New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
—OF—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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MONDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1866.

CENTRAL HOUSE BALL, MAGNOLIA, MISS.—We are under obligations to Mr. Henry Gottig, proprietor of the Central House, at Magnolia, Miss., for a ticket to the ball to be given at his hotel on the night of the 4th inst.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—We are glad to see that the "Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association of Louisiana" have made arrangements to hold their first grand fair next autumn, commencing on the 20th of November, and continuing eight days. From the programme which has been placed in our hands, as well as from the known energy and intelligence of the gentlemen who have taken this important enterprise in hand, we are convinced that the exhibition will reflect credit on our city, and that it will not suffer in comparison with those of a similar character which have been held in other States. The premiums to be awarded amount to $20,000 and they will be paid in silver plate, medals, or money, at the option of the successful competitors. We observe that the association has wisely resolved to offer premiums not only for special productions of handicraft and art but also for essays and treatises on various subjects of importance.

The other arrangements will be all that can be desired to make the Fair Grounds during this interesting exhibition, a popular and attractive place of resort. There will be a telegraph office, connecting with all the principal offices in the country; a spacious building with saloons and drawing rooms, and female attendants for the accommodation of lady visitors; refreshments in abundance, etc., etc.

Altogether we have reason to believe that the first fair of the Louisiana association will as far as it can be made so by the efforts of the directors and officers, be a triumphant success. Let the industrial public do their share, and it will prove a credit and an inestimable benefit to the State and city.

NEW MUSIC.—Mr. A. E. Blackmar, music publisher and dealer, No. 107 Canal street, favors us with sample copies of his publications for the past week as follows: "The Bonnie Blue Flag Lancers," composed and dedicated to the Crescent City Benevolent Association, by Fred. Van Oliker, musical director of the Academy of Music, N.-O. "Dora Schottische," composed and dedicated to Miss Dora Schroeder, by J. Schrenk. "La Louisianaise Fantaisie Mazurka," pour le piano, par Jules Norès. "Childhood," words by Major J. F. Walker, and music by E. O. Eaton. "Come to me, darling; I'm lonely without thee," words by Jos. Brennan, Esq., and music by E. O. Eaton. "Rose of the World," words by J. O. Pierce, Esq., and music by E. O. Eaton. "Little Bessie May," words by Harris Cowperwaite, and music by E. O. Eaton. "Dreaming, dreaming of thee," words by J. Dickson Bruns, M. D., and music by Prof. J. H. Hewitt, author of "All quiet along the Potomac to-night," etc.

We have received from the publisher, Mr. L. Grunewald, 199 Canal street, a piece of new music, entitled "The Crescent Hall Polka"—composed by Theo. Von La Hache, and dedicated to Colonel A. W. Merriam, proprietor of the beautiful Crescent billiard saloon, corner of St. Charles and Canal streets. The title page has a very fine lithograph of the Crescent Hall.

We have also received from the publisher, Mr. D. P. Faulds, Louisville, Ky., a piece of new music, entitled "Our Generals," the frontispiece containing very good likenesses of Generals Lee, Longstreet, Beauregard, Price, Johnston, Hill, Hardee, Jackson and Bragg.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.—*Bank Dividend*—At a regular meeting of the board of directors of the Southern Bank, held on the 30th ult., a semi-annual dividend of $4 per share was declared payable to stockholders on and after the 16th instant.

The Gold Market has been rather inactive, but somewhat more steady since our last. Sales on Saturday were light and the market closed heavy at 151@152, against 151@152½ on Friday evening.

Foreign Exchange—Owing to the downward tendency of rates of Sterling and Francs at New York, as advised by telegraph, quotations have declined in this market fully 2@3 per cent. since our last. Transactions, nevertheless, have been little better than nominal, and the ruling figures on Saturday evening were 166@167 for bank Sterling; 162@164 for clear bills; 3.35@3.30f. for bank Francs, and 3.45@3.40f. for outdoor Francs.

Domestic Exchange—Increasing firmness is the leading feature of the movement in Domestic Exchange. There is a fair demand noticeable for remittance purposes, but the supply of commercial is still of a very restricted character. Rates, however, are nominally unchanged; and we repeat ½ @ ¾ cent. prem. at Bank, and par@¼ cent. prem. out of doors for sight checks on the Northern cities.

Uncurrent Notes and Securities—The movement under the above heading was very light on Saturday, both at the Brokers' Board and on the street, while the figures realized indicated a still further advance for most favorite classes. The lower grades, however, appear to continue neglected, and prices of the latter cannot be reported as much better than nominal.

Cotton—The movement in the leading staple is still limited, but prices assumed more steadiness on Saturday, and 1100 bales changed hands, at 26@28c. for ordinary, 30@31c. for good ordinary, 33@35c. for low middling, and 38@39c. for middling, in even running lists.

Sugar and Molasses—There is but very little Louisiana remaining in first hands, but the supply of the imported articles is more than ample to meet the present restricted demand. Prices, however, remain nominally unchanged, and the market presents a very languid appearance.

Western Produce—Corn is firmer, with a reduced supply. Oats are dull at a decline of 2c. ⅌ bushel in prices. Bran is dull and drooping, without, however, any quotable alteration in rates, and Hay is quiet at previous figures.

Provisions—Pork continues inactive with an upward tendency in prices. Bacon is heavy at our last quotations, and Lard is neglected except in way of retail or jobbing operations, at irregular rates.

The universal suffrage bill for the District of Columbia provides that ever male person, except paupers and persons under guardianship, of the age of 21 years and upward, who have not been convicted of any infamous crime, and who is a citizen of the United States, and has resided in the district for the term of six months, shall be entitled to vote without distinction of color. Any person whose duty it is to receive votes, and who shall refuse the vote of any person who is qualified under the act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $5000, or to imprisonment not more than one year, or both. Any person who shall interfere to prevent a qualified elector from voting shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be liable to a fine of $1000 and imprisonment for thirty days. A registry of voters is also provided for.

The radicals of the West, as the last card to save their sinking cause, are endeavoring to array the soldiers in their behalf. With this end in view, they are getting up meetings of soldiers all over these States to secure them to the Republican interest. The stay-at-homes are apt to miss their aim, as the soldiers have seen too much practice to be wheedled with sweet talk.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The details of the news from Europe by the Germania and the New York Justify the concise announcement of the telegraph, that war could not be much longer averted. Theoretically hostilities had already commenced. The formalities which terminate a state of peace, and which are the evidences of a state of war had already been observed; and only the actual collision was necessary to give effect to the picture. It had been supposed that the first actual clash of arms would occur in Holstein; and Prussia, in fact, selected that point for her initial demonstration. The Gastein convention, entered into a few months ago, provided that Austrian troops should, provisionally, occupy Holstein, whilst Schleswig should remain, for the time being, under the protectorate of Prussia. On the 11th inst., a Prussian force under General Manteuffel entered Holstein. The Austrians, unable to resist, retired before the invaders, and General Manteuffel arrested the Holstein commissioner, and dispersed the estates of the duchy, then in session. These proceedings settle the vexed question for at least a time. Henceforth, unless Prussia shall be forced, either by war or diplomacy, to relinquish her grasp upon them, the Elbe duchies will constitute a portion of the Prussian monarchy. Count Bismarck has gained his point without even a battle. The coveted States have fallen into his power, and Prussia has, *pro tem*pore, achieved the object for which her minister has so long schemed and fought and intrigued. But this victory, the greater that it is, will the more arouse the animosity of Austria, and irritate the minor German States, which had hoped for the accession to the Band of Schleswig and Holstein, as independent powers. It is extremely probable that the determination of the Diet to mobilize the federal army was precipitated by the Prussian movement on Holstein; and that it involves a strict alliance between Austria and the confederation. The very day before the motion for mobilization was made Prussia had addressed a dispatch to the German governments proposing a reform of the Bund. The most important suggestions were: The Austrian provinces, and likewise those belonging to the Netherlands, no longer to form part of the Germanic confederation; the consent of the German sovereigns, and of at least two-thirds of the population, to be necessary before war can be declared by Germany; the naval forces of Germany in the North Sea and Baltic to be placed under the control of Prussia; Kiel and Jahde to be declared federal war ports; the federal land forces to be divided, and the Northern army to be placed under the command of the kings of Prussia and Bavaria as federal commanders-in-chief, both in times of war and peace; the relations of German Austria to the confederation to be adjusted by a German parliament.

These proposals illustrate the domineering and arrogant spirit of Bismarck, and indicate pretty clearly that Prussia had made up her mind to a dissolution of the existing confederation even before her formal notice was given. It is not likely that these proposals will now be discussed, or even taken into consideration. The result of the war will, probably, settle the questions involved; but it is by no means certain that the naval supremacy will be acquired by Prussia in the North Sea and the Baltic, or that the kings of Prussia and Bavaria will be commanders-in-chief of the armies of Northern Germany.

As a corollary to the proceedings above mentioned, Prussia was about to send an ultimatum to Austria; but the Imperial government anticipated the missive by withdrawing their ambassador from Berlin. A proceeding of this kind does not necessarily imply war; but in this case it seems to be actually the concomitant of hostilities. The armies are in motion and at any moment we may hear that Austrian forces have entered Silesia, and that an Italian army has invaded Venetia.

In this connection it would be improper to pass over in silence the very suggestive letter addressed to M. Drouyn de l'Huys by the Emperor Napoleon. The whole of that letter has not been made public; but the following portion seems to show that France anticipates the moment when she will be called on to take part in the conflict.

Had the conference assembled my government would have declared that France repudiated all idea of territorial aggrandisement, so long as the European equilibrium remained undisturbed. France could only think of an extension of her frontiers in the event of the map of Europe being altered to the profit of a great power, and of the bordering provinces expressing by a formal and free vote their desire for annexation. In the absence of these circumstances, the French government prefers to any territorial acquisition a good understanding with its neighbors, resulting from the respect for their independence and their nationality. We should have desired for the German Confederation a position more worthy of its importance; for Prussia better geographical boundaries; for Austria the maintenance of her great position in Europe, after the cession of Venetia to Italy in exchange for territorial compensation.

The conference has failed. Will France be led to draw the sword? The French government thinks not. Whatever may be the result of the war which may break out, no question affecting us will be resolved without the assent of France.

France, therefore, will continue to observe an attentive neutrality, confident in her right and calm in her strength.

These expressions give the first open indication of the idea so long attributed to Louis Napoleon—that of the annexation to France of the neighboring Rhenish provinces. They also show pretty plainly that the acquisition by Italy of Venice, involving, as of necessity, territorial compensation, will be considered on the part of France to be the long desired pretext for the extension and "rectification" of the French frontier.

KENTUCKY POLITICS.

The old time feeling of friendship existing between Kentucky and Louisiana, founded upon extensive commercial relations and the consequent close personal intercourse between their citizens, has occasioned the people of the respective States to view with interest the affairs of the other. It is, therefore, with something more than a feeling of curiosity that we have watched the present political contest which agitates the people of Kentucky. We have troubles of our own in Louisiana, and have no disposition to interfere with the local politics of Kentucky; but as the parties in that State appear to be assuming such a phase of organization as will enable them to coalesce with the two great parties with which the people of the whole country are about to take sides, it may be instructive to us to examine the attitude now assumed by the political combatants in Kentucky.

We do not think that Kentucky politics in recent years has excited admiration either North or South. Many of her leading politicians have failed to reach the high standard by which public expectation measured them. The world had been taught that the land of Henry Clay would display in all coming time only the ingenuousness, the frankness, the unselfishness, the courage and the patriotism which he and so many of his contemporaries exemplified. It was therefore expected on all hands, that the course pursued by Kentucky at the beginning of the recent war would illustrate the characteristics of her people. It was expected that whatever attitude she assumed would be taken with boldness, and adhered to with honesty and persistence. When, therefore, at the outset of the war, she refused to secede with the Southern States because she discarded the doctrine of secession, and at the same time defied the general government, because she insisted that its measures were unconstitutional, there was a degree of nobleness in her position which at least commanded respect. When, in addition to this, she avowed her purpose of arming, and of enforcing, if necessary, the policy she had declared, the avowal was in accordance with her traditional reputation. From this point, however, her political history seems open to severe criticism. Many allowances must be made for her geographical position. She had, by the action of her legislature, supported by the almost unanimous voice of her people, placed herself between the upper and the nether millstones. Though her attitude may have been unwisely taken, yet her secession did not accord with the known characteristics of her people. The leaders of the party who had obtained control of the legislative department evinced a duplicity which was new in the politics of that State. While openly avowing hostility to the purposes of the general government they were secretly plotting an alliance which would make them the instruments to carry out the policy of the New England radicals. Aided by the power of the federal authority they succeeded, in the course of a few months after the outbreak of the war, in carrying the State from the belligerent attitude of an armed neutrality, through the successive gradations of a "strict neutrality," a "neutrality" like Falstaff's sack—"simple, of itself"—a "loyal neutrality," and finally ended in what Mr. Joe Holt styled was to be the consummation of the metamorphosis—an "active loyalty." In the latter phase of her political existence, her legislature pursued a policy of proscription which was a fit commentary on her subserviency to New England conceits. But as a natural result of her vacillating policy, the leaders of the movement, who seemed from their attitude only to court the position of tools of a policy which they professed to hate, soon lost the respect of the radicals whom they served; and with the loss of their influence, those leaders imbibed fresh feelings of discontent against the federal policy. As a singular instance of retributive justice, many of them soon came under the ban of the party they had so faithfully served, and some of the most prominent movers of the penal laws which had been framed during the political excitement of the first year of the war, were themselves disfranchised under the very enactments they had framed for the punishment of others. They had sown the wind, and they reaped the whirlwind as their reward.

At the close of the war, the feelings of generosity and toleration which have in former years characterized the people of Kentucky, found their expression in the just and generous action of the State legislature. With the exception of a small radical element there was a general disposition to forget former differences, to concede the result of the war as an accomplished fact, and to inaugurate a system of political toleration which would heal intestine discord and renew an era of good feeling amongst the different parties into which the people had been so unfortunately divided. The legislature, unlike the radical legislatures of Missouri and Tennessee, repealed the proscriptive enactments of former years, and restored to all citizens of the State that equality before the law which is so essential to harmony and good government. The sentiment of the people approved the wise action of the legislature and governor, and the seeds of a kindly feeling were thus sown, which required only proper cultivation to bring to happy fruition.

It is at this period that it becomes necessary to elect a clerk for the court of appeals. There were various aspirants for the lucrative position. Properly, this office should not be associated with any idea of general politics. But by some means politics have been brought pretty freely into the question. As the opposing parties in the State mutually charge each other with having brought about this issue, we do not propose, at this distance, to decide between them. Judge Duvall, an eminent and learned gentleman, formerly chief justice of the State, is the candidate of the convention which met on the first of May. The platform on which he was nominated supports the policy of President Johnson, urges the admission of the Southern States into Congress, and condemns the radical and revolutionary measures of Congress. This platform certainly meets with the approval of a large majority of the people.

Its success would result in the formation of a party which would control for many years the destiny of the State, and exclude from power that class of politicians who, during the progress of the war, skillfully trimmed their sails to suit every breeze that blew. These men, therefore, seek to form an opposition which shall be a conglomeration of the most incongruous elements, temporarily fused together to secure some hold on the power which they are loth to yield. Their convention of the 30th May seems to have been somewhat of an abortion. There was little cohesion amongst its elements. They did not think it proper to nominate a separate candidate, but contented themselves with endorsing a gentleman, Colonel Boling, who was already before the people as an independent candidate. Their platform deals in those glittering generalities in reference to "heresies," so common in New England, endorses President Johnson as against "the heresies of secession and fanaticism," is silent on the radical Congress, is opposed to the operations of the "freedmen's bureau" as against the people of Kentucky, but seems to care nothing about its operations on other people, and is, in fact, a document which, by an ingenious construction, would be received with favor in Faneuil Hall, as an exhibition of tact which admits of the most diverse constructions.

The almon-pure radicals, however, kept their own candidate in the field. But as such a course would eventuate in certain defeat, a compromise has been effected. Boling and the extreme Republican candidate have withdrawn, the feeble "Union" supporters of the President break bread and eat salt at the same table with the radicals, and they have united upon General Hobson, late of the federal army, as the fit person to lead the combined forces into the radical camp. He and Judge Duvall are now the only candidates in the field. The election will be held the first Monday in August. We will watch the contest with interest, and, notwithstanding the indecision which has marked the course of her politicians in recent years, we will be much surprised if Kentucky permits herself, with a free expression of her voice, to virtually abandon the support of the President and formally join the New England party.

Musical and Theatrical.

The New York World says that Miss Kate Bateman contemplates retiring from the stage, cause—impaired health. During the autumn and winter she will make a tour of the principal cities, coming as far south as New Orleans. Her agent is Mr. C. W. Tayleure, who is going to organize a star company for her, containing Mrs. Lander, Miss Maggie Mitchell and Mr. G. F. Rowe.

Mr. Dwight Denny is a new debutant at the Park theater, Brooklyn.

Pocahontas is the attraction at the Winter Garden.

The Ravels are at Niblo's.

Maggie Mitchell had prime success in Springfield, Massachusetts.

Madame Gazzaniga, who has not appeared before in Boston for several years, gave a concert in that city on the 19th. More or less opera people, and a large audience assisted.

W. J. Florence goes to Europe in the South.

The Boston Post says Julia Daly is furnishing the dramatic daily food to the Pittsburg theatergoers.

Mrs. John Wood goes to England on the 11th of July.

Julia Dean Hayne will be leading woman at one of the St. Louis theaters next season.

Crosby, of Chicago, will put up his opera house in a raffle, October 1.

Heller has opened at the Arch Street Theater, Philadelphia. He is going soon to California.

M'lle Cornelie Meyerbeer, the youngest daughter of the late composer, is about to be married. The bridegroom is Gustave Eichter, a professor in the School of Fine Arts, Berlin.

Herr Popper, the violoncellist from Prague, is in London.

Barnum has bought the late Gordon Cumming's collection of skins, hides, bones and tusks. The sale by auction took place June 23, at Messrs. Stevens's, King street, Covent Garden. Barnum's agents, Messrs. Wells and Nimmo, were unrivaled in the energy of their bidding, and easily silenced competitors. A large elephant's skull fetched one hundred guineas, while proportionately large sums were given for lions' skulls.

A Mr. Charles Salaman is delivering lectures in London, taking the theme of "German Opera" for his subject.

The organist of Notre Dame des Victoires, M. le Chevalier Simon, has lately died in Paris, and was buried with musical honors.

A brother of Madame Ristori is announced to possess no small lyric and dramatic faculty.

Pictow has left Paris and gone back to Vienna.

Personal.

A letter from Vienna, June 6th, states that "General McClellan went down to Prague a few days since, from Dresden, where he has been residing for some months; and after visiting the lions of that fine old town and paying his respects to General Benedek, the commander in chief of the northern Austrian army, he took his departure for Munich. He is expected here in a few days, and will probably occupy himself considerably in observing the immense military preparations now in progress in the heart of Europe."

Gunner O'Neil, of the Canadian Royal Artillery, was recently convicted of complicity in the Fenian conspiracy, and, on being drummed out of service, shouted, "Hurrah for the Irish republic!" He was then re-arrested, and was flogged in the presence of the members of his late corps.

Miss Mary G. Halpine, of Nashua, New Jersey, a contributor to several literary works, had an adventure with a burglar a few evening since. Only herself and mother were in the house, and it was raining in torrents. She watched the operations of the burglar while he removed a pane of glass and introduced his hand to raise the window, and then, thinking that the affair had been carried far enough, she discharged a revolver twice, dropping him to the ground. A policeman hastened to the spot, but the burglar had escaped, leaving a pool of blood under the window.

Lieut. Jas. J. Waddell, the commander of the Shenandoah, is reported to be in a decline. He is residing near Liverpool.

The Prince of Wales has breakfasted with Lady Segricht—no relation to the scriptural woman in red.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer June 7th, requested the House to grant to the Princess Mary an annuity on her marriage of £2,000 in addition to the £3,000 she already enjoys. He remarked incidentally that there was the precedent of some forgotten Princess Sophia, and took occasion to say that the Prince of Teck was a very fine fellow, that he would live in England, and that he had not much to live on. The vote which is moderate almost to parsimony, passed unanimously.

Mr. C. H. McCormick, of Chicago, has given to the Union Theological Seminary at Hampden Sydney, Prince Edward county, Virginia, thirty thousand dollars, the endowment of a professorship. Mr. McCormick has also added five thousand dollars to his contribution of ten thousand for the endowment of a professorship in Washington College, Lexington, Virginia, of which General Lee is president. The chair is filled by Professor R. S. McCulloch, formerly of Columbia College, New York.

Colonel John D. Rose, of Wabash, is the only surviving Mason who participated in the founding of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, in the year 1817.

Hon. Anson Burlingame has purchased a tract of land near San Mateo, containing 1,100 acres, and proposes to become a resident of California as soon as his mission in China is ended.

The departure of the French Imperial family for Fontainbleau has been postponed, in consequence, it is said, of the imminence of war.

The Buffalo Commercial calls upon Senator Sprague to make a constitutional amendment by ceasing to use his shirt collar as a funnel.

T. B. Read, who knows all about it, says that Leigh Hunt was not the original of Dickens's Harold Skimpole.

It is reported in Paris that Garibaldi has left Caprera for the Italian coast in a French ship.

General Grant's father is postmaster at Covington, Ky.

General Cass was estimated to be worth from four to five millions.

It is considered important enough to publish in Paris that the Empress of the French wears spurs when riding. Her horse is trained to their use.

A young New York lady has recently been married at Rome to an Italian duke, and is to be hereafter, instead of a dreadful "Mrs.," the Duchess Della Rovere.

The St. Louis Democrat says: "We understand that Mr. James Shea, who died day before yesterday, left his whole fortune—over $100,000—to the Sisters' Hospital. He had frequently been nursed in that excellent institution, and having no near relatives in this country, he left his wealth to those who would make good use of it."

Stewart, the merchant prince in New York, reports an income last year of $4,768,000, upon which he is to pay a tax of over $100,000.

Dr. R. D. Mussy, a distinguished surgeon, died in Boston on the 23d, aged 86 years. Dr. Mussy performed most daring operations and saved his patients. He first removed the entire collar bone and shoulder of a patient in 1826, and the patient is alive at the present day; he repeated the operation in 1845 upon a gentleman from Sandusky, who still lives. He operated for stone in the bladder up to 1854, forty-nine times, with but four deaths. He first tied both carotid arteries successfully.

Ex-Governor Wise signs himself "Henry A. Wise, brigadier general C. S. A., prisoner of war on parole."

Secretary Harlan has returned from the West to Washington.

General Steele and staff are on a tour of inspection through Washington Territory.

Literary, as well as alliteratively, speaking, Mr. Peabody is persecuted to "pony up" for poor people and still poorer preachers. *Requiescat in Pace.*

The following appointments to the naval academy at Annapolis have been made by the President:

At Large—William Kelly, Kentucky; Willie M. Belcher, Illinois; Thomas S. Plunkett, Tennessee; R. A. Page, District of Columbia. Sons of officers—James H. Gow, Kentucky; Walker Fraser, Maryland; Daniel Whipple, New Hampshire; Frank H. Harbuck, Iowa; John M. Robinson, New York; William S. Long, Pennsylvania; Walter H. Donaldson, jr., New York; Thomas C. Skinner, Ohio; Frank Ellery, jr., Vermont; Elias B. Bliss, Michigan.

LOST.—Attention is called to an advertisement in another column of a pocket book lost.

DIED:

At Vicksburg, on 20th June, CATHARINE CAROLINE, relict of the late John D. Bein.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, 231 Camp street, at 5 o'clock THIS EVENING. The friends of the Bein and Richardson families are invited to attend.

Post Office Notice.

Until further notice the Mails at the New Orleans Post Office will be closed as follows:

Mails North, East and West close daily at 6 a. m., via N. O., Jackson, and O. N. R. R.

Mails for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Mobile, Selma, Montgomery and Atlanta, close daily at 6 a. m.

Brashear, etc., via Opelousas Railroad, daily, except Sundays, at 6 o'clock a. m.

Galveston, Indianola and Southern and Western Texas Mails, by Morgan steamers, Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays, at 7 a. m.

Mails for Natchez, Baton Rouge, etc., by Atlantic and Mississippi steamers, daily, except Sundays, at 3 p. m.

Coast Mails for all Post Offices as far up the river as Bayou Sara, by steamer Lafourche, on Wednesdays at 9 a. m., and Saturdays at 3 p. m.

Mails for Northeastern Texas and Red River, tri-weekly, at 3 o'clock p. m.

Mails for Comekita River, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 3 o'clock p. m.

OFFICE HOURS.—Open 8 a. m., closes 4 p. m. The General Delivery and Merchants' Delivery will be kept open until 9 p. m.

SUNDAYS.—Office open 9 a. m. and closes 12 m.

R. W. TALIAFERRO,
Postmaster.

Gildig & Acker

Would respectfully remind the public that besides their Stock

—OF—

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

THEY ARE SELLING

SHIRTS OF ALL KINDS

AS CHEAP AS ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY.

197 Canal Street.

Carpet Warehouse,

17 ..... CHARTRES STREET 17

Lately received from Europe and the North, CARPETING of all kinds and qualities; DOOR OIL CLOTHS, of all widths and qualities; MATTINGS, checkered, white and fancy; Cocoa Matting, Hassocks, Rugs, Mats, Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, Lace Curtains, Worsted Curtains, Cornices and Pins, etc., at reduced prices.

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

Get Your Shirts

—AT—

MEN'S UNDER WEAR

—AT—

S. N. MOODY'S

GREAT SHIRT EMPORIUM, CORNER CANAL AND ROYAL STREETS.

The largest stock in the South. Wholesale and Retail AT PRICES WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.

S. N. MOODY,
Corner Canal and Royal streets.

Shirts and Under Garments made to order on short notice and perfect fit guaranteed.

City Directory for 1867.

In pursuance of notice heretofore given, the canvass for a new edition of this work will commence immediately. We trust every facility will be extended to our canvassers by the public, in order that the work shall be complete as possible. We intend to leave nothing undone, to make the forthcoming edition to surpass all others that have preceded it. A complete and splendid map of the city will accompany the work.

CHAS. GARDNER.

E. Carver Company

IMPROVED COTTON GIN.

The Undersigned, Sole Agents in New Orleans for the Sale of this well known and justly celebrated GIN, are now prepared to offer to Factors and Planters, a complete

ASSORTMENT OF SIZES,

Of recent manufacture, and combining all of the Latest Valued Improvements, which render it superior to all other GINS.

Materials are also Furnished for Repairs.

FOSTER & CO.,
16 St. Charles Street.

A Card.

LOUISIANA AND TEXAS

PETROLEUM VAPOR STOVE AND GAS LIGHT CO.

Office No. 106 Camp Street.

NEW ORLEANS, June 30th, 1866.

To the Public—Reports having been set afloat that in the sale of GRAYS PETROLEUM STOVE we have shown a preference for rich persons over the poor, we deem it to be desirable to understood that we make no distinction down to a poor man and a rich one. The reason why some were disappointed in purchasing our Stoves last week, was owing to heavy demands upon us for sale of Stoves out of the State. We repeat that all will be patent at equal footing, and the first come will be the first served.

Tulane Building.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1, 1866.

A large stock of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
FURNISHING GOODS,
SHIRTS, DRAWERS, Etc.

Also a large assortment of LADIES' TRUNKS, Genuine Fine SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, Etc.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Louisiana State Treasury notes, Louisiana State bank notes taken at Par.

GARTHWAITE, LEWIS & STUART,
31 and 33 Carondelet.

For Magnolia.

FOURTH OF JULY PLEASURE EXCURSION.

A GRAND BARBECUE

WILL BE GIVEN AT

MAGNOLIA, MISS., ON 4TH JULY.

Some of the ABLEST PUBLIC MEN and MOST DISTINGUISHED ORATORS will address the people upon the great LOCAL AND PUBLIC INTERESTS OF THE DAY.

In the Evening,

A Grand Ball and Magnificent Supper

Will be given at the "GENERAL HOUSE" by Mr. H. Gottig, the enterprising Lessee.

A SPLENDID BAND OF MUSIC will be in attendance.

Excursion Tickets, good for all excursion and passenger trains, until MONDAY, July 9th, inclusive, issued by the N. O. J. & G. N. R. R. Fare New Orleans to Magnolia and return, $5.

T. S. WILLIAMS,
Ed. Ware, Gen'l Ticket Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

A Card.

THE ALABAMA LOTTERY.

The following correspondence gives ample assurance that the Drawings of the ALABAMA LOTTERY, the first of which takes place in MOBILE, on the

7th DAY OF JULY,

Will be unquestionably fair. There is no mistake about this institution. The prizes will be drawn, and some fortunate ticket holder must surely get the money. The drawer gets either the money or the prize at his own choice.

OFFICE T. S. AND A. ASSOCIATION,
Mobile, Ala., June 25, 1866.

Hon. J. M. Withers, Mayor of Mobile:

SIR—On behalf of the "Tuscaloosa Scientific and Art Association," I respectfully request that you will appoint three disinterested Commissioners of unquestionable integrity to superintend the drawing of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of Prizes, to be made by the Association in this city on the 7th of July, for the benefit of the UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA.

Very respectfully,
N. L. WHITFIELD,
President T. S. and A. Association.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF MOBILE,
June 26th, 1866.

To C. H. John H. Higley, H. Ballentyne and Col. Chas. Forsyth:

Gentlemen—In compliance with the above request, I appoint you as the Commissioners named, and hope that you will serve.

Respectfully,
J. M. WITHERS, Mayor of Mobile.

MOBILE, ALA., June 26th, 1866.

Hon. J. M. Withers, Mayor of Mobile:

SIR—In pursuance of your appointment we will serve as the Commissioners to superintend the drawing of the Tuscaloosa Scientific and Art Association, to be held in this city on the 7th of July next, for the benefit of the University of Alabama.

JNO. H. HIGLEY,
H. BALLENTYNE,
C. FORSYTH.

Tickets for sale and Prizes Cashed in Full, on demand, by

CHAS. T. HOWARD,
LICENSED DEALER, No. 40 CAMP STREET,
And in all Branch Offices in New Orleans.

The Mechanics' and Agricultural

FAIR ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA.

At a Special Meeting of the Board of Directors, held at the Mechanics' Institute on the 19th inst., it was unanimously resolved—That the first GRAND FAIR of this Association shall take place on the Fair Grounds, city of New Orleans, commencing on the 20th November evening.

Inventors, manufacturers, agriculturists, stock raisers and others, from any portion of the United States, desirous of being represented in this industrial exhibition, can obtain full information by addressing the officers of the association.

L. N. MARKS, President.
LUTHER HOLMES, Secretary and Treasurer.
G. H. SUMNER, Chairman of the Committee on Fair Grounds.

Notice.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.
New Orleans, June 20, 1866.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held at its office, No. 21 Camp street, on MONDAY, 9th July next, from 12 o'clock m. to 2 o'clock p. m.

LOUIS BARNETT, Secretary.

Fire Crackers. Fire Crackers.

IN STORE AND NOW LANDING—
1000 BOXES GOLDEN DRAGON, NO. 1.
For sale by
W. G. LYON & CO.,
12 Tchoupitoulas and 12 New Levee.

Fourth of July, 1866.

—

66th Anniversary of National Independence.

GRAND CELEBRATION OF THE DAY BY THE FIRE DEPARTMENT OF NEW ORLEANS,

Under the direction of the

FIREMEN'S MONUMENTAL ASSOCIATION,

—ON THE—

FAIR GROUNDS.

Programme:

Thoday will be ushered in by the firing of National Salutes under the direction of the Military Authorities.

The Celebration at the Fair Grounds will commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

MUSIC.

The Declaration of Independence will be read by
L. N. MARKS, Esq.

MUSIC.

The Oration will be delivered by G. H. BRAUGHN, Esq.

MUSIC.

Commencement of the Games and Sports.

MUSIC.

Race—Trial of Engines.

MUSIC.

Foot Races—Grand Base Ball Match between the Magnolia and Lone Star Club.

MUSIC.

Grand Aerobatic and Gymnastic Displays by a corps of Competent Performers.

MUSIC.

Trotting and Running Races.

Evening.

Grand Instrumental Concert by the Celebrated Silver Cornet Band of Charles Jasper.

FIREWORKS.

Brilliant Display of Fireworks, under the direction of the celebrated Pyrotechnist, L. A. Daniel.

DANCING.

A Platform has been constructed under the shade of the large and magnificent Oaks of the Fair Grounds, 120 feet square, with an elevated orchestral stand adjoining, on which Dancing will be conducted, under the superintendence of the Terpsichorean Committee.

ILLUMINATION.

The Grounds will be Brilliantly Illuminated at night, under the experienced direction of the "Illuminating Committee" of the Association.

The Five Days' Festival.

The Festival of the Association will continue Five Days—the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th. Each day will be enlivened by all of the various Sports, Games and Amusements incidental to Exhibitions of this nature. Dancing will be continued each evening.

The Committee of Arrangements are determined that this shall be in every way a

PEOPLE'S FESTIVAL.

Every effort will be made to render it active, live and interesting.

Saloons, Restaurants, Ice Cream and Soda Water establishments will be open the Grounds.

The Firemen's Monument.

The entire net receipts of the Festival will be devoted to the Fund now being raised for the purpose of building an IMPOSING MONUMENT to commemorate the dead of the

FIRE DEPARTMENT,

who, in the discharge of their duties as Soldiers and Firemen, yielded up their lives. All of their names will be appropriately inscribed on the Monument.

Preservation of Order.

An efficient Police Force will be in attendance to preserve order. It is also expected that every Fireman visiting the Festival, will use his personal influence to prevent the occurrence of any unpleasant incidents on the Grounds.

Price of Admission.

Green Tickets, admitting one person, one day, $1.
Red Tickets, admitting one person, five days, $2.
Children under the age of fifteen years, accompanying their parents or guardians, admitted free.

Directions for Reaching and Entering the Grounds.

The Fair Grounds were formerly known as the Creole Race Course. They are situated between Esplanade street, on the one side, and the Gentilly Road on the other.

The Cars of the City Railroad Company will take visitors to the entrance on Esplanade street.

Vehicles of every kind will enter through the Gentilly Road entrance.

Tickets can be procured at the office of the Association, No. 16 Bank Place; from the Foremen of Companies, and from the members of the Committee.

I. N. MARKS,
Chairman General Committee of Arrangements.

Grey Jacket Bitters.

The undersigned, manufacturers of GREY JACKET BITTERS, and general dealers in

Wines and Liquors,

Would respectfully inform their friends and the public that although their store, No. 81 Gravier street, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 17th inst., thanks to the exertions of the Fire Department, their store, No. 83 Gravier street, is still fit for occupation, and they will there continue to manufacture

GREY JACKET BITTERS,

and sell WINES AND LIQUORS of as good quality and at as low prices as before.

BARNETT & LION,
Manufacturers of Grey Jacket Bitters,
83 Gravier street.

Maison Doree,

114 ..... CANAL STREET 114
NEW ORLEANS.

John Stresna, Proprietor.

James B. Thompson,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 147 Fulton Street,
NEW YORK.

Hotel de Santa Isabel,

No. 136 CALLE DE LA HABANA
Havana Cuba.

KEPT IN AMERICAN STYLE.

LAY & HANCOCK,
Proprietors.

Prospectus.

The FIRST NATIONAL CHEMICAL WORKS COMPANY OF LOUISIANA, is organized for the purpose of distilling our fat Pine Wood by the new process, and for the sale of the products resulted therefrom. These is produced from One Cord, as distilled, say 25 gallons Spirits Turpentine, 50 gallons Oil, 100 gallons Pyroligneous Acid, 5 gallons Alcohol, 15 barrels Pitch or Rosin, 1 barrel Tar, 3000 feet illuminating Gas, superior to that made from coal, and 50 bushels Charcoal. This, it may appear to some is nevertheless true; and we expect to exceed the quoting of some of the above products with the fat Pine so abundant in this section. The process is simple and of comparatively trifling expense; the articles produced are all marketable, and pronounced by the best Chemists in this country altogether superior to those produced in the ordinary way.

The process is patented and rights are sold the different States for a certain number of cords, which number can be distilled daily for two-thirds of the duration of the patents. The State of Louisiana has the right to distill fifty cords per day (when paid for) for that length of time. Machinery is now in process of erection for this Company to distill ten cords per day, portions of which will go here very soon, and we have more than enough subscribed to pay for the whole, etc., for that amount; but we wish to secure the control of the whole amount due the State, viz: fifty cord works, and have therefore re-opened our books for subscriptions for that amount.

The capital stock is $500,000, six hundred shares of $1000 each. The Stockholder has the advantage of only being required to pay his proportion towards the ten cord works now being erected.

In connection with this we would state that from the great demand