New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
—OF—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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THE DAILY CRESCENT

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Fifteen	40 "	75 "	100 "	180 "	280 "
Twenty	50 "	100 "	130 "	230 "	350 "

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1866.

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

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

The Courts.

Cases Set for Trial This Day.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

State vs. Henry Brown.
State vs. John Thomas.
State vs. Henry Rose.
State vs. William Martin.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT.

R. S. Barrow vs. W. Bogart et als.—Belcher. J. McGrath.
Mme. Boughloval vs. W. H. Pete—Taylor. Eggleston & Hart.
C. A. Weed & Co. vs. H. W. Palfrey—Sullivan, Billings & Hughes. Conrad & Sons.
Kam vs. Duggan—Lavisson. McCarthy.
M. Duffy vs. Ed. Burke—Thomas. Haynes.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT.

J. & O. P. Cobb & Co. vs. Vose Bros.—Boyd. Sancier & Michinard.
Schmidt & Zeigler vs. Valentine Bast—Budd. Koontz.
L. C. D'Homergue vs. W. F. Trivett—Howe. Van Wickle.
P. Dafreaux vs. B. Casenave—Holland. Biron. Capt. Hudgins, etc., vs. J. M. Hall—Sambola & Dacorsin. Egan.
D. Blucher vs. G. Fahrman—Mix. Coleman.
Dr. J. Wentz vs. J. Werner—Train. Philips.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.

Burckett, ag't, vs. W. Hopson—Breaux & Fenner. Marr & Foute. Currell.
Pest. Simms & Co., vs. New York Mail Steamship Co.—Breaux & Fenner. Sullivan, Billings & Hughes.
Loss & Leavitt vs. S. H. Gilman—Eggleston & Hart. Grivot. Trudeaux.
W. F. Miller vs. P. D. Pratt—F. C. Zacharie. Day.
T. H. Howard vs. E. Garrison—Barker. Smith & Hopkins.
J. Riviere & Co. vs. Steamship Matanzas—Grivot. Tatum.
W. H. White vs. Steamer Ann Perrett—Derbes. Egan.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.

L. Lasby vs. Pontchartrain R. R. Co. et als.—Cosiers. Grima. Briggs.
Mrs. Dominique Estrada vs. Jean Terre—E. & C. Morel. Train. Lambert.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT.

R. McNamara vs. Clark—Myers. Augustin. Hamilton.
P. Coussirat vs. T. Olivier—Buisson, Derbes. Durant & Hornor.

SUPREME COURT.

Benoist Keller vs. T. Blanchard, sheriff—Matthews. Lauve.
William Wells vs. P. D. Collins and F. Truxillo—Durant & Hornor. T. W. Collens.
Ambrose Leufear vs. Louis Mestier—Taylor. Eggleston.
Succession of Widow Forneret—Bermudez, Morel. Durant & Hornor.
M. Gerson vs. Margaret Hickey—Roselius & Phillips. Durant & Hornor.
Succession of John D. Finck—Michel. Hunt, Dufour.
Adolo E. Westholz vs. A. W. Westholz—Roselius, A. Phillips, C. E. Schmidt. Durant & Hornor. Redmond.
Alfred B. Woodruff vs. J. W. Dodd and Isaac N. Morgan—Gilmore. Woodridge.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Michael Gerson vs. Jonas Pickles—Buchanan & Gilmore. Defendant p. p.
Lee & Leavitt vs. John Clark—Torrey. Buchanan & Gilmore.

AN EVENTFUL GAMBLE.—A Confederate soldier has just returned home after an absence of more than four years in the service of his country. He joined the regiment of Colonel, or now Major General Kershaw, in this State; subsequently changed his command, went to Virginia, was engaged in thirty-one battles and one hundred and twenty-three skirmishes, not including the "rows" on picket; was shot twice; returned to the field, and in the general smash up, while making his way home to South Carolina, was captured and paroled. A Confederate officer then pressed him and twenty others into service to guard a portion of the baggage train of ex-President Davis, in which service he was captured a second time. Found with a violated parole in his pocket, he was carried with his comrades to Hilton Head, where they were tried for their lives. The military court failing to agree, they were sent to New York, tried a second time, and five of the number ordered to be shot, which sentence was carried into execution. The remainder were conveyed to a prison in Springfield, Illinois, within sight of the home of Mr. Lincoln, and there remained until the term of their confinement expired. He has had four wives, all of whom are dead, and by each wife a pair of twins, whom he had not seen until his return, since the beginning of the war. Such a man is an embodiment of history—civil, political, military and domestic—and certainly deserves a medal or a monument. (Columbia South Carolinian.

The Louisville Journal has been shown by a gentleman of that city, a sample of plug tobacco, manufactured from brown paper and tobacco stems. The plugs are sweeted with liquorice, and painted with lamp black. The market has been flooded with this bogus article, which beats wooden hams and nutmegs. We presume it will be found a harmless substitute for the original niggerhead twist.

A Serenade to Washington.

SPEECH BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON—SPEECHES BY THE CABINET OFFICERS.

The President and members of the cabinet were serenaded, on the night of the 23d instant, by the National Union Club, attended by a large concourse of citizens.

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President said:

Fellow-Citizens—Such approbation is peculiarly gratifying and encouraging to me under existing circumstances. All that will be necessary is to persist in the support and maintenance of correct principles, and the day is not distant when the American people will satisfy you that the good work you have commenced is right, as it will prove in the end. (Cheers.) I repeat my thanks for your approbation of my conduct as a public man and a public servant.

The President then retired, amidst hearty applause.

REMARKS OF FREDERICK SEWARD.

The party next proceeded to the residence of the secretary of state. In the absence of Mr. Seward, the compliment was acknowledged by Mr. Frederick Seward, who said:

Fellow-Citizens—In behalf of the secretary of state, I thank you sincerely for this manifestation of your kindness. I regret that he is not here tonight; for I am sure that it would give him pleasure to witness and share in your demonstration of patriotic feeling and fidelity to the Union, and the earnest efforts of the President for its restoration. (Cheers.)

REMARKS OF SECRETARY WELLES.

The secretary of the navy was next called upon. In acknowledgment of the compliment, Mr. Welles said:

I thank you, gentlemen, for this compliment, which, I suppose, is to the administration and its policy, which we one and all approve. (Cheers.) You need not expect any remarks from me, for I do not intend to make any. You are one and all for the Union, I suppose, and for the establishment of the rights of the States. These are my views. (Cheers.)

Mr. Stanton was then called upon, and made a long speech, in which he reviewed the policy of the administration and gave it his hearty approval. This speech, containing nothing very new or striking, is entirely too long for the columns of the CRESCENT.

Mr. McCulloch, the secretary of the treasury, was then visited, and made an address of some length, which was listened to with marked satisfaction and applause. We give the concluding portion of his remarks:

My fellow-citizens, there is but one proposition that has been presented which stands even the ghost of a chance of acceptance by the people of the North, and that is the proposition basing representation on votes. And whose fault is it that it is not a part of the Constitution to-day? Why was it not submitted with the amendment abolishing slavery? Whose fault was that? Was it the fault of Andrew Johnson? (Cries, "No, no.")

Fellow-citizens, I have only this to say: I have desired and hoped for the continuation of this great Union party with which I have ever been identified; but, if its leaders can present nothing better than the programme of the committee, I am greatly apprehensive that its days will be numbered. I trust, fellow-citizens, that this will not be the case; that it will discard its hostility, and its attempt to continue alienation between the two sections of the country; and that it will embrace those principles which look to harmony, to restoration and to peace. If it should do this, it will still continue to be the great and controlling party of the country, and cover itself with imperishable glory. If it does not, its days are numbered, and the epitaph that will be written upon it will be—"It knew how to prosecute the war with vigor, but it lacked the wisdom to avail itself of the benefits of victory." (Applause.)

The serenading party then proceeded to the dwelling of postmaster general Dennison, who also made a strong speech in favor of the administration.

From Washington.

THE CHICAGO NOMINATIONS.

WASHINTON, May 23.—Notwithstanding all reports to the contrary, the nominations of Colonel Scates, as collector of customs, and General Mann, as internal revenue collector of Chicago, were made to the Senate on the 11th inst. That of Col. Scates was favorably reported upon on the 18th, but no action has yet been taken on it by the Senate.

THE TAX ON INCOMES.

The principal discussion in the house to-day was upon the question of taxing incomes, and it resulted in the defeat of the Ways and Means Committee by 15 majority. Their proposition for a uniform tax of 5 per cent. on all incomes over $1,000 was stricken out, and one inserted for 5 per cent. on all over $1000 and not over $5000, and 10 per cent. on all above $5,000. In other words, the only change from the present law is that the exemption is fixed at $1000 instead of $600.

THE MISSISSIPPI BRIDGE PROJECT.

The Senate gave another half hour this morning to the consideration of the Winona bridge bill. The amendment proposed by Mr. Howe, authorizing a bridge at LaCrosse as an alternative proposition, and requiring the concurrent consent of the legislatures of Wisconsin and Minnesota to the selection of the location, was defeated by the close vote of 17 to 15. Mr. Howe then moved that the railroad company should obtain the assent of the Wisconsin legislature before building at Winona. This amendment was accepted by Mr. Norton, who reported the bill, and it was adopted by the Senate.

Mr. Henderson proposed to strike from the bill the clause permitting the bridge to be constructed with a draw, and addressed the Senate at some length upon the danger to the interests of the West which would arise from the construction of draw-bridges on the Mississippi.

The subject was laid over.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATION BILL.

The river and harbor improvement bill was reported this morning from the Senate Committee on Commerce. Another amendment, made at the instance of Gov. Ramsey, gives the board of examiners, authorized by the last section, to examine and report upon the question of constructing railroad bridges across the Mississippi river, between St. Louis and St. Paul, on such a plan as will offer the least obstruction to navigation; and also to examine the upper rapids of the Mississippi, and report upon the most feasible plan of economizing the water there, that boats drawing four feet may pass at all seasons; and also to examine and report on the most feasible plan of rendering the Mississippi navigable continually.

MOVEMENTS OF AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Private letters received here from the best informants in Germany, apprehend the return of an immense amount of our government bonds upon the home market. About $8,000,000 arrived by the last steamers. The alarm of approaching war is the obvious reason for the movements, and if this is held to be a good one, and if the foreign holders continue to be governed by it, we may expect, now that a war of terrible dimensions is inevitable, our bonds to come by the hundred millions, to which no one but the dealers in those securities among us, can have any objection.

NORR INVESTIGATIONS.

The Committee on Banking and Currency, which is now investigating the causes of the failure of the Merchants' National Bank, will also make a searching and thorough investigation into the Culver, Penn & Co. affair, and the Memphis swindle, by which the government lost over a million dollars.

The New York Fire.

BURNING OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

[From the New York Times, May 22.]

About 12 o'clock last night flames were discovered in the kitchen attached to the restaurant belonging to the Academy of Music. When discovered the flames had gained such headway that their further progress could not be arrested, and in a few minutes they spread to the auditorium of the opera house, and so on to the stage.

When our reporter first arrived on the scene a dense and suffocating volume of smoke filled the vast interior of the building, so blinding that the firemen could not gain a permanent footing on the stage, and were so oft compelled to fall back. District Engineer Bates gave the order for those inside to leave, and nearly all succeeded in doing so, except Daniel Waters, foreman of Metropolitan Engine Company No. 5, and private Welsh, of the same company. When last seen a sheet of flame barred their exit, and as they were missing up to 1:30 o'clock this morning, it is supposed that they perished in the flames.

By 12:30 the flames had gained such headway that all of the windows of the Academy fronting on Fourteenth street vomited great tongues of living fire, and the heat was so intense that it was with the greatest difficulty that the firemen and police on duty could stand to work. Half an hour later the entire roof had fallen beneath the force of the devouring element.

The inflammable nature of the entire contents of the Academy gave the flames abundant food to feed upon, and when the roof had disappeared, a huge volume of fire and showers of sparks rose high up in the night wind, which carried a portion of it to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, setting that building also on fire.

The scene at this moment was a grand and imposing one. The huge pile of buildings comprising the Academy were thrown into strong relief by the seething body of flames raging within, and the reflection of the fire was thrown over the entire city, gilding every prominent steeple in sight, and throwing every street into the glare of noonday.

The heat continued so great that Grace Chapel, standing on the opposite side of Fourteenth street, seemed in imminent danger, as did also Irving Hall and the Hippotheatron. The employés of the latter establishment, however, assisted by some citizens and the police, succeeded in getting out all of the splendid stud of horses and pairs belonging to the New York circus, as well as the greater portion of the wardrobes and properties.

As the firemen succeeded in getting a stream of water to play on the steeple of Grace Chapel, a hot steam rose from its heated sides, but the firemen worked with such vigor that at 2 o'clock the Chapel and the Hippotheatron were pronounced out of danger.

By that hour, the College of Physicians and Surgeons was entirely wrapped in flames, and they had also extended themselves to the piano factory of Ihne & Son, and to the restaurant next door. Thus the entire front of the block from Irving place to Third avenue was a sheet of flame, and the heat was so great and the sparks so abundant that No. 122 Third avenue, occupied by Thomas Kreitz, No. 124, occupied by Edward Hunt, pork packer, and No. 126, occupied by J. H. Green, upholster, were set on fire, and when our reporter left the scene, they were all burning briskly. John King's restaurant, in Irving place, and immediately adjoining the Academy, was in flames at 2 o'clock.

During the progress of the fire twenty or thirty birds were fluttering in the immediate vicinity of the burning pile of buildings, and then one or more of the little songsters was swallowed up in the vortex of flame.

General Devens.

Not satisfied with having, at a cost that it makes one shudder to think of, made the once prosperous and happy States of the South a waste of desolation, and persecuted her impoverished and helpless people with insulting and oppressive legislation, the radicals have inaugurated a system of party persecutions, directed against those officers of the army whose sense of justice or self-respect forbid them to take part in the crusade against the people of the South. From Generals Blair and Sickles down to the humblest subaltern, every officer who has evinced a disposition to shape his official course in accordance with the dictates of reason, justice and humanity, has been made to feel, in one form or another, the weight of radical displeasure.

The latest case of the sort that has fallen under our notice is that of General Charles Devens, of Massachusetts, who has been denounced, through the press, as little better than a traitor, because he was unwilling to sanction a crime, the perpetrator of which, in any other service than our own, as regulated by the radicals, would have been summarily shot. This denunciation is based chiefly upon Gen. Devens's action in the case of Lieutenant Colonel Trowbridge, tried by court martial for the murder of Calvin Crozier. The facts in the case are briefly these: Crozier, who was a paroled Confederate soldier, was traveling about a year ago on the Newberry, S. C., train, accompanied by two ladies.

Just before the cars reached the depot, some negroes belonging to the 33d regiment U. S. C. T., who had got aboard at a wood station above, entered the ladies' car and commenced insulting the passengers. One of them, named Mills, came up to Crozier's party, and putting his arm around the waist of one of the ladies, attempted to kiss her. A scuffle of course ensued, in the course of which Mills was stabbed. He was carried out, mortally wounded, as was supposed, and immediately the cars were surrounded by a furious mob of negroes belonging to the 33d regiment, which was quartered there at the time. Crozier was arrested, and, although there was no effort made to kill him, he inflicted the wound, within twenty minutes thereafter he was shot by order of Col. Trowbridge without any trial whatever.

The affair created an intense excitement in the community and all through the State, to allay which an ex parte court of inquiry was called, which, as a matter of course, acquitted Trowbridge of all blame in the matter. His excuse was that if he had not caused Crozier to be shot, his men would have sacked the town. Governor Perry, however, not being prepared to believe that the United States authorities would sanction so gross an outrage, applied to Gen. Gilmore for an investigation. This was ordered by Gen. Devens, then temporarily in command, and, upon the report of the inspector general, a court martial was ordered by Gen. Gilmore, who by that time had returned and resumed command.

Mills, for whose murder Crozier had been shot, was present at the trial, but, strange to say, was not examined. The court martial acquitted Trowbridge on the ground already stated, and General Devens disapproved the finding, using in regard to it the following language: "Calvin Crozier was executed summarily by Lieut. Col. Trowbridge, for the murder of private Mills, 33d U. S. C. T., who not only was not murdered by said Crozier, but is to day alive and well. It was, in my opinion, a most unjustifiable act," etc. What else, in the name of common decency, could he have done? If Crozier had killed Mills on the spot, he would have been justified. But he did not kill him, and there was no evidence that he had even wounded him; and yet, when this bloodthirsty scoundrel Trowbridge—this coward who could not control his own men—deliberately murders Crozier at the instigation of his black ruffians, Gen. Devens is called upon to indorse his conduct, and denounced because he will not. Was there ever such tyranny, such atrocious proscription, such unblushing avowal of lawlessness.

The time hath been, a loyal-hearted time,
When modesty was scarcely held a crime;
When its most wicked bane some touch of grace,
And blushed to see virtue face to face;
When those who, in the cause of sin grown gray,
Had served her without grudging day by day,
Were yet ashamed to ask her secret to feel,
And strove their glorious service to conceal.
We, better bred, and than our sires more wise,
Seek pretty taverns and more pretty vice;
To virtue every mean pretence disclaim,
Lay bare our crimes and glory in our shame.

We have referred at length to this case of Crozier's, because it throws a light upon the course pursued by post commanders and petty officers in the interior of the Southern States, and will serve to explain the irritation and uneasiness caused by the continuance of the military occupation and the suspension of the habeas corpus. As for Gen. Devens, who is a gentleman, which is more than can be said of his detractors, he will survive these attacks upon his loyalty; and the time will come when his action in the Trowbridge case will be regarded, even in Boston, as the only redeeming feature of a transaction otherwise most foul and disgraceful.—[N. Y. News.

Political Condition of the Country.

THE QUESTION OF RESTORATION—INTERESTING LETTER FROM A REPUBLICAN JUDGE.

Judge H. L. Comstock, of Wyoming county, N. Y., who has been a prominent and influential Republican, has published a letter on the political condition of the country. He says the question to be decided is, whether the Union is saved or destroyed. The Congressional Joint Committee virtually tells us that it is destroyed, and that amendments to the Constitution, to be ratified by each of the States lately in rebellion, are necessary to its restoration. It is, he says, absurd to suppose that it can ever be restored on such terms. If this policy prevails, the Union is destroyed. The effect of adopting the report of the committee will be to unite the South and divide the North.

The Union party can never stand together on such a platform, and whoever believes it can must be very ignorant of the signs of the times. The States lately in rebellion will become more and more disaffected, and, if held at all, must be held as subject provinces by military force. Nothing but absolute necessity should lead to the adoption of such a policy, and it will be difficult to convince the world that such a necessity exists when there is not an armed rebel in the land, nor the slightest reason to fear another rebellion, unless a portion of the people are denied their rights. Loyal members ought to be allowed to take their seats, and Congress cannot deny the right of representation to any portion of the people without violating the Constitution and dissolving the Union. Either these States are not in the Union, or else they are entitled to representation. There can be no middle ground. To say that they are out of the Union is to say that the war failed in its object, or else to give the lie to everything we said as to what that object was while the war was going on.

The report of the committee, moreover, treats these States as within the Union, by calling on them to ratify an amendment to the Constitution, which they could not do if they were out of it. If Congress had admitted these members who were loyal, and rejected only those who were disloyal, then we should have Union and peace, and the loyal sentiment of the South would have been encouraged; but when both loyal and disloyal are treated alike, nothing but harm can ensue. The questions forced upon our attention are of the gravest character. They touch the fundamental principles of the government. The policy which treats the Union as having been preserved by the war, and the States as entitled to all their rights under the Constitution, is the only one that can restore peace and prosperity to the country. We ought to rejoice to see the Southern States and the Southern people renewing their allegiance, and sending loyal men to the councils of the nation.

FROM THE BUCKEYE CLUB RACE COURSE, May 23, 1866.—The races, commencing on the 28th inst. will be largely attended by persons from Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois and Indiana, as well as from our own State.

There are nine stables here now, and the road out to the track this afternoon betokened the approach of others. The great Revolver is on the ground; Charlie Armstrong and Gilroy will be here to-morrow; Mr. Richards will be on hand, with the Knights of St. George and the Mickey Frees, by Thursday night. Mr. Swinstead's Dr. Marigold is awaiting an opportunity for showing his speed.—[Cincinnati Commercial.

What a Stranger Sees in Congress on Saturdays.

[From the Nation.]

* * * The hall is rather sombre, daylight struggling in dreamily from the top; but even the light of a dull day makes the gilding glare painfully. He observes the two little flags over the Speaker's head, and has taken his seat before perceiving that a man is on his legs, behind one of those little ginger-bread desks, haranguing the House. He cannot hear a word he says, partly because the man does not talk loud enough, but chiefly because no one is paying any attention to him. But few members are in their seats, and these are busy writing, an exercise which they vary with another that somewhat amazes our friend.

He tries vainly, and would like to catch a word or two of a speech that seems to elicit such terrible applause. The members are constantly clapping their hands with great but not prolonged energy, at which little hobgoblin pages spring about, running as if to relieve each surcharged member of his enthusiasm; and our friend gradually discovers that the hand-clapping is not applause, but a mode of summoning the page.

He gazes in bewilderment on the Babel before him. The man is reading his speech, and does so from a printed copy, as if he were paid by the line for it. The pages skip about. The members clap their hands. People come in and look at the show with stoical apathy, and then go out again. The man finishes his reading and sits down. Another man gets up and commences the same performance.

The members go out, until not over a dozen of them are left. The man is reading his speech. He does not do it very glibly; he does not do it as if he expected to gain anything by it. Some humane friend comes to his rescue with a motion; by parliamentary fiction the speech is considered delivered, and printed with the proceedings, and as many copies as the orator likes to pay for may be stuffed into the glory of a buff envelope and franked to a wondering constituency in his "district."

It may be a necessity in the economy of the great parliamentary whale that it come up to the surface and blow off, and then go down again. It it could be entirely restricted to the Saturdays it would be better; one day in six is, after all, not a great deal to devote to parliamentary nonsense.

Making a speech is considered the destiny of our politicians. The member who should not succeed in going through the operation just described, at least once in each session, and franking home many thousand dirty looking little pamphlets as evidence, would be considered an utter failure—a fraud upon the public. It makes no difference that he has nothing to say. It make still less that no one wants to listen to him. At the close of his "catechism" some leader of the House may be kind enough to shake him by the hand, and congratulate him on his "speech," but even the most verdant member is not unsophisticated enough to believe that it had any effect on anybody. It is a very broad farce, and a very shallow one. Each Saturday gets rid of half a dozen of these orators.

[From the New York Day Book.

Eleven Millions for Negro Paupers.

The bogus affair that calls itself a Congress has just voted eleven millions for a "Nigger Bureau," to establish schools and support nigger paupers in the South! Just think—the negroes of the South produced some three hundred millions of surplus or real wealth, nearly all of which was finally secured to the people of the North, who built their Fifth Avenue palaces and voluptious churches on this result of "slavery," and in 1860 there was not one single pauper among all these four millions of negroes. Now, this labor and all this mighty production of wealth is abolished, for the time being; as absolutely so as if the negro himself was stricken out of existence, and the Northern laboring classes are loaded down with a debt of three thousand millions to accomplish the stupendous crime. Counting in the negresses of the South, who produced as much cotton as the males, perhaps, the producing forces of the two sections were about equal; therefore, it comes to this: not only is the labor of the negro lost to the whole country, but every laboring man in the North must, hereafter, give a very considerable portion of each day's toil to destroy the former.

The emigrant, the Irishman, the farmer, the mechanic, every man who adds to the production of the country, must first give up a portion of each day's toil to pay the interest on the debt contracted to "abolish" the labor of the negro in the South, and what is left he may spend on his wife and children. If his children have not quite enough to fill their bellies or to cover their nakedness, why he can only reply to them: "Be patient, for though you suffer for food and clothing, and I am giving my sweat and very life-blood, and will doubtless die in the alms-house, it is in the glorious cause of emancipating negroes from labor." But since this unapproachable crime of abolition, the negroes are not only lost to production, but Northern labors are to be taxed eleven millions more to support negro paupers. Well why not? Since their hand is in, why not complete the job? Why not, indeed, bring the negroes North and save the expense of sending agents in the remote South to look after them? Why, not, indeed, give every negro a white laborer to work for him hereafter? It would simplify the matter mightily, and be the same thing in fact.

How to Catch the Cholera.

As there seems to be a general belief that the cholera will visit us sometime this year, we consider it our duty to offer some suggestions, which if adopted, cannot fail to enable persons who desire an intimate acquaintance with the Asiatic visitor to gratify their wishes. No doubt nineteen-twentieths of the good people who live under the wings of the fair faced American eagle will be honored with a call from the distinguished Asiatic, and of course in this number there will be some who will consider themselves slighted. It is to enable these to make sure of a visit that we offer a few well considered suggestions.

We would first advise all susceptible persons to make their wills as soon as possible, so that when the A. C. arrives on our shores they will have nothing to think of but their arrangements for his reception. In providing for the disposal of their worldly effects, they may bequeath such trifles as old shoes, superannuated caps and worn out hoop skirts to the freedmen's bureau, or send them to the Boston and African Gorilla Improvement and Moral Culture Society, and set apart at least one hundred dollars, to be invested by their survivors in annual subscriptions for the Portfolio, on condition that subscribers to the Portfolio shall also receive copies of each number of the Record.

When this is arranged satisfactorily, they should apply themselves with great energy to the task of collecting the advertisements of cholera specifics, epidemic anti-liators, anti-pestilence pills and infallible remedies which appear in the daily newspapers of this city, Philadelphia and Boston. Care should be exercised in selecting the advertisements, and a preference should always be given to those which are best calculated to inspire fear.

A special closet should then be set apart for the reception of the various compounds advertised under the general headings above noted, and this done, a messenger should be dispatched at once to this or either of the above cities, with authority to purchase as many pounds or vials of the specifics, pills, annihilators, etc., as they can secure transportation for.

The next step should be to obtain copies of all the works on cholera which have been or may hereafter be published in the United States. With all these works on hand, the person desirous of receiving a visit cannot fail to keep that subject constantly in mind. He or she should then banish every other thing from his or her thoughts. A bed should be placed near the closet containing the various cholera remedies, so that, night and day, the subject of cholera may be continually suggested. The several works on cholera should be read in regular order, beginning with the premonitory symptoms, then going into the details of collapse, and ending with the peculiar condition of the body after death.

The reader will find all the symptoms of the disease minutely described, and on each page a different remedy suggested. It would be well for those who have doubts respecting their liability to attack, to ponder carefully the description of each symptom, commit to memory the prescription for it, and then, before proceeding further, go to the closet and taste the various remedies on hand. We could make other valuable suggestions, but if the law we have written should be followed out to the letter, we will guarantee collapse in the most stubborn cases.

Before a reader can get through half a volume on cholera he or she will have every symptom of the disease, and by swallowing as many ounces of the cholera mixtures as can be forced into the stomach, can insure death in a few hours.

And all who do not want to increase the business of undertakers and persons in the tombstone line should let works on cholera and the advertised cholera specifics as severely alone as they possibly can.

"Pray, sir," said a judge, angrily, to a blunt old Quaker, from whom no direct answer could be obtained, "do you know what we sit here for?" "Yes, verily I do," said the Quaker, "three of you for four dollars each day, and the fat one in the middle for four thousand a year."

A deputy assessor in Lockport, New York, called upon a poor dressmaker there and demanded a statement of the value of the dresses she had made up in the last six months, the statement to be verified by her oath, for the purpose of exacting six per cent. on their value as a manufacturer. She told him that she kept no books, and that she declined to perjure herself in an attempt to comply with his demand. He procured a warrant for her arrest, had a special deputy marshal appointed—the regular officers refusing to do his dirty work—and this special, acting under instructions, arrested the woman and took her to jail, where she lay until bailed out.

Wonderful Phenomenon.

SPARTANBURG, April 4, 1866.

Editor of Wilkes' Spirit of the Times:

Sir—The following very strange and anomalous circumstance has just transpired in our community. Mr. Gabriel Ellis, a flourishing dry goods merchant, had frequently remarked that he could sit up three weeks without any material detriment to his health; and that after the expiration of that time he could go to sleep, and sleep without waking until the loss was made up. He was led to believe this fact from experiments on a small scale.

In the early part of February he sold out his store and invested the capital thus raised in a farm, which gave him leisure; and in compliance with wishes of several scientific gentlemen, he began on the 11th day of Febuary to abstain from sleep. Gentlemen sat up by turns to satisfy themselves of his strange faculty; and to preclude all possibility of being accused of momentary snatches of sleep he would read audibly all night long, and keep his feet during the day—watch all the while at his own request. He would comment in a clear, forcible and intellectual manner upon what he read—deploring the heartlessness of "Iago," laughing at the inimitable drollery and humor of the "Army Stragglers," etc.

On the 16th day of March, at the urgent solicitation of friends, he went to sleep for the first time, and did not wake until the ninth day of the present month. He expressed the opinion that he could stay awake a year, and then sleep in proportion, without injuring his constitution. He never gets sleepy until he closes his eyes and resigns himself to slumber, at which time he gets asleep almost instantly, without regard to the noise or excitement around him. There are many curious facts connected with his case which might interest the readers of your valuable paper; but as doctors Edmund, Willis, and Jordon, are preparing for the press an elaborate statement of their experiments and discoveries, I desist.

Yours very truly,
RICHARD L. DANTE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

FROM THE 1ST OF JULY NEXT I will admit Edward Henry Glinder interested in the business of our house.

A. B. GRISWOLD & CO.

During my temporary absence in Europe, Mr. Henry Glinder holds the full power of attorney of my firm.

A. B. GRISWOLD.

New Orleans, May 22d, 1866.

NOTICE.....NOTICE.

Mr. J. GOLDSTEIN, late partner of O. Talomon, Dietsmann & Co., of this city and Paris, has this day been admitted a member of our house, which will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of LEVY, DIETER & CO.

LEVY & DIETER.

New Orleans, May 1, 1866.

Referring to the above, we beg to inform our friends and the trade that we are prepared to receive and execute any orders for the purchase of goods in the European markets, and which will receive the personal care of our Mr. GOLDSTEIN.

LEVY, DIETER & CO.

New Orleans, May 1, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP—THE FIRM OF GILLIS & Walsh & Co. being dissolved by the withdrawal of H. B. Clifford, the undersigned will continue the General Commission business at the old stand, corner Gravier and New Levee streets, under the style and firm of THOS. C. WALSH & CO.

THOS. C. WALSH,
ARTHUR CONNELL.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING BETWEEN A. E. Montgomery and James A. White, under the name and style of MONTGOMERY & WHITE, in this city, was by mutual consent dissolved on the 17th of May, 1866. Debts of the partners will attend to the liquidation of its affairs.

A. E. MONTGOMERY,
JAS. A. WHITE.

New Orleans, 23d June, 1865.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONTINUE THE business of the late firm of Montgomery & White on his own account.

JAMES A. WHITE,
135 Common street.

New Orleans, 23d June, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of W. McCOMBS & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Wm. McCombs assumes the settlement of all debts, and will liquidate the affairs of the copartnership. He will be found at the old stand.

W. McCOMBS.
JNO. F. DAMERON.

New Orleans, May 17th, 1866.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of GILLIS & FERGUSON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. GILLIS assumes the settlement of all debts, and will liquidate the affairs of the copartnership.

M. GILLIS,
S. G. FERGUSON.

New Orleans, May 5, 1866.

NOTICE—WE HAVE FORMED THIS DAY A Co-partnership, for the purpose of carrying on the Cotton Factorage and General Commission business, under the style of M. GILLIS & CO.

M. GILLIS,
JOHN GILLIS.

New Orleans, May 5, 1866.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of GILLIVE & BARTLETT is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Consequently the publication of the Daily and Weekly True Delta will be discontinued from this date. Mr. R. W. WEYMORE is authorized to liquidate the affairs of the firm, and parties having accounts against the True Delta will please present them to him at the office, 138St. Charles street.

ROBERT OLIVER,
FRANK A. BARTLETT.

New Orleans, March 30, 1866.

NOTICE—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH OF Mr. WILLIAM WATERMAN, the firm of WATERMAN & CO. and BROWNLEE & CO., have this day been dissolved, and Mr. ROBERT ROBERTS, the surviving partner, has been charged with the liquidation of the affairs of said firms.

All persons having claims against the above firms, are hereby notified to present the same immediately, and all persons indebted to the said firms are hereby notified to come forward and settle the same without further notice.

ROBERT ROBERTS,
MRS. WIDOW W. WATERMAN,
MRS. WIDOW J. BROWNLEE,
Louisiana Sash Factory,
203, 205, 207 and 207 Gravier street, New Orleans.

BY AN ACT PASSED BEFORE EDWARD BARTSET, Notary Public, the undersigned have entered into a copartnership, for the purpose of carrying on the Louisiana Steam Sash, Blind and Door Factory, at the old stand, 203, 205, and 207 Gravier street, under the name and title of ROBERTS & CO., where can always be found on hand a full assortment of Sash, Blinds, Doors, Mouldings, Newels, Balusters and Dressed Lumber.

ROBERT ROBERTS,
MRS. WIDOW W. WATERMAN,
MRS. WIDOW J. BROWNLEE,

New Orleans, March 3, 1866.

FANCY GOODS, CLOTHING, ETC

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

FANCY GOODS.
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.
RIBBONS.
LACES,
—ALSO—
Boots and Shoes,
—BY—

S. WITKOWSKI & CO.,

97.....Magazine Street.....97

BETWEEN POYDRAS AND LAFAYET