New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
—OF—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. C. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1866.

Notice.

During my temporary absence from the city the Editorial Department of the CRESCENT will be under the charge of W. H. SEMPLE, Esq. J. C. NIXON, Proprietor.

A BENEVOLENT PROJECT.—The benevolent ladies and gentlemen of St. Louis, not to be outdone in works of goodness and charity, have formed a society under the title of the "Missouri Southern Relief Association," the object of which is to assist the suffering people in those districts of the South which were devastated by the war. To carry out this object a fair is to be held in St. Louis during the last week of September, and in connection with the fair a grand tournament, followed by a tournament ball, is to take place. Aid from all the States is solicited. The list of ladies and gentlemen engaged in this laudable and beneficent undertaking embraces the names of a very large number of the most influential and refined people of St. Louis.

PENSIONED PRIESTS.—The Italian parliament has just voted for the suppression of the religious corporations in Italy. The dispossessed priests are to be pensioned as follows: Proprietary orders—Priests over sixty years of age 600 francs; over forty, 400; under forty, 360. Layman over sixty, 300; over forty, 240; under forty, 200. Mendicant orders—Priests of all ages, 260 francs. Laymen sixty years of age, 144; under sixty, 96.

Our thanks are tendered the attentive officers of the Southern Express Company for papers of the 15th from Nashville, of the 14th from Cincinnati, and of the 12th from Boston.

We are indebted to the officers of steamship Texas for Galveston dates of the 15th, and Houston of the 14th.

STREET ACCIDENTS.—It appears from the parliamentary returns just issued that during the year 1865, 140 persons were run over and killed in London; 1707 were maimed or otherwise injured from the same cause. During the present year, up to the end of February, 23 fatal cases have occurred, besides 231 cases of injury. In the city police district, 14 persons were run over and killed last year, and 207 were maimed or injured; 3 were killed this year, and 30 injured. In 1865, 29 summonses were taken out by the city police for furious driving where no death happened; this year 6 such summonses were taken out.

A swindler is going about Vermont, announcing lectures by Artemus Ward, filling the town halls with an eager audience, and then suddenly disappearing with the entrance money. The Vermonters should read the papers and learn that A. Ward is in England.

BRITISH MERCHANT SHIPPING.—During the year 1865 there were built in Great Britain 1417 new vessels, of 470,016 tons burthen, 452 of these vessels were of iron. During the year, 571 vessels, of 176,767 tons, were wrecked, and at the close of the year the merchant marine of the United Kingdom consisted of 28,787 vessels, of 5,705,300 tonnage, of which 2716 were steam vessels, with 823,583 tonnage.

THE FALLS OF THE PASSAIC.—The Patterson, New Jersey, Press announces that the falls of the Passaic are in a fair way to be soon obliterated, the constantly increasing demand for water-power by the mills in their neighborhood threatening to use up all the water of the river before it reaches the falls.

A little girl, eight years old, was sentenced on the 10th, at the court of general sessions in the city of New York, to one month's confinement at hard labor in the penitentiary, for attempting to steal seven dollars worth of artificial flowers at a school commencement.

Truly, when the grand thieving performances of Butler, Ned Dow and their compatriots are considered, it must be admitted that the law, as interpreted at the North, is caught but a spider's web, in the intricacies of which the little flies are entangled, whilst the big ones burst through them with impunity and even receive honor among their people!"

Brummer and his wife, of Reynolds, Ind., did not live happy together, and separated. Shortly afterward, Brummer met her on the road and immediately shot her, as he supposed, dead. He then shot himself, and fell directly across her prostrate body. The woman's clothes, probably from the wadding in the pistol, caught fire and were burned completely off, so that when assistance reached them half an hour afterward, she was perfectly naked, and the flesh in many places burned to the bone. The poor woman lived until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, suffering intense agony.

CHINA AND JAPAN.—The Oriental nations seem to have slightly drawn aside the veil of exclusiveness which has hitherto shut them in and kept them aloof from the outside barbarians, and they now show considerable curiosity to see the what the outside barbarians are at. A Chinese embassy is at present traveling in Europe, viewing the operations of the war, and will ultimately visit this country. The Japanese, too, are buying Blakely guns in England to defend their cities from attack.

A watchman in Mobile lately killed himself whilst on duty one night, because he was annoyed by the mosquitoes. He said he was going where they would not disturb him.

From the 6th to the 11th of the month there were not fewer than seventy-four cases, most of them fatal, of sunstroke in the cities of New York and Brooklyn.

A telegraph operator at Franklin, Tennessee, was attacked in his office, on the 11th by a catamount, and was severely bitten and scratched before assistance reached him. The "varmint" was finally killed, but the operator has been confined to his bed from the severity of his injuries.

The annual income of William B. Ogden, a citizen of Chicago, and president of the North Western Railway Company, is reported at $400,000.

Judge King, of Baltimore, has decided that no title can be acquired to property by being won in a raffle. The same applies to lottery tickets and every species of gambling.

HOSPITAL FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

We publish in another column the charter of the "Southern Hospital Association for Disabled Soldiers." The purposes of the association commend themselves to the whole community, and should awaken to favorable action the truly philanthropic in every civilized land.

This association had its origin at a meeting called at the St. Charles Hotel on the 22d June ult. At an adjourned meeting held on the 29th ult. there was a large attendance of some of the most prominent gentlemen of New Orleans and of Louisiana, with a representation from some of the other Southern States. At that meeting the charter which we publish was adopted. John B. Hood was chosen president of the association, and S. B. Buckner vice president. Thirty-five directors were chosen. Their names are published, and are a guarantee of the fidelity with which the affairs of the association will be administered.

At a meeting of the board of directors held on the 16th inst., Mr. M. J. Newman was appointed treasurer of the association, and Messrs. W. S. Pike, James Hewitt and R. L. Gibson were selected as the finance committee.

Dr. L. T. Pim, who conceived the idea of the institution, was selected by the directors as surgeon of the association, and in connection with Dr. Warren Stone and R. L. Gibson, will compose the committee on domicil.

Any person can become a member of the association on payment of twenty-five dollars. Books for the registry of membership will be kept at the banking houses of Pike, Lapeyre & Brother, and of Smith, Newman & Co., in New Orleans, where donations will be received. Every director is also authorized to receive donations and to remit all moneys he may receive to the treasurer of the association.

We also publish the address to the public which was adopted at the meeting of the directory. We hope it will be published in every paper in the country, and that associations will be formed throughout the whole land to collect subscriptions for this needful work of charity. While the memory of the gallant dead has been every where deservedly honored, the living, who have been disabled, have even a higher claim upon public gratitude. There may be daily seen on our streets numbers of Confederate soldiers, prescribed from all public assistance, whose wounds appeal loudly for aid. The State institution is insufficient, and provides only for Louisiana soldiers. Limping Confederates may be seen here from every Southern State: and it is designed by the charter of this association to provide for them all, to give them needful medical assistance, to furnish them with artificial limbs, and to procure such employment for them as they are capable of performing. It is hoped that under an effective administration of the institution it may, in time, become a second hospital of "Invalides," to which each of the Southern States may send its crippled heroes.

Another feature of the charter of this association commends itself to approval. While the legislation of Congress excludes Southern soldiers from all the benefits of their charitable laws, and while radical philanthropy goes into hysterics even when pity drops a sympathetic tear on a Southern grave, the benefits of this truly charitable institution are not denied to the unprovided soldiers of any country. In this the charter expresses the sentiment of every gallant soldier and of every generous people. It but interprets the feeling which inspires soldiers on the battle-field, where a wounded enemy ceases to be a foe and may claim from a gallant adversary all the attentions which misfortune has a right to demand from the brave. We consider the incorporation of this feature in the charter as a signal rebuke to radical bigotry and as commending the objects of the association to the charitable and the generous amongst every civilized people. As the address of the directors justly states, "charity should not be restricted by geographical lines," and the maimed and unprovided soldier from any land who finds himself in New Orleans has the right to limp into the hospital of this association and demand a share of its charities.

We trust the efforts of the directors to collect a sufficient fund will meet with the success they so fully merit, and that a great institution will ere long rise in our midst, as a monument of the gratitude of a people to the unfortunate defenders of the "lost cause," and as an evidence of a feeling of true charity to all maimed soldiers.

THE JACK HAMILTON CONVENTION.

It may, perhaps, have escaped the attention of the Southern public that a convention is to be held in Philadelphia which is to represent the intense "Unionism" and unadulterated "loyalty" of the South. It appears that the temerity of the Louisiana conventionists (those of 1864 we mean) in exposing themselves to the public gaze, has excited a spirit of emulation in their friends beyond the borders of Louisiana. Ordinarily such people would prefer to keep discreetly out of sight. They are not exactly the persons who are fond of courting the observation of the communities in which they reside. They may be fond of notoriety; but they are not fond of some of the disagreeable consequences of notoriety. Sometimes, indeed, as in 1864, they come out boldly into the light of day. At that time they had full sway in Louisiana. They held conventions, made constitutions, and elected governors and legislatures. Yet in one short year they had subsided so completely that people would have entirely forgotten them but for the extant records of their very remarkable sayings and doings during the period of their brief ascendancy. With those records still in existence, it is something almost astonishing that the conventionists should again parade themselves before a Louisiana public; and still more astonishing that they should have the assurance to claim to be the sovereign authority in the State. And now we find that the same kind of people in other States are going to follow the example set them by their Louisiana brethren, and exhibit themselves at Philadelphia without any regard to appearance.

These people pretend to be the "loyal" people of the South. They assemble in convention, in order, we presume, to show to the country exactly what this kind of Southern "loyalty" means, and of what it consists. They intend to prove their "loyalty" by maligning and traducing the people whom they assume to represent, by volunteering false testimony against the States which they deserted in time of need, and by invoking the aid of a bitter and vindictive party in the consummation of their purpose, to regain the license of plunder and oppression which they enjoyed for a time in some of the States, and to acquire the power out of which they think they were cheated by a virtuous public opinion in other States. They do not disguise their purposes. They avow that they intend, if possible, to disfranchise the Southern whites, and to enfranchise the Southern blacks. Butler is their deity and Brownlow their apostle. What such a party must be we can easily conceive; but that such a party should deliberately court the observation of the public, is a height of effrontery to which even Titus Oates never aspired.

The call for this extraordinary convention is signed by twenty-six persons. Of these, three pretend to be citizens of Texas, and of these three, Jack Hamilton, late provisional governor, is the chief and leader. Hamilton some time ago left Texas, declaring that he would never return thither to reside. George W. Paschall, is practicing law in Washington; and Lorenzo Sherwood lives in Brooklyn, New York. These are the three Texans. The two Georgians who sign the call are G. W. Ashburn and Henry G. Cole—both Northern men. One of them is the correspondent of a Boston radical newspaper, and the other was, during Confederate days, suspected of treasonable correspondence with General Sherman. Eight putative Virginians sign the call; and of these six are Northern men. Of the Alabamians we know but little, and nobody else knows much more; but as birds of a feather flock together, we presume they are fitly associated with Jack Hamilton and Jeffreys Underwood. The same may be said of the Missourians. As to the presumed North Carolinians we know absolutely nothing. Holden, who has a marvelously keen scent for the buttered side of his bread has refused to have anything to do with the affair, and what sort of a conclave must that be into which even Holden refuses to enter!

These are the people who intend to represent the "loyalty" of the South. They are certainly fair samples of their class. Counterfeit Southerners, deserters and false witnesses, they will be received with warm welcome by their radical allies.

MILITARY INTERFERENCE IN CIVIL AFFAIRS.

It seems from reports that the legislature of Tennessee came to a hitch on the 17th. The radical majority of the House, after effectual drilling and schooling by the urbane, charitable and forgiving Rev. Gov. Brownlow, were trying to force some measure on that body in opposition to the views and wishes of a very considerable minority—in other words, were about to commit an act of that most tyrannical character, the tyranny of the many over the few. Yesterday's reports did not mention the subject under consideration when the concerted absence of a large number of conservatives reduced the roll of the House to less than fifty. The presumption is that the pending vote was one of very great importance, and it may have been nothing less than a vote on the acceptance of the amendment to the United States Constitution proposed by Congress, and originating with the celebrated committee on reconstruction. The tactics resorted to by the minority, though not strictly in accordance with parliamentary rules, are not without either precedents or a possible justification. While there must either be an end to legislation or an eventual submission to the will and decree of a majority, it sometimes happens that a little delay in passing an obnoxious, odious and unjust measure can be obtained by no other means than breaking the quorum. The remaining members have their remedy in the universally given authority to send after and compel the attendance of absent members—a remedy, however, which does not extend to incarceration or unusual continuance of custody. The moment the House adjourns for the day the member who has been brought up by order of the House is again at large, and may not even be annoyed by the surveillance of the sergeant-at-arms or his deputies during the intermission between the daily sessions. While the process of collecting absentees is going on, the House, being unable to transact business, usually takes an informal recess, members being ordered to remain within the bar or other prescribed limits within hearing of the speaker's hammer or within reach of the sergeant's staff. The right to compel the attendance of absentees is strictly limited to the employment of the men and means at the disposal of the House, to-wit: the sergeant-at-arms, his regular deputies and such other deputies as he may select by consent of the House and without demanding their compulsory service. Under the auspices of their governor the Tennessee radical legislators appear to have employed means as arbitrary as they were useless in their attempt to secure a quorum for a specific purpose.

The refusal on the part of Gen. Thomas to allow his officers and men to be employed as runners and deputies of the sergeant-at-arms was entirely proper, except that his resolution should have been taken at once, peremptorily and without consulting the commander-in-chief. As long as civil and military officers move respectively on their prescribed lines collisions will be avoided. As long as the great police force of the Union is employed in maintaining the laws, upholding the authority and vindicating the rights of the federal government soldiers will neither be looked upon with dread by peaceful citizens, nor will they be called to the aid of partizan State officials for the promotion of partizan schemes.

This appeal for military cooperation is another symptom of the growing and reprehensible disposition to make the United States government and officers, and especially its army, arbiters of local disputes and auxiliaries in the accomplishment of party purposes. We can readily imagine how with an enormous army in his hands a corrupt, unscrupulous and audacious President may at some future period permit and direct the employment of military force on every occasion when it shall be asked for, and that the invocation of military interference may become so frequent that the whole country will be ruled by bayonets and army orders. This is one of the signs of that tendency towards autocracy now evidently rising in the United States. The first step will be the completion of the process of concentrating all power in the federal government and the practical obliteration of the boundaries of States. The second step will be the massing of all power in the hands of a majority which shall be represented by pliant courts, unscrupulous Congress and an ambitious executive who shall also be a member of the dominant faction or party. The third step will be taken when military interference and a long series of burdens, insults and oppressions shall drive some portion of the people into revolt, which will give occasion to raise large armies. If the incumbent executive is at such time a man popular with his party and enjoying their confidence, if he is at the same time fond of exercise of power, he will find little trouble by successive steps in extending the chains of martial law over the entire republic. Our country is ripening for an absolute monarchy and a vast military despotism. The loss of personal liberty, individual rights and the privilege of being governed by our own laws must be the remoter result of the loss of independence, rights and sovereignty by the States. These calls for aid on federal troops by State authorities show a growing oblivionsness of State dignity and a rapid decay of State pride, both indicative of the change which the government of the republic is silently undergoing.

THE PAPAL BONDS.

His Holiness the Pope is in straitened circumstances. He wants four millions of dollars. He needs for the purposes of his government that sum, not to carry on war against King Victor—not for any aggressive purpose, not for any warlike scheme—but merely to pay the regular government dues. His bonds are offered at the low price of sixty-six cents on the dollar, and each contributor to the loan is respectfully reminded that the proceeds are to be employed for the welfare of general christianity and the spread of the gospel and not at all in prosecuting political enterprises with cold steel and saltpetre. The august head of the church and temporal ruler of its States does not attempt to show that by contributing to the civic necessities of his dynasty the contributors would not thereby enable him to devote other funds to warlike purposes, should it enter into the heart of the sovereign of the Papal States to draw the sword of the militant temporal authority to smite him upon the left cheek by whom he had been smitten upon the right and to bestow a worldly chastisement coupled with a pontifical curse upon those who would trench upon his prerogative, lessen his authority or narrow his magisterial dominion. In bygone ages the wants of the Papal government were far greater than now. It was once the successor and representative of the old Roman Empire. A line of able Pontiffs strengthened it by their wisdom and adorned it by their talents. All christendom revered it and aided it in its contests with unbelievers. Peter's pence, tithes and jubilee gifts were poured into its coffers. The penitential offerings of wealthy sinners and the donations of dying lords built up productive monastic establishments, whose princely incomes were shared with the treasury of the Holy See. The Pope could then maintain armies and fleets, by which to command respect for his temporal decrees from powerful monarchs and to the remotest regions of the earth. He was at that time a king of kings with an unseen silent influence extending throughout all nations. All this is changed. A bull of excommunication would not now cause half the uneasiness to any European sovereign that would be produced by an incendiary missal from some popular revolutionary chief. True catholics will never cease to revere the august head of the church; but they pay to him a spiritual reverence only, and not the obedience of subjects to a sovereign. He cannot command their substance as might his predecessors of the middle ages before sancy Henry of England began to despoil monasteries.

In making this appeal for pecuniary assistance, His Holiness makes it a purely business transaction, pursuing in this respect a course widely different from that adopted by most representatives of ecclesiastical bodies in need of funds. He enters the stock market like any secular dealer and offers his bonds as an investment worthy of the attention of capitalists. The amount ($4,000,000) which he hopes to raise in this country is comparatively small, and there is no doubt the archbishops, bishops and clergy will employ in behalf of this loan, all their eloquence and influence among monied laymen, who are not wont to be backward in any good work. While few among American financiers would probably recommend this investment on the score of prospective profits, many wealthy catholics will doubtless avail themselves of this opportunity to give a substantial token of their zealous devotion to the cause of the church and of their profound reverence for the Pope. The proposed loan being in substance an appeal to the piety of American catholics and not to the cupidity of capitalists in general, it is hardly appropriate to discuss its merits in the aspect of speculation.

The Philadelphia Convention.

Below we publish a copy of the explanatory circular issued by the conservative committee in Washington. It will be seen that the effect and intention of this circular are such as we have already attributed to it. Its object is merely to obtain a representation of the various States, essentially popular in character. In the Northern States this object is to be attained by the appointment or delegates from "both political parties," either acting separately or in concert. In the South the fact is recognized that the two parties referred to do not exist, and hence, as to Louisiana, the great popular organization known as the National Democratic may, either through its members, or through its executive committee, appoint delegates to represent the people of the State. This duty has already been discharged and it is, therefore, entirely superfluous for any other organization to send delegates, especially as the Democratic party embraces the whole people of the State, with the exception of some small and numerically insignificant fractions.

The following is the circular referred to:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1866.—Your immediate and earnest attention is invited to the annexed call for a national convention, issued by the national Union executive committee, and the accompanying indorsement thereof by prominent gentlemen who are well known to the country.

The undersigned have been duly appointed a committee to facilitate and expedite, by correspondence and otherwise, such action as may seem necessary to bring together at Philadelphia a convention of the ablest men of the nation, without regard to their party antecedents, who favor generally the restoration policy President Johnson has advocated as against the dangerous course pursued by the majority of Congress.

We deem it proper to suggest that it is desirable that there be sent from each State four delegates at large, and two from each congressional district who favor the principles set forth in the call, to be taken from the supporters of Lincoln and Johnson in 1864, and a like number from their opponents. Also, four delegates from each territory, and four from the District of Columbia. In those States wherein a portion of the people were lately in rebellion, a corresponding number of delegates may be chosen by the people generally who accept the principles stated in the call. It is not intended, however, that these suggestions shall interfere with any arrangements already made for the selection of delegates. It is left entirely to the political organizations in the different States and districts that concur in the principles of the call, to decide whether they will choose their delegates by joint or separate meetings, or by their executive committees.

We have been authorized to appoint temporary executive committees in the States where the same are presumed to be necessary. You are therefore requested to act as such committee, and to adopt immediate measures to secure a full delegation to the proposed convention—not interfering, however, with the action which existing organizations may have taken for the same object. Your action will be such as to aid such movements—the purpose of your appointment being to provide for the selection of delegates, if no adequate preliminary arrangements have yet been made.

The day fixed for the national convention is near, and we desire to impress on you and all our friends of this cause that it is of the first importance that district or State conventions or State executive committees immediately appoint delegates. And it is particularly requested that a list of delegates and committees appointed be speedily forwarded to the chairman of this committee.

In conclusion, we have to add that the paramount object of this movement is to bring into a great national conference from all parts of our distracted country wise and patriotic men, who may devise a plan of political action calculated to restore national unity, fraternity and harmony, and secure to an afflicted people that which is so sincerely desired by all good men, the practical blessings of an enduring peace.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
LEWIS D. CAMPBELL,
MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

The Madrid journals state that Admiral Mendez Nunez is to be created Marquis of Callao, for bravery in storming that city.

Mrs. Bundschue, of Hickman, Ky., but two months married, committed suicide recently, on account of the brutality of her husband.

Marriage brokerage, which has been a regular business in California, is to be discountenanced by law. Their fees were as follows: For registering an applicant, $5; for an introduction, $20; commission on dowry, 5 per cent.

DIED.

Wednesday evening, 18th inst., at 6 o'clock, JAMES SHEWART, aged seventy years, a native of London, England, resident of this city for the last forty seven years.

His friends and acquaintances and those of his brothers-in-law, Messrs. Friest, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place THIS AFTERNOON at 5 o'clock, from his late residence on Louisiana Avenue, near Magazine street.

Tulane Building.

The undersigned are still offering at reduced prices their Fine and Fashionable assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
Furnishing Goods,
—AND—
SHIRTS OF EVERY PATTERN.

We also call attention to our large stock of SOLE LEATHER and SARATOGA TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS and SATCHELS, all from the best makers.

Louisiana State Treasury Notes and State Bank of Louisiana Notes, taken in payment for all purchases AT PAR.

GARTHWAITE, LEWIS & STUART.

President Davis in Prison.

A fresh supply at

JAMES A. GRESHAM'S,
Bookseller and Stationer,
92.....Camp street.....92.

NEW BOOKS:

NAPOLEON'S CÆSAR. 24 Vignettes.
BILL ARP (So-Called).
REMINISCENCES OF THE APOSTLES.
DOVE IN THE EAGLE'S NEST—By Author of Heir of Redclyffe.
WHAT IS THIS MYSTERY—Miss Braddon's Last.
GODEY FOR AUGUST.

Removal.

NORTH, BRUSH & MASON,
—WHOLESALE—
DEALERS IN FANCY GOODS,
HAVE REMOVED FROM
86 Canal to 35 Magazine street,
OPPOSITE ST. JAMES HOTEL.

James B. Thompson,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 147 Fulton Street.
NEW YORK.

General Orders No. 13.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF, New Orleans, La., July 11, 1866.

The following General Orders from the War Department and Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, are republished for the information of all concerned:

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 43.
WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, July 3, 1866.

OFFER OF PARDON TO DESERTERS FROM THE REGULAR ARMY WHO SURRENDER.

By direction of the President, all deserters from the Regular Army who voluntarily join their regiments, or surrender themselves at any military post or recruiting rendezvous, before the 15th of August, 1866, will be returned to duty without trial or punishment, on condition that they make good the time lost by desertion, and forfeit all pay and allowance for the time of their absence.

Such deserters as, under this order, surrender themselves at any other place than the station of their regiments, will be subject to assignment to other regiments as if they were attached recruits.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 44.
HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, July 6, 1866.

Department, District and Post Commanders in the States lately in rebellion are hereby directed to arrest all persons who have been, or may hereafter be, charged with the commission of crimes and offenses against officers, agents, citizens and inhabitants of the United States, irrespective of color, in cases where the civil authorities have failed, refused or are unable to arrest and bring such parties to trial, and to detain them in military confinement until such time as a proper judicial tribunal may be ready and willing to try them.

A strict and prompt enforcement of this order is required.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Grant.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

By command of Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan:

GEORGE LEE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

GEORGE LEE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

To the Bondholders
—AND—
GENERAL CREDITORS
—OF THE—
New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company.

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 15th, 1866.

The Commissioners lately appointed by the Board of Directors of this Company, to effect an arrangement with the principal holders of our mortgage bonds, having met with all the success we could desire, in consolidating our arrear coupons of interest and exchanging them for second mortgage bonds bearing eight per cent interest per annum, the interest payable semi-annually.....

We most respectfully and earnestly make this appeal to our creditors in America to extend to us the same liberal aid we have received from our foreign creditors; trusting that the energy displayed by the Board of Directors the last twelve months, since the road was turned over to us by the military authorities, and the unprecedented success which has crowned our efforts—restoring, during that short period, our road from chaos; rebuilding it to almost its entire extent; placing on it an ample supply of rolling stock, with no other means than the daily earnings of the road, which have averaged during the six months from January to July, $126,222 23 per month, notwithstanding the many difficulties we had to contend against and the proceedings instituted against this great public enterprise by influential bankers whose former intimate connection with the road should have secured their aid and valuable influence in its behalf are sufficient proof and guarantee that this Great Southern Trunk Railway has large resources, which will in a very few years, with judicious management, enable us to overcome the ravages of four years' disastrous civil war, and not only to pay all its debts with interest, but to remunerate its stockholders with handsome dividends.

If the same terms are accorded to by the Bondholders in this country that have been agreed to in Europe, we will very soon have ample means to pay the coupons of interest as they mature, hereafter, commencing on the 1st of January, 1867, besides creating a sinking fund for the final extinction of the bonds.

The State of Louisiana, the city of New Orleans and our sister State of Mississippi have large, direct interests in the success of this great Southern railway. We have every assurance that at the proper time they will afford us every assistance in their power which we may require. With the general stockholders, they proved their confidence in the present Board of Managers by casting for them, at the last April election, the largest vote ever cast since the Company was incorporated. While honored with that flattering public confidence, we have no hesitation in assuring the bondholders, the General Creditors and Stockholders of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, that their interests will be perfectly secured. Their indulgence and time to repair the disasters of a late war are all we ask.

A copy of the agreement made in London by our Commissioners with our foreign creditors, can be seen in our office, No 41 Carondelet street, where a list is opened for the signatures of our creditors in New Orleans who are willing to accept the same terms.

JULES A. BLANC, President pro tem.

Winer's Canadian Vermifuge.

Worms lay the foundation of epilepsy, apoplexy, drops in the head, screvens, strabismus, palpitation of the heart, cough, consumption, rheumatism and helpless debility. All these fearful consequences, however, may be averted by a course of that safe and genial laxative and alterative, WINER'S CELEBRATED CANADIAN VERMIFUGE. It reaches at once the seat of the disease and expels its disgusting cause. Its operation is thorough. No release need be apprehended. For sale by all Druggists.

T. W. WRIGHT,
Sole Proprietor, 56 Bienville street.

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 Cocoa Matting, Hair Cloth, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, Lace Curtains, Worsted Curtains, Cornices and Pins, &c., at reduced prices.

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

Relief Committee
—OF THE—
CRESCENT REGIMENT RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

A. W. HYATT, Chairman, 54 Camp street.
CHAS. HARDENBERGH, 58 Perdido street.
R. S. VENABLES, 98 Canal street.
L. H. LE GAY, 39 Carondelet street.
Dr. J. P. DAVIDSON, 402 Magazine street.
H. A. FREDRIC, 44 Union street.
ED. HARRISON, 52 Union street.
PENDEL HORN, 43 Carondelet street.
JOHN LOGAN, St. James Hotel.

Applications for relief from parties having claims upon the late Consolidated Crescent Regiment must be made in writing to any member of the above committee.

The committee are hereby notified to meet every THURSDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at No. 41 Union street.

A. W. HYATT, Chairman.

The Goods Have Come.

The additions expected last week are all in store, completing the LARGEST and CHEAPEST STOCK of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS in the South.

MOODY'S CELEBRATED SHIRTS
—AND—
CHOICE SUMMER UNDERWEAR
OF ALL SIZES AND PRICES.

Good L. B. Shirts, at.....$2 each.
Good Linen Drawers, at.....$1 75 per pair.
Good Summer Undershirts, at.....$1 each.
Good Cotton Socks, at.....$2 per dozen.

And other goods at proportionally low prices, WHOLESALE and RETAIL. SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER on Short Notice and Perfect Fits guaranteed.

AT S. N. MOODY'S
GREAT SHIRT EMPORIUM,
CORNER CANAL and ROYAL STREETS.

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 comment 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 delicate 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, 56 Bienville street.
New Orleans, La.

Notice! Notice!

R. PITKIN

Is now selling his large stock of

SUMMER CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

At greatly reduced prices.

He thinks it both advisable and expedient that his friends customers and the public, IN ORDER TO KEEP COOL should give him an early call, where they can find every article adapted to the season and suitable to a Gentleman's outfit.

R. PITKIN,
CRESCENT CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
13 and 15 Camp street.

The Mechanics' and Agricultural
FAIR ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA.

At a Special Meeting of the Board of Directors, held at the Mechanics' Institute on the 17th 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 29th November ensuing.

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 offices of the association.

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

At Private Sale.

BY J. E. 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, Rickerville, 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 $3000 to $35,000 each.

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

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

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 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 7 A. M.

Mails for Souchet, 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.—Open 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. TALIAFERRO,
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. 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 Perseverance No. 13.
Vice Pres't—Wm. E. FITZGERALD, Pelican H. & L. No. 4.
Secretary—JOS. H. DEORANGE, Jackson No. 13.
Treasurer—JOS. A. BROWN, Louisiana Hose.

Paris

UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION—1867.

NOTICE.

Having been appointed by his Excellency Gov. Wells, Agent and Commissioner to represent the interest of the State of Louisiana at the UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION at Paris, in 1867, I respectfully inform all residents of this State desirous of exhibiting Machinery or Produce, etc., at the above Exposition, that I will impart all information within my reach, and facilitate the forwarding of packages to the place of destination, if addressed on the subject through Postoffice box 612, New Orleans.

EDWARD COTTRELL,
Agent and Representative
Paris Universal Exposition, 1867.

Late Laws of Louisiana.

THE ACTS OF THE LAST REGULAR AND EXTRA SESSION OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE, are just published in pamphlet form and can be had of

BLOOMFIELD & STEEL,
106 Camp street.
THOS. L. WHITE,
106 Canal street.
JAS. A. GRESHAM,
92 Camp street.
W. F. GOLDTHWAITE,
69 Canal street.
F. KELLER,
97 Royal street.

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 realized therefrom. There is produced from One Cord, as distilled, say 25 gallons Spirits Turpentine, 50 gallons Oil, 160 gallons Pyroligneous Acid, 5 gallons Alcohol, 1½ barrels Pitch or Rosin, 1 barrel Tar, 3000 feet Illuminating Gas, superior to that made from coal, and 50 bushels Charcoal. This, incredible though it may appear to some, is nevertheless true; and we expect to exceed the quantity 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 seventeen years or during the existence of the patents. The State of Louisiana has the right to distill fifty cords per day (when paid for) for the full length of time. Machinery is now in process of erection for this Company to distill ten cords per day, portions of which will be here very soon, and we have more than enough subscribed to pay for the right, 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 $200,000, 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 for these works in other States, and the length of time necessary in their construction, we are quite confident that the profits arising from the ten cord works in operation will entirely pay for the additional works as fast as they can be furnished us. If this prove true, the stockholders will only be called upon to pay the original amount due for the ten cord works.

Fifteen per cent. of their subscription is required to be deposited with the Secretary of the Company at the time of subscribing, and ten per cent more will be called for upon the completion and successful operation of the works.

Unlike petroleum and other making operations, this is not speculative or uncertain; but, without any doubt, will pay larger profits on the investment than any other stock in this country. To prove that it is certainty, we wish to call particular attention to the fact that, before a dollar of our money is paid over for the works, good substantial brick, or iron fire-proof buildings will be erected, all the machinery (of the most perfect description) requisite to carry on the business introduced