# New Orleans, Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
—OF—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

W. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1866.


**Notice.**

During my temporary absence from the city the Editorial Department of the CRESCENT will be under the charge of W. M. SEMPLE, Esq.

J. O. NIXON,
Proprietor.

The May number of the "National Record of Education," a magazine of forty pages, containing school statistics of the different States, has been sent us by the publisher in New York.

Messrs. Van Evrie, Horton & Co., New York, have sent us a pamphlet of eighty pages, entitled "Davis and Lee—a vindication of the Southern States, citizens and rights," by P. C. Centz, barrister, London, England. By quotations from "the fathers," and a very strong argument of his own, Mr. Centz defends the justice of the Southern cause in the late war.

We acknowledge the receipt, from Demas Barnes & Co., of New York, through Messrs. Barnes, Ward & Co., of this city, of a box of the celebrated "Saratoga A Water," so famous for its tonic and anti-bilious properties.

In consequence of an inadvertent misplacing of a parcel of late papers with which Mr. Auguste Simon, of 85 Baronne street, favored us two or three days ago, we have omitted to accord him the usual acknowledgments; but now make the amends. The parcel contained a great variety as samples of the extensive supply he keeps on hand, such as the Memphis Commercial, Wilkes's Spirit, Religio-Philosophical Journal, Newark Courier, Cincinnati Gazette, Irish People, Independent, Tribune, Student and Playmate for July, and the Jewish Messenger, for which last he is the special agent in New Orleans. The Messenger is well conducted, and ought to be well patronized by our Israelitish fellow-citizens.

We are indebted to the clerk of the steamship Texas for Galveston papers of the 8th, and for Houston files of the 7th.

Our thanks are also due to the ever attentive officers of the Southern Express Company for Memphis papers of the 10th, and the Cincinnati Gazette of the 7th.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.—The Gold market was only moderately active yesterday, but rates advanced fully 2 per cent. in the early part of the day, under favorable advices from New York. Subsequently, however, a slight reaction set in and about ¼ per cent. of the previous improvement was lost. The market closed quiet at 149½ to 149¾, against 148 to 148¼ on Tuesday evening.

*Foreign Exchange*—The improvement in Gold yesterday morning and advices of an advance in Foreign bills at New York imparted increased strength to Sterling and France, and drawers realized an improvement of 2 to 3 per cent. and in exceptional cases a still further advance. Sales of English bills comprised a fair aggregate, but the movement in France was light for the day. The closing rates last evening were 164 to 165 for Bank Sterling; 161 to 163 for Clear Bills, 154 to 157 for Bill of Lading Bills, 3.30f. to 3.25f. for Bank Francs, and 3.40f. to 3.35f. for outdoor Francs.

*Domestic Exchange*—There is no alteration whatever to notice in the movement in Domestic Exchange. Outdoor offerings continue light and the demand for remittance is still quite restricted. The rates last evening were ¾@1 ¾ cent. premium at bank, and par to ¼ cent. discount on the street, for sight checks on the Northern cities.

*Uncurrent Notes and Securities*—The movement in the various classes embraced under the above heading, has been almost wholly suspended since our last. The market was only moderately supplied with favorite descriptions, and the demand was of a restricted character throughout, both on the street and at the Broker's Board.

*Cotton*—The market is very quiet and prices continue exceedingly unsettled. Sales show no increase upon the previous daily average, and prices of all grades cannot be regarded as better than nominal. Operators are now awaiting later European advices.

*Sugar and Molasses*—Sales of 25 hhds. Cuba Sugar and of 300 hhds. of Cuba Molasses transpired yesterday, the former on private terms, and the latter at 50c. per gallon. Offerings of both have become considerably reduced under recent sales, and the supply of the Louisiana production is almost wholly exhausted.

*Tobacco*—There is a good inquiry for some classes of Tobacco, and prices indicate increasing firmness. The market is fairly supplied, and the sales since the close of the last commercial week comprise over 800 hhds., at the quotations specified in our commercial article.

*Western Produce*—Flour is quiet, with a downward tendency in rates, owing to advices of a less encouraging character from the West. Corn is inactive but steady and firm at our last quotations. Oats are unchanged—demand and supply moderate; and Hay and Bran rule as repleted in our last.

Provisions—Pork is inactive but firm. Bacon is quiet at an advance of ⅛c. per pound in shoulders, and all other articles rule as heretofore.

An exchange says there is now living, in Florida, a man in the spring tide of youth, whose hair is as white as snow. He is a dry goods merchant at this time, but formerly belonged to a traveling menagerie. Whilst acting in the latter capacity, the man who was accustomed to beard the tiger in his den struck for higher wages, whereupon our subject volunteered to take his place. Boldly he entered the tiger's cage, but the ferocious animal, resenting the intrusion of a stranger, seized him by the flesh of part of the body, immediately below the small of the back. The fair haired youth that entered the cage was rescued without serious injury, but he emerged a white headed old man.

The Chicago Republican of the 7th has the following dispatch from Atlanta:

More outrages have been committed upon the graves of Union soldiers, over thirty being dug up, and the bodies broken up and scattered over the ground. This deed is not countenanced by the citizens, even the hottest rebels. Great indignation is felt at the occurrence.

May be, some of the vampires that broke open the tombs of Albert Sidney Johnston and Charles Dreux, about four years ago, under pretense of searching for arms and hidden treasure, are now lurking about Atlanta.

## THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

The address of the Democratic members of Congress tends, in a great measure, to relieve the perplexities and resolve the doubts engendered by the original call for a convention to be held at Philadelphia. That call, while it seemed to be dictated by good motives, contained much to which the people of these States could not subscribe; much which they must of necessity reject; much which was not only repugnant to their views and feelings, but actually prohibitory of any political association with its originators. As the basis of a new party organization and a fundamental declaration of party faith it never could command either the assent or the toleration of the Southern people. And yet it was put forth by persons who claim to be adherents of the President's policy, and who seem to be influenced by a sincere desire to restore all the States to their constitutional relations with the federal government. Their desire and their design undoubtedly are to find some ground on which all the antagonists of radical despotism may safely stand—not only the Democrats, who already possess an efficient and powerful organization, but the so-called conservative Republicans who find that support of the President is no longer consistent with existing party relations. The ground which they chose was, however, not the ground on which the people of the South could find any sort of footing. This movement, therefore, if it had been limited to their own efforts, while it might to some extent have divided the Republican party, could not have effected any thorough union of the elements which constitute the opposition to radicalism. Nor is it at all probable that the proposed convention will involve a dissolution of the Democratic party. That organization is perfectly willing to co-operate with any party, or fragment of a party, in the great work of reconstruction, and of saving the remnants of public liberty from the deadly assaults of the Republican conspirators; but it will not, we fancy, surrender its integrity for the mere sake of gratifying the personal vanity of those who wish to form a new party, and act under a new name. Indeed, in the process of disintegration which would follow such an abdication of its functions, much more might be lost by the old party than would be gained by the new one. If the Philadelphia convention see fit to constitute a new party either as subsidiary to the Democratic party, or as auxiliary to it, or as an ally in approaching political contests, there is no question that the Democrats will be glad to enter into any arrangements contemplating concert of action with the new organization. It is in this sense alone that delegates of the Democratic party can consistently appear in that convention.

It is fortunate for the purpose in view that the Democratic members of Congress have, by their recent address, changed the complexion worn by the movement when it remained under the shadow of the original call. The Democratic address speaks directly to the Democratic party; and the suggestions of its signers are certainly entitled to much consideration. When they advise the party in all the States to send delegates to Philadelphia we in the South can afford to sacrifice much of our repugnance to take part in federal politics, and to forego our natural indisposition to appear in a body from which, on the theories which prevail in Congress, we might be extruded as impertinent interlopers. It must be remembered that this convention is held expressly for the purpose of putting the stamp of public reprobation on the radical assumption that the Southern States are only subject provinces not entitled to representation or a voice in the government. The antagonism between the views on this point entertained by the radicals and the opinions held by President Johnson and the Democratic party, could not be more emphatically expressed than by the admission to a general convention of the delegations of the Southern States, on equal terms with those of the so-called "loyal" States.

We presume therefore that all the Southern States will be represented in the approaching Philadelphia convention. No public movement has yet been made to send a delegation from Louisiana, but we presume that proper delegates will be chosen in due time. There may not be opportunity to hold a State convention for the purpose; and therefore, the power of selection may appropriately be exercised by the committee. All that public opinion will require in the matter is that the gentlemen sent to Philadelphia should be persons fully identified with the interests and the history of the State—in other words that they should be emphatically representative men. We do not wish to appear under false colors either in the Congress of the United States or in a party convention. Another requirement is, that as the appointments are to be made by a Democratic committee, on behalf of the Democratic party, the delegates should be gentlemen thoroughly identified with the Democratic organization. Otherwise they would have no right to speak for the Democratic party, nor for Louisiana at all, since here the Democratic party is the people.

## THE CONSPIRATORS.

Nothing shows more clearly the impudence of the pretensions set up by the conventionites than the fact that their mock election would be held at a date on which it is impossible for the people of the State to participate in it. We are now at the 12th of July. The day fixed for the assembling of the convention by the conspirators is the 30th, leaving but eighteen days for the governor's proclamation to be distributed throughout the State, even should such a document be published to-morrow, for the election to be held, and for the delegates to reach the capital. Everybody knows that a notice of such a kind for a general election in Louisiana would exclude a large portion of the State from participation; and, in this case, the excluded portion would be precisely that part which was always unrepresented in the convention of 1864. We would not be understood that the people of any portion of the State would, in any event, take part in such an election, and thus impart to its originators the only respectability they could, by possibility obtain; but the fact that the schemers practically declare that nobody but themselves shall get into their precious conclave shows, at the same time, their insincerity and their arrogance. It is possible, however, that these aspiring persons suppose it to be perfectly superfluous to hold an election in this State for members of a body which achieves an impossible resurrection through the wishes and interests of "the loyal people" of Louisiana alone. As it is, according to Judge Howell's manifesto, the "loyal people that demand the reassembling of the convention of 1864, we must conclude that the people of the State in general are not embraced in this movement for any other purpose than to be plundered *ad libitum*, as in the days of Banks and Hahn. Of course the term "loyal" is used by Judge Howell to designate only that small circle of assiduous aspirants, to place and profit, who formed the original convention and its infinitesimal constituency. The masses of the people of Louisiana certainly have not demanded the exhumation of a thing which had become offensive even before it died. And yet the masses of the people of Louisiana are perfectly "loyal" in the opinion of President Johnson, and of the large and influential party which supports his policy. Such men as Mr. Rozier and Mr. Roselius, whose "loyalty" to the federal government has never been questioned, have certainly not joined in the demand for the reassembling of the odious convention of '64; on the contrary, they consider the scheme for its revival to be an insolent usurpation; a fraud, and a conspiracy which only requires the addition of some overt act to be comeindisputable treason. Such men as Durant, who is so "loyal" that he bends the other way, do not sanction the movement; on the contrary Mr. Durant believed that the so-called convention was a mockery and a a fraud from the very beginning. Hence the "loyal people" who demand the reassembling of the convention of '64 are just exactly the "loyal" people who assembled in the Mechanics' Institute and who, without a quorum, went through the solemn farce of deposing a president who refused to resign, and of electing a president who had no power to act. This attempt to endow with simulated vitality the remnant of a defunct convention, looks marvelously like forging a codicil to a dead man's will. The body which Gen. Banks called into being was a monster as hideous as the horrible creation of Frankenstein's art. To reanimate such a carcass and parade it in all its ghastliness before the public gaze, would be a spectacle almost too revolting for contemplation.

### The Philadelphia Convention.

We publish below the proceedings of the Democratic State Executive Committee with reference to the representation of Louisiana in the Philadelphia convention, together with the list of delegates appointed:

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
July 7, 1866.

Pursuant to a call of the president this committee met at the St. Charles Hotel, on Saturday, the 7th inst., when the following resolutions were adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That we highly approve of the reconstruction policy of President Johnson.

2. *Resolved*, That the political principles of the radicals in Congress are unconstitutional and revolutionary.

3. *Resolved*, That we cordially approve of the proposed call of a National Union Convention at Philadelphia.

4. *Resolved*, That this committee, representing a large majority of the voters of Louisiana, whom they believe to be unanimous in favor of said convention, and expressing, as they believe, the general sentiment of the people of the State, and animated with a deep conviction of the necessity of the measure, and a sincere desire to carry out its objects, and believing further that there is not sufficient time before the day appointed for the convention at Philadelphia, to consult the people directly in the premises, have determined to appoint delegates, selected without respect to party, to be submitted to a mass meeting of the electors of the State for ratification, said mass meeting to be held in the city of New Orleans, on the 24th day of July, 1866, to which all of the friends of the President, and of his reconstruction policy, are invited.

5. *Resolved*, That a sub-committee be appointed to suggest the names of suitable delegates to the National Union Convention, to be held at Philadelphia on the 14th of August, and that said committee be authorized to co-operate with all the Union men of Louisiana not belonging to the Democratic organization, and to act in concert with any committee appointed by said Union men.

The meeting then adjourned.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, July 10, 1866.

At a meeting of the National Democratic State Executive Committee, held this evening, the following report was received from the sub-committee appointed at their last meeting:

REPORT.

The sub-committee appointed to suggest the names of suitable delegates to the National Union Convention, beg leave respectfully to report: That previous to coming to any definite conclusion on the subject the committee had read in the newspapers of the 8th inst., an address signed by C. Roselius, president of the National Union Association of Louisiana. Your committee, though ignorant of the existence of such an organization, were so much pleased with the tone, temper and sentiments of this address that they determined, before proceeding further, to consult on Mr. Roselius and inform him of the cordial indorsement by the Democratic party of Louisiana, of the call for a National Union Convention to be held in Philadelphia on the 14th of August next, signed by A. W. Randall, president, and to request him (Mr. Roselius) and his association to join with the National Democratic party in making such a selection of delegates as would be acceptable to the people of the State, who approve of the call for the Philadelphia convention, and the principles enunciated in the call, regardless of previous party affiliations. After the delay of one day, to enable Mr. Roselius to consult the members of his association, we regret to say that Mr. Roselius, in behalf of his association, declined to co-operate with us in the selection of delegates. First—On the ground that the governor of the State intended to appoint delegates. Your committee, knowing that the call emanating from Messrs. Randall, Browning, Doolittle, Cowan, etc., indorsed by the Democratic members of Congress expressly provides that the delegates shall be chosen by the electors of the several States, were at a loss to know whence the governor obtained his authority to act, and the only answer from Mr. Roselius was, that he did not know. Second—"That delegates so chosen would have the appearance of a party move." Your committee are at a loss to know how a proposition from the Democratic party to unite with all other parties or associations standing on the common platform of principles enunciated in Mr. Randall's call, could be construed as a party move, or a disposition to build up any other party than one to carry out the principles of the Randall address.

For the two reasons assigned above, Mr. Roselius declined to co-operate with us in making the selection, and your committee have consequently proceeded to discharge the duty assigned them, and beg leave to present the following names, to be submitted to the State electors, holding the principles of the proposed National Union Convention and desiring to take part in their appointment.

ADAM GIFFIN, Chairman Committee.

DELEGATES FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

Gov. Alex. Mouton, of Lafayette; R. Hunt, of Orleans; John Ray, of Ouachita; John E. King, of St. Landry; Richard Taylor, of St. Charles; A. Voorhies, of St. Martin; Geo. Williamson, of Caddo; Judge W. B. Egan, of Claiborne; D. S. Cage, of Terrebonne.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Geo. Garr, of Plaquemines; Chas. Gayarre, W. C. C. Claiborne, Judge E. Abell, S. R. Procter, of St. Bernard; J. M. Lapeyre.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

J. Ad. Rozier, Alexander Walker, Samuel Smith, F. J. Herron, H. M. Spofford, Wm. R. C. King.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

D. F. Kenner, of Ascension; V. Barthe, of Jefferson; Alfred Hennen, Sr., of St. Tammany; J. O. Fuqua, of East Baton Rouge; J. Q. A. Fellows, of Jefferson.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

P. A. Morse, of Natchitoches; T. C. Manning, of Rapides; Dr. Alfred Duperrier, of St. Martin; Jules Olivier, of St. Mary; Atchibade De Blanc, of St. Martin.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

S. Lang Lewis, of Claiborne; Wm. S. Parham, of Madison; I. Garrett, of Ouachita; L. M. Nutt, of Caddo; J. B. Elam, of De Soto.

R. D. OGDEN, President pro tem.
S. P. HARPER, Secretary.

Three deserters from the 5th United States cavalry were arrested by the Knoxville police on the 6th. They resisted, but were stunned by blows from the officers' clubs, and sent under guard to Nashville.

We find the following important dispatch in the Chicago Republican of the 7th:

CINCINNATI, July 6.—The Southern railroad, to connect Cincinnati with the whole South, is silently progressing in the way of subscriptions, and there is no doubt that the $1,000,000 asked for by the Southerners will soon be furnished. We understand that so soon as the above sum is raised, ten merchants will give $50,000 each, making the whole amount from this city $1,500,000. This indicates the building of the Southern railroad.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

(Special Correspondence of the New Orleans Crescent.)

WASHINGTON, July 6, 1866.

Every effort is used to make the National Union Convention a success. It is thought here by the President's friends to be the turning point of the game. If the convention succeed, they think they have the future in a swing. The disposition of some portion of the Northwestern Republicans to kick up against the protection-run-mad policy of the majority in Congress is a circumstance from which encouragement is taken by the President's friends. The radical party, generally, stick so close together that any dissension is hailed as the harbinger of good.

There is no doubt that the President will veto the tariff bill if it pass in its present form. It is regarded by observers here as the most outrageous effort at this kind of legislation ever proposed in this country. This whole business is managed like a great job. Delegations come on here and manage and pay their way, so that the duties are passed on certain articles to suit their interests. It is amusing, however, to see how the committee try to arrange opposite interests. To suit one class high duties are proposed on coal and iron, and then to suit another set it is found necessary to have low duties on coal from Nova Scotia. The government is fast becoming a stupendous swindle in the present immaculate hands of its possessors.

The publication of Forney's letter to the President is considered one of the richest jokes of the season. Everybody, even Forney's political allies, are laughing at him. The anxious counsels Forney gave the President, as late as January, 1866, as to the necessity of putting in office those only who supported his policy is quite refreshing, seeing how much Forney is now down upon "my policy." It is curious that an old stager like Forney should have such a tendency for letter writing. This is one of his weak points.

Some opposition is manifested to Congress taking in hand the work of restoring the levees on the Mississippi; but the impression is it will be done. Certainly no work could be of a more general character, and especially is this restoration incumbent on the United States, as much of the injury to the levees was done by the armies of the United States.

The impression has gotten out that when Congress retires from the stage here, the President will initiate a wholesale system of removals. I think there is something in this idea. To counteract this, Congress, which is almost compelled to retire on account of the election, proposes to leave a committee in session, to watch and give the alarm. They hope to alarm the President and keep the country authoritatively informed of the course of events. The way things are going, it looks like we were leading to a convulsion of some sort or other. The President holds that the Southern members have a right to their seats; the radicals refuse. Supposing the constitutional amendment does not pass, then, in a new Congress or the next presidential election, very troublesome questions will arise, and who is to decide them?

The greatest possible anxiety is felt to hear from the South as to the success of free negro labor, and the prospects of cotton this hot weather. Accounts received here are not encouraging. It is said the crops are backward and grassy, and the freedmen hunting the shade. If this be so you may expect a great rise in the price of cotton. Some people here rest under the delusion that there will still be a large cotton crop. But this is impossible; the only question is how small the cotton crop will be. Every effort should be made south to gather information on this point.

## LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

(Special Correspondence of the New Orleans Crescent.)

NEW YORK, July 5, 1866.

Fourth of July and the ninetieth anniversary of the declaration of American independence has passed, and it will be remembered by all who chanced to be within and around New York, as one of more than usual interest.

As is usual in our city, although it was a little "extra usual" this year, those accustomed to a drowsy "lie abed" on a holiday morning were deprived of their highly appreciated luxury by the very early appearance of the juvenile portion of the community with their squibs and crackers; and, much to the disgust of the "old fogies," would fire them off, perchance immediately under the window of an old "bach," who might be heard to exclaim that he wished "fire crackers, pistols and boys were never thought of, much less ever manufactured." Notwithstanding the opposition there always is among people in the city to the noise made, as it must be admitted, more for the personal enjoyment of children and even adults, than for the celebration of the great event which occurred on that day a few years ago, we had a glorious fourth, everything passed off well with the exception of the evening fireworks, which were not set off in consequence of rain falling in the afternoon, injuring the pieces which were prepared, so that they would not appear to advantage.

At six o'clock in the morning we heard the fife and drum, as "step was struck off" for the assembling of companies and regiments for formation, to participate in the militia parade in honor of the day; and, strange to say, the turnout was certainly creditable to our citizen soldiery, both as to numbers and discipline. At eight A. M. the line of the first division N. Y. State National Guard was formed, under the command of Maj. Gen. Sandford, who, as is generally the case, did not move his dry bones quite quick enough for military orders, and although his orders were to form at 8 A. M., he was not ready for the review until 8.59 A. M. He has got to be such an old stick now-a-days that it would be a blessing for the young men if he could be laid on the shelf, for he is the only blemish of the military display, lacking for promptitude, and everything else that belongs to the duty of a soldier. In short, he is completely and emphatically played out as a commander of a militia division consisting of about 10,000 men. However, the troops got under way, about 9000 men in line, paying the honors of a marching salute to General Hooker, U. S. A., commanding the department of the East, and Mayor Hoffman, and of course the "common scoundrels." The parade was one of the finest this city has ever seen, the members acquitting themselves with credit. The major general (Duryea) commanding the second division of militia, headquarters in Brooklyn, thought it was rather warm for him to "get out around," so he quietly sits at home, and issues an order omitting the usual parade; "in honor of the memory of Lieut. Gen. Scott," who died a month ago, and ordering flags at half mast for six hours. He is another old granny who ought to be laid away.

The Tammany celebration, which has been a time-honored feature in the order of the day, has of late years been rather slim, but this year it broke out again with all its old life and vigor. The old wigwam was tastefully decorated with mottoes, flags, etc., as well as busts of Washington, Clay, Jackson, Webster and Franklin. The choir consisted of twenty-five boys from our public schools, who gave us "My Country, 'tis of Thee," "Boys come Marching Home," etc., and the Tammany brass band did their prettiest in the way of wind music. At 1 o'clock the grand sachem, Hon. John T. Hoffman, and all his "subs" and juniors appeared and took seats up by the "stove," when the grand sachem arose and said:

"*Brothers and Friends*—I welcome you heartily to this old wigwam, within which for more than half a century the Tammany society has, with unfailing regularity, celebrated the anniversary of American independence. Its venerable walls bear the marks of time, and are blackened with the smoke of many a council fire and many a conflict. In outward show it compares but poorly with some of the gilded temples of some more modern political associations; but in its ancient and honorable record, its glorious past and its bright future, it outshines them all. (Applause.) During the years of fearful struggle through which the nation has just passed, while other places more elegant and more fashionable were the resort of those who assumed to themselves much of the patriotism and loyalty of the land, old Tammany was thrown wide open as a recruiting place for a class of patriots who were willing to fight as well as to talk for their country. (Applause.) Brave men went forth from here, who either died upon the battle field or, after honorable discharge, have returned to labor and to vote for the speedy restoration of the Union for the maintenance of which they hazarded their lives. Tammany Hall, true to its ancient record, never yielded to the demands of fanaticism or faltered in its devotion to the Constitution—(applause)—and now that peace has come, it demands that with peace shall come "good will to men." It sustained the war, as waged for the preservation of the Union and the Constitution, and having triumphed, it demands that neither the one nor the other shall be tampered with by politicians or fanatics, in Congress or out of it. (Applause.) On this anniversary of the independence of the United States of America, it asserts, not as a theory, but as a fact, that the States are united—that they are equal under the Constitution, and that the avowed determination of a radical Congress to refuse representation to eleven of them is a gross assumption and abuse of political power which deserves to be, as it will be, rebuked by an intelligent people. (Applause.) It demands and will insist before the country, that the people of those eleven States, having abandoned the heresy of secession and submitted to the authority of the government, should have immediate representation in the persons of men who are true to the Constitution and the laws, (applause,) and that radical partisans shall not, for the sake of perpetuating their political power, keep asunder those States, for the first national Union of which hundreds of thousands of brave men have perished—(applause)—and thousands of millions of treasure have been expended. In making these demands it is ready to start anew, in concert with conservative men everywhere, in a determined effort to overthrow those who, now that war is ended, will have no peace, and who, now that disunion is killed, will have no Union. (Applause.) Wm. D. Kennedy went forth the leader of a Tammany regiment, and died its representative. Before he went he joined with us in placing in front of the old wigwam Jackson's motto, "The Union, it must be preserved." Elijah F. Purdy, my immediate predecessor, in his proper sphere did noble service in the good cause, and died on the last anniversary of that great battle which gave to Jackson immortality. One by one the old braves have passed away, but the younger warriors retain their spirit and will vindicate their memories. They choose this day to start anew upon the war path, and will not bury the tomahawk until all enemies of the union of the States, and of the rights of States, shall be overthrown. (Applause.) The proprieties of the occasion, and the manifold exercises of the day, forbid a reference by me to other great questions of national and State and local policy, which will, at the proper time, be discussed. I again welcome you to the old wigwam. It may be the last time we shall assemble here. It is full of bright memories of the past and great hopes of the future; but it must soon give place to a new and more commodious one, which, in the greatness of its proportions and the harmony of all its parts, will be emblematical of the Union of which it is the representative. (Applause.) Let a voice go forth from here to-day, which will be heard throughout the land. (Applause.)"

Letters from the President, Secretaries Seward and Welles, Gen. Grant and many others, were read, after which Hon. Richard O'Gorman delivered the oration of the day, which was succeeded by several brief speeches and, the Tammany celebration of the 4th July, 1866, was ended.

While plenty of people enjoyed the day at home, thousands left town the day before and thousands distributed themselves among the many excursions by land and water, starting early in the morning and returning at night; and of course there were thousands at the 4th of July hops at the different watering places. The city belles were out in elegant summer attire, sparkling with natural and artificial splendor in the brilliant gas-light of the ball room, or perchance in the still more brilliant "gas-light of the moon," as one or another employed their seldom-fading artillery, while patrolling their "beat" beside a "running rill," to convince some fine young man that "marriage was bliss."

EYES AND EARS.

The New York Herald's foreign correspondence shows that the nations of Europe have evidently been astonished at the rapid and successful movements of the Prussian armies in Hanover and Saxony. The report of the occupation of Dresden and Leipsic produced considerable surprise among the citizens of Vienna, but nothing like consternation or excitement. Profound secrecy was maintained relative to the Austrian plans of campaign. It was alleged in Paris that the French people detested the Prussians and the policy of their government, while, on the other hand it was reported from Berlin that the Emperor Napoleon is in hearty accord with Bismarck and King Frederick William.

The Italian volunteers on the right bank of the Po were in sight of the Croatian sentries, on guard for Austria, on the left bank. The Duke of Chartres, Louis Philippe's grandson, had tendered his services as an officer to Victor Emmanuel, but the offer was wisely declined by the Italian cabinet. This is the same young gentleman who, in company with his illustrious uncle the Prince de Joinville, joined the federal army under McClellan; but, after two or three battles, finding no fun in the smell of gunpowder and the shock of war, resigned, and left for parts unknown.

In Washington, on the 6th, the thermometer stood at 98 in the shade, nearly all day, and at 116 in the sun.

DECIDEDLY THE LATEST.—An enterprising genius has been in this city for some time past engaged in collecting up negro boys between the ages of fifteen and twenty years. To a number of these unsuspecting youths he has represented himself as a son of the late President Lincoln, and pictures to them in glowing terms the splendors of a home he will take them to in Cuba, which place he gives them to understand is somewhere in the North. He promises to give them $20 per month, and to pay all expenses. On reaching "Cuba" they will receive all sorts of good clothes, and plenty to eat, and light labor only to be required of them. How successful this swindling scamp has been we have no knowledge, and of his real purposes we are equally ignorant. That he has found dupes we can readily believe, and have not a doubt that many have been induced to leave comfortable homes. It has been observed that every Western train bears some large and small squads of negroes, many of whom have no knowledge of their destination. They have been employed, their present expenses are being paid, they receive kind treatment and flattering promises, and that is about all they know. If the truth could be known, there is sad work going on, and poor dupes is learning that his imaginary troubles did not end when his freedom was attained.—[Atlanta Intel.

The Memphis Bulletin says:

The demagogues on the House foreign committee have decided at last that the neutrality laws shall not be molested. The denunciation of the Fenian leaders by Stephens has doubtless induced them to give up the scheme to make party capital against the President, because of his course in enforcing the laws.

Kossuth has, it is said, received a great number of invitations from Hungarians to put himself at the head of a revolution in Hungary, in case war breaks out.

A correspondent, writing from Portland, gives the following account of the great fire:

The fire caught from a cracker thrown by a boy among some shavings in Degma's cooper shop. The sugar house adjoining was as safe and well protected from fire as any building of the kind could be, being built of brick, in sections, with a slated roof. Beyond this building was the most populous Irish quarter, built up with very old wooden buildings. Beyond this the buildings were safe and well protected, apparently, but nothing could withstand the tremendous gale of wind blowing. The strongest and thickest buildings went like tinder. The fronts of the best buildings on Middle street did not seem to stand five minutes after the flames came through the side of the street before they were all ablaze. The flames raged across the street like a huge wave on the ocean beach, either through or over everything in their path. On the other side of the street much more might have been saved, but the whole fire force was obliged to fight the enemy in front. In no part did the water fail until the flames had passed it.

The whole passage was made in less than twelve hours, and it only stopped at the open pastures in Munjoy. The fire-proof buildings were hardly safer than the wooden ones. The custom house, in which are the postoffice and United States courts, was built by government to be entirely fire-proof, with nothing inflammable about it except the furniture and contents, and with quite an open space in front, with open streets on two sides; but the upper part is ruined inside, and masses of stone-work are prying from the outside. In some cases, wooden buildings were saved, while brick buildings on each side were burned. On the easterly corner of Myrtle and Cumberland streets, a wooden building was saved, while every brick building on the square was destroyed.

Heretofore, we have considered the city particularly safe from conflagrations. Our fire department is excellent, and the celerity with which dangerous fires have been subdued seemed sometimes marvelous. All the old and dangerous buildings are swept out clear, and the city will be rebuilt with the greatest attention to future security. Our shade trees were a wonderful protection on the outskirts of the fire, and to them some houses owe entirely their protection.

A CROOKED RIVER.—Speaking of the Rio Grande, a recent writer says:

Imagine four of the crookedest things in the world, then imagine four more twice as crooked, and fancy to yourself a large river three times as crooked as all these put together, and you have a faint idea of the crooked disposition of this crooked river. There is no drift in it, from the fact that it is so crooked that timber can't find its way far enough down to lodge two sticks together; but few snakes, because it is not straight enough to swim in, and the fish are all in the whirlpools in the bends, because they can't find their way out. Birds frequently try to fly across the river and light on the side they start from, being deceived by the different crooks! Indeed, you may be deceived if you think you are across it; and some of the boys say it is so twisting there is but one side to it.

Victor Hugo is said to be engaged on a new novel which he calls *Number 93*.

A jury just impanneled in New York represents seventy-five millions of dollars. Belmont, Astor, Stewart, and others, compose it.

The principal war correspondents sent to Germany and Italy by the London daily journals are said to be as follows:

Mr. W. H. Russell for the Times in the Prussian army, and Mr. Sutherland Edwards for the same paper in the Austrian army; Mr. G. L. Strauss for the Daily Telegraph in the Prussian army, and Mr. Edward Dicey for the same paper in the Austrian army; George Augustus Sala for the Telegraph in Venetia.

A card appears in the Montreal Herald of the 2d, signed "American Citizens," nominating Vice Admiral Farragut for the Presidency.

Ex-Lieut. Nichols, of the navy, has been twice arrested as the supposed robber of the Bowdoinham (Maine) bank, on account of his resemblance to the description given by the family of the cashier of the leader of the gang.


### At Private Sale.

BY J. B. WALTON & DESLONDE.

47 Carondelet street.

We have for sale, at private sale, STORES, DWELLING HOUSES, VACANT SQUARES and LOTS OF GROUND in the four Districts of the city.

In Bouligny, Hickerville, Greenville and Carrollton,

Which we are offering at low prices and on accommodating terms; among which are

STORES ON TCHOUPITOULAS, FRONT AND FULTON, CANAL AND COMMON STREETS,

Dwelling Houses

In the First, Second, Third and Fourth Districts, from $1000 to $6,000 each.

LOTS AND SQUARES OF GROUND, desirably located for building dwellings in the several Districts, and Bouligny, Hickerville, Greenville, Carrollton, etc.

J. B. WALTON & DESLONDE,
Auctioneers and Real Estate Agents.

### Clothing.

TULANE BUILDING, New Orleans, July 12, 1866.

A large stock of Men's and Boys' CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, etc.

Also, Ladies' TRUNKS, Gents' Fine Sole Leather TRUNKS, VALISES, TRAVELING BAGS, etc., Wholesale and Retail.

At Very Low Prices.

Louisiana State Treasury Notes,
Louisiana State Bank Notes, TAKEN AT PAR.

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

### Mortality

AMONG SOUTHERN CHILDREN.

It is estimated that in the Southern States, more children are carried off by worms, and the diseases arising from them, than by all other maladies combined. Post mortem examinations of the young too frequently reveals the terrible ravages of these insidious enemies of health and life. It is therefore only an act of common philanthropy to recommend, with all earnestness, a preparation like WINKELS' CANADIAN VERMIFUGE, which has proved in many thousands of cases an immediate, safe and radical cure for every kind of vermicular disease. For sale by all Druggists.

T. W. WRIGHT, Sole Proprietor,
36 Bienville street.

### Prepared Oil

—OF—

PALM AND MACE,

—FOR—

RESTORING, PRESERVING,

—AND—

BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR,

And is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced.

The Proprietor has devoted both time and attention in combining and preparing this article. Each ingredient is selected, carefully prepared and combined in proper proportions, and is offered with a certainty that it will give satisfaction.

No commend is necessary—a fair trial will convince all of its efficacy.

Ladies will find it not only a certain remedy to RESTORE, DARKEN and BEAUTIFY THE HAIR, but also a desirable article for the Toilet, as it is highly perfumed with a rich and delicious perfume, independent of the fragrant odor of the Oils of Palm and Mace.

For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

T. W. WRIGHT,
Sole Proprietor, 36 Bienville street,
New Orleans, La.

### To Architects.

Architects are invited to submit plans for the intended drug of ODD FELLOWS' HALL, corner Camp and Lafayette streets. For further information apply to

HENRY DIER,
Secretary,
In Room No. 8, third floor, over Crescent Mutual Insurance Company, corner Camp street and Commercial Alley.

### A Card.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, NEW ORLEANS, July 9, 1866.

In having been brought to my notice that many persons, through ignorance of the law, are in the practice of buying Lottery Tickets without the Auditor's stamp on them, as the law directs, and which stamp is the tax for the benefit of the Charity Hospital, I hereby notify all persons buying unstamped Lottery Tickets that they are violating the law and injuring the Charity Hospital, and all persons engaged in the business of selling unstamped Lottery Tickets will be punished to the full extent of the law.

H. PERALTA, Auditor.

### Post Office Notice.

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

Mails for North, East and West close daily at 6 A. M., via N. O., Jackson, and G. N. R. R.

Mails for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Mobile, Selma, Montgomery and Atlanta, close daily at 11 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 2 P. 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 Ouachita River, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 3 o'clock P. M.

OFFICE HOURS.—Opens 8 A. M., closes 4 P. M. The General Delivery and Merchants' Delivery will be kept open until 9 P. M.

SUNDAYS.—Office opens 9 A. M., and closes 12 M.

R. W. TALLIAFERRO,
Postmaster.

### Firemen's

MONUMENTAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting was held last Saturday evening, May 19th, at the Hall of Louisiana Hose Company, and organized the FIREMEN'S MONUMENTAL ASSOCIATION. Object: To erect a monument to the memory of the late JOHN F. GRIBBEN, 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 Perseverance No. 13.
Vice Pres't—Wm.