New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

—OF—

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1866.

Notice.

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

J. O. NIXON, Proprietor.

Calvary Church, Protestant Episcopal, Prytania street, corner of Sixth, is now open for divine service every Lord's day at 11 A. M. and 6 P. M. Sunday school at 9½ A. M. Seats free. Reverend W. C. Hopkins rector. Sermon to-morrow A. M. on "*Unbelief*."

We acknowledge the courtesy of an invitation from Messrs. Francois and Watrigant, proprietors of the Mandeville Hotel, to accept the hospitalities of their house to-morrow, and to partake of a dinner to be given on the occasion, and will be very glad to honor the invitation if our engagements permit.

We are also under obligations to Mr. Louis Frigerio, proprietor of the steamers Lan a and Ella May, for his courteous invitation.

We learn that to-day and to-morrow there will be a fair held at Mandeville, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the rebuilding of the parish church. It will be a very pleasant excursion, for our citizens to run over. Independent of the sail on the lake, and the attractions of the fair, there is fine bathing at Mandeville, the shade of its magnificent live oaks is most refreshing, and the hospitality of Francois, as we know from experience, is not to be surpassed.

Col. A. W. Morrison, proprietor of the Crescent Billiard Hall, sends us a copy of the "Billiard Mirror," a publication devoted to the game of billiards, and issued at Cincinnati.

Mr. Frank Neely, agent of the Southern Express Company, has furnished us with Cincinnati papers of the 24th, Charleston of the 23d, Nashville of the 24th, Petersburg of the 23d, and Vicksburg papers of yesterday.

Mr. Geo. O. Foote, passenger on the steamship Exact, from Belize, British Honduras, has our thanks for his courtesies.

We are indebted to the purser of the steamship I. C. Harris for late papers from Texas.

Mr. T. Q. Compton, editor of the Opelousas Sentinel, made us a friendly call yesterday. We are glad to hear from him that the cotton crop of St. Landry is very promising, though little or no sugar will be made.

The So-Called Proclamation.—The following revolutionary pronunciamento, purporting to have been issued by the Governor of Louisiana, but without the official attestation of the secretary of state, as required by law, and pretending to have been issued from New Orleans when it was well known the governor was not in the city, was circulated on the streets yesterday:

Whereas, R. K. Howell, president *pro tem.* of the convention for the revision and amendment of the Constitution of Louisiana, has issued an order reconvoking the said convention, to meet in the city of New Orleans on the thirtieth day of July inst., and

Whereas, In the same document, and in conformity to a resolution of that body, he has called on the governor of the State to issue writs of election for delegates to said convention in all parishes not represented therein;

Now, therefore, I, J. Madison Wells, governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this my proclamation, commanding that an election be held on Monday, the 3d day of September, 1866, by the qualified voters, for delegates to the aforesaid convention, as follows:

Parish of Bienville, two delegates.
Parish of Bossier, one delegate.
Parish of Caddo, two delegates.
Parish of Catoosha, two delegates.
Parish of Caldwell, one delegate.
Parish of Carroll, two delegates.
Parish of Claiborne, four delegates.
Parish of Catahoula, three delegates.
Parish of DeSoto, two delegates.
Parish of Franklin, one delegate.
Parish of West Feliciana, one delegate.
Parish of Jackson, two delegates.
Parish of Lafayette, two delegates.
Parish of Livingston, one delegate.
Parish of Morehouse, two delegates.
Parish of Natchitoches, three delegates.
Parish of Ouachita, one delegate.
Parish of Point Coupee, two delegates.
Parish of Sabine, two delegates.
Parish of St. Helena, one delegate.
Parish of St. Landry, four delegates.
Parish of St. Martin, two delegates.
Parish of St. Tammany, one delegate.
Parish of Tensas, one delegate.
Parish of Union, three delegates.
Parish of Washington, one delegate.
Parish of Wine, two delegates.

And I do further command all sheriffs, commissioners of elections and other officers therein concerned, to hold the said election as herein ordered, the proceedings to be conducted according to law, and no person will have the right to vote unless he has restored his citizenship by having taken the oath, before competent authority, as prescribed in the amnesty proclamations of the President of the United States, either of January 1st, 1864, or May 20th, 1865.

All persons excluded from general amnesty by being embraced in any of the articles of exception contained therein, will not be allowed to vote unless specially pardoned by the President.

Prompt returns will be made of such election to the secretary of state—for all of which, this proclamation, without further notice, will serve as authority.

Given under my hand at the city of New Orleans, this twenty-seventh day of July, A. D. 1866, and the independence of the United States the ninety-first.

From Belize.—We are under obligations to Mr. W. S. Cary, agent of the steamship Exact, which arrived night before last from Belize, Honduras, for files of the Colonist, a very neat and well-edited weekly paper published at that place. Mr. Cary has shown energy and great commercial activity in the establishment of a steamer, plying monthly between this port and Belize, and we shall be very glad to see him receive the encouragement which his enterprise deserves. The population and productions of British Honduras are very rapidly increasing, many of our own people having lately settled there—and the trade of that and the adjoining colonies can be very easily secured to New Orleans by favoring the enterprise of regular steam communication which Mr. Cary has inaugurated. We publish to-day a tribute to the merits of the steamship Exact from the passengers whom she carried out on her last trip, and on Monday we shall publish a very interesting letter from Honduras written by a recent emigrant from Louisiana.

Gen. Orders No. 14.—The Baton Rouge Advocate, at the conclusion of an article commenting on General Sheridan's order, says:

Whatever may be our feelings in this matter it is our duty to obey and general orders No. 14 must meet, with no opposition. Rear no more monuments to the loved and lost, but there is no order issued that in your hearts their memory may not be forever green. Dissolve your charitable organizations and let no more the names of the famous brigades and regiments of Louisiana offend the sight of those in authority but forget if you can their solid lines of gray and their heroic fame. General orders cannot reach your hearts though they may the graves of your kindred and you cannot forget although you must obey.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

The intervention or mediation of the Emperor Napoleon in the European war does not seem to have simplified the situation but rather to have introduced fresh, and very perplexing complications. At the last accounts it was stated that a French fleet had been ordered to the Adriatic to take possession of Venice; but the knowledge of this fact had not restrained the Italian armies in their operations. If the object of the cession of Venetia to France was to detach Italy from the Prussian alliance and to terminate the war by this sudden diplomatic coup, the calculation has, thus far, most signally failed. Italy refuses to accept an armistice based solely on the cession to her of Venetia, because such an armistice would be equivalent to a separate peace, and to a violation of her engagements and obligations towards her ally. Good faith towards Prussia demands of Victor Emmanuel that he continue to prosecute the war at least as long as he can maintain an aggressive attitude, if his ally refuse to entertain propositions for peace. He knows very well that the acquisition of Venetia by Italy would be due not by any means to France—for the French intervention has only delayed what had become inevitable—but to the splendid victories of Prussia in Bohemia, the effect of which is intensified by the menacing attitude of her own armies. In order that the position of affairs, at the last dates by mail, may be made intelligible, it is necessary to give a brief statement of the various plans and proposals submitted for consideration by the contending powers.

The Paris Patrie of July 11th, says that the negotiations for an armistice had been delayed by the necessity of taking into simultaneous consideration both the conditions of the armistice and the preliminary basis of a future treaty of peace, if Prussia wishes to know beforehand the advantages which will be definitely assured to her.

The Presse, of the same date, says that, on the previous day a diplomatic meeting was held at the Tuileries in the emperor's presence. Prince Metternich and the Baron Von Altenburg represented Austria, and Count Von Goltz and Prince Von Reuss represented Prussia. M. Drouyn de l'Huys presented the views of France, as the basis of proposed negotiations. The French programme provides for the formal dissolution of the Germanic confederation and the establishment of another confederation of which neither Prussia nor Austria shall form a part. No cession of territory is to be demanded of Austria. Austria is to abandon her pretensions in the Duchies, and to replace the war indemnity at first demanded by Prussia. Prussia is to incorporate Schleswig-Holstein, Hesse-Cassel, Hesse Darmstadt and Brunswick, by which accessions her population would be raised to 25,000,000. The Rhine is to constitute the western boundary of Prussia and the province between the Rhine and the Meuse is to serve as an indemnity to the princes dispossessed by the war. An exchange of territory is to take place between Baden and Bavaria, which would give the former nearly the whole of the Rhenish Palatinate; Saxony, Hanover and the Duchies of Saxe to conclude military conventions with Prussia. The inhabitants of Landau to choose whether they shall belong to France or Baden, and the population of the valley of the Sarre to choose between France and the new Rhenish sovereigns.

Nothing is said in this project of the Italian branch of the question; but it is understood that Venetia would go to Victor Emmanuel. The leading idea of the whole programme is only developed in the final proposition which provides for that transfer to France of the Rhenish provinces, which seems to be the object of Louis Napoleon's diplomacy. In 1859 he acquired Savoy and Nice only after an armed intervention on his part. He now seeks the inexpensive process of diplomacy to effect a similar purpose in regard to the Rhenish provinces.

The Prussian scheme, submitted simultaneously with that of Louis Napoleon, is a simple expression of the towering ascendency in Germany which Prussia has acquired by means of her victorious armies. Yet her demands do not materially vary from those which she announced at the beginning of the contest, except so far as they embrace the cession of a portion of the territory already won by her arms. She requires the exclusion of Austria from the Germanic confederation; the exclusive command of the military and naval forces of the confederation by Prussia; and the diplomatic representation of Germany through Prussian agents. This coincides with the plan of federal reform presented to the Diet by Count Bismarck just before the secession of Prussia from the confederacy. In addition, Prussia demands, as the fruit of her victories the annexation of the Elbe Duchies, and of part of the territory already occupied by her forces. Unless she obtain the first of these points she will have fought in vain. An official article in a Berlin paper declares that Prussia entered on the contest "determined to achieve the unity of Germany, in place of the hitherto existing dualism, and such unity, of course, under the leadership of that State of the two Germanic powers which is able to conduct it." The result of the war, as between those two States was to settle that point. The proof was to be furnished in the shock of contending armies, and the issue of bloody battles. The Berlin paper very justly remarks that the fields of Bohemia "testify which is the State" capable of assuming the leadership of Germany.

The Italian terms since Italy had but one object in view, are more simple than those of Prussia or France. They are simply that: "If Venetia be ceded to the Emperor of France, the final transfer must be made by Austria, hampered by no conditions with regard to Rome; that the question of the district of Trent (the Italian Tyrol) be recognized as a proper subject for discussion.

Thus matters stood at the last accounts. In the meantime military operations were going forward. The Prussian army of invasion was on the borders of Moravia, and in full march towards Vienna, while another Prussian army had driven the rump of the federal Diet from Frankfort and taken possession of that capital. The Italians under Cialdini had advanced into Venetia and occupied the two important cities of Padua and Vicenza. As yet there are no signs that the armistice, on the basis proposed by France will be accepted, nor are there any indications of a speedy close of the war.

The Loyal Unionists of the South.—The New York News naturally enquires whether the negroes are to be represented in the convention of Southern loyalists called by Underwood, Wardwell, Botts, etc. The call is addressed "To the Loyal Unionists of the South." Those who make the call profess to regard the negroes as *par excellence* loyal Unionists of the South. It is therefore fair to presume, says the News, that the call is addressed to the black as well as to the white "loyalists."

There is nothing in the call itself to negative this presumption. If the negroes are to choose the delegates, we suppose that there is nothing to prevent them from choosing negroes, and we suppose they will. What we wish to know is, whether those who signed the call expect the Southern negroes to take part in the choice of delegates to the convention, and whether they expect negro delegates to be chosen?

NEUTRALITY LAWS.

The telegraph yesterday made the following very concise announcement: "Banks's resolution modifying the neutrality laws, passed by a unanimous vote."

Of the precise form of this modification we are not fully advised. It was introduced, however, with special reference to the recent demonstrations against Canada, and its object is to prevent the President from complying strictly with the requirements of international law which forbid the use of neutral territory for hostile purposes against a friendly power.

Perhaps no action of the present Congress has more decidedly indicated their disregard of duty than their action in reference to these neutrality laws. Their reckless contempt for the Constitution was to be expected. Their very organization is in violation of its provisions. Most of their important enactments practically ignore its existence. They have persisted in their revolutionary course despite the logical remonstrances of the President. This they could afford to do, for a time, in the hope of retaining power at home.

But now the radicals have commenced a new war. Not content with overthrowing our own Constitution, they are beginning to lift at international law, regardless of the obligations which, as a civilized nation, we owe to that compact between independent nationalities.

When we applied for admission into the family of nations, we tacitly promised to be governed by that enlightened code of international laws, which is virtually the Constitution of the great federation of nationalities. The Constitution of every civilized country is subordinate to this higher Constitution, and every nation which respects its obligations will cause its laws to conform to the well settled principles of the laws of nations. No proposition is clearer than the obligations we owe to these laws. The courts of the land, as well as every preceding Congress, have conceded our allegiance to them, and every executive, including President Johnson, has enforced the observance of our duties to other nations.

Amongst these obligations is the clear duty which common sense and honesty alike dictate, of seeing that while we are pretending to be at peace with another people we shall not permit our territory to be used for a hostile object against that people—that while wearing the habiliments of peace we shall not thrust from beneath the cloak the dagger of the assassin—that while looking like the "innocent flower" we shall not be "the serpent under it." Nothing can be plainer than our duty in this respect. But the enforcement of the obligations we owe to this supreme law can only be attained through the instrumentality of municipal law. The duty may rest upon us—our obligations may be violated by individuals or associations, but they cannot be hindered without a law to repress them. A man may murder, or steal, or defraud—but he cannot be punished for it until some law defines the punishment. In like manner an assemblage of men may gather in the form of an army at St. Alban's or at Pensacola, and may set out for the invasion of Canada, or of Cuba, or of Mexico, and the executive would have no authority to interpose until some law of the land authorized his interposition. The existing neutrality laws require him to do this. They compel him to keep the faith of our own government with that of other countries. They give him authority to carry out our obligations to international law. As a civilized people, having subscribed to the international code, every sentiment of duty and honor requires us to comply with our obligations. These are not fulfilled until we have provided, as has been done in the existing neutrality laws, for enforcing upon our own citizens, as well as upon resident foreigners, an observance of our duties as a neutral power. To repeal these laws, or to diminish their efficiency, as appears to be designed by Gen. Banks, is to recede from the observance of our duty to others. It is to violate the faith of our government with every civilized country. It is to give license for the use of our territory for all who may meditate hostilities against any nation with which we may be at peace. It would be, in fact, to outlaw ourselves from the pale of civilization; to turn our hands against all nations, and to set all nations against us. New York or Boston, for aught that our laws might then prescribe, could become a modern Algiers or Tunis, and might send forth their piratical fleets to cruise against the commerce of the world.

This may well be the result of radical legislation. It is the goal whither tends the party of "great moral ideas." Faith, honor, duty, are words whose meaning they care not to know.

We regret that any mistaken notions of policy may have induced the conservatives in Congress to yield, by their votes, to the designs of the radicals. Nothing will be gained, eventually, by attempting to evade the duty we should discharge to other nations. If we are able to start upon a career of oppression against the world let us do it at least in a bold and manly way. If we are unwilling to comply with our engagements to other nations let us ask nothing from them. If this proposed radical policy is to be the rule, let us withdraw at once from the society of nations, declare war against mankind and overrun the universe! The scheme might be considered somewhat rash, but it would be less dishonorable and more manly than a covert attempt to evade our obligations while holding others to their engagements. Besides, let the Butlers of New England consider what a field of prosperity would be opened to them in this war with the world, when no restraints of civilized warfare would be placed upon their manifold expeditions in search of gold and pianos and spoons.

Important Decision.—The decision of Judge Nelson in respect to the taxation of stocks sold by bankers and brokers on their own account, in litigation, was rendered on Monday. The judge holds first, that persons doing business under a banker's license may transact the business of both banker and broker under it; that when purchases or sales of stock are made by a banker for his own account, he is not liable to pay a tax on such transactions. Also, that a banker may advance money on stocks and sell them to reimburse his advance, without being liable to the broker's tax. This decision attracts considerable attention, as it overrules the one lately made by the revenue department, and is of great importance to stock operators.

This is the second or third decision of Judge Nelson on this subject. In the present case an injunction had been granted, as before, restraining the collector of internal revenue from collecting the tax on sales from parties holding a banker's license. The decision has not been published in full, but its substance appears as above stated. Some points of the decision, as they have been telegraphed, seem a little obscure, though he has plainly pointed out a way whereby both bankers and brokers can evade the tax by putting in a plea that they advanced money on the stocks of their customers and sold them out to reimburse themselves.

Passengers per steamship I. C. Harris, Wm. Scrimgeour commander, from Indianola and Galveston July 24 and 25:

Eglebur, Story, Robinson and wife, Lane, Taylor, Baldwin, Sagnour, Mrs Kelly, Mrs Ellicoe, Mrs Walker, Mrs Lochin and 3 children, Mrs Gibson and child, Mrs Annard, Dwyer, Wells, Davidson, Mrs Sauthee and child, Mrs Sharp, Mrs Fowler, Pitchell, Smith, Lincoln, Harrison, Wilmond son, Samson, Siskint, Wilson, Seward, Elliott, Schwartz, Williamson, Gentleman, Barnes, Texas, Miles, sanyder, Mrs Gentleman, Howard, Mrs Head, and 2 in steerage.

Political Items.

INDIANA.

The following gentlemen have been nominated by the Democracy of their respective districts as candidates for Congress: Second district, Michael C. Kerr; third district, Henry W. Harrington; fourth district, Hon. William S. Holman; seventh district, Hon. Solomon Claypool; ninth district, Hon. David Turpie; tenth district, Hon. Robert Lowry.

The radicals of Indiana have made the following nominations for Congress: First district, General William Barrow; second district, General Walter Q. Gresham; third district, Gen. Morton C. Hunter; fourth district, Col. Ira G. Grover; fifth district, George W. Julian; sixth district, Gen. John Coburn; seventh district, Gen. Henry C. Washburne; ninth district, Hon. Schuyler Colfax.

VERMONT.

The Democratic members of the legislature have been instructed to vote for Hon. T. P. Redfield for United States Senator.

OHIO.

It is said that Col. L. A. Harris, mayor of Cincinnati, who was appointed collector of internal revenue by President Johnson, will send in his resignation at the next meeting of the city council, although his appointment is not yet confirmed by the Senate. The city council will proceed to elect a mayor to fill out Col. Harris's unexpired term. Several candidates are in the field, among whom are Torrence, conservative, and Wilstach, radical. The thirteen German members of the council, whom all conservatives, refuse to go into the Republican caucus to choose a mayor, but propose to join with the nine Democratic members, which will be the majority, and elect Torrence.

The democracy of the 14th congressional district, comprising the counties of Lorain, Medina, Ashland, Wayne and Holmes, have nominated T. B. Young, of Medina, for Congress. The following has been elected delegates to represent that district in the Philadelphia convention:

Hon. George Rhes and Hon. T. J. Kenny were delegates, and H. H. Foppleton and C. S. Voorhees alternates.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Dadlice, the showman, has consented, in response to a call, to run as a "People's candidate for Congress," in the Nineteenth Pennsylvania district.

The Democrats of Blair county, Pa., have nominated John Creswell for Congress.

C. J. Walborn, postmaster at Philadelphia, proposes to resign and run for Congress against Judge Kelle.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Massachusetts Democratic State committee held meeting in Boston on Monday last, at which a resolution was adopted recommending the assembling of a convention of all persons favorable to the policy of the President upon the subject of the reunion of the States, for the purpose of selecting delegates at large and delegates from the several congressional districts to the Philadelphia convention. It was also voted by the committee that it call he so worded as to embrace all who desire the Union and restoration of the States and the supremacy of the Constitution. The convention will be held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on the 8th of August.

NEW YORK.

The "Constitutional Union club of the city and county of New York" resolved last week to call a meeting of the people, without respect to party, in each congressional district of the city, for the purpose of adopting delegates to the Philadelphia convention.

The New York Citizen thinks Gen. John A. Dix will probably be asked to preside over the Philadelphia convention.

KENTUCKY.

The canvass in Kentucky is progressing spiritedly with indications that Duvall, the regular Democratic candidate, will be triumphantly elected over the State court of appeals.

Hon. M. H. Hardin has received the Democratic nomination for judge of the court of appeals for the third appellate district.

At a public meeting in Lexington, July 8, delegates were appointed to a district convention to be held in the same city July 25, to elect delegates to the Philadelphia convention. The meeting also instructed its delegate to vote for Hon. Geo. S. Shanklin, of Jessamine, and Hon. Milton Dunham, of Boyle, as delegates from that district, and recommended as delegates from the State at large, Hon. Garrett Davis, Hon. James Guthrie, Hon. Lazarus W. Powell and Hon. Richard H. Stanton.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A district convention is to be held at Salisbury, N., July 24, to elect delegates to the Philadelphia convention. At a meeting, July 4, in Charlotte to elect delegates to the Salisbury convention addresses were made by Gov. Vance, Judge Osborne and others.

IDAHO.

A territorial Democratic convention met at Boise city on June 18, and nominated Hon. E. D. Hocook as delegate to Congress. The territorial Republican convention met at Boise city on June 20 Hon. J. M. Kirkpatrick was a candidate for the nomination.

NEBRASKA.

A large Johnson meeting was held at Omaha on the 12th inst., over which the Hon. Wm. Kellogg, of justice of the territory, presided. Hon. Geo. Francis Train and Judge William T. Lockwood were appointed delegates to the Philadelphia convention.

Gen. Hindman and Henry S. Foote.—Those who write history in the life-time of the subjects of it, must expect to have their criticisms forthrauled. Among those who are now verifying this, is Henry S. Foote, who, of all men, would have been most silent, yet was one of the first to get into print, with his "War of the Rebellion." It seems that in this book he makes very gross charges against General Hindman of Arkansas, now of Mexico. Gen. Hindman replies with disproof of his several specific accusations, and then closes with an invective which even Mr. Foote's powers of language cannot reach:

As for the book before mentioned, it can do no harm where the author is known, repudiator, bond burner, Whig, Democrat, Know-Nothing, Unionist, secessionist—everything by turns and nothing long; a political mendicant in half the States, and a refugee from every party, betraying and despised by all; proclaimed as a "constitutional liar," years ago, by the great captive whom he at one moment stands and at the next insults with a spurious sympathy; thrust forth from Mississippi with the formal declaration of her House of Representatives impugning his veracity branded on his forehead—with such antecedents up to 1861, and with the black record, painted by himself, of time server, traitor and sycophant during and since the war; howling against the North when Southern fortunes were at their flood; embarrassing our counsels when the tide began to ebb; ignominiously deserting to the enemy when great disasters befell us, and fawning upon that enemy when our country a subjugation had been wrought—how is it possible for him to win credence from the public? I pass his base lies for truths? Relish his acts as by many, his present masters must loathe him, and even our former slaves must turn from him in disgust. I heard, a little while back, that he was sad, and was surprised that a sentiment charitable towards him sprang up in my mind; it was that he might turn out to have had at least as much grace as Iscariot, and had hanged himself, in contempt for three-score years of continuous lying and treachery. He must be aware that his career can fitly have but this termination. His own are the only hands vile enough to end his existence, and the maw of the carrion crow the natural place of sepulture.

From the Rio Grande.—We have the Brownsville Courier of the 14th, from the French side of which we learn some particulars of the late storm at Brazos. The schooner Ada was driven ashore near Boca Chica. The English bark Albino was also driven ashore three miles and a half south of the Ada. All the other vessels got safely to sea, except the French three-master St. Georges.

High floods in the Rio Grande, threatening to inundate Bagdad.

M. Leonard Manso, a distinguished citizen, has been designated by the government of Tamaulipas, Prefect of the Northern district of that State.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

Letter from our Special Correspondent.

Bagdad, Mexico, July 6, 1866.

Our "Uncle Kobissea," or "Lazybones Cottage," had not a hair of its head disturbed during the late terrific revolution; and here I am again, enjoying the perpetual fanning of the breeze and roar of the breakers. If all the changes in Mexico could be effected as smoothly and quietly as was the recent change in Bagdad and Matamoros, it would be well for the said country.

There are no military liberals in Bagdad at present, not one; and the town is virtually without a government. A few citizens, I believe, do patrol duty at night, and that is all. So if you want to see a quiet and free and easy place, come to Bagdad.

The captain of a brig which was at anchor outside the bar when the Imperialists left here, had been ashore several days enjoying himself at the hotel. He concluded one day he had better see how things were getting along on shipboard, and went out to his vessel. He found that his crew had been enjoying themselves likewise, in their own way. They had broken into his cabin and taken all his money and valuables, and drank all his liquors, smashed the barometer and the binnacle, fought amongst themselves, and played the mischief generally; and were mutinous to the captain when he came aboard.

The captain at once returned to shore to get police assistance. The police were all gone—military ditto—consul, none—custom-house officers nowhere—and he found himself helpless. He then lost his temper and gave the town a good cursing; saying, he had sailed all over the world; had been in the interior of China, and in Japan, and the East Indies, and Africa and South America, and the Pacific Islands; but that in all his sailings, this was the first d—d place he ever struck that had no government. Finally the mutineers were arrested by the citizen police and brought ashore, and held in durance until a compromise was effected, and they returned to duty.

The Fourth of July barely got out this far. The Americans in Bagdad threw out all the flags they had, of whatever kind, whilst the little United States garrison at Clarksville, on the American side, hoisted the American and Mexican flags together. This, with free whisky drinking during the day, and a dance at night, was all that marked the "glorious fourth" at this jumping-off corner of northern Mexico and the southwestern United States.

On the day after the 4th, the whisky not having entirely evaporated, a mercantile gent and a schooner captain went over to Uncle Sam's side to fight a duel with revolvers; leaving Bagdad frozen with suspense. How it was fixed I don't know; but no blood was spilt, though one of the principals came back "skewed," and the other "sent in the neck." I am told it was a supremely rich affair.

The schooner Allison is lying here, waiting to be towed over the bar, for New Orleans; being loaded with the machinery of the cotton press which was established in Matamoros during the war and the great cotton rush. The press is said to have made a mint of money for its owners, as it certainly ought to have done, compressing cotton at $12 and $15 per bale, specie.

The schooners running between this place and your city have for some time past been making splendid trips—only four days, and in two instances, in three days. Of course this is due to the favoring winds.

Odd as it may seem, here on the sea coast and at the mouth of the Rio Grande, oysters are scarce and small, and until lately there has been no fishing. But now the fish have reappeared, and the sharks drive them in to shore. Even as I write, I see the fins of those voracious monsters standing out of the water as they cruise along close to the shore in search of their prey. The smaller fish are driven in so close, that standing on the beach, with a cast net, you may cast and draw in elegant redfish and trout. Even with a dip net you may secure a good fry without wetting your feet.

Though Bagdad town be deserted and dismal, there is do describing the pleasures of the sea beach below it—the delicious salt water bathing, and the ceaseless and delightful south and southeast winds. So steady are these winds in the summer season, that during the whole month of June there were only five days when the wind blew otherwise. L. G.

The Pulse.—The action of the pulse will no doubt be of much interest to our readers. It probably is not known to many that the pulse of a female exceeds in frequency that of a male from ten to fourteen beats per minute.

Many circumstances influence its action, such as muscular exertion, mental excitement, the state of the digestive organs, and the position of the body, whether sitting, sitting or standing. Muscular action and mental excitement, as also the process of digestion, naturally increase it it being much quicker during the progress of digestion than when digestion is not taking place.

In healthy males, from 25 to 30 years of age, the average of the pulse, per minute, in a standing position, is from 76 to 81; sitting, from 70 to 71; and lying down, from 66 to 67—making a difference of from 9 to 10 beats between standing and sitting, from 4 to 5 between sitting and lying, and from 13 to 14 between standing and lying. In healthy females of the same age, it will be found to be 85 to 92 standing; 81 to 83, sitting; and 66 to 81 lying. This variation in the different positions is produced by the muscular action induced by the change of position.

At the different periods of the day the pulse varies—as, for instance, in a healthy person, it is most frequent in the morning, and gradually decreases towards evening. After excitement, the diminution is greater and more regular in the evening than in the morning. Food has the same effect on it at these periods, for in many instances, the same food that will increase its amount and duration in the morning, will in the evening have no effect whatever. During the hours of sleep there is a great diminution.

The following table will show its variations at different periods of life; being greater in childhood than in old age, and gradually diminishing as we grow older:

	Beats per Minute
Newly born infants	130 to 140
During the first year	115 140
" " second "	100 .. 115
" " third year	90 .. 100
At the second year	85 .. 90
Age of puberty	80 .. 85
Manhood	70 .. 80
Old age	60 .. 65

Is our Government Republican or Not?—Gen. Grant, by order 44, dated Washington, July 1, 1866, has directed that all persons who have been or may hereafter be charged with offenses or crimes against officers, agents, citizens or inhabitants of the United States, irrespective of color, shall be arrested by military authorities, in cases where the civil authorities have failed to arrest and bring to trial the offending parties, and such offenders to be held in military confinement until such time as a proper judicial tribunal may be willing and ready to try them.

As an humble citizen of the United States, I wish for information on these points:

1. Is this order with or without the authority of the President of the United States?

2. If by his authority, whence does he derive his power? Is it a constitutional power or a usurping power?

3. Does martial law still prevail anywhere in the United States, and if so, in what States or portions of States?

4. If Gen. Grant has issued this order without authority from the President, from what source does he derive his authority?

5. Is our government a military despotism, or is the Constitution the supreme law of the land?

6. Have the white people of this country sacrificed their liberty in order to free nominally a few millions of negro slaves?

7. Where a false charge has been preferred against a party, and no action has been taken by the civil authority in consequence, shall the accused party die in a military prison until the civil authority shall take him out to try him on such false charge?

8. Now that the war is at an end, in fact and as proclaimed by the President, is the civil or military authority supreme?

9. In fine, have we a democratic republic or a military despotism? And is it a mark of treason that one should believe that the civil authority ought in this, the best government in the world, be higher than the military?

Messrs. Editors, please to enlighten a man who confesses here that he knows nothing of all these subjects.

Louisville Journal. IGNORAMUS.

James B. Thompson,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 147 Fulton Street,

NEW YORK.

Notice.

The undersigned, citizens of Amite City and vicinity, respectfully request all persons who are in favor of the establishment of a

WOOL AND COTTON FACTORY

in this neighborhood, to attend a meeting to be held here, on MONDAY MORNING, 30th inst., at 9 o'clock.

Citizens of New Orleans, and the adjacent parishes, favorable to the promotion of Southern Manufactories, are respectfully invited to attend this meeting.

Papers friendly to the enterprise please copy.

ELIAS GEORGE, B. M. MOORE,
GILBERT R. GREEN, WARREN A. GRICE,
C. H. DAVIS, J. D. KEMP,
H. R. BANKSTON, S. S. CONNOR,
GARDINER FRIERSON.

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 20th 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. SLOCUMB, Chairman of the Committee on Fair Grounds.

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, 116 Canal street.
JAS. A. GRESHAM, 92 Camp street.
W. F. GOLDTHWAITE, 69 Canal street.
P. KELLER, 97 Royal street.

Prepared Oil

—OF—

PALM AND MACE,

—FOR—

RESTORING, PRESERVING,

—AND—

BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR,

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

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

No 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 Performers.

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

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.

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, Richerville, 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 $60,000 each.

LOTS AND SQUARES OF GROUND, desirably located for building dwellings in the several Districts, and Bouligny, Richerville, Greenville, 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 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 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 Iaferoche, 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 8 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 512, New Orleans.

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

Pike's Magnolia Whisky.

100 bbls. Pike's MAGNOLIA WHISKY, now discharging from steamer Arkadiko.
100 half bbls. Pike's MAGNOLIA WHISKY, in store and and for sale by

LONGSTREET, OWEN & CO.,
37 Union street.

Alcohol! Alcohol!

10 bbls. Pike's ALCOHOL, now landing from steamer Arkadiko, for sale by

LONGSTREET, OWEN & CO.

Factors' and Traders'

INSURANCE COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the FACTORS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, the following named gentlemen was elected Trustees, and are hereby requested to meet at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce THIS EVENING, 24th inst., 6 o'clock, for organization:

Trustees:

JAMES BEWITT, of Hewitt, Norton & Co.
JOS. W. CARROLL, of Carroll, Hoy & Co.
W. A. JOHNSON, of W. A. Johnson & Co.
J. W. BURBRIDGE, of J. W. Burbridge & Co.
J. I. NOBLE, of Haith & Noble.
MOSES GREENWOOD, of M. Greenwood & Son.
ALFRED HUNTINGTON, of Huntington & Bro.
J. G. BROWN, of Columbus, Brown & Co.
JOHN PHELPS, of John Phelps & Co.
MARSHALL J. SMITH, of Marshall J. Smith & Co.
J