# New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
—OF—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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MONDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 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.

ST. CHARLES INSTITUTE.—The St. Charles Institute, the directress of which is Madame Clara Macé, will have an examination of pupils at the Mechanics' Institute (Senate chamber), commencing on Wednesday the 25th, and continuing for two days. The examinations will last, each day, from 9 o'clock to 3. On Friday evening, the 27th, commencing at half-past seven in the evening, there will be a "soirée musicale et littéraire," given by the élèves. Madame Macé has our thanks for a courteous invitation to attend.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—We have received the catalogue of the University of Virginia for 1865-'66, containing a list of the officers, trustees, professors, etc., together with the list of students for the present and the four preceding sessions, and the full course of studies pursued in all the departments. There are at present 258 students, of whom six are from Louisiana, two from Mississippi, seventeen from Alabama, and three from Texas. More than half of them, however, are from Virginia. An advertisement in another column shows when the next course of lectures begins, and furnishes all other particulars. The University of Virginia, it is needless to tell our readers, is one of the very best literary institutions in the country.

No. 3 of "The Land We Love"—a monthly magazine, published by Gen. D. H. Hill, at Charlotte, North Carolina—has been sent us by our neighbor, James A. Gresham, 92 Camp street. This number contains eighteen articles on different subjects, three or four of them having reference to events that occurred during the war. "The Haversack," by General Hill himself, is especially interesting. We are our readers that this is a magazine well worth buying and reading. Gresham has it for sale.

Thanks to the Southern Express for latest Cincinnati, Atlanta, Vicksburg, Memphis, Charleston and Boston papers.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.—The Gold market was exceedingly depressed on Saturday. Offerings of Gold, though very light, were considerably in excess of the demand, and the transactions both at the Brokers' Board and upon the street were of an unusually restricted character. The market closed flat at 147@148, against 148@148½ on Friday evening. Shipments of specie to New York during the week were heavy, including $120,000 on Saturday.

*Foreign Exchange*—The tendency of the movement in Sterling and France is still unmistakably in favor of buyers and remitters. The market is but moderately supplied with outdoor bills, while the demand on speculation and for remittance purposes is almost exclusively confined to a very few timid operators. Sales since our last have been somewhat under the previous report and rates were but little better than nominal, at 160@162 for Bank Sterling, 157@159 for clear bills, 152@155 for bill of lading bills; 3.40f.@3.35f. for Bank France, and 3.37½@3.50f. for outdoor France.

*Domestic Exchange*—There was an improved demand noticeable on Saturday for Bank Checks at the counter on the part of remitters and a fairer aggregate business transpired at Friday's ruling rate. Offerings of Commercial exhibited but very little, if any increase, however, and the market closed quiet at par at bank, and ½@¾ per cent. discount out-of-doors for sight checks on the Northern cities.

*Uncurrent Notes and Securities*—There is a very marked falling off noticeable in transactions in Uncurrent Notes and Securities. Offerings, since our last, have been quite limited throughout, and sales have been of a restricted character, both at the Brokers' Board and upon the street, although several lots changed hands at public auction, as will be seen on reference to our financial article.

*Cotton*—The favorable advices from Europe by the steamships Hermann, Allemania and City of Paris took buyers and brokers by surprise on Saturday, and improved materially increased strength to the market. Sales reached 2100 bales for the day, including one or two lists which were bought after the close of business. The advance on the other side having been partially anticipated by factors, we do not deem it necessary to alter our rates, however, but would remark that prices steadily tended to the outside figures in Friday's quotations, which, with a firm closing market are equivalent to 1c. ⅜ lb. or more advance all around, but which at present means especially applies to the latter grades.

*Sugar and Molasses*—There is no movement worthy of notice to report in domestic, and operations in foreign show a very marked reduction. In fact, the only transaction worth referring to since our last was 200 hhds. Muscavado Molasses at 50c. ⅜ gallon.

*Tobacco*—Buyers and sellers of the weed appear to be still at sea as to prices. Both parties manifest a desire to operate, but as there is a wide margin dividing them and neither appear disposed to make concessions, we have to wait still longer for heavy operations. Negotiations of considerable dimensions were pending till a late hour on Saturday but they finally fell through.

*Western Produce*—The supply of Flour is now in excess of the demand, and as purchasers ask for a reduction of rates to which holders refuse to assent, operations exhibit very meager aggregate daily sales. Corn is in more limited offerings, and despite the fact that the demand discloses no improvement whatever, prices were further advanced on Saturday 2½c. ⅜ bushel. Oats are dull and drooping, with very light sales. Bran is almost wholly neglected, and Hay has undergone no alteration since the date of our previous summary.

*Provisions*—The movement in Pork, Bacon, Lard, etc., has been almost wholly suspended since our last, and, as transactions have been exclusively of a retail character, we have no alteration whatever to refer to in quotations.

The latest Galveston papers say the health of that city was never better.

## GENERAL SHERIDAN'S ORDER.

We have forborne until now any extended comment upon general orders No. 14. We had hoped that some modification of its provisions would have removed any necessity of comment. We had hoped that the distinguished officer who issued it would, on a mature consideration of the facts, see the impolicy of having uttered it, and would before now have corrected his judgment of the community whose sentiments and views have been, we think, erroneously shadowed in the publication of such an order. But as he has not chosen to retrace what we are compelled to think his impolitic action, we feel compelled, as chroniclers of current events, to notice his order as a part of the history of the times; and as advocates of constitutional law to deprecate the assumption by any official of powers which have never been conferred. The first paragraph of the order is in these words:

Notification is hereby given, for the information of all concerned, that no monument intended to commemorate the late rebellion will be permitted to be erected within the limits of the military division of the Gulf.

We are not aware of the existence of any purpose to erect any monument to commemorate the event denounced in the above extract. It is undoubtedly the wish, and it may be the design of many, to erect marble slabs or stones, or it may be only head-boards of wood, over the graves of fallen friends or comrades, who participated in the civil war. We think the wish is natural, and was implanted in the soul of every man who is worthy of the name. It is a sentiment which has been encouraged by every form of religion that has existed under the sun. All christian nations revere the memory of their dead. The wonderous monuments of Egypt attest the reverence shown to the memory of the departed in that cradle of letters and of science. The savage respects the ashes of his ancestors, and loves to linger around the graves of his fading people. The nations of antiquity most celebrated in history have left stately mausoleums in commemoration of their dead. Even

When Nero perished by the justest doom
Which ever the destroyer yet destroyed,
Amid the roar of liberated Rome,
Of nations freed, and the world overjoyed,
Some hands unseen strewed flowers upon his tomb:
Perhaps the weakness of a heart not void
Of feeling for some kindness done, when power
Had left the wretch an uncorrupted hour.

The memories which cluster around Westminster Abbey evince the regard of our own race for departed worth; and the public acts of the United States government, as well as individual acts throughout the whole extent of our land, show the universality of the feeling of respect for the dead.

A sentiment which nature has implanted in every heart, and which christian charity has sedulously cultivated, cannot easily be eradicated and no wise ruler would undertake to war with it. As well might an attempt be made to stifle, by orders, the sorrowing sobs of the infant, or to repress the tears of the anguished widow or of the bereaved parent, as to extinguish the feeling of sorrow for lost Confederate friends and the desire to mark with appropriate tomb-stones their humble but honorable graves. To undertake the suppression of such a feeling would be so unreasonable that we freely acquit General Sheridan of the odium which would attach to a construction of his order that would forbid the erection by their friends of appropriate monuments over the graves of those who have fallen in battle. But as we understand the facts no other character of monument has been designed. We think, therefore, that the order is based upon an entirely erroneous view of the question, and forbids a thing which, in reality, has never been contemplated. If our view be correct, the publication of the order was, therefore, needless. It was also impolitic, for it gives rise to renewed acerbity of feeling in our own community, and furnishes a rich repast of imaginary wrongs which the radicals of New England will roll as a sweet morsel in their mouths.

But even if the design in reality existed to erect monuments "to commemorate the late rebellion," or the war of 1812, or the old "rebellion" of 1776, where does General Sheridan derive his authority to prevent the execution of the design? He certainly wields a large power. He is vested with great authority. Immense responsibilities attach to his position. We concede that during the prevalence of the war, the parchment of the Constitution, to employ the words of President Johnson, "was rolled up," and the acts of commanders were not closely scrutinized. But the same high authority informs us that the time has arrived for the parchment "to be unrolled," and for the Constitution to be revived. The courts of the land, who are the interpreters of the law, are beginning again to read the lessons of wisdom from the scroll. Mr. Justice Nelson of the Supreme Court of the United States, Judge Ballard of the U. S. Circuit Court, and numerous other able jurists, have announced the return of peace, and with it the resumption of civil law and the restriction of military power to the exercise of authority over military men. If therefore the erection of tombstones be illegal, the civil law can prevent their erection, and can call the military, if necessary, to their aid to assist in their prevention or in their demolition. For General Sheridan to assume the initiative is to assume all the authority of the civil law, which the appropriate legal tribunals of the country have denied that he possesses. Basing our opinion therefore upon that of the high judicial tribunals of the land, we are compelled to think not only that the action of the military authorities is impolitic, but that it is also illegal.

The second paragraph of the general order provides, that

All reorganizations of Confederate companies, batteries, regiments, brigades or divisions, within the limits of this military division, for whatsoever purpose, are hereby dissolved, and the maintenance of such organizations, either in a public or private manner, is prohibited.

We concede that if any such organizations as are above alluded to existed with any hostile intent, it would be both the right and the duty of the United States authorities to repress them, using for that purpose, if necessary, the whole available military force of the country. But we challenge the production of any proof to show that any such reorganizations have existed. Not only have such reorganizations not existed, but we believe that no purpose of their reorganization has been born even of the wildest fancy. We regret that General Sheridan should have framed his order in a way which will lead persons at a distance to draw inferences so at variance with the facts. If he had framed an order which forbade the formation and existence of charitable associations designed to relieve the distress of the widows, the orphans, and the needy, whose friends had formerly been members of particular Confederate organizations, and whose only connection with those defunct organizations was that they bore the name of the former organization coupled with that of "relief association," he would more nearly have expressed our view of the facts in this case. The fact that a charitable society bore the name of "Hays's Brigade Relief Association" or of "Crescent Regiment Relief Association," no more made them Confederate soldiers or organizations, than the title of "Aztec Club" or "Montezuma Association," assumed by a number of officers of the United States army, would justify the belief that they are Mexicans and supporters of the empire of Maximilian, and that, therefore, they are enemies of the American government.

The truth is that the names of these charitable associations were adopted chiefly from motives of convenience. It was the readiest mode of raising and of distributing to the needy and to the suffering, the small pittance of charity which the losses sustained by the war still left our people to bestow.

"The very head and front of their offending
Hath this extent—no more."

We insist they were in no just sense Confederate military organizations. Their meetings were public. They had not even a doorkeeper. Their proceedings were regularly published. General Sheridan or any other federal officers might have attended. They might have become members of any one or of all these "relief associations," and have contributed through any of them any amount of charity they may have desired to bestow upon the most needy of an impoverished community. Could it be said, if General Sheridan had become, as he might have done, a member of one of those charitable associations, that therefore he belonged to a Confederate military organization, and was consequently an enemy of the government? Such an inference would be absurd; and we therefore have a right to conclude that his order in the premises is based upon an error of judgment, which a more mature consideration would have corrected. In its present form it is an official announcement to the world of the existence of "reorganizations of Confederate companies, regiments, batteries, brigades and divisions." We have already shown that it was an error to suppose their existence, but a fact that "relief associations" bearing a civic designation assimilated to that of a former military organization, had been established for exclusively charitable purposes.

But, it may be said, bad taste was shown in coupling the names of such charitable organizations with those of former military bodies. We concede that all questions of taste are legitimate subjects of criticism, and the adoption of these names was not indorsed by many of the most ardent advocates of the charities. But it was deemed the most convenient mode of distributing the charities, and, also, of collecting from distant cemeteries the remains of fallen comrades.

But while we concede that mere matters of taste are proper subjects of criticism, we deny that they are appropriate questions for legislation or military orders. If our Constitution, like that of ancient Rome, had established a censor as a high officer of the government, we might regard his opinions as law in all matters of taste and good manners. But if such an authority legitimately existed, the criticisms of the censor might not be restricted to the South, but he might find in other sections of the country, conduct equally obnoxious to good taste, and calling as loudly for correction. But as no such office exists under our Constitution, it is hardly legitimate for any one to assume it, and it would have been wiser to have left the correction of a mere question of taste to the civil laws and an enlightened public judgment.

The "relief associations" which have been dissolved by General Sheridan's order, were headed by gentlemen of intelligence, of integrity, of honor, and of loyalty to every just principle that regulates the conduct of good men. No one can justly charge them with a purpose of violating any engagements into which they may have entered, or of pursuing a hostile design against the government when their paroles of honor restricted their actions. If General Sheridan is in possession of any information which shows that any of them have violated the terms of their paroles, it would be his duty to have them legitimately arrested. The fact that he has taken no such action is conclusive evidence that he possesses no such information—for he is not an officer to neglect his duty to his government. It is also a negative proof that he cannot believe in the existence for any illegal purpose of any such organizations as those which the order styles "Confederate." In other cases where it is charged that citizens have violated laws, we find that they are brought by the military authorities before Mr. Commissioner Shannon, or other so-called civil authority. The fact that no such proceeding was had in this case, authorizes the inference that it was not deemed that any law had been violated.

In every view of the case, therefore, we are compelled to consider this general order as most unfortunate. We think we have shown it is both impolitic and illegal, and that it does not correctly set forth the circumstances surrounding the case. We think we have shown that it is not the breaking up of a "Confederate re-organization," for none such existed, but the suppression of a charitable association which was bringing relief to the sufferings of a distressed community.

We think that when General Sheridan calmly reviews his action in this matter and divests himself of the prejudices and antipathies which attach to his position, he must regret the form of his action. It may gratify those who seek to perpetuate discord and unkind feeling, and may "split the ears of the groundlings" at the North, but it "cannot but make the judicious grieve." It will be welcomed as a boon by the revolutionists of Faneuil Hall, but it will not smooth the way to reconciliation or tend to that peace and union under the Constitution which are essential alike to the North and the South, the East and the West.

NEW MUSIC—Published during the past week by Mr. A. E. Blackmar, music publisher and dealer in pianos, organs, etc., etc., No. 167 Canal street: "Les Folies du Carnaval," grande valse brilliante, par Basile J. Bari's. "Babbling Brook Polka Mazurka," composed by E. O. Eaton. Four new transcriptions on popular airs, by Adolph Baumbach, as follows: "Take me home," "I would like to change my name," "I am dying, Egypt, dying," "Where are the friends of my youth." Also, "Thine eyes darkly gleaming," song written by Kit Owsley, music by F. W. Smith.

TROTTING AT CHICAGO.—A trotting match took place at Chicago on the 17th over the Driving Park course. A thousand spectators were present, and the amount of bets is supposed to have been over $10,000. The summary of the race is given as follows:

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK, Saturday, July 17, 1866.—Trotting for $300, to wagon and harness, mile heats, best three in five:

S. Crocker's g. g. Mabie ..... 1 1 1
Elias Hastings's b. g. Opdyke ..... 2 2 2

Time: 2.32½, 1.32½, 2.33½, 2.36½.

## MAYOR MONROE.

When the close of hostilities permitted the Confederate soldiers who had represented New Orleans in the army to return home, and with them the large number of persons who had left the city after its capture by the federal forces, a great and natural change took place in the character of this community. It became again what it had not been for three years, a Southern city—Southern in its ideas, its aspirations, its memories and its sympathies. Was there anything strange in this transformation? Clearly not. On the contrary, it was natural and inevitable. Did that fact imply "disloyalty," in any decent and intelligible sense of the term? Most certainly not, unless the fact of having fought for the Southern cause, suffered for it, and surrendered it only when hope of its success had vanished, implies continual and incredulable "disloyalty." Such an interpretation would involve the whole people of the South in the charge, and would stigmatize them as necessarily faithless to their promises and engagements. But if "loyalty" means here what it means in every other enlightened country—simply the honorable intention to obey the laws, and to refrain from hostilities against the government, then the people of New Orleans are just as "loyal" as the people of Boston or Philadelphia.

Was it strange that when the people of this city had an opportunity to choose their local officers they elected for their mayor, as all other Southern citizens did, a man who had been identified with their cause, and who had always possessed their confidence? Not at all. It would have been absurd to expect anything else. Had they chosen any other sort of person they would have been guilty of both hypocrisy and ingratitude. Far better a military government at once.

Was it strange that when Mr. Monroe became mayor of the city he appointed his officers from among his friends and not from among his enemies—that he constituted the police mainly of those who were, in fact, a portion of the real people of New Orleans, and not of those who, having always been opposed to the sentiment of this community both in peace and in war, cannot decently claim to represent it? Was it strange that his appointees were chiefly members of that National Democratic party by which he was nominated and elected? Was it wonderful that among them were many of those men with maimed limbs or empty sleeves, who have a right to ask service at the hands of a community by which they were sent forth to fight and bleed and suffer? By no means. Had Mr. Monroe acted otherwise than as he did, he would have been guilty of treachery towards the party which elected him, of ingratitude towards the friends who supported him, and of faithlessness towards the people who had just bestowed on him so conspicuous a mark of their confidence. Had he neglected the claims of those destitute but deserving men, he would have merited the contempt of every generous mind from the Penobscot to the Rio Grande. Those who recommend another course show that they are incapable of appreciating even that timid honesty which is said to be the best policy. Rightly considered "loyalty" is truth. The man who acts a falsehood is sure to alienate his friends, while he rarely succeeds in deceiving his enemies.

In this connection it is not superfluous to state that merit and fitness on the part of the applicants have been the qualifications first required by the mayor in organizing the police. In appointing so large a number, he may have, and perhaps, necessarily has, made some mistakes; but these are by no means chargeable to any political influences. It is notorious that the best portion of our able-bodied citizens took service in the Confederate army. This fact and the additional circumstance that about twenty thousand men were contributed by New Orleans to the Confederate cause, would sufficiently explain the preponderance of that element in the construction of the new city government, both in its legislative and its executive departments.

Was it strange that when Mr. Monroe received from Mrs. Mumford an application for relief, he should have referred the memorial to the city council? Was it strange that he exhibited sympathy in behalf of the widow of a man who fell a victim to that remorseless and vindictive despot who had so long oppressed the people of New Orleans? Not at all. The case of Mrs. Mumford is entirely of its own kind. Relief extended to her would be only a proper protest against that shocking violation of the laws of war, of humanity and of nations, which consigned her husband to the gallows. Who will dare to say that to stigmatize that act as it deserves, is a proof of "disloyalty" towards the federal government? Who will venture to cast aspersions on the people of New Orleans for thinking and saying precisely what has been thought and said by the people of the whole civilized world—In New York and in Boston, as well as in London and Paris? If "loyalty" requires the people of the South to declare that Turchin and McNeil were estimable philanthropists, and that Butler was a high-minded and benevolent patriot, then it were better to expunge the word "loyalty" from our vocabulary.

President Johnson and General Sheridan both know that Mr. Monroe has, since he renewed his allegiance to the United States, faithfully fulfilled the obligations which his reconciliation with the government imposed on him. The same rigid discharge of all the duties of the citizen will be exacted by him from all of his employees. This is all that the government asks—it is all that the military authorities ask—and when we make this statement we stand upon *indisputable authority*—we say *exactly what we know*.

Any effort therefore to prejudice the President or General Sheridan against the people of New Orleans, or against the city government because of things which, besides being natural and inevitable, are really laudable and not censurable, must certainly meet with ignominious failure.

THE HEAT.—We were out of town yesterday, and, notwithstanding this, we did not escape the heat and the flies. Here, in this city, folks talk about the heat being up to a hundred, while in the Northern cities the newspapers give the same account. Even in Canada the mercury is up among the nineties. So it seems that all places are alike, except the seashore, and there is always a breeze blowing, and at night time a chance for sleep. The Continental Hotel, at Long Branch, with its long, cool halls, is a paradise just now. Country boarding is no account, as it is just as hot in the country as it is anywhere else.

(Washington Constitutional Union.

If the writer will come down to New Orleans, he will find that we can accommodate him with weather several degrees cooler than they have it "even in Canada." Yesterday, July 22d, in a warm sanctum on the sunny or eastern side of the street, our thermometer did not dare to show more than 87 degrees, Fahrenheit.

The Gonzales Inquirer reports the death of an old Texan—J. B. Patrick. He was a native of Missouri, and came to Texas with DeWitt's colony in the fall of 1828.

DOGMATIC.—The Norfolk Virginian, in its issue of the 14th inst., thus discourses on the subject of dogs in these the dog days:

We are not affected with the hydrophobia mania, nor have we any prejudice against dogs. On the other hand we are very fond of good dogs, well behaved dogs, who have homes, who are fed by their owners, who are ridden by the youngest children, who lie on the rug at night and snap flies lazily on the porch all day—intelligent, gentlemanly animals, who borrow their hands and their style of thought from those with whom they live. But a vagrant dog, a hungry dog, a thieving dog—Good Gracious! One of those lean, gaunt, mongrel fellows, who strolls around loose eternally stealing shin-bones, purloining mutton chops, biting inoffensive people, baying the moon, and upsetting the well being of the community generally.

From this class of dogs the mad ones come, and we think the execution of the dog-law upon this class imperatively demanded. Not only does the safety of the city press this matter upon the attention of the city officers, but the revenue to be derived from a rigid enforcement of the ordinance would pay for half the work of the Sanitary Board—would certainly fill up Myers' dock. Let us have a dog cart, a dog-catcher, and a strict enforcement of the dog-law at once—before the dog days set in.

Our contemporary certainly makes one mistake here; and in our judgment he makes one or two others. Writing on the 14th, he erroneously demanded that certain things shall be done "before the dog days set in." Now the dog days set in on the 3d of July and end on the 11th of August, according to astronomers and "the authorities," and on the 14th they were therefore well advanced. As for mad dogs, we have never seen one, and only one case of hydrophobia, in an experience reaching to our grand climacteric and extending between 55 North and 18 South, and 5 East, and 95 West. We have met with people, however, who have seen both by the dozen, and mad-stones by the mine, and other wonderful things to cure them. *Credat Judæus, Apella, non ego.* Get rid of hungry, starved, thieving, howling, useless, mongrel curs, if you please. But there is nothing but unnecessary excitement and folly in crying "mad dog" after them, or in concluding that hydrophobia must follow a scratch or a puncture from their fangs.

EXTRAORDINARY PRICE FOR VIRGINIA TOBACCO. A hogshead of Virginia leaf tobacco, exhibited by Mr. John W. Stone of this city, at the National Tobacco Fair, in Cincinnati, on Wednesday last, says the Lynchburg Virginian of the 19th inst., was awarded the first premium in first class, and declared best at the fair, at seventeen rates to one, and afterwards sold by Messrs. Casey, Noonan & Co., commission merchants, Cincinnati, for $305 per hundred pounds. The hogshead weighed 570 pounds net, making the receipts upon one hogshead of Virginia tobacco $1738 50, and in addition to this a premium of $150, awarded by the fair. This is the highest price we have ever seen recorded.

The Raleigh Sentinel says that there are about 75 prisoners still on Johnson's Island, too sick to get away, and that they are without means of traveling to their homes, even if well enough, and the government no longer furnishes transportation. While we are decorating the graves of the dead, asks the Lynchburg News, cannot something be done to help these living victims of cruel war?

The Lynchburg papers announce that on the 11th inst. the citizens of Wheeling were successfully victimized by swindlers named Ellis and Sandford, who had announced themselves agents of Blind Tom, and as having made elaborate arrangements for a grand concert and a lottery scheme. Several thousand dollars worth of tickets were sold and no suspicion of wrong dealing was entertained until the audience had assembled, when it was too late to find or follow up the escaped sharpers. The cream of the joke is that Blind Tom is in Europe.

The Houston Telegraph says the colored ladies of that place are dressing in a style surpassing that of the Queen of Sheba or Cleopatra, and freighting the atmosphere with delicious odors of musk, cologne, attar of roses, mushrooms, ink bottles, pine apples and Limburger cheese!

It has been proposed in Houston to get up a concert or something of the kind for the benefit of the family of the late General Albert Sydney Johnson.

MARRIED:

On Tuesday, the 18th inst., by the Rev. J. N. Blanfield, at the residence of John Hughes, Esq., in Algiers, La., Mr. A. C. HUTCHINSON to Miss JOSEPHINE P. THOMAS, daughter of the late Mark Thomas, Esq.

DIED:

Of consumption, at a quarter to 3 o'clock last evening, PIERRE EDMOND MADER, ex Secretary of State & Chief Railroad Commissioner, a native of St. Pierre, Island of Martinique, aged 49 years, and for the last 40 years a native of this city.

His friends and those of his family, as well as of his sons John W., Francis A. and George W. Mader, are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence No. 140 Chartres street, between Feliciana and St. Charles, THIS DAY, at 5 o'clock P. M.

☞ Columbus Miss., Indes please copy.


**Grand Mass Convention**

—OF THE—

FRIENDS OF ANDREW JOHNSON,

And his reconstruction policy will be held on LAFAYETTE SQUARE on the evening of the 24th inst., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Delegates to the NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION, to be held at Philadelphia, on the 14th of August next.

Distinguished Speakers will address the meeting.

**Whittaker's**

GREAT DRY GOODS

CLEARING OUT SALE

WILL CONTINUE FOR A FEW DAYS LONGER,

During which time the

GREATEST BARGAINS WILL BE OFFERED.

131 Canal Street.

**A Sickly Alternated Appearance**

In a child is prima facie evidence that its internal organization is tenanted by some one of the many species of worms which afflict and too often destroy the most promising children. The best thing to be done is to administer

WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE,

without delay. It will dislodge and discharge the enemy, if present in the bowels, and if no worms exist it will cleanse and invigorate the whole digestive, secretive and excretive system, and create a healthful appetite. For sale by all Druggists.

T. W. WRIGHT, Sole Proprietor,
36 Bienville 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 12th 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 5th 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 officers of the association.

I. N. MARKS, President.

LUTHER HOLMES, Secretary and Treasurer.

C. H. SLOCUM, Chairman of the Committee on Fair Grounds.

**Made in New Orleans.**

S. N. MOODY,

Corner of Canal and Royal streets,

Informs his friends and customers that the expected invoices of IRISH and FRENCH LINENS and NEW YORK MILLS MUSLINS have been received, and he is now prepared to make to order, with dispatch,

MOODY'S CELEBRATED SHIRTS.

—And—

All Kinds of Under Clothing,

of all sizes and styles, according to measure, and in a manner to defy competition as to material, make and finish, 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, 36 Bienville street,
New Orleans, La.

**To the Bondholders**

—AND—

GENERAL CREDITORS

—OF THE—

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company.

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 15th, 1866.

The Commissioners lately sent abroad 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 improvements and access which has crowned our efforts—restoring, during that short period, our road from chaos; rebuilding it in 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, $138,222 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 it 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 acceded 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 at the Company's annual meeting. 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 the 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. 48 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.

**Removal.**

NORTH, BRUSH & MASON,

—WHOLESALE—

DEALERS IN FANCY GOODS,

HAVE REMOVED FROM

86 Canal to 35 Magazine street.

OPPOSITE ST. JAMES HOTEL.

**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, Bickerville, Gressville 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 $90,000 each.

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

J. B. 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 5 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, via, via Opelousas Railroad, daily, except Sundays, at 6 o'clock A. M.

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

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

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

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

Mails for 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 6 P. M.

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

R. W. TALIAFERRO,
Postmaster.

**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 GOTTHEIL,
Agent and Representative
Paris Universal Exposition, 1867.

**James B. Thompson,**

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 147 Fulton Street,

NEW YORK.

**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. Three is produced from One Cord, so distilled, say 25 gallons Spirits Turpentine, 50 gallons Oil, 100 gallons Pyro-lignous Acid, 5 gallons Alcohol, 1½ barrels Pitch or Rosin, 1 barrel Tar, 8,000 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 that 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 this State, viz: fifty cord works, and have therefore reopened 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 one ten cord works now being erected.

In connection with this we would state that from the great demand for these work 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. If the prices fixed, 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 mining 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 a 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 required to carry on the business introduced, and put in practical operation to the complete satisfaction of every shareholder. As soon as the company is satisfied, by ocular demonstration, that the above products are produced as stated, the buildings and machinery (the price for which is included in the sale of rights) are turned over to the company, and the money paid, and not until then.

We call the attention of capitalists, and all those of limited means, to the opportunity thus offered them of making a safe and very profitable investment.

T. JEFF. HALL, President.
Office—No. 9 Carondelet street.

**Crescent**

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 94 Camp street, New Orleans, La.

Business men and the public are respectfully informed that the CRESCENT is now in possession of superior facilities for the neat and expeditious execution, on the most reasonable terms, of

EVERY STYLE AND VARIETY

—OF—

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

SUCH AS:

LAWYERS' BRIEFS,
PAMPHLETS,
BILLS LADING,
BILL HEADS,
BANK CHECKS,
PROMISSORY NOTES,
CIRCULARS,
BILLS OF FARE,
BALL TICKETS,
DRUGGISTS' LABELS,
DRAY RECEIPTS,
BLANKS,
CARDS,
STEAMBOAT BILLS,
HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,

And Every Other Description of Job Printing

The material of the BOOK AND JOB ESTABLISHMENT is ENTIRELY NEW, having just been received from the most Celebrated Foundries, and comprises all the Modern Improvements.

**Grey Jacket Bitters.**

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

Wines and Liquors,

Would respectfully inform their fri