New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

—OF—

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE, NO. 94 CAMP STREET.

Yearly Subscriptions, in advance, $16; half yearly, $8, tarterly, $4. Single copies, 10 cents.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT is published every Saturday. Subscription $5 per annum, invariably in advance.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1866.

THANKS.—We are indebted to the officers of the steamer Judge Fletcher for late Ouachita papers.

We are under renewed obligations to the officers of the steamer W. R. Arthur for late St. Louis and Memphis papers.

The attentive officers of the steamship Alabama have furnished us with very late files of Texas papers.

The officers of the steamer Gen. J. A. Quitman have our thanks for late Vicksburg papers.

Our thanks are tendered to the officers of the steamer Louise for Mobile papers.

The officers of the steamship Florida will please accept our thanks for late numbers of the Floridian.

Our thanks are tendered to the officers of the steamship Alabama for the latest Texas papers.

We are indebted to Mr. W. E. Finch, agent of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad, for a copy of the Honma Civic Guard of the 26th inst.

Yesterday, for a few minutes, our old and valued friend Col. Giles M. Hillyer, of the Natchez Courier, shed the light of his countenance on our sanctum.

We have received a catalogue of the University of Virginia for 1865-'6. This celebrated institution of learning exhibits a very flattering picture of prosperity, as well deserved as it is remunerative and honorable to its directors and professors.

The Jackson News and Mississippian has dropped a portion of its cumbrous name, and is now styled, as of old, the daily Mississippian.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—Messrs. Bielock & Co., booksellers and stationers, 130 Canal street, send us a couple of new publications, which they have for sale.

"Chandos," published by Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, is one of them. It is a novel taking the rascicst of the Pitt times for its era, and the racicst of characteristics for its illustrations. Full of rich imaginativeness, and richer in allusion and quotation fairly within rhetorical canons than most works of similar aim, it seems to us that it must force its way among readers who prefer the delights of real fiction, painted with some genius, to the pretentious nothingness of lexicographical research mystified with the gravity of historical unreliability. Without saying that the style is as finished as it might be, or that the linguistic display may not to many appear pedantic, we do say that the work is one that will afford great gratification to a large class of readers. It is got up in very good typographic style.

"The Beautiful Nun," by Ned Buntline, published by Peterson & Co., Philadelphia, is the other work sent us by Bielock & Co. Its title, and the author's reputation, will suffice to intimate its acceptability to many. It is got up in the usual cheap style of its well known publishers.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—We publish in our local column this morning, the first weekly report of the new board of health, for which we are indebted to the attentions of Dr. Dirmeyer, the secretary, who requests us to state that he will in future have it regularly ready for the press every Monday.

The report this week presents nothing unusual in its general features—unless, indeed, it be a case of imperforate anus. The most fatal of diseases, as usual, is phthisis pulmonalis. The proportion of deaths among infants and children is not greater than ordinary, although this appears greater than it ought to be. In general terms, the health of the city is shown to be as favorable as that of any other in the country.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.—The Gold market has considerably fluctuated since our last, under constantly varying advices from the North. At the opening, yesterday, it was firm at Saturday's closing rates (133½@133); subsequently it sold down to 135, and finally recovered, with sales of no incomodorable amounts, up to 137½@138, which were the closing quotations last evening.

Foreign Exchange—Rates of both Sterling and France were nominally unchanged on Saturday evening, despite the recent very heavy decline in Gold, but yesterday the movement, though quite limited, disclosed a decline all round of fully 3@4 ⅌ cent., and the ruling quotations last evening were 151@152 for bank Sterling; 148@150 for clear bills; 146@147 for bill of lading bills; 5.60f. @5.55f. for bank France, and 5.70f.@5.62½f. for outdoor Francs.

Domestic Exchange—There is no material alteration of any kind to report in the movement in Domestic Exchange. Offerings, though somewhat larger, are still only moderate, and the demand is restricted both at bank and upon the street. The rates rule, as heretofore, at ¼ ⅌ cent. premium at bank, and ⅜@½ ⅌ cent. prem. out of doors for sight checks on the Northern cities.

Bank Notes and Securities—As anticipated in our last, two of the Free Banks yesterday commenced the redemption of their outstanding notes at par, while another redeemed its old issues on the same terms, and it is understood that the balance will do likewise at an early day. Transactions out of doors in such notes will, of course, be no longer heard of, and the only remaining issues of the liquidating banks, which admit of speculation, are those of the Bank of Louisiana and the Louisiana State Bank. Several thousand dollars of the latter have changed hands, since our last, on private terms, but sold to have been at an advance. Sales of Stocks and Bonds have been wholly suspended since our last.

Bank Dividend—At a regular meeting of the board of directors of the First National Bank, held yesterday, a semi-annual dividend of 6 ⅌ cent. was declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the first Monday in June.

Cotton—The market was better supplied yesterday, and prices were easier, without, however, disclosing any quotable variation. Sales amounted to only 1500 bales, at rates inclining to the inside figures of Saturday's quotations, which were 28@30c. for ordinary; 32@33c. for good ordinary; 36@37c. for low middling, and 40@41c. for middling.

Sugar and Molasses—There is no improvement noticeable in Sugar or Molasses, and operations in both continue partially suspended.

Western Produce and Provisions—Flour is more firmly held, without any quotable advance. Corn, Oats and Bran are weaker under increased supplies. Hay is at a stand still, and Pork and Bacon are very firm at an advance of ¼@1c. ⅌ lb. in the latter.

A terrible steamboat explosion took place near Montreal on the 17th instant, by which a number of persons were killed and wounded. The steamer Lyon, formerly the St. Andrew, had been repaired, refitted, and had started on a trial trip, a number of guests having been invited to the excursion. The boilers exploded at the moment the boat was leaving the wharf. Four men are dead or missing, and nearly a dozen, more or less seriously wounded.

In the attack on Callao the Spanish fleet is represented as having been out of ammunition; the ships used solid shot mostly, as they had expended their shell on Valparaiso. It is stated that some of the Spanish vessels had neither shot nor shell to continue the fight withal. The shot from the shore batteries not only went into but through them. The Peruvians are reported to have lost 60 killed and 120 wounded.

A REPUBLICAN CONTROVERSY.

These two Republican organs the N. Y. Evening Post and the N. Y. Tribune, do not see everything in the same light. The Post, for instance, does not perceive in the Memphis riots any reason for disfranchising the Southern whites. It likens that deplorable affair to the New York riots of 1863, in which much the same sort of a spirit was displayed by the excitable and unreasoning populace towards the objects of their prejudice and hatred. It is unfair, the Post thinks, to speak of it as a proof of the unfitness of the Southern people to take part in the government, and of "their inveterate hatred to justice, liberty and union." This kind of argument, the Post says, is of a piece with the petty spirit which finds fault with Southern men for honoring their dead. "What would the Tribune have?" asks the Post. "Does it expect Richmond to curse or despise Stonewall Jackson? or the Virginians to dishonor their own dead, their relatives and friends?"

The Tribune does not submit very quietly to this lecture from its Republican contemporary; but in an article entitled the "Moral of Murder," it takes the Post to task in its turn. Its first objection is that the Southern whites should be spoken of as the "people of the South." The Tribune is shocked that the Southern negroes should not be regarded as having a right to mingle their voices with the *vox populi* of these States. "They are three millions;" says the Tribune, "they hated and resisted the rebellion; why then are they not the people or a part of the people of the South? If a right to be included in this term is derived from hatred of the "rebellion," and resistance to it, the Tribune certainly fails to make out its case. There is no proof, there is no testimony even, on its side.

Where is the evidence that the negroes of the South hated and resisted the "rebellion?" Nowhere except in the fancy of the editor of the Tribune, who insists that their conduct must have conformed to his views and speculations. The negroes ought to have hated and resisted the "rebellion"—*ergo* they did hate and resist the "rebellion." But no fact of the war was more conspicuous than the quiescent indifference of the negroes within the Confederate lines, during the whole course of the contest. Under all the circumstances their abstinence from any manifestation of discontent, their thorough subordination, and their continued industry, amounted to what would, by other people, be called fidelity. The facts show that the Southern negroes did not hate and resist the "rebellion;" consequently, according to the Tribunetian logic, they ought not to have hated and resisted the "rebellion." It is certainly "a poor rule that won't work both ways."

But the Tribune knows very well that when the people of the South are spoken of only the white people are meant; because it is only among the white people that we find the electoral and governing class. We are not so illogical as to say that this proves the discrimination to be just and proper. We say simply that it is a fact just as it is a fact that when the people of New York are spoken of as a political community, the expression does not include the whole body of unnaturalized aliens who are embraced in the population of that State. The fact is that this first premise of the Tribune's is a begging of the whole question, which is whether the negroes ought to be elevated to the ranks of the *people* of the State, using the word people in its political sense.

The Tribune then goes on to say:

We entirely agree with the Post that the spirit which impelled the late butchery of blacks and burning of their churches, school-houses and homes in Memphis is precisely that which burned the Colored Orphan Asylum and hunted negroes to death or to death's door in our city. We have no doubt that the better portion of even the late rebels of the South condemn and reprobate its grosser manifestations as heartily as the better class of Democrats have condemned the draft riots of July, 1863. And now the Post must agree with us that this tepid deprecation—whether in New York or in Memphis—affords no security or protection to the blacks, and can hardly be expected to satisfy those who must live in constant dread of being hounded from their homes for the crime of being of such color as it pleased God to give them. The good rebels may be very sorry for the outrages on negroes which are constantly occurring around them—but their sorrow does not take a positive shape, and is of very little practical account.

Admitting this to be all true—in the sense in which it is intended by the Tribune, and to how much does it all amount, and to what inferences does it lead? It amounts to precisely this—that there are people in the South just as there are in the North, who do not understand their obligations to society, and who are apt to give way to unreasoning passion, and to commit outrages and violence. It is of just such people that all mobs are composed. But the Tribune has never proposed to disfranchise the white people of New York, in order to guard against such outbreaks. It was not suggested in England, after the Catholic riots, that the Protestants ought to be disfranchised in order to protect the Catholics from mobs. It was not proposed in Massachusetts, after the burning of the Charlestown convent, that the enlightened people of New England ought to be excluded from participation in governmental affairs in order to save other convents from conflagration. Nobody intimated, after the terrible Native American riots in Philadelphia, that the Pennsylvanians ought to be prevented from voting in order that aliens might be guarded against violence. And yet it is gravely urged now that the Southern people are unfit to participate in Federal elections because there have been mobs and riots in one or two Southern cities, and acts of violence perpetrated which are far more sincerely deprecated here than among even the philanthropic people of New England.

THE VALPARAISO AFFAIR.

The official dispatch of Admiral Nunez to his government concerning the bombardment of Valparaiso and the circumstances which preceded that event, put a very different complexion on the affair from that which it wore at the first accounts. The Spanish admiral's dispatch furnishes another illustration of the danger of coming to a decision on *ex parte* testimony, and of the usefulness of the advice to "hear both sides." Even while reading Commodore Rogers's statement, we were impressed with the conviction that there was something behind which might extenuate, or even justify the course of Admiral Nunez—something which would show that his conduct was not dictated by wanton brutality, or by a reckless disregard of the laws regulating civilized warfare. The American commodore made out a case consisting of inferences from assumed principles of international law and convinced himself that he would have had a right, had he chosen to exercise it, to sink the Spanish fleet up to the mastheads, as soon as the first gun should be opened on Valparaiso. It is fortunate that he did not act on this presumption. The deductions of bluff sailors and arbitrary soldiers, from even known and admitted premises, are not apt to be very accurate; and their premises are seldom sound. It is not to these authorities that we apply for a solution of the difficult and complicated problems of municipal and international law. It is quite reasonable to suppose that, in an affair of this kind, Commodore Rogers was much more apt to be wrong than to be right. The same might be said of the Spanish admiral and the English naval commander, but from the latter we have as yet had no report, and the former confines himself to a simple statement of the facts. If these facts are truly stated—and there seems to be no reason to believe otherwise—Commodore Rogers, if not guilty of absolute falsehood, has at least suppressed the truth. He has said nothing of the efforts which were made to procure an accommodation between the belligerents, or of the respective offers made by the two parties; or of the important fact that the course of the Spanish admiral was finally admitted by both of the intervening officers to be unavoidable; or of the confession by the same officers "that right, moderation and dignity were on the side of Spain."

It does, indeed, appear from the Spanish account—which, by the way, is rendered in a remarkably clear, consistent and modest style—that every reasonable concession, consistent with the logic of the situation occupied by Spain in the controversy, was made by Admiral Nunez. The rejection by Chili of the terms proposed to her, and sanctioned by the naval commanders of England and the United States, transfers to her the liability of the charge of wilful and inexcusable obstinacy.

It appears, even, that Admiral Nunez agreed to desist from his purpose of bombardment, provided that he should receive satisfactory assurances of appreciation and reciprocation on the part of Chili. The answer to this reasonable demand was a proposition which is justly characterized as absurd and ridiculous—a proposition for a naval duel, on the result of which the termination of the war should depend: the forces on each side to be equalized, under the supervision of Commodore Rogers.

It seems, likewise, that the terms offered by the Spanish commander were precisely those which had been suggested by the governments of France and England; that the bombardment was not sudden and unexpected, but that, on the contrary, a fair notice had been given, and that the Chilian government opposed the removal of the goods belonging to foreign merchants.

It is noticeable, moreover, that the Spanish commander pays no attention to the position assumed by Commodore Rogers, that the bombardment of an unarmed city was unlawful. Certainly after the destruction of Greytown no such argument could consistently be used by the United States. But if it really was such an infraction of international law as to justify the intervention of neutrals, then Commodore Rogers placed himself in a very absurd position by so strenuously urging the doctrine, and afterwards flinching from its necessary consequences. However much confidence the commodore may have felt in the power of his ships, he seems to have had, in the end, but very little trust in his own knowledge of law.

The Environs of New Orleans.

NUMBER SIXTY-FOUR.

In the history of the campaign of Gen. Jackson, in the years 1814 and '15, mention is often made of a second line of defense, the first one being at the well known battle ground of the 8th of January, 1815, in the vicinity of Chalmette's sugar plantation. This second line, called also Camp Dupré, was situated in or about the present site of the Louisiana sugar refinery, at which place, as we have already stated in a previous number, may still be seen the relics of one of the oldest planter's buildings, dating from the time of the French colonial possession. It may be that before long this relic will pass from its present dilapidated existence; for unless the actual owners, of whom we do not know the names, bring speedily to its relief some ample renovation, it cannot much longer hold out under the weight and burthen of this more than centenary resistance. Now, it may be interesting to note, that from the city proper of New Orleans—we mean the old, oblong square, starting from the present Pontchartrain Railroad depot and proceeding the stream downwards, to the United States barracks—there was, in 1816, or immediately after the war with Great Britain, a succession of very fine mansions, but all built in the French, or, as we would rather say, the creole style of the country.

These buildings, some of which might have been erected before the time of Governor Carondelet, who resided in New Orleans from about 1792 to to 1797, were then considered the most fashionable and the most comfortable ones in the country. But a very few at this present day have been conserved, because the many changes and alterations in that locality have necessitated their demolishment or removal. We will, however, point out to our readers a few specimens still existing, and from which they can form a very fair idea of the average style of architecture for the country farms or the planters' houses at those early times. The first one which we thus shall point out is the mansion house of the honorable Marigny family, standing inside of an inclosure in front of Levee street, between Marigny and Mandeville streets, in the Third District. There, opposite to a row of brick buildings, fronting the shipping, will be seen this stately, two-story mansion, surrounded with a strong gallery, on brick pillars, running all around the structure.

In olden times, when no slates could be procured as now from the North or Europe, the roofs of these buildings consisted of the best of cypress shingles, which were the most enduring covering for the climate. At the present day all buildings of any value either in town or the country, have been provided with the more modern slate roofing. It will be seen, by examining the various old buildings in the city of New Orleans, that there are still a number of ancient houses to be seen that have the old fashioned, heavy brick tyle for a covering. It appears that about 1804 or 5 there was then, and for some years later, a tyle making or baking manufactory in the vicinity of some of the old brick yards, and although we cannot state it positively, yet we think that establishment must have been somewhere near old Alexander Milne's, for it is in that neighborhood that we have met with some debris of an ancient kiln, that no doubt was used for the purpose of burning these heavy coverings. Another locality where we also found piles of broken or half fashioned tyles, was in the yard of one Mr. John Moger, who lived near the present cock-pit in Kerlerec street, behind Goodchildren street, at the entrance of the Third District from Esplanade avenue.

But when, in 1816, after the war, business took an unwonted start, and a great many vessels arrived from Europe, often with ballast, it then was found more economical to employ the flat, French tyles, which were received from Havre and Nantes; and immediately after, the Scotch slates became the house roof covering almost exclusively. In the country, however, and for the plantation buildings, the ordinary cypress shingle continued to be used for the roofing of the houses. Coming to the former Macarty, or latterly old Manuel Andry's place, the visitor will find, with very slight difference, the same style of building as that already pointed out in the old Marigny mansion. The fact is, there cannot well be a more convenient or more agreeable structure invented, for a plantation residence, than that with the open piazza all around; for, with the lower story for the coolest part of the dwelling in the day time, the upper, airy story will equally answer for the most agreeable night apartments. Both these galleries being protected by summer awnings, which may be removed at pleasure, the conveniences which such constructed residences afford are quite self evident.

These mansions or family residences were generally surrounded, at some distance, by the necessary outhouses, the buildings for the domestics or servants, the kitchen, the stable, etc., etc. After which would be seen the flower parterre, the vegetable gardens, the orchard, orange hedges, and further off the field hands' camp, negro quarters. In the close vicinity of the place where the raising of staple crops such as sugar cane, indigo, or tobacco, had long ceased, negro comprised in the culture of the soil, these camps were not so extended or so numerous, as farther off, into the rural parishes. We therefore found the country residences which we now are describing, less encumbered with camp villages, which in the country very of comprise large additions of ground, on account of the several private patches cultivated by negro hands for their own account, even at the time of the old labor régime. Below our city, the residences of the country farmers were usually surrounded by the most extended and beautiful gardens, invariably enclosed by beautiful orange bowers, numerous peach, prune, or apricot trees. Besides these, fig trees, several species, pecan trees and a variety of shrubs and flower bushes would lead the visitor to extensive vegetable gardens, planted with all sorts of market greens and culinary commodities—such as pea, cabbage, or beets—would cover whole fields, after which, towards the woods, you would traverse what was called the savanah, prairie, destined for the grazing of cows, goats and sheep. Then the cleared lands, outside of these limits, the low large roll of bills, would stop, would invariably put an end to the cypress for the soil. Hence, our readers will now see how it is that, after the lapse of years—since all their country farms have been divided into squares and town lots, and have been sold to a number of proprietors, a great many of whom still hold their lots and squares on speculation—there has been so little progress made towards settling these extended plains, or why the clearings have not been pushed into the cypress forests, beyond their ancient borders or limits.

For this state of things we have assigned the true reasons in our foregoing number, and so it remained only for us to state how it looked in front of these very localities in former times. At the present moment the front owners of these suburban districts have but little or no culture of the soil as their particular branch of industry. Vegetable gardens upon a small scale are carried on by a number of German families, who also keep some cows, and try to lay by some means by the sale of their dairy products. There is, however, most evidently no stimulus among the masses inhabiting all the small dwellings in the rear of the front proprietors; these latter in former times carrying on either brickmaking or saw mills, or some other occupation, (a good many furnished fuel or firewood to the ocean or towboat steam companies,) now seem to be waiting for a turn of the tide.

We have detected very little activity even in that quarter, where in former years a numerous set of hardy Lorraines would be busy in breaking up flatboats and sawing up the gigantic trunks of raft timber, come down from above. All these former branches of industry among the laboring white population, down in that section of our suburbs, must meet with some obstacle, some difficulty, which we have not been able to discover. Formerly that colony, as it was called by the French Lorrain, was a very lively settlement, just as the New Germany, by the inhabitants of that tongue so denominated; but there is a paralysis, a halt among the people, which to me is quite inexplicable when every one says that labor is so high and not to be procured. Why, then, do these people not go ahead?

[Special Correspondence of the Crescent.]

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 23, 1866.

The news of the financial panic in England produces considerable sensation. The great question is, what effect will it have on our financial matters. It certainly cannot do us any good, and it may do us great harm. The credit of every country is more or less connected with every other country, and any disaster in one country is felt throughout the circle of nations.

The passage of the bankrupt bill in the House yesterday is a measure of very great importance. It practically annuls the insolvent laws of the States and abolishes imprisonment for debt. This bill has been prepared with the greatest possible care. Singular to say, too, on the passage of the bill, the debtor class has been entirely passive, but the creditor influence has been active for it. No violent opposition was made yesterday to its passage. Mr. Thad. Stevens contented himself with a sarcasm to the effect that it would enable the Southern people to get rid of their debts. It is certainly a most beneficial measure for the South. Nothing is more disastrous to a community than to be staggering along under a great load of debt. Every man hopelessly in debt can, by surrendering his property, be entirely rehabilitated. There is no doubt but that the bill will pass the Senate.

The menace of the United States to Austria, in regard to Austrian troops being sent to the aid of Maxamilian, is producing its effect on Austria. Certain Austrian troops, called volunteers for Mexico, have been disbanded. It's amusing to see how Uncle Sam can bully the Great Powers. He has made "the Nephew of my Uncle" take several steps backward, and Austria listens to reason very promptly.

It is a noticeable fact that the English papers comment with considerable severity on the manner in which the proposed amendment to the Constitution passed the House of Representatives, without the minority being allowed to debate it, under the pressure of the previous question. It is a violation of rights of the minority thus to force a measure through, without permitting its opponents to discuss it.

The National Intelligencer, it is well understood, is the organ of the Administration. This paper should be strongly supported at the South. The radicals put themselves to any amount of trouble to extend the circulation of their papers. The Intelligencer is one of the first papers in the country, and is worthy of universal support.

Mr. Seward's speech at Auburn is read with great interest. Like everything which comes from him, it is very adroit. Mr. Seward's idea is to heal the radicals by taking from them a part of the Republican party. He does not desire a violent breach with Congress. He knows that the North is unwilling to hand over the government to a party which was in opposition to the war. Hence he proposes to stay within the Republican organization and fight against the extreme radicals. This is the only policy that can win.

The radicals seem bent on pushing through Congress a bill to equalize bounties, which, according to the calculations of the movers in the measure, will require $242,834,875. But it is well understood that if this business is gone into, the government will not get off under $500,000,000. There is not a particle of reason for the passage of such a measure. The soldiers have already received every cent the government promised them. The first bounties were not as large as the last, and a kind of equity is pretended to require their equalization. It is a mere movement of demagogues.

CRIME IN MEMPHIS.—Last Thursday night, a respectable farmer living a few miles from Memphis, named J. L. Beardsley, was the victim of a cold blooded and atrocious murder. He was riding quietly home in his wagon from town, when he was shot in the breast, and uttered in the most fearful manner with a pistol in the face until he was extinct. It appears that Mr. Beardsley made a determined resistance. He had been in Memphis and had visited the drinking saloons, where he exhibited a large roll of bills, and a bag of gold in an ostentatious manner, telling every body he met, and making no secret of the fact that he was going to carry home a large amount of money—$4000, in greenbacks and $1,000, in gold. Though shot through the breast, there was every indication that Mr. Beardsley made a determined resistance. No clue has been discovered to the assassins. A reward of $1000 has been offered by the relatives of the murdered man for the detection of the murderers.

A brute, named J. P. Crouin, a railroad conductor, murdered his wife in Memphis, on Friday last, under the most shocking circumstances. They had been living on very bad terms together for some time past, until he finally beat her so terribly as to cause her premature confinement. Driven away for a time by the neighbors, he returned on Friday night, and beat her so badly that her cries attracted one of the neighbors. When the latter entered the house he was confronted by Crouin, who had a bottle of vitriol in one hand and a knife in the other. The miscreant threw the bottle at the neighbor, driving him out, and turning upon his wife plunged the knife into her back, inflicting a mortal wound. The woman died, but the murderer was at last accounts still at large.

There is a private library in Savannah, which for a century and a half, according to the News and Herald, has formed one of the chief attractions of that city. It contains among other curiosities a manuscript executed in the 9th century, being a copy of the "Moralia in Job," a work which was composed by Gregory I, in the 6th century; on the fly-leaf is a prayer for the rest of the soul of Charlemagne. There is also another manuscript called "*Le romaunt de la rose*," which dates back to the chivalrous age of the Troubadours and the Provengal poetry of the 13th century. The writing is in Gothic French characters, and was intended expressly for Lady de Coucey, in 1328. This library, which contains a great many other curious and valuable works, is shortly to be put up at public auction, the family to whom it belongs having become impoverished by the war.

Spain contains 80,000 monks and nuns, and 200,000 priests and bishops.

OBITUARY.

The friends of Adjutant TOLL. M. BONES, who was killed at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., on the 30th day of November, 1864, and whose remains have been transferred to his home, are invited to attend his funeral, which will take place at his father's residence at Bay St. Louis, Miss., on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of May, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M. Funeral service by the Rev. Dr. Markham, of New Orleans, La.

Mississippi papers please copy.

In Memoriam.

This feeble tribute to the memory of Lieut. LOTT M. BONES, Adjt. 3d Regt. Mass. Infantry, who was killed in the battle of Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30th, 1864, is offered by one who knew him intimately from childhood. Young, ardent and ambitious of serving his native South, and possessed of that pure and lofty patriotism, he went forth to battle among the first, and fell a sacrifice in the cause he so nobly espoused. Poor Lott! when we last met and exchanged those vows of fidelity to each other, and to the South, we did not think that so soon we would be separated from each other. A genial and warm-hearted friend, a kind and gent'e companion and a loving and dutiful son and brother, were the distinctions which marked his course through life. Becoming imbued with the principles of christian knowledge, he attached himself to the Presbyterian church, and died in the faith of Christ. But alas! who can comfort or relieve the anguish of his disconsolate parents. He is not dead, but sleepeth; his spirit has passed gently from earth to heaven. Then why weep for him? he is happier now. Dear Lott—friend and brother—farewell. Beloved and respected by all in life, in death thy memory will ever shine resplendent, as a meteor of brilliancy, in the hearts of all who knew thee—

"None knew thee but to love thee,
None named thee but to praise."

C. J. S.

Just Arrived.

50 bbls. SOUTHERN BELLE WHISKY.
25 .. PLANTERS' FAVORITE ..
25 .. MAPLE GROVE ..
25 .. OLD BOURBON ..
25 .. OLD RYE ..
25 .. MOORE'S KENTUCKY ..
25 ½-pipes COGNAC BRANDY.
5 ¾ .. CUSTOM HOUSE GIN, original packages.
5 ¾ .. DOUBLE PALM SCHEIDAM GIN ..
5 ¾ .. WINDMILL ..
5 ¾ .. MEDIA SWARM ..
OLD TOM GIN, in cases.
PEACH, APPLE, COGNAC, CATAWBA, BLACKBERRY AND CHERRY BRANDY, in cases.
VEROLT'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS, quarts and pints.
PORT, SHERRY AND BLACKBERRY WINE, in cases.

Just received and for sale at low figures by

JNO. W. NORRIS & CO.,
62 Canal street.

Wholesale Southern Agents for RED JACKET BITTERS.

Black Diamond Steel Works,

PITTSBURG, PA.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

CAST AND GERMAN STEEL,

Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.

Best quality Refined CAST TOOL STEEL; SPRING, MACHINERY, PLOW, SHEET and SHEAR STEEL; RAILROAD, SPRING and FROG STEEL; LOCOMOTIVE, AXLES, CRANK PINS, PISTON RODS, SLIDE BARS, FIRE BOX and PLUB PLATE, etc.

Branch Warehouse:
NOS. 42 and 44 ..... BATTERY MARCH ..... NOS. 42 and 44
Between Milk and Broad streets,
BOSTON, MASS.

OLIVER HUNT
Agt.

Firemen's

MONUMENTAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting was held last Saturday evening, May 26th, 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 20th, 1860.

President—ISAAC N. MARKS, of Governor No. 13.
Vice Pres't—WM. E. FITZPERALD, Pelican H. & L. No. 4.
Secretary—JOS. H. DROMGO, Jackson No. 16.
Treasurer—JOS. A. BROWN, Louisiana Hose.

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 second regular installment, 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 build it along. It is now in good condition—first-rate—and increasing. If enterprising citizens of Louisville, having a interest in the business to be created by this Road, have not been large loan to the Company, surely New Orleans Stockholders, who will get all the benefit of the business created by it, might do the little they are called upon to do. To refuse to do it, is, to say the least, short-sighted. Besides, it is encouraging to the present able and efficient managers. They are not asking a loan from New Orleans; they only ask that New Orleans shall give its moral support by contributing a mere pittance to get its old Stock into the new Company. The amount to be realized from this source is very small. It is not that so much that they desire as it is to be able to say to the friends of the Company abroad, that they have the confidence of its friends at home. They challenge investigation into their management of the affairs of the new Company—are in no wise responsible for the mismanagement of the old Company—and it is simply childish in citizens 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 75 miles from Marshall. It is completed to Millican, 22 miles from Houston, and it is said a company of Northern capitalists have engaged to complete it to Red River. Its we not see very plainly that it is of vast importance to New Orleans to push forward the Southern Pacific Railroad; lest even its Red River trade, to say nothing of its trade with the interior of Texas lying west of Shreveport, be diverted to Houston and Galveston, and thence to foreign ports. It is important 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 near Mississippi river—not subject to annual overflows, however, unless it be the overflow of business—to pour wealth into her lap and start her on a career of prosperity hitherto unknown.

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

Bishoprick's

INFALLIBLE BAKING POWDER

For the Immediate Production of TEA, BATTER and BUCKWHEAT CAKES, CORN BREAD, BISCUIT, and every description of PASTRY, without Yeast.

For sale in New Orleans by

SCHNEIDER & ZUBERBIER,
GEO. G. GARNER,
SCHMIDT & ZEIGLER,
E. J. HART & CO.,
W. H. HENNING & CO.,
R. BLEAKLEY & CO.,

And Grocers generally, and by

JNO. W. NORRIS & CO.,
Wholesale Southern Agents,
52 Canal street,
New Orleans.

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 and qualities; Matting, Checkered, White and Fancy Coco 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.

The Great Cholera Remedy.

GREY JACKET BITTERS

A SURE CURE FOR

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

We would respectfully announce to the public that recent experiments both in Europe and New York have proven that our **Grey Jacket Bitters** act like a charm in the cure of ASIATIC CHOLERA, as well as in DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHRONIC INDIGESTION, and all other affections of the Stomach and Bowels. It has been tried in several cases of Cholera Morbus in this city, and each time the sufferer was relieved almost instantaneously. As it is undoubtedly a tonic of the most valuable description, persons taking it habitually will not be liable to Cholera or other diseases of a kindred nature. It 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 trade, 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 naval oil wells in Calcasieu Parish, with the exclusive right to dig or bore for Coal Oil or Petroleum in a tract of land of one 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 tidewater 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 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. 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 100 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. 130 Gravier street.
LAURIN, FOTHIER & CO., No. 111 Gravier street.
BARTON & FOURNIER, corner Camp and Common sts.
APENS & FERRE, No. 87 Old Levee street.
D. CRIEFF & CO., No. 50 Old Levee street.
J. W. BUCKMASTER & CO., Nos. 30 and 32 New Levee street.
H. VON PHUL & CO., No. 109 Poydras street.
CHAS. BRIGGS, President Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company, corner Camp and Gravier streets.

At the TIMES OFFICE,
At the CRESCENT OFFICE.

And at the CITY NATIONAL BANK, N. T. N. Robinson, cashier, corner Magazine and Natchez streets, where subscriptions can be paid.

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—

BOOK AND 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.

1866. A Large Stock 1866.

—OF—

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING

—AT—

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FRANCIS FABRE,

UNDER THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

Is now offering his very large stock of

MEN'S AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING,

at very low prices.

He invites an early call from his friends and the public generally.

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.

Phelps & Co.,

(JAS. E. PHELPS, S. L. DOLDEAR, R. A. PHELPS,)

RECEIVING, FORWARDING

—AND—

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Nos. 16, 17, 18 and 19 Commerce street, corner of Crockett,

SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA.

Orders for the purchase of Cotton, Wool, Hides, etc., promptly filled.

Dr. Charles E. Kells,

DENTIST,

Has removed his office to 14 DAUPHINE STREET, second door from Canal, near Lopez.

Teeth extracted without pain, under the influence of Nitrous Oxide Gas or Chloroform.

Great Northern and Eastern

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

NEW YORK CITY

REACHED IN 100