# New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

—OF—

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

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THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1866.


IMPORTANT TO CLERKS OF COURTS.—Judge Hawkins, of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, has decided that the act of Congress requiring internal revenue stamps to be affixed to the process of State Courts, is unconstitutional and void. The same decision has been made in other States, but has not been maintained, and probably will not be in the instance above named.

We learn from the Nashville Banner that Mr. John Porterfield, a well-known and highly esteemed citizen of Nashville, formerly cashier of the Merchants' bank of that city, was arrested on the 17th, under an order from Washington. The cause alleged for the arrest was the supposed complicity of Mr. Porterfield in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, and, among other things, that during a stay in Canada, he harbored certain prisoners in some way connected with Booth in that assassination.

The common council of New York are considering a project to widen Fifth avenue by taking away the steps and stoops in front of the dwellings and carrying the side-walks close up to the walls. The residents and owners of property along this famous thoroughfare protest warmly against the scheme; they say the avenue is never overcrowded, and is much more elegant and beautiful in its present state than it would be if the change were made.

TERRIBLE DISASTER NEAR VERA CRUZ.—The French transport Amphian foundered at sea within a league of Sairficios, the military and naval port of the empire, one league below Vera Cruz, during the severe norther of the 22d ult. 450 men, reinforcements for the French, were on board. It is supposed all were lost.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.—The gold market has been very buoyant since our last, and sales yesterday were rather heavy at steadily enhancing prices, till the actual advance for the day amounted to fully 7@8 ⅝ cent. Offerings were ample and the market closed firm at 142@142½ against 134¼@135 on Tuesday evening. The advance is exclusively due to the upward movement at New York, and the principal sales for the day have been on speculation.

*Foreign Exchange*—There was but little movement noticeable in either sterling or francs yesterday, and sales exhibited but a very trifling aggregate, at a general advance of about 1 ⅝ cent. The supply and demand ruled as on the previous day, and the market closed stiff at 150@151 for bank sterling, 147@149 for clear bills, 5.67½@5.65f. for bank francs, and 5.75f.@5.72½f. for outdoor francs.

*Domestic Exchange*—Transactions in Domestic Exchange are still of a very restricted character. Offerings of private and commercial cannot be reported as much better than nominal, and the demand at bank for remittance purposes shows a very steady abatement. Rates, however, though slightly weaker, manifest no quotable alteration, and the ruling figures continue at ¼ ⅝ cent. premium at bank, and ¼@½ ⅝ cent. premium out of doors for sight checks on the Northern cities.

*Bank Notes and Securities*—There has not been an operation worthy of special notice reported since our last in any of the issues of the several banks in liquidation. Sales of Stocks have been moderately heavy, however, and full previous prices have been uniformly paid, as will be seen on reference to our financial article in another column.

*Cotton*—We have to report a still further advance of about ⅛c. ⅝ ℔ in the leading staple since our last. Offerings yesterday continued light, but nevertheless sales of 2845 bales were effected at the following enhanced figures, viz: Ordinary 28@30c., good ordinary 31@33c., low middling 35@37c. and middling 39@41c.

*Sugar and Molasses*—The movement under this head has exhibited no quotable alteration of any kind since our last. The market is fairly supplied with domestic and amply with foreign Sugar and Molasses, while the demand for both is still exclusively restricted to unimportant retail lots at previous quotations.

*Western Produce*—Flour is dull at previous figures. Corn is weaker, owing to increased receipts. Oats show a slight advance on our last quotations, and Bran and Hay are inactive without any quotable alteration in figures.

The British steamship Bolivian, Capt. Conchie commander, sails this morning, at 8 o'clock, for Liverpool, with a full cargo of cotton and other produce, $150,000 in specie, and the following passengers:

W Brothers, Mrs Brothers and child, H G Richards, Master Lowndes, Master Robinson, Miss Robinson, Miss M A Lafferty and servant, Miss E Sohier, A McIntosh, wife and four children, M B Rose and wife, C Hacker, wife and daughter, and fifty-nine steerage.

The steamship Kensington, Capt. Hodge, sails this morning, at 3 o'clock, for Boston, with a full cargo, and the following passengers:

E Tourneur, C M Bigelow, Mrs M F Wilson and child, H Phelps, O Lord, Geo Jones, Miss Emma Palmer, T S Harrison, Capt D M Foster and wife, Mr West.

Four steamers are daily plying between Mobile and the eastern shore of the bay. Last year, and during the war, the eastern shore, so famous as an ocean watering place, was almost entirely abandoned.

A DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT.—In a late trial for treason in the State Circuit Court at Nashville, the presiding justice ruled that the pardon of the President in the cases of treason purges the offense against the United States, but does not affect the offense against the State; and that although the laws of nations protect belligerents during the existence of war from prosecution in the civil courts for treason, yet, after the war is over, and peace declared, the soldiers who participated in the rebellion or war may be punished as traitors therefor. These radical justices and politicians seem to have an intense desire to go down to posterity on the same page with Dogberry and Jeffreys.

The rebel General J. E. B. Stuart is to have a monument. Rebel statues are getting over plenty, considering the professed poverty of the South. It would be better to apply their loose cash to paying Northern debts which have been somewhat extensively repudiated. Let us either have no statutes of limitation, or else a limitation of statuary.—[Philadelphia Bulletin.

The Southern people are foolish enough to think that "Northern debts" were in many instances more than liquidated by the transfer North of Southern carpets, pianos, jewelry, furniture, libraries, and everything of value which could be moved during the invasion.

A RADICAL WITNESS.—The radical papers in New York and elsewhere are circulating an affidavit of a certain W. B. Nash, of Columbia, S. C., which affidavit first appeared in the New York Evening Post, and purports to be a denial of the statements of General Wade Hampton in regard to the burning of that city, during the late war, by the troops under General Sherman. The New York News gives the following in relation to the status of this witness. It says:

We are informed, on unquestionable authority, that the witness, W. B. Nash, whom the Post produces against Gen. Hampton, was lately a slave, and is now a freedman.

One of the best counterfeits that has made its appearance for some time, is a $20 note on the first national bank of Portland, Connecticut. The engraving is excellent, but somewhat different in design from the genuine. The paper is rather greasy.

## WAR IN EUROPE.

Signs of war and threats of war come thick and fast from Europe. So thick, and so fast, that in the labyrinth of report it is almost impossible to grasp the clue of truth. Italy seems to be resolved on war; and yet Italy professes astonishment at the military preparations of Austria. Prince Metternich, on the other hand, assures the French government that Austria is ready to disarm in Venetia, provided France guarantees that Venetia shall not be invaded. In default of this guarantee she refuses to give up the concentration of troops on the Italian frontier; but asserts that she has commenced to disarm in Bohemia. Prussia believes herself to be the object of the armament of Austria, and that the preparations on the side of Italy are only a feint to draw off the attention of Prussia from menacing movements on her own frontier. Austria firmly believes that Italy is in alliance with Prussia, and that France is a partner in the bargain. Thus there is a reciprocal conviction of bad faith and insincere declarations; and such convictions are difficult of removal when nations have arrived at that state of exaltation which now characterizes the great continental powers of Western Europe. In such cases every step seems only to diminish the chances of an amicable settlement. Everybody seems going forward—nobody wants to go back.

It appears improbable, as we have before remarked, that Italy should risk an encounter with the immense military power of the Austrian empire, unless she had assurances of support elsewhere. Her movements cannot be accounted for, except on the supposition that she has received such assurances. It may be true, as it has been stated that Italy and Prussia have entered into a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, and that the former has agreed to provoke the first attack in order to leave to Prussia an open and exposed frontier for invasion. It is likewise possible that the French Emperor may have taken part in this arrangement, and agreed to protect Italy against conquest in case of disaster. It can scarcely be supposed that the master nation of Europe, the government which aspires to control continental affairs, as to their international relations, would hold aloof from a situation which offers so wide a field for the display of her power and influence. If France should say the word she could stay this conflagration. Her silence would seem to imply that she wishes the flames of war to break forth. If she were concerned to prevent a war, she would not hesitate to intervene. She says nothing, and the world infers that she finds her account in the rupture of peace.

It is instructive now to see the part which England plays in this important drama. It is the part of a supernumerary. Nobody consults her; and she is weary of tendering her rejected advice. The London Times says that England has surrendered all hopes that anything which can be urged by the government, by the parliament, or by the press of Great Britain, will recall the belligerent nations to a course of prudence and moderation. In the elegant and antithetical language of the Times, they seem driven on, not so much by hope as by fear, not so much by bright anticipations of the future, as by inability any longer to endure the present. "They cannot improve their finances, but they can bury the misery of the State under the still greater mass of private and individual misery which war would create. With the wounds of centuries unhealed, with infant institutions which nothing but peace, industry, and economy can force into existence, they threaten to involve themselves in the waste and miseries of fruitless war. There is no prize that any one of the three powers which are interchanging menaces could obtain that would compensate it for one hundredth part of the evils war would inflict upon it, and it may well be that they would find, as the result of an exhausting struggle, that they had labored for the benefit of another power, which, having been a calm, but not uninterested, spectator of the conflict, would carry off the prize for which the rivals were contending."

## APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

One of the great fears of the radicals is that the President, now that they have come to open issue with him, will fortify himself by dismissing his enemies from office and appointing his friends to the vacant places. This course has always been pursued during times of high party excitement; and since the time of General Jackson it has been the rule of appointment. There has never, hitherto, been any question of the right of the President to remove incumbents from office, and, as it is necessary for the machinery of government to continue in motion, the Senate has contented itself with rejecting such of the appointees of the Executive as were especially and personally objectionable. But the constitutional right of appointment and of dismissal has been always confessed to rest with the President. He is responsible to the country for the manner in which he exercises that right; and the country generally sanctions his course in ejecting his enemies and appointing his friends. However, as the radicals have resolved to be masters of all the branches of the government—of the executive and judicial departments, as well as of the legislative department—they have exercised their ingenuity in devising some plan by which to keep their own friends and followers in office in spite of the interposition of the President's constitutional authority. They could not prevent the President from turning out the radicals; neither could they prevent him from appointing his own supporters; but, in the latter case they could partially compass their object by rejecting the new nominations. This plan, however, would only partially achieve their purpose. The President has the power to make appointments during the recess of the Senate, which appointments hold good until the end of the next succeeding session. This was a great difficulty. It was foreseen that the action of the Senate in rejecting the President's recommendations during the current session would not have the desired effect of forcing the appointment of radicals, under penalty, otherwise, of stopping the machinery of government. Hence resort must be had to another expedient. What could not be effected by audacity must be accomplished by stratagem. Hence, when the postoffice appropriation bill came before the Senate, the following amendment was offered:

That no person exercising or performing, or undertaking to exercise or perform, any duties of any office, which by law are required to be filled by the advice and consent of the Senate shall, before confirmation, receive any compensation for his services, unless commissioned by the President to fill a vacancy occasioned by death, resignation, or expiration of term, during the recess of the Senate and since its last adjournment.

The intent of this amendment is obvious. It was designed to force the President into measures by making it impossible for his appointees to draw a cent of pay unless they had previously received the confirmation of the Senate. It was very naturally thought that even the patriotic people who perform the public service would be unwilling to discharge the coveted duties of office, without the additional inducement of their little salaries and perquisites.

The amendment was the subject of long and heated discussion in the Senate. In the course of the debate, the whole question of the President's powers and prerogatives, of the right of appointment to office, of the legal effect of the Senate's intervention in such appointments, of the meaning and intent of the words "advice and consent," and many collateral questions, were reviewed at length by the various speakers. The extreme radicals, of course, favored the amendment, but many of the Republicans—such as Cowan, Doolittle, Poland, Lane and Dixon—opposed it and voted against. It finally came up for decision on the 11th, and was defeated by a vote of 23 against 11. So the radicals may make up their minds not only that they will have to walk the official plank, but that their successors will get the substantial emoluments of the coveted places.

Chattanooga is about to have a new town hall, market house, jail and water works. Last of all, abandoned churches are to be fitted up and renovated, some at great expense. The city is rapidly regaining the appearance it had before the war.

## The Environs of New Orleans.

NUMBER SIXTY-THREE.

A local improvement, which already very often has been suggested to our city council, consists in the opening of Enghein street, in the Third District, through the cypress forest to the Gentilly settlement. This so very necessary road had been decreed, if we are not mistaken, since a number of years, but still the people in that section of our city are waiting for this promised improvement. What the real impediment may be it is not possible for us to divine; true, some have proposed to carry out this plan of opening a short route to the above mentioned region by prolonging the commenced shell road of Louisa street, further down in the Third District, towards the often mentioned Touro alms institute, now lying in inglorious ruins. But should it be the choice between these two different routes that causes the delay, we pray our city council to come to some speedy conclusion, for we can assure them that the opening of the road is indeed of the utmost importance to that section of our city. So, also, we would urge the extension of that system of drainage by canaling in the lower district, as our authorities have carried out this beneficial improvement in the two upper districts, the first and fourth, whereby a considerable extent of marsh land, after a couple of years, will be rendered fit for cultivation. The Third District has not received, in this respect, its proper share of attention; we hope, however, that now redoubled efforts will be made to accord to this so long neglected quarter a proportionate allowance of public sympathy and public material aid, in order to carry out the local improvements of which it stands in need.

No part of our city surroundings would be so much benefitted by this extension of the draining system as the Third District, and in no quarter can this process be carried on with greater facility, greater ease and with the most splendid success. We have already, in a former number, pointed out what should be the plan in this respect, with regard to the great water facilities which the opening of the navigable Bayou Bienvenu would afford, or by the lake communication. But leaving this consideration for the moment, let us only take into view how easy it would be, by a proper system of draining canals, to render cultivable all that vast area of now inundated land, between the high ridge of the Bayou Sauvage and the Mexican railroad tract. All these lands could be easily reclaimed by conducting the now stagnant masses of rain water into the natural drain of that section, to-wit: the Bayou Bienvenu. But for the want of these draining channels, we now behold the entire surface of these lands covered by from one to two feet of water, which can find no outlet, and must wait the long process of evaporation by the summer's sun, to render this section dry and passable, which happens to be the case in mid-summer, long after the time is gone for planting or making any use for arable purposes of any of these neglected lands.

A ride in the cars of the Pontchartrain road company, will at once confirm our statement; these lands are not inundated by means of the river overflow or crevasses; it is the winter rains which accumulate upon these even or level forest grounds and cover them with the entire sheets of water which are seen from one extreme of the woods to the other. Now, if the area thus inundated was properly traversed by draining canals, and thus connected by a central system, so as to carry off the water into the Bayou Bienvenu, there would then be seen the same glorious spectacle which we behold in the upper districts, of farming establishments arising upon the reclaimed, formerly inundated lands. For this purpose, a single steam engine would be sufficient, placed or stationed at a convenient central position, for the whole district to be reclaimed; it might also be necessary to clear out somewhat the Bayou Bienvenu, but this would be comparatively an easy task. When we reflect that we have known, since our arrival, that is now nearly fifty years ago, the grassy plains around and behind the Mexican Gulf railway track, in almost precisely the same condition as at present, it is in no other way that we can account for this immobility, this utter stagnation with respect to the rural improvements in this section, than the want of draining canals, as already indicated. All the lower suburban districts, from Faubourg Marigny, down to the tobacco warehouses, or even the sugar refinery, where a seeming paralysis has arrested the whole population, as by an enchanted wand were, in 1846, already divided and laid out in town plats and streets. There was the Daunoy district, the Montegut, the Desloust, the Montreuil suburbs, where, as juveniles, we would visit our new made friends, the Marins, the Jordus, the Duoros, and often spend the evening in their pleasant country seats. But, although these former farming houses had then long been cut up into squares and town lots, it has been the greatest up-hill work to get there the proper industrious population which has been crowding into the upper districts, even as it were, to suffocation. We say, then again, the only cause in our estimation, for not receiving a proportionate share of the great mass of overflowing population has been the want of proper drainage for the back settlements. This appears so much stronger when we come to examine who are, indeed, the only back settlers that have alone been able to make there a living. It is a certain class of German inhabitants, who, in common parlance, are called the swamp choppers—that is to say, people that have made it a business to cut down the forest trees upon what they suppose the public or vacant lands, and who, in fact, are actually trespassers upon private property. However, there being no way of establishing any farms or gardens in these inundated forest lands, we cannot blame these people for trying to make a living in that quarter; they, themselves, in their little houses and garden patches are the greater part of the year like the beaver—one half in the water; and, as often stated already, it is by the means of small wooden troughs that they convey the cypress timber out of the forests to the skirts of the suburban district. Had the back country in the lower suburban quarters been susceptible of farming establishments, that section of our great emporium would have equally participated in the general development of our country. But, under the local disadvantages of possessing no outlet towards the lake, and having, moreover, its natural drain stopped up by the military necessities of the war, and which never have been removed, it is not surprising that this district should have long existed and remained in a complete state of stagnation. For, let it not be said that the improvements which have been made there could carry much prosperity, much industry in that quarter. Neither the cotton presses or tobacco warehouses have been of any real benefit to that neighborhood. What was wanted, and what is still wanting, is the indispensable condition for a permanent increase of population and activity, is the draining of the back lands, and the outlets towards the Lake Pontchartrain and Lake Borgne. Give us these local improvements, and you will see the Third District shaking off its present somnolency.

How can it be expected that the population in that locality should have the heart of entering into any enterprise when they cannot even secure to themselves a potato patch free from inundation; when they have no roads, no thoroughfares to furnish them with the most needed fuel in the winter season. There are no waterworks, whilst yet the very river threatens them with annual crevasses; and whilst under the ancient regime they had at least what were called the grades or land district ordonnances, there is hardly any one now that has the supervision of the rural vicinage. Under such an accumulated mass of local difficulties, the most wealthy families have withdrawn from that neighborhood, and there is little access to be expected from that class of immigrant population which might be willing to carry there their means and industry. Again then, we say, if we desire to see this state of stagnation in the down town section have an end, let us employ the means indicated above; let us drain the back lands, let us open roads and thoroughfares, and, if possible, establish lake navigation, by Bayou Bienvenu and Chef Menteur. With such a reinvigorated system, we could transform the whole lower topography, from the Mexican gulf railroad to the English Turn. Aye, and the most active population would find there yet a virgin soil and unexplored field for countless industrial enterprises, on lands that have been awaiting for them fifty years now—the intelligent concourse of capital sustained by labor.

### What Has Become of the Watches?

The last official returns from the commissioner of internal revenue at Washington, are as follows:

GOLD WATCHES IN THE UNITED STATES.

| States and Territories. | Worth less than $100. | Worth more than $100. |
|---|---|---|
| Maine | 6 | 1 |
| New Hampshire | 33 | 1 |
| Vermont | 4 | — |
| Massachusetts | 38 | 9 |
| Rhode Island | — | — |
| Connecticut | — | — |
| New York | 886 | 209 |
| New Jersey | 4 | — |
| Pennsylvania | 1,146 | 156 |
| Delaware | — | — |
| Maryland | 853 | 91 |
| Virginia | 167 | 32 |
| Kentucky | 267 | 26 |
| Tennessee | 103 | 17 |
| Ohio | 46 | 7 |
| Indiana | 230 | 36 |
| Illinois | 4 | — |
| Michigan | 1 | — |
| Wisconsin | — | — |
| Iowa | — | — |
| Minnesota | — | — |
| Missouri | 1,549 | 320 |
| Kansas | — | — |
| California | 857 | 211 |
| Oregon | 268 | 28 |
| Nevada | — | — |
| Colorado | — | — |
| Nebraska | 19 | 2 |
| Utah | — | — |
| Washington | 2 | — |
| New Mexico | 85 | 29 |
| Montana | — | — |
| Total | 6,654 | 1,012 |

The scarcastic Richmond Examiner moralizes upon the report in the following caustic vein:

Thus we have only 7,866 gold watches left, out of all the thousands which were owned before the war; and some States have not a single specimen. Rhode Island, the home of the wealthy Senator Sprague, has not one of the yellow treasures, even of the most inferior description. Connecticut has not one, and her late patriotic Governor, it is fair to infer, sports only a silver bull's-eye of the antique pattern. And Wisconsin? Iowa? Minnesota? Kansas? and the other blanks? Alas! we have no answer. Vermont has two, but they are worth less than one hundred dollars. Only two gold watches of any description in all Vermont! In Michigan there is one. Who is the fortunate man? Will not some historical society in that benefit common wealth give us the name of this fortunate gentleman who still retains his yellow time piece?

Virginia pays taxes on one hundred and ninety-nine of the yellow time-pieces, and thus, according to the public accounts, possesses over twice the number owned by the whole of New England. It is passing strange that desolated, impoverished, despoiled Virginia should have more of the costly luxuries than wealthy, prosperous, pretentious New England.

When Wilson's cavalry captured Macon they camped for several days outside of that town. Complaints innumerable were brought to General Wilson by the people of the surrounding country of the universal pillage which had marked his progress. The General caused a general search throughout the camp, but none of the plundered valuables could be found. The wily General finally hit upon an expedient: At evening parade the order was read for the men to be in readiness at daybreak next morning to continue the march. Greater part of that night a general digging up was going on in and about the camp ground, and next morning, after a march of a few miles, a halt was called in the midst of an extensive old field, every man in the line searched, and enough of gold and silver watches, rings, chains, bracelets, plate, precious stones, etc., etc., brought to light to fill two farm wagons, which the General caused to be put into safe custody, and the articles returned to the proper owners whenever identified.

The railroad, running from St. Louis to Springfield, Mo., was sold on the 13th inst. to John C. Fremont for $1,300,000. Seventy-seven miles of this road have already been completed. Its owners claim that it will be worth $12,000,000 when completed. Four or five millions will be necessary to finish it. The line is intended to be a part of the route provided for the Southern Pacific railroad in the Senate bill reported by Senator Brown of Missouri. Fremont obligates himself to finish it within four years from the date of purchase.

An English engineer says he employs potatoes successfully to prevent incrustation in boilers. Before the steam is up, on Monday morning, he places about a quart of common potatoes in the boiler, through the safety valve, and on Saturday blows some water off to clear the dirt out. This is simple and harmless enough to warrant a trial of it.

FAST TIMES AT ST. LOUIS.—On the 16th, the first heat of a mile race, over the Laclede course near St. Louis, was won in the fast time of 1.44½, by Lotestring, a bay mare by Lexington, dam by Glencoe, beating Abu Baker, by Mahomet. She was distanced, however, on the second heat, and consequently lost the race.

An adventurous fellow, named Ludlow, from Winchester, Ky., attempted to cross the Covington and Cincinnati bridge on the 17th. When about half-way across, he fell to the river, and that is the last heard from him.

TOBACCO.—The Danville Times says tobacco plants in that section are all right. One farmer planted 100,000, and another 200,000, at a single drawing during the last season for planting.

"Logan," who was in Louisville, Ky., a few days since, in a letter to the Mississippi Standard, thus writes of George D. Prentice, the world-renowned editor of the Journal:

He is a homely and shabby looking specimen of humanity; had on a pair of worn-out slippers, a dirty shirt, seedy coat, and evidently had not washed his face for several weeks. But such is not unfrequently the garb of genius; an eccentric way that great men often adopt for being distinguished from the masses. I regret that my curiosity ever sought an introduction to George D. Prentice, for, while I cannot but admire him as a journalist, scholar, poet and wit, the remembrance of his personal appearance must ever detract from the sublimity of his effusions.

### DIED.

On Wednesday, 23d instant, at 8¼ A. M., Mrs. SALINDA GARSON, relict of the late James Garson, for the last 35 years a resident of New Orleans.

The friends and acquaintances of her son, Oscar F. Garson, and of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. A. C. Magione, No. 172 St. Andrew street, THIS MORNING (Thursday 24th), at 10 o'clock A. M.


### Southern Pacific Railroad.

Stockholders in the old Company are reminded again that the offer made to them by the new Company will be finally withdrawn on the 1st day of June. All who have paid the amount required, and have not arranged their stock, are requested to come forward and do so by the 1st of June. The books must be closed, and the new Stock issued.

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 exercised by this road, have made 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, in effect, to pay the debt, short-sighted. Besides, it is discouraging to the present able and efficient managers. They are not seeking 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 Old Stock does not do it in fact 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—none is so wise responsible for the mismanagement of the old Company—and it is simply child-ish to attempt to hold them responsible for it.

A railroad has been chartered by the State of Texas, running from Houston in a northwesterly direction, to Red River, crossing the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad about 70 miles from Marshall. It is completed to Millican, 22 miles from Houston, and it is said a company of Northern capitalists have proposed 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; but, even its Red River trade, in my reading at 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 bankers—to pour wealth into her lap and start her on a career of prosperity hitherto unknown.

H. S. FULKERSON, Agent,
12 Union street.

### Important to

SODA WATER DEALERS.

THE POLAR

NON-CORROSIVE SODA APPARATUS.

A sample of which can be seen and tested at No. 79 St. Charles street—is the most perfect of the various styles of SODA WATER APPARATUS yet introduced. It takes precedence over all others for the following reasons, viz:

1. Its elegance, simplicity and durability.
2. Its non-corrosive, glass-lined measuring syrup faucet, and soda water draft tube.
3. Its custom, vitrified Syrup Jars, which are placed within the marble case, and surrounded by the Ice. The syrups, however acidulated, not being brought in contact with metal in any part, are kept pure and unchanged in taste and color.
4. Its system of Polar Coolers, which present a larger surface to the ice than in any other style of apparatus; also its inside Refrigerator.
5. The great economy of the Measuring Faucet, which sends back into the Jar, the Syrup not wanted after drawing, keeping it cool and free from insects.
6. The deliciously cool, pure and sparkling Soda Water it produces.

The same made of various sizes from No. 1 to 5. The case is of pure Italian Marble.

This Apparatus can be seen and tried at No. 79 St. Charles street, where it is in full operation. Price lists furnished.

Orders received and filled by

CHAS. R. BENTON,
Manufacturing Agent, 115 Common street.

### A Card.

Persons holding prizes in the last drawing of the KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY are notified not to pay any discount on them, at any of the Lottery Offices, as all prizes are paid in full by CHAS. T. HOWARD, Licensed Dealer for the city of New Orleans.

### Wagons, Carts, Timber Wheels,

Etc. Etc.

F. AESCHLEMANN

Notifies his old friends and customers, and all others, that he has established a depot and office for the sale of all kinds of

WAGONS, CARTS,

TIMBER WHEELS, BRAYS, WHEELBARROWS, PLOWS, ETC.,

(Made at his manufactory at Pittsburg, Pa.)

At 100 Gravier Street and 17 Union Street, NEW ORLEANS.

The superiority of his work, and of the material used by his manufactory, are well known, and he confidently refers to all his old patrons for proof of this fact. He will sell lower than any other respectable establishment in the Southern country. Give us a trial, and we guarantee satisfaction.

J. M. COOLEY, Agent.

### Lyon's Insect Powder.

FOR EXTERMINATING COACHES, ANTS and VERMIN, and preserving Furs and Clothing from moths. The original and genuine is signed E. LYON. All others are imitations. Take no other. Insect Powder but E. LYON'S. Sold by all druggists, and by

BARNES, WARD & CO., Agents,
24 Magazine street.

### Landing ex Ship Hermine,

FROM BREMEN.

250 cases ALLASH, or RUSSIAN LIQUOR, guaranteed genuine, for sale in lots to suit by

J. S. MAUNSELL & CO.,
21 Chartres street, between Customhouse and Canal.

### W. Dauphin,

IMPORTER AND JOBBER

—OF—

MILLINERY GOODS,

60 Customhouse Street,
UP STAIRS.

### Special Notice.

From and after May 8th, Mr. B. T. WALSHE has no interest in, nor is 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 10, 1866.

### Darcy & Wheeler,

70 ..... Canal Street ..... 70

SUMMER CLOTHING WITHOUT REGARD TO COST.
WHITE AND COLORED LINENS.
BLACK BOMBAZINES.
DRAP D'ETE.
COLORED CASSIMERES.
—Also—
FURNISHING GOODS AND FREEDMEN'S GOODS.
TRUNKS of all Kinds.

Wholesale and Retail.

DARCY & WHEELER,
70 Canal street.

### Firemen's

MONUMENTAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting was held last Saturday evening, May 19th, at the Hall of Louisiana Hose Company, and organized the FIREMEN'S MONUMENTAL ASSOCIATION. Object: To erect a monument to the memory of the late JOHN F. GRUBER, to the Confederate Dead of the Fire Department, and to those who lost their lives while performing duty as active Firemen since September 29th, 1860.

President—ISAAC N. MARKS, of Perseverance No. 12.
Vice Pres't—WM. E. FITZGERALD, Pelican H. & L. No. 4.
Secretary—JOS. H. DEGRANGE, Jackson No. 18.
Treasurer—JAS. A. BROWN, Louisiana Hose.

### 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.

### Carpet Warehouse,

17 ..... CHARTRES STREET ..... 17

We have in store a Large Assortment of CARPETING, of all kinds and qualities; FLOOR OIL CLOTH, of all widths; Matting, Checkered, White and Fancy Cheese Matting, Hair Cloth, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, Lace Curtains, Worsted Curtains, Cornices and Pins, etc., at reduced prices.

A. BROUSSEAU & CO.,
Importers and Dealers, Wholesale and Retail.

### Turner, the Photographer,

57 ..... CAMP STREET ..... 57

Has reduced his price for PHOTOGRAPHS during the summer months.

Ivory Miniatures

Made Photographically, and finished by superior Artists in the highest perfection of the Painters' Art, so as to equal the Ivory Miniatures of the old masters in finish and surpass them in fidelity.

Cartes de Visite

At Three Dollars per dozen, which defy competition.

### New York Hotel,

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

CRANSTON & HILDRETH,

PROPRIETORS.

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

### A Card.

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

FRANK A. BARTLETT.

### Hotel de Santa Isabel,

No. 136 CALLE DE LA HABANA

Havana Cuba.

KEPT IN AMERICAN STYLE.

LAY & HANCOCK, Proprietors.

### 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 undeniably 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 strengthens 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, in every locality, we have culled the simples which are the basis of our Grey Jacket Bitters, from the vegetable kingdom in our State. Their use separately for diseases of the Digestive Organs is not 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 dozen, at wholesale, from

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

### 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 it 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 cheap and uninterrupted communication, while water navigation, with a depth of 25 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 to call fifty per cent., to be paid at the time of subscribing, with interest and taxes on the amount subscribed for will be made at intervals of thirty days or more.

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 Gravier street.
McLAURIN, POTHIER, & CO., No. 111 Gravier street.
ALSTON & FOURNIER, corner Camp and Common sts.
LAPENE & FERRE, New Old Levee street.
A. D. CRIEFF & CO., No. 4 Old Levee street.
H. W. BUCKMASTER & Co., Nos. 30 and 32 New Levee street.
H. VON PHUL & CO., No. 15 Foydras street.
CHAS. BRIGGS, President Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company, corner Camp and Grave streets.

At the TIMES OFFICE.
At the CRESCENT OFFICE.
And at the CITY NATIONAL BNK, N. T. N. Robinson, cashier, corner Magazine and Natchez streets, where subscriptions can be paid.

### Louisiana State Treasury Notes

ARE TAKEN FOR CREDITS,

CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, ETC.,

—AT—

Par with other Currency,

—BY—

ROBERT PITKIN,

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

### 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

EVERY STYLE AND VARIETY

—OF—

AND BOOK JOB PRINTING,

SUCH AS:

LAWYERS' BRIEFS,
PAMPHLETS,
BILLS LADING,
BILL HEADS,
BANK CHECKS,
PROMISSORY NOTES,
CIRCULARS,
BILLS OF FARE,
BALL TICKETS,
DRUGGISTS' LABELS,
DRAY RECEIPTS,
BLANKS,
CARDS,
STEAMBOAT BILLS,
HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,

And Every Other Description of Job Printing.

The material of the BOOK AND JOB ESTABLISHMENT is ENTIRELY NEW, having just been received from the most Celebrated Foundries, and comprises all the Modern Improvements.

### Caution.

Sheriff plate makers and all other persons are warned against any further manufacture or use of brands in imitation of mine, Colorado (mistaken such as would deceive the public into the belief that they are purchasing my "MAGNOLIA WHISKY" are equally obnoxious as exact the similies.

Suits will be instituted for damages against every person who aids or assists in the invasion of my rights.

The case of Pike vs. Doyle, in the Fourth District Court, was decided by a special jury of merchants, and is a legal warning to all parties.

Messrs. LONGSTREET, OWEN & CO., No. 37 Union street, are my agents in New Orleans.

SAMUEL N. PIKE.

### Phelps & Co.,

(JAS. E. PHELPS, R. L.