals from the high prices of the last three years, while our planters, as a rule, have lost all theirs.

Second—That nothing has yet occurred to arrest the extension of the cotton production in those countries, and nothing will arrest it short of material and permanent decline in prices hereafter.

Third—That in the last five years railroads have been opening the traffic in India, and other means of transportation have been improved; and as the Indian government guarantees an annual dividend of not less than five per cent. to railway stockholders, we must suppose branch railroads will be made wherever they are likely to pay.

Fourth—That during the four years' famine of United States cotton in Europe, great improvements have been made in the manufacture of yarns and fabrics from India cotton, so that eminent manufacturers, who thought formerly that they could only use American in making their standard fabrics, have found that a mixture of four-fifths India and one-fifth American, or even nine-tenths India and one-tenth American, produced the requisite quality; at least so it is stated on authority which your committee are forced to respect, without being competent to indorse it.

Fifth—That the expenses in the United States of producing, transporting and selling at the ports, exclusive of tax, must be estimated this year at not less than thirteen cents per pound in case of yield of two and a half millions of bales, and about two cents more if the yield is less.

Accompanying this are some figures and statistics, which at this moment are fraught with much importance. In order to show the amount of foreign cotton which is now imported into England, the following statement is given:

The average imports into Liverpool, from 1st of January to 20th April, have been as follows, in bales:

	Total.	Egypt.	Brazil.
For three years—			
1863 to 1865	316,000	46,000	50,000
1862 to 1864	136,000	50,000	54,000
For two years—			
1865 to 1866	292,000	144,000	152,000

Quantity known (on 20th April, at Liverpool) to be at sea for England from India (in bales):

On 20th April each year:

	Bales.		Bales.
1866	545,000	1863	184,000
1865	359,000	1862	188,000
1864	248,000		

Stock of all kinds of cotton in Liverpool on April 20 each year:

	Bales.		Bales.
1866	820,000	1863	393,000
1865	575,000	1862	422,000
1864	479,000		

Average twelve months' imports into Great Britain in ten years:

	India Bales.	Egypt. Bales.	Brazil. Bales.
From 1853 to 1862, inclusive	1,000,000	70,000	170,000
Same day, 1865	1,567,000	334,000	340,000

The report then states that the quality of Indian cotton is good enough to drag down the price of our own growth, as happened in Liverpool last month to the extent of sixpence sterling per pound; that the natural course seems to be for cotton to decline, perhaps slowly until it reaches half its present value; and that our planters must make two successive crops each of three to four million bales and sell them at low prices, before cultivation in India will be materially curtailed. The report concludes as follows:

The bill is based upon the assumption that thirty-four millions of revenue will be derived from this tax, and connects with the recommendation other proposed changes in the law, which are as favorable to the wealthier portion of our country as the tax referred to is oppressive to the South, viz: 1. The reduction of taxes on incomes; 2. A drawback on cotton goods, when exported, of five cents per pound, thus increasing the bounty on manufacture from two to five cents per pound; 3. The abolition of the tax of one dollar per barrel on crude, and one fifth of that on refined petroleum.

There is in these and other modifications suggested in the existing law a want of impartiality, which, in the judgment of your committee, is calculated to provoke hostility at the South, and to excite in all honest minds at the North the hope that such a purpose will not prevail. It is not as though the people of the South were prepared to enter into competition with the manufacturers of the North for the benefits to be conferred through the payment of the proposed bounty on cotton goods exported. They are not, and cannot be for years to come; and the imposition of a discriminating tax, which tends to make the rich of the North richer and the poor of the South poorer, operates as a discouragement to those who, with heavy hearts but honest endeavors, strive to regain their lost footing.

Your committee think that it would be wiser and better to lift up those who are now cast down, by just and generous legislation to inspire the Southern people with hope of better days, rather than by an opposite course to prolong the era of political and commercial distrust.

If it is true that "when one member suffers, all the members suffer with it," your committee would urge a more moderate tax than that now proposed; not in the interest of the South alone, but for the common good of all the States of the Union.

Mr. Coughlin, who, we believe, is a radical member of Congress from one of the rural districts of the State of New York, was the only person present to say a word in favor of the increased tax. His defense of the proposition consisted in the assumption that cotton could bear a tax of five cents per pound, to which view, however, he found no supporters. He declared that Congress was influenced by the purest and purest motives in this matter, and that the members of that delectable and enlightened body "had the interest of the whole country at heart—North and South alike." In response to this remarkable assertion, Mr. Opdyke asked why, if Congress was influenced by fair motives, was there a clause in the bill which allows the manufacturers of the North a drawback on cotton fabrics for export equal to the amount of the tax. Was not this, he asked, a discriminating tax in favor of the North? To this very pertinent question Mr. Coughlin simply replied that he was not prepared to argue that question. We are glad to perceive that when the report was put to the vote, it was adopted without a dissenting voice. We hope that this action of the New York chamber of commerce will command some respect at Washington, but we are afraid that no fair or reasonable influence will prevail in that arbitrary and unreasoning body, which calls itself the Congress of the United States.

Personal.

A meeting of the Tammany Society was held at the old Wigwam, on Saturday night, the 12th inst., for the election of officers. The following were the successful candidates: Sachems—John T. Hoffman, Charles G. Cornell, Peter B. Sweeny, John Kelly, Matthew T. Brennan, William M. Tweed, Isaac Bell, James B. Nicholson, John J. Bradley, William McMurray, Daniel E. Delevan, Manuel B. Hart and Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr.; treasurer, Henry Vandewater; secretary, Wilson Small; sagamore, George W. Boome; wiskinskie, Stephen C. Duryea. The sachems subsequently held an informal meeting, when his honor, Mayor Hoffman, was unanimously elected grand sachem; James B. Nicholson, father of the council of sachems; and James Watson, sagamore. The members then adjourned until Monday, the 21st inst.

The South Carolinian says that Ada Clare, the authoress, is a Charleston woman, who has been pursuing quite an eccentric, if not a romantic career in New York and other foreign ports.

An exchange says, Mayor Monroe, of New Orleans, was feasted in Memphis, on his way home from Washington with the President's pardon in his pocket. The Avalanche says that he was the executive officer of New Orleans at the time of its fall into the hands of the federals, and his letter on that occasion will occupy, as it has already, a bright place in Confederate history.

Ex-President Fillmore and his wife were in Madrid at the close of April.

Dr. J. G. Holland (Timothy Titcomb) has retired from the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, with which he has been connected for many years.

The story goes in Paris that the other evening Prince Metternich, on being requested by a Prussian countess to write something in her album, gallantly responded to the summons by an impromptu, which may be rendered as follows:

"Should Count de Bismark take the field
Behind such charms as thine,
Right swift the Austrian would yield
Both Schleswig and Holstein."

The official journal of Teheran gives the following account of a shooting party, in which the Shah had taken part: "The royal personage, who casts on the earth the shadow of God, has passed his time very agreeably in the chase at Djadjroud. With the aid of God he killed thirty-two head of game, and deigned to bring down a number of partridges, moor-hens, and pheasants. The Grand Sypachsadar (minister of war,) who accompanied the great Sovereign of Iran, obtained a remarkable distinction, for his majesty, who dispenses his grace and generosity so unsparingly, deigned to present him with a partridge with his own hand."

George Ward, the oldest Odd Fellow in the world, and one of the aligners of the first "dispensation" to America, died at Preston, England, recently, after half a century's connection with the order.

Among the divorces granted during the last term of the New York Supreme Court was one against Fitzhugh Ludlow, on the petition of his wife, Rosalie Ludlow. The defendant is a well known literary man, and contributor to the magazines.

A new life of Marshal Soult is in preparation in Paris. Ten years ago his family issued a history of some of his campaigns, under the title of "Memoirs," but the forthcoming work, it is understood, will be in the form of an autobiography.

Musical and Theatrical.

Grau's opera troupe is performing in New York. Gazzaniga is with them. Signorina Boschetti played *Marguerite*, in "Faust." She was said to be the best *Marguerite* on the European stage.

At Wallack's they are running the new semi-spectacular drama, "Never too Late to Mend," and at the Olympic the "Guardsmen."

On the 18th Mrs. Wood was to take a farewell benefit before leaving for Europe. Mrs. Wood has sold her residence in West Twentieth street, New York, to a nephew of Mr. George Peabody of London, for $74,000, including the furniture.

At Niblo's, Ida Vernon was playing. Miss Bateman was still prostrated by illness, the result of overwork. It was supposed that she would not appear again this season. Mr. Charles Dillon was to make his debut at Niblo's on the 17th.

Miss Blanche Dellar was, at last accounts, playing at DeBar's opera house, St. Louis, where Mr. Dillon has just completed an engagement. Bandmann was also to appear in St. Louis last week. Strakosch's Italian opera company performed for a short season at the Mercantile Library Hall.

Edwin Booth has been very successful at the Walnut street theater, Philadelphia.

James E. Murdoch gave a dramatic reading in the Senate Chamber, Washington, on the 5th inst. The main floor and galleries were crowded with spectators. On Sunday evening, the 6th, he gave a series of scriptural readings at Grover's theater.

Grover's theater, Washington, closed its regular fall and winter season on the 5th inst. The past week opened with a benefit to Mrs. Agnes Perry, when she appeared in "East Lynne."

A suit was tried in a Philadelphia court last week, wherein Vestvali figured as prosecutor and Scherzer as defendant. It was an action to recover the sum of $1000, alleged to have been deposited with defendant by plaintiff as security for the lease of the Callowhill street theater for a term of years. It was alleged that the defendant re-entered the premises before the expiration of the term. The defense alleged that the plaintiff failed to comply with the covenants of the lease. Verdict for plaintiff for $850.

Maggie Mitchel closed her engagement at the Chestnut, Philadelphia, on the 5th. Edwin Adams is now the star at that house, opening on the 7th in "The Heretic."

Miss Lucille Western is in the last week of her Boston engagement. She appeared the second time in "Adonaiem, or the Child Stealer," May 10.

Mr. John Brougham is in the first week of an engagement in Boston. "Playing with Fire" and "Betsy Baker" are on the boards.

Mlle. Marie Zoe was at Wood's theater, Cincinnati, as "Esmeralda," May 9.

Miss Jean Hosmer returned to Louisville, Ky., May 7, and appeared at the Louisville theater, as "Evadne." Next evening she played Bianca, in "Fazio, or the Italian Wife." Miss Hosmer is a favorite in Louisville.

Gottschalk's success in Peru increases with every concert. We read in the Comercio an account of an ovation which the celebrated pianist received from the members of the National Club. We extract the following from the Comercio: Last Saturday, the National Club gave Gottschalk a splendid banquet. At dessert the president addressed an eloquent speech to the distinguished pianist, and presented to him the decoration which Lima had awarded him. This jewel, which was made by the celebrated firm of Messrs. Bolet, is of gold, wrought in the form of an acanthus leaf, ornamented with diamonds and pearls, and surmounted by the symbols of music. It is to be worn on the neck, with a ribbon of the national colors of Peru—white and red. Upon the reverse of the decoration is the inscription, "To Gottschalk, from the National Club of Lima." The most amicable feeling reigned in this soiree, to which all foreigners in Lima were invited.

La Tourbière du Val d'Enfer is the title of the last Parisian sensation piece, in six acts and a prologue, at the Theater de Beaumarchais.

James Anderson's new play, "Clouds and Sunshine," was produced at the Britannia, Mr. Anderson playing the leading characters. He was supported by Miss Miles, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Drummond and Mr. Bell.

Mlle Grautzoff, a Russian danseuse, is about to make a first appearance in Paris. She is said to possess much talent and a large share of beauty.

At the Theater Italiens, Paris, they are employed in the rehearsal of three tragedies: Otello, Amleto and Il Cid. The pieces are being arranged with a view of displaying the talent of Signor Rossi, an Italian tragedian, who has been very successful in the principal cities of his native country.

Mr. Gabriel Harrison, of Brooklyn, has written a play for Matilda Heron, called "Melanthe," in which the lady is to personate an heroic matron, a sort of female Brutus. The work, it is said, is to be produced in New York and Brooklyn next season.

Madame Rigolboche, once a celebrated dancer, died some days since in a hospital at Paris. Before the Theresa *furore*, Rigolboche was the pet of the people. Theresa, however, has sung her rival into poverty and into death. But Rigolboche had her day, as Theresa has it now.

Sweden is going to send the world another nightingale, equal, it is said, to Jenny Lind—Marie Taskatt.

Mlle. Marie Saxe, (the Africaine of the Paris opera,) whose real name is Sasse, has been compelled by the French laws to keep to the latter spelling. She was sued by Sax, the horn-maker, for damages, for spelling her name his way, and hence the judgment.

Avonia Jones and Watts Phillips' play of "Theodora, Actress and Empress," have made a hit at the Surrey, London. The piece affords, it is stated, a much better opportunity of exhibiting Miss Jones's histrionic acquirements than "East Lynne."

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews have played a successful engagement at the Theater Royal, Glasgow.

The Pyne and Harrison opera troupe were at Leeds, England, at last accounts.

Mlle Caroline Acosta, from the Grand Opera, Madrid, accompanied by Hypolite Weithoff, will arrive here in about three weeks. They are said to be dancers of extraordinary ability.

A TOUCHING TRIBUTE.—In Augusta, Ga., among the decorated graves were those of two brothers, who, standing shoulder to shoulder in life, now sleep side by side in death. On the mound which covered either was laid a beautiful mosaic of the stars and bars. The red stripes were made of crimson roses, and the central one of white. The blue field was of violets, and the stars upon it of rosebuds, fair as snow.

A FORTUNATE MAN.—The Detroit, Michigan, papers tell of a man in that city who has lately come into possession of property which has been in suit for more than three hundred years. In 1500, one of his ancestors in Germany lent money to a certain count, who died without paying it. The estate of the count was put under sequestration, and has, till now, been in the control of the Prussian government. A settlement having been reached at last, the heirs of the lender have received more than a million dollars, the principal and interest of their ancestor's claim.

A CURIOUS SCIENTIFIC FACT.—Had the people in Paris been able to hear Queen Victoria deliver her speech upon the opening of Parliament, they could not have received it as soon as they did by telegraph. Sound moves at the velocity of three hundred and thirty-three yards a second, consequently it would have taken twenty-one minutes to go from London to Paris—in other words, if the Queen said, "My Lords," at London, at two o'clock, at two hours and twenty-one minutes the acute-eared Parisians would have heard these two words. The whole royal speech was sent to Paris by the electric telegraph in ten minutes; consequently electricity outstripped speech eleven minutes.

A NEW SCIENTIFIC TOY.—There is a successor to "Pharoah's serpents" called the "magic photograph." It is selling in Paris and London, in two envelopes; one containing pieces of white albumenized paper, the other slips of white blotting paper of a corresponding size. One of the former is moistened with water, and a piece of paper from the other envelop, likewise wetted, is laid thereon, when a beautiful photograph is immediately developed on its albumenized surface. Photographs have, of course been printed in the usual manner on the albumenized slips, and then decolorized with bromic or iodic acid or some such agent; the other slips of paper have been soaked in hyposulphite of soda, and the application of this reducing agent to the hidden photograph brings it again to view. The "magic photograph" is safe as well as pleasant.

An exchange says that recently a lady, speaking of the gathering of the lawyers to dedicate a new courthouse, said she supposed that they had gone to "view the ground where they must shortly lie."

There is an exhibition at Baltimore, a model, some twelve feet in diameter, of a revolving vessel, the invention of Mr. George T. Snyder, of Lancaster, Penn. The great novelty embraced in the construction of the vessel, consists in the application of the motive power, by which this vessel is made to roll over the water instead of running through it, and so completely arranged that passengers and freight remain stationary, while the hull of the vessel is rapidly revolving.

The body lately found floating in the Hudson river, has been positively identified as the body of Preston King, late collector of the port of New York, by his nephew Preston King Webster and other persons connected with the New York custom house.

MARRIED:

On Wednesday evening, May 16, 1866, by the Rev. Dr. W. T. Leacock, CHARLES R. LEVERICH, to MARY AMELIA, daughter of Geo. W. Babcock, Esq., all of this city.

DIED:

WM. R. COGHILL, a native of Carroll county, Ky., aged 43 years. Member of Magnolia Lodge No 299, Mobile, Ala.

LOUISIANA RELIEF LODGE NO. 1.—The officers and members of this LODGE are ordered to meet at the Hall at 9 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of BROTHER COGHILL, from his late residence, Marigny street, between Victory and Morgan streets, at 10 o'clock A. M. The fraternity are invited to attend.

By order of the W. M. G. SONFAG, Sec'y.

☞ Mobile papers please copy.

On Saturday night, the 19th inst., ALEXANDER CLINTON JACKSON, aged 48 years 8 months and 6 days a native of New York, but for many years a resident of this city.

Hartford and Sacramento papers are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 151 Camp street, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

On Friday, 18th inst., at 10 o'clock, JOHANNA ROSSADO, aged 8 months, youngest daughter of James Rossado and Johanna Shea-Brosnan.

On Saturday, May 19, at half-past 11 A. M., JOHN MARTOBOIS, aged 41 years, a native of the county Longford, Ireland, and a resident of this city for the last sixteen years.

On Saturday evening, May 19, at half-past 5 o'clock, CORNELIA F. FERRIS, wife of C. R. FERRIS, aged 27 years 9 months and 11 days.

On Saturday evening, May 19, 1866, at half-past 10 o'clock P. M., JAMES FATRICK, son of John Mahoney and Catharine Kilcoyne, aged 5 years and 10 months.

May 18th, THOMAS SNOWDEN, son of Thomas S. Elder and Laura Winchester, aged 10 years.

Special Notice.

From and after May 8th, Mr. E. T. WALSHE has an interest in above in my business, and holds my power of attorney to transact my commercial business during my absence, as per act passed before Edward Barnett, Notary Public. Mr. Walshe being my general manager and confidential clerk.

S. N. MOODY.

New Orleans, May 19, 1866.

Remains of Gov. Allen.

The adjourned meeting of the friends of the late Governor HENRY W. ALLEN will be held at LYCEUM HALL, on TUESDAY, May 22d, at half-past 7 P. M.

DANIEL W. ADAMS,
JOHN W. SANDIDGE,
MOSES GREENWOOD,
WM. J. PERKINS,
E. MILTENBERGER,
JOHN L. LEWIS,
Committee.

George W. Acker

Would respectfully inform his friends that, having formed a business connection with

JOHN A. GILDIG,

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Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

He can in future be found and will be happy to wait on them at

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Goods forwarded over New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad at FREIGHT TRAIN RATES!

Special attention given to forwarding and delivery of POULTRY, VEGETABLES, FRUIT, FISH AND ICE.

Goods called for and delivered in the city (within reasonable distance,) FREE OF CHARGE, when Street and Number are given.

Express by Sea continued as heretofore. Goods consigned to Southern Express Company New Orleans, will be promptly forwarded. New Rates with be furnished by the Agents of the Southern Express Company.

Connection at New Orleans with the Texas Express Company and with reliable Companies for all parts of the United States.

A. B. SMALL, Superintendent.

New Orleans, May 20th, 1866.

Tulane Building.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 20, 1866.

We are still selling out our entire stock of

Men's and Boys' Clothing,

FURNISHING GOODS, TRUNKS, ETC., ETC.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

—AT—

VERY REDUCED PRICES,

And are receiving in payment,

Louisiana State Treasury Notes at Par.
Louisiana State Bank Notes at Par.
Bank of New Orleans Notes at Par.
Merchants' Bank Notes at Par.
Crescent City Bank Notes at Par
Union Bank Notes at Par.

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

Anglers' and Sportsmen's DEPOT.

DUVAL & SMITH,

Successors to GUION, No. 9 St. Charles, near Canal street,

Having just opened their fresh stock of

Fishing Tackle, Sporting Articles and Fancy Goods.

Will be in constant receipt during the summer of additional supplies of Fine Jointed Fish Rods, Reels, India Bamboo Poles, Tips, Guides of Silk Grass, Linen and Cotton Lines, Floats, Sinkers, Fish Baskets, Seines, Nets, Trolling Bait and Flies, Gravitation and Limerick Hooks, &c. on Swivels, Ladies' Fish Preserving Waists, Gent's Life Preserving Vests, Rogers's Fine Pocket Knives and Scissors, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Combs, Perfumery and Toilet Soaps, Umbrellas, Parasols, Canes, Opera Glasses, Meerschaum Pipes, etc.

Mr. DUVAL having been connected with the late T. P. Guion the last fifteen years, and having a full knowledge of the business, solicits his old patrons and friends to call and inspect the present stock ere purchasing elsewhere.

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.

Southern Clothing Establishment

The following uncurrent notes taken at par:

CRESCENT CITY BANK.
LOUISIANA STATE TREASURY.
MERCHANTS' BANK.
BANK OF NEW ORLEANS
LOUISIANA STATE BANK.
UNION BANK.

L. W. LYONS & CO.
Corner St. Charles and Common streets.

Southern Clothing Establishment

We are offering our LARGE, MAGNIFICENT stock of FASHIONABLE 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 street, cor. Common

Board of Health.

OFFICE, No. 16 CARONDELET STREET,
New Orleans, May 21, 1866.

At a meeting of the Board of Health, held at 6 o'clock, on the evening of the 18th inst., the following members answered to their names:

Doctors Smith, Foster and Austin, and Messrs. Creecy, McCourt, Enquis and Pennington.

The President stated that he had convened the members of the Board of Health for the purpose of submitting to them General Canby's order, "instructing resident physicians, and other health officers, holding their appointments under military authority, to be prepared to turn over to the proper agents of the State any property that belonged to the Quarantine Station, as was under the control of the Board of Health, at the time the military control was assumed," etc., etc.

On motion, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary and Treasurer, under direction of the President of this Board, be authorized to receive and receipt for all properties, archives, etc., now in possession of the United States authorities and belonging to the Board of Health.

On motion, the above proceedings were ordered to be published.

The Board adjourned until Monday, the 21st instant, at 7 o'clock P. M.

GEO. WM. DIRMENKER, M. D.,
Secretary Board of Health.

Louisiana State Treasury Notes

ARE TAKEN FOR CREDITS,

CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, ETC.,

—AT—

Par with other Currency,

—BY—

ROBERT PITKIN,

13 and 15.....CAMP STREET.....13 to 15

New York Hotel,

721.....Broadway, New York.....721

CRANSTON & HILDRETH,
PROPRIETORS.

(HIRAM CRANSTON—D. M. HILDRETH, late of the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans.)

Read This Letter.

CINCINNATI, May 10th, 1866.

Mr Dear D.....

During my pleasant visit to New Orleans, I bought, amongst other articles, a few Shirts, thinking I could lay in my fall stock to better advantage on my return home, but I like those I bought so much better, and find them so much cheaper than any I can get either here or in St. Louis, that I have ventured to trouble you with a request to purchase me a dozen more of the same kind. Take pains to get to the same place, the shirt store corner Canal and Royal streets—R. W. Moore's. They cost me $36 per dozen. I have some very good Shirts they offered at $24 per dozen, but those at $36 are good enough for any one.

I took a tremendous order of light Tweds to sell at $12 a dozen; Drawers at $12 a dozen; Socks at $3 a dozen, and Handkerchiefs at $5 a dozen. Presuming they are as opportunely as cheap as Moore's, tell his clerk you may order me a half doz. of each. My neck is 16½ inches, waist 32, No. 7½ boot, height about 5 feet 9½ inches, and weight 155 pounds.

Order them forwarded by express, C. O. D., and greatly oblige. Yours truly,

WM. M. B.

Crockery, China, Glassware.

SAMUEL E. MOORE & CO.,

29 Camp and 116 Common Streets.

We have received direct from the manufacturers in England, a large stock of

WHITE STONE CHINA.
COMMON CREAM COLORED WARE.
MOCO AND PAINTED WARES.
BLUE EDGED AND YELLOW WARE.
ASSORTED CRATES OF ALL COMMON GOODS.
ASSORTED CRATES OF GRANITE WARE.

With all kinds of CROCKERY, suitable for country trade.

—Also—

500 boxes common TUMBLERS.
GOBLETS, Champagne and Wine GLASSES.
GLASS CANDY JARS.
Coal Oil LAMPS and CHIMNEYS.
Hanging and Side LAMPS.

All goods sold at reduced prices, and packing guaranteed to any part of the country.

Crescent Steam Laundry,

178.....Carondelet Street.....178

BETWEEN GIROD AND JULIA.

WASHING DONE UP IN THE BEST STYLE AND AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

CLOTHES CALLED FOR AND DELIVERED WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

ORDERS LEFT IN THE POSTOFFICE, Box 304, or at the office of the Laundry, will receive prompt attention.

WASHING LISTS furnished at the Laundry.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT will be made on Steamboat, Hotel and Restaurant Washing.

NEW WORK DONE UP FOR MANUFACTURERS IN NEW YORK STYLE.

W. Dauphin,

IMPORTER AND JOBBER
—OF—
MILLINERY GOODS,
66 Customhouse Street,
UP STAIRS.

The Louisiana and Texas

PETROLEUM VAPOR STOVE
—And—
GAS LIGHT COMPANY

Being organized, have opened the exhibition of Stove and Gas BURNERS, at No. 106 Camp street, near Poydras, where the public are invited to call and witness the operation daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 to 3 o'clock.

An order book is open at the office.

Prospectus

OF THE
LOUISIANA COAL OIL AND PETROLEUM COMPANY.

This company is organized for the purpose of purchasing a ten years' lease of the natural oil wells in Calcasieu Parish, with the exclusive right to dig or bore for Coal Oil or Petroleum in a tract of land of about fourteen hundred (1400) acres, which embraces the old and well known natural Oil Wells in said parish, together with the right to use the timber and pasturage on said lands, to erect the necessary works, machinery, etc., and to operate the same for the purpose of refining the oil, if they see proper to do so.

Four miles of transportation over a level road, to the west fork of Calcasieu river, gives constant and uninterrupted communication by tide water navigation, with a depth of 22 feet of water to the Gulf of Mexico.

The capital stock will be one hundred thousand dollars, divided into one thousand shares at one hundred dollars each. It is contemplated that fifty per cent., to be paid at the time of subscribing, will create a fund ample to buy the lease and work the wells. If so, no further call will be made for instalments, and certificates of stock will be issued by the President to each stockholder for the full amount of stock subscribed for. Should, however, any further installments be required, a call of only 10 per cent. on the amount subscribed for will be made at intervals of thirty days or longer.

As soon as the sum of ten thousand dollars shall have been subscribed, the company will organize, by the election of officers.

The charter is in the hands of the Notary, Mr. Magner, and will be published in a day or two.

Subscription lists are left at the following places, viz:

WILSON, PATTON & CO., No. 120