New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
—OF—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. O. SIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE, No. 94 CAMP STREET.

THE DAILY CRESCENT

Is published every morning—Sundays excepted. Yearly subscription, in advance, $16; Half yearly, $8; Quarterly, $4; Single copies, 10 cents.

Rates of Advertising:

Squares.	1 month	2 months	3 months	6 months	12 months
One	$12 net	$22 net.	$30 net.	$50 net.	$75 net.
Two	22 "	35 "	50 "	90 "	135 "
Three	30 "	55 "	70 "	125 "	175 "
Four	35 "	67 "	90 "	160 "	225 "
Five	40 "	80 "	100 "	200 "	275 "
Six	54 "	90 "	120 "	230 "	325 "
Seven	58 "	105 "	135 "	260 "	375 "
Eight	65 "	115 "	150 "	290 "	450 "
Nine	70 "	125 "	165 "	320 "	500 "
Ten	75 "	135 "	180 "	350 "	540 "
Twelve	85 "	155 "	217 "	390 "	580 "
Twelve	95 "	175 "	250 "	410 "	620 "
Thirteen	105 "	195 "	280 "	430 "	660 "
Fourteen	115 "	215 "	310 "	450 "	700 "
Fifteen	120 "	230 "	340 "	470 "	740 "
Twenty	150 "	290 "	400 "	700 "	1,000 "

Monthly advertisements, inserted every other day, to be charged two-thirds the above rates.

First and Fourth page monthly advertisements, each square, $25 per month.

Business advertisements, having the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

First and Fourth page transient advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.

Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from above named transient rates as may be agreed upon; provided, that in no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.

All business notices of advertisements to be charged 20 cents per line, each insertion.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

A square is the space occupied by ten lines nonpareil agate.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

Is published every Saturday morning. Subscription, $5 per annum, in advance; half-yearly and quarterly, same rates; single copies, 10 cents.

Rates of Advertising:

Squares.	1 month	2 months	3 months	6 months	12 months
One	$5 net.	$9 net.	$12 net.	$20 net.	$30 net.
Two	8 "	15 "	20 "	35 "	50 "
Three	12 "	20 "	30 "	50 "	70 "
Four	15 "	27 "	35 "	55 "	80 "
Five	18 "	30 "	42 "	65 "	110 "
Six	20 "	35 "	75 "	120 "	200 "
Seven	22 "	75 "	100 "	160 "	250 "
Eight	25 "	80 "	105 "	180 "	300 "

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1866.

Congressional Proceedings.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The consideration of the bill to admit Nebraska was resumed.

Mr. Hendricks moved to refer the bill to the judiciary committee to investigate the legality of the election by which the State government was adopted.

At the suggestion of Mr. Doolittle, the motion was so modified as to refer the bill to the committee on territories.

Pending the consideration of the Nebraska bill, Mr. Poland, from the judiciary committee, made a report on the case of Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee, accompanied by a resolution. The report states that, at the outbreak of the war, Mr. Patterson was judge of a circuit court in East Tennessee, to which he was re-elected during the war. He was induced to become a candidate for re-election by the entreaties of Union men who desired his protection. He took an oath to support the Constitution of Tennessee and of the Confederate government, but informed the officer who administered it that he had no respect for the latter part of it. Mr. Patterson had always been a Union man and was so regarded by all parties in Tennessee. He had never as judge enforced any laws but those of the State of Tennessee, which were in force before the rebellion. The resolution accompanying the report is as follows:

Resolved, That Hon. David D. Patterson is duly qualified and entitled to hold a seat in the Senate of the United States, as Senator from the State of Tennessee.

Mr. Sumner inquired if that resolution could be considered to-day.

The chair said it could, if so voted by a majority.

Mr. Trumbull said that, as a member of the judiciary committee, it was proper for him to say that he did not agree with the resolution as reported. He believed the facts were correctly stated, and he believed that Mr. Patterson was a loyal man. He had no doubt that Mr. Patterson was a Union man during the rebellion, but laws are general, and it sometimes happens that in the execution of a law an individual case cannot be provided for. There is a law upon the statute book which requires every man, before taking his seat in this body, to swear that he never sought office or exercised the functions of an office under a government in hostility to the United States. This law is upon the statute books and the facts of Mr. Patterson's case before him. Mr. Trumbull could not vote that Mr. Patterson was duly qualified to take his seat. It would be a dangerous precedent to establish, and one that ought to be settled with great care. To receive Mr. Patterson, it seemed to him, would be to do away with the oath and to render the law a nullity.

Mr. Clark inquired of Mr. Trumbull if he was not satisfied that Mr. Patterson accepted and held the office for the benefit of Union men.

Mr. Trumbull said he was satisfied such was the case.

Mr. Clark said he was satisfied that Mr. Patterson was a Union man, and such a Union man as would bring many in the Senate to shame. Mr. Patterson had been hunted from his home and persecuted in every way for his Union sentiments. He was elected by the Union men of Tennessee, and accepted the office for them.

Mr. Howard said the immediate question before the Senate was a resolution declaring Mr. Patterson duly qualified, which must depend, amongst other things, upon whether he had ever sought, held, or attempted to exercise, the functions of any office under any government in hostility to the United States.

Mr. Howard then proceeded to discuss the subject, arguing that the mere fact of Mr. Patterson's having taken an oath to support the Confederate government disqualified him under the existing law from taking a seat in the Senate.

Mr. Clark offered a substitute for the resolution of the judiciary committee, that Hon. David D. Patterson, after taking the oath required by the Constitution and law, be admitted to a seat in the Senate of the United States. The above was agreed to as a substitute for the resolution reported by Mr. Poland.

By unanimous consent the resolution of Mr. Holland was withdrawn, and the following was offered by Mr. Trumbull as a joint resolution:

Resolved, That the words "has neither sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States," in the act prescribing the oath of office and for other purposes, approved July 2, 1862, be omitted from the oath required to be taken by Hon. David D. Patterson, a Senator from Tennessee.

The above was finally modified so as to read as follows:

That the Hon. David D. Patterson, a Senator elect from Tennessee, be admitted to his seat upon taking the usual oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and so much of the oath prescribing an oath of office and for other purposes, approved July 2, 1862, as shall not include the following words: "I have neither sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States." The bill passed and was sent to the House by yeas 36, nays 2—Messrs. Chandler and Wade.

Mr. Sumner did not vote.

Mr. Wade called for the resumption of the consideration of the bill to admit Nebraska.

The pending question was on Mr. Hendricks's motion to recommit the bill to the committee on territories, with instructions to investigate certain allegations of fraud in the election at which the State Constitution was adopted.

Mr. Nye spoke against the recommittal, and in favor of the bill, after which a vote was taken with the following result: yeas 18, nays 22. So the Senate refused to recommit the bill.

Mr. Sumner offered an amendment providing that the bill shall not take effect until Nebraska shall abolish all distinction in political rights on account of color. Disagreed to—yeas 6, nays 34. The bill was then placed upon its passage—yeas 24, nays 18. So the bill goes to the House.

Mr. Fessenden at 4:45 moved a recess until 7:30 P. M. Carried.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Wilson offered an amendment to the Constitution in relation to the army, which shall be composed of colored troops, and also authorizing the employment of a regiment of scouts for frontier service, which was agreed to, and the joint resolution then was passed.

Mr. Nesmith reported from the military committee a bill to refund to Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, in the sum of $20,000 for expenses in interring Union soldiers, and interring the remains of those killed at Wilson's Creek, which was passed, and goes to the President.

The bill to authorize the construction of an air line railroad between Washington and New York was received from the House and read once. Mr. Creswell objected to the second reading, and it goes over.

Mr. Conness called up the House joint resolution to authorize the secretary of the interior to contract with Miss Minnie Rand for a statue in marble of the late President Lincoln for $10,000, which, after debate, was passed.

At 11 o'clock P. M., Mr. Doolittle moved an executive session, which was held.

BILL TO INCREASE THE REVENUE.

Mr. Bingham called up the bill introduced by him on the 23d of July, to provide for increased revenue from imported wool, and for other purposes. The bill was passed without a division.

It makes the duty on woolen manufactures fifty cents per pound, and thirty-five per cent. advalorem on flannels, etc., valued at above forty cents per pound, and not exceeding sixty cents per pound, thirty cents per pound; valued at above sixty cents per pound, and not exceeding eighty cents per pound, forty cents per pound, valued at above eighty cents per pound, and in addition thereto upon all the above named articles, thirty-five per cent. advalorem.

The duty on tapestry and Brussels carpets is fixed at twenty-eight cents per square yard, and thirty-five per cent. advalorem.

Upon wools of the first class, valued at the place of export at thirty-two cents or less per pound, the duty is fixed at ten cents per pound and eleven per cent. advalorem; and where valued at over thirty-two cents per pound the duty is fixed at twelve cents per pound and ten per cent. advalorem. Upon wools of the second class the duty is the same as on the first class; and upon wools of the third class, valued at and costing twelve cents per pound, or less, the duty is three cents per pound and six cents where the value exceeds twelve cents.

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. Stevens, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the civil appropriation bill. The first question that elicited debate was the recommendation of the committee to now concur in the Senate amendment appropriating $1,500,000 for reconstructing and repairing the levees on the Mississippi river, in the States of Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas.

Mr. Kasson spoke in favor of the amendment, and Mr. Stevens and Mr. Kelly against.

Mr. Stevens described the proposition as a most shameful demand of the rebels.

Mr. Banks declared himself in favor of the government undertaking the management of the Mississippi river, but he was not in favor of the Senate's amendment. He argued that the proper way to guard against inundations of the Mississippi river was not through the levee system, but through the system adopted by nature herself there—the opening of the ravines and bayous which flow out of the lower Mississippi. The effect of the levees was to raise the level of the river, and the danger from that system was that a single man in a single hour of the night could cut a levee and deluge whole counties, but he would require that provision of the Constitution which required a republican form of government should be complied with before the people down there received assistance from the government. When they placed themselves on a thoroughly loyal footing he would be in favor of appropriating for this purpose, not a million and a quarter, but twenty-five millions of dollars.

The amendments of the Senate in reference to the levees was non-concurred in.

The amendment for payment of bounties to loyal masters of enlisted slaves was concurred in.

The committee recommended no concurrence in the Senate amendment increasing the compensation of senators and members to $5000 per annum.

Mr. Wentworth desired to get the floor, but Mr. Stevens moved the previous motion, which was seconded.

Mr. Wentworth called for the yeas and nays on the question of concurrence.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the vote resulted—yeas 8, nays 125.

Under instructions of the House, the committee reported as an amendment the House bill to equalize bounties.

Mr. Conkling moved as an amendment to strike out section two, directing the deduction of bounties paid by States, counties, cities and towns. He said the bill involved an expenditure of and would cost the State of New York $20,000,000, while his belief was that the soldiers of that State would not receive under the bill $508,000, and why? Because in the State of New York, and in the New England States, bounties had been paid from the outset of the rebellion. Having once paid those bounties he asked whether those States should be compelled to submit to taxation to pay bounties ever again to the soldiers of other States.

Mr. Schenck replied to the argument of Mr. Conkling, and advocated the adoption of the bounty bill as reported, as being an eminently just and equalized measure.

The amendment offered by Mr. Conkling was adopted.

EVENING SESSION.

The House agreed to print 10,000 extra copies of the report of the judiciary committee on the alleged complicity of Jeff. Davis in the assassination of President Lincoln, starving Union prisoners, etc.

The House proceeded to vote on the passage of the air line railroad bill, and the vote resulted, yeas 85, nays 41; so the bill was passed. It makes a corporation to be known as the national railway company, to build and maintain a continuous line of railway, of one or more tracks, between Washington and New York, with a capital stock of $10,000,000.

Mr. Kasson, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the deficiency bill. The appropriations for repairing and refurnishing the President's house, for expenses of the Chehoke delegates and for increasing the compensation of Senate employees, were concurred in. A committee of conference was asked for.

The House proceeded to consider the Senate joint resolution in relation to the admission of David T. Patterson to a seat in the Senate.

Mr. Maynard addressed the House in advocacy of the joint resolution.

Mr. Shellabarger opposed the joint resolution, setting forth that, if this step were taken, there would be no retreat, and the men who furnished trains to the rebel army and had held office under it would come here and assume the responsibilities of American legislators. He could not, and would not, lift his dying day vote for such a resolution.

Mr. Taylor, of Tennessee, followed in support of the joint resolutions, asserting that there was not within this House, or within the United States, one who could present a clearer record of devotion to the country than Judge Patterson.

Mr. Broomall, member of the select committee, explained the circumstance of the committee's not being called together, by saying two, if not three of its members had been ill after their return from Memphis. The report had been prepared by the gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. Washburne.) There was no riot in Memphis. It was a conspiracy on the part of the civil authorities to murder in open day unoffending parties.

It was a massacre by persons who asked now to be allowed to participate in the government of the country. In those terrible three days there were 48 murders of unoffending American citizens, the recorder of Memphis heading the mob. It had some political and civil significance. It was a question whether the citizens of those places were fit to participate in the government. He did not wonder that Mr. Shanklin should desire to shield his friends, or that means were taken to prevent printing the report. He wished to amend by doubling the number of copies.

Mr. Shanklin stated that it had been clearly established that the civil officers, and most of the men engaged in the Memphis outrages, were rebel-tered voters, under the new franchise law passed by the radical legislation of that State.

Mr. Broomall retorted that he could well understand that the very worst of the friends of the members on the other side would swear themselves in under the new franchise law; and that it was very possible the worst men voted in Tennessee, or at all events in Memphis. But the recorder of the city, who was the leader of the mob on that occasion, was the vice president of the Johnson club in Memphis.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Ledlin was agreed to.

Mr. Stokes, of Tennessee, opposed the joint resolution, declaring that he regarded the test oath as the salvation of the Union men of the South, and at the North, and he would rather freeze in his chair than have the test oath repealed. He could not vote for the resolution; he was committed against it. He did not think Congress should modify any part of the test oath. If Judge Patterson could take the oath conscientiously, the Senate could admit him.

Mr. Eldridge asked the gentleman from Tennessee if he would allow him to send to the clerk's desk and have read a letter purporting to have been written by the gentleman himself.

Mr. Stokes consented.

Mr. Eldridge thereupon sent to the clerk's desk and had read a letter, from Mr. Stokes to John Duncan, of McMinnville, Tenn., dated Liberty, May 10, 1861, in which the following passages occur:

"I have been a zealous advocate for the Union up to the time of Lincoln's call for 75,000 troops. That being in violation of law, and for the subjugation of the South, I commend Gov. Harris for his course, and for arming the State and resisting Lincoln at the point of the bayonet, and tender my name as a volunteer to resist his usurpation. I have, in Congress and out, opposed coercion, and all forced measures, believing that it was better to recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy than to attempt to force them back. I am now for standing by the border slave States. I am opposed to being tucked into the Southern Confederacy at present, except as a military league."

"I shall now march forward in the discharge of my duty, in resisting Lincoln, regardless of false charges."

Mr. Stokes admitted that that was a genuine letter, every word was written by him.

Mr. Eldridge would then like to know how the gentleman in the face of that letter, could take the oath, and suggested whether it would not be better for him, in order to take the oath without violation of conscience, for Congress to modify the test oath.

The speaker directed the assistant door-keeper to remove from the galleries all persons who made manifestations of approbation or disapprobation.

Mr. Eldridge remarked that he would be very well satisfied to have the order obeyed, although he had often had to submit to that sort of thing.

The speaker reminded him that the chair had always, on the gentleman raising to a question of order, enforced the rule.

Mr. Eldridge remarked that the speaker had not, some time ago, repressed laughter on the floor.

The speaker said it was impossible for a presiding officer to restrain members from laughing.

Mr. Stokes said that while he admitted that he was wrong when he wrote that letter, there was not a word in it in favor of secession or separation. He went on to discuss, rather discursively the events of 1861, in which he took part, ending with his being commissioned a colonel by President Lincoln. He declared solemnly, in conclusion, that he would never vote to repeal or modify the test oath in any particular. He would maintain it, and protect the loyal men of the South.

Mr. Conkling opposed the joint resolution. He moved to lay it on the table. The vote was taken and resulted, yeas 88, nays 34; so it was tabled.

The Democrats generally voted in the negative.

The Senate bill for the admission of the State of Nebraska into the Union came up.

Mr. Rice, of Maine, moved its reference to the committee on territories. He would have been in favor of the immediate admission of Nebraska as a State, but for the feature in her Constitution which disfranchised her colored population.

Mr. Stevens asked when the Constitution of Nebraska was formed.

Mr. Rice replied that it was in February, 1861.

Mr. Stevens remarked that that was long after Congress had indicated its will on that matter, and that it was evident the people of Nebraska were not fit to come in as a State. The vote was taken and resulted: Yeas 52; nays 52. The speaker voted in the affirmative.

So the bill was passed and goes to the President.

MACHINERY.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURG, PA.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
All Descriptions of Cast and German Steel,
—WARRANTED—
EQUAL TO ANY IMPORTED OR MANUFACTURED IN THIS COUNTRY.

Best quality Refined CAST TOOL STEEL; SPRING, MACHINERY, PLOW, SHEET and SHEAR STEEL; RAILROAD, SPRING and FROG STEEL, LOCOMOTIVE, AXLES, CRANK PINS, PISTON RODS, SLIDE BARS, FIRE BOX and PLATE STEEL, etc.

Branch Warehouse:
NOS. 42 and 44.....SATTERY MARCH.....NOS. 42 and 44
Between Milk and Broad streets,
BOSTON, MASS.
OLIVER HUNT, Agent.

WINTER'S IMPROVED PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILL,
—WITH—
"Lane's Patent Set and Feed Works."

We respectfully call attention to our "IMPROVED PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS," with "LANE'S PATENT SET AND FEED WORKS," some of the particular advantages claimed therefor being as follows:

1st—The instantaneous and unerringly certain "set" of the log by the man attending the Saw, with a single motion of the hand, under a device at once as simple as effective, and in no wise subject to breakage or derangement—the log, of whatever length, being set at both ends at one and the same instant of time by the Sawyer, as above stated; and an unerring uniformity in the thickness of the plank or scantling, insured.

2d—The saving accomplished, not only in the number of hands employed about the mill, but the saving of that which is of far more importance, to wit: in the saving of time, which is sufficiently illustrated, perhaps, where it is stated that in the "setting time" usually required by other mills, we are able to "run back," "set," and cut another board, and we are enabled to cut three twenty feet planks (if required) in a single minute! accomplished for in part by the fact that the Saw is almost unceasingly engaged (the "run-back" time excepted) in actual work from the moment the stock is in place until it is entirely converted into lumber!

3d—The peculiar arrangement of the "Feed Works," whereby the "slip" and "wear and tear" always incident to the usual belt arrangement is avoided, and an instantaneous "starting" and "stopping" unfailingly effected.

4th—The substantial and perfect proportions of the Mill, together with its combinations of Steel Saw Mandrel, "Babbit Metal, Self-Oiling and Self-Adjusting Boxes," the frequent exclusion superior on the carriage for the log, and the unusual beauty of finish, are among the other features which particularly characterize our Mill, and which secure for it the unfailing admiration of the practical.

These references are sufficient, we trust, to secure for our Mill all that is required, and all that is asked in any instance to insure a preference, namely: "An examination before purchase elsewhere."

We are, very respectfully,
WINTER & CO.,
General Commission Merchants, No. 40 Broadway, New York.
Agents for the above "LANE'S PATENT SET WORKS" applied with facility to Mills of other patterns.
MONROE & REDDINGTON,
Agents for the above Mill,
No. 68 Carondelet street.

DOWDALL, HARRIS & CO.,
WASHINGTON FOUNDRY,
Engine and Machine Shop,
CORNER OF SECOND AND MORGAN STREETS, ST LOUIS, MO.
Manufacturers of
STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS,
SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY.

Circular Saw Mills, Quartz Mills, Tobacco Screws and Presses, Hard Kettles, Screws and Cylinders, Wool Carding Machines, Haley Saw Mills, etc., etc., constantly on hand.

Agents for the sale of JAMES SMITH & CO.'S superior Machine Cards.

We are prepared to receive orders for any of the above mentioned Machinery, etc., and will furnish any information desired.
LAMB, QUINLIN & CO.,
50 Tchoupitoulas street.

NOTICE—DANIEL EDWARDS,
Nos. 28, 30 and 32 New Levee street,
New Orleans,
is prepared at all times, with men and material, to execute all orders in his line of Copper and Sheet Iron Worker, Black smithing and Brass Founder and Finisher. The long established character of the house is a sufficient guarantee that any work entrusted to him will be promptly and faithfully executed.

DRUMMOND, DOIG & CO.,
STEAM BOILER MANUFACTURERS.
Low Pressure Locomotives, Flues and Cylinder Boilers, Clarifiers, Filter and Juice Boxes, made at the
Shortest Notice.

We respectfully solicit contracts for Boilers and all necessary connections, such as Fire Fronts, Grate Bars, Steam and Sugar Pipes, Valves, etc., Chimneys and Breeches, all of which will be furnished at the lowest foundry prices.

All work executed at our establishment will be guaranteed equal, in point of workmanship and material, to any in the city or elsewhere.

Planters, Merchants and Steamship Agents are respectfully invited to call and examine the work and prices at 136 PRYTANIA Street, between Notre Dame and Julia streets.

WM. GOLDING,
CONSULTING ENGINEER AND DRAFTSMAN.
Plans and Specifications made for all kinds of Machinery. Surveys carefully instituted and Specifications settle forth the condition and requirements of the Hulls and Machinery of Steamships and Steamboats will be promptly furnished. Parties contemplating the purchase of Steamships and Steam boats would do well to have them examined before buying.
Novelty Iron Works,
Corner Delaid and New Levee streets,
New Orleans.

SHAKSPEARE IRON FOUNDRY,
203 Gravel street, New Orleans.
JOHN GEDDES—JOS. A. SHAKSPEARE—S. SWOOP
Geddes, Shakspeare & Co.,
Iron and Brass Founders and Machinists, manufacture one variety of Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Draining Machines, Mill and Gin Gearing, Grate Bars, Store Presses, Columns, Sash Weights, etc. Blacksmith Work of all kinds.

THOMAS B. BODLEY & CO.,
NO. 9 PERDIDO STREET, (Adjoining Manche Building
OFFICE NO. 128 GRAVIER STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, STATIONARY AND PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
Circular Cross-Cut Mill and Mule ; Corn Mills; Wheat Mills and Belting Apparatus; Shafting Pulleys and Belting.
All descriptions of Plantation Machinery and Agricultural Implements.
We keep constantly on hand a full supply of
CANE CARTS, PLANTATION AND ROAD WAGONS
Timber Wheels and Wheelbarrows, from the well known factory of Joshua Bodley, Wheeling, Va.
We have connection with extensive Foundries and Machine Shops in St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and Pittsburg, through which we are prepared to contract for any class of machinery on most favorable terms, and deliver anywhere north or New Orleans free of freight.
THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.

GUNS AND RIFLES.
The subscribers offer to wholesale dealers, or to parties for their own use,
DOUBLE AND SINGLE BARREL GUNS,
Of every make, and cast from fine laminated steel, and STEEL TWIST BARRELS of best English makers, to the lowest cost.
Rifles of all the Prominent American Makers.
REVOLVING PISTOLS of all kinds—COLTS, and other good makers.
SHOOTING TACKLE, SHOT, CAPS AND POWDER.
For sale by
TAYLOR & CHURCHILL,
Wholesale Hardware Dealers,
41 Magazine street,
Opposite St. James Hotel.
(Established in 1834.)

INSURANCE.

NOTICE.....NOTICE.

FIRE, RIVER AND MARINE INSURANCE.

As will appear by the annexed publication, the Subscriber is fully empowered to adjust and pay all Losses, with the same promptness that has characterized our Home Companies.
P. R. FELLI, Agent, 51 Camp street.

P. R. FELLI, our Agent at New Orleans, is fully authorized to adjust and settle all Losses under Policies issued by him for this Company, without reference to the Home Office.
(Signed) STEPHEN CROWELL,
Pres't Phœnix Insurance Company, New York.
O. F. BARBIER,
General Agent Security Ins. Company, N. Y.
JOHN D. COCKS,
President Atlantic Insurance Co., Brooklyn.
WM. A. SEAVER,
President Adriatic Insurance Co., New York.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW ORLEANS, MAY 22, 1866.

The Trustees, in conformity with the Charter, submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company on the 30th day of April, 1866:

Fire Premiums	$399,134 71	
Marine "	125,536 15	
River "	506,849 59	
		$1,027,520 45
Amount of Earned Premiums		934,461 44
Losses paid and estimated:		
Fire Losses	$ 34,492 06	
Marine Losses	79,646 06	
River Losses	249,263 38	
Paid discount in lieu of scrip	79,762 57	
Paid Taxes	35,192 34	
Paid reinsurances	61,307 21	
Profit and Loss, Interest, General Expenses, Stamps, less Discount, etc.	149,166 63	
		678,710 21
Net Profits		$255,751 23
Amount of Premiums to participate in Scrip Dividend		$404,711 00

The Company have the following Assets:

Notes secured by mortgages	$ 60,415 00
Loans on pledge of stocks	22,994 42
Bills Receivable	31,153 51
Real Estate	60,000 00
Invested in Consolidated and City Bonds	70,000 00
Invested in Bank Stocks	99,380 00
Foreign and Domestic Scrip and Scrip Account	85,383 30
Valletta Dry Dock Company	1,575 00
Due for premiums in course of collection	108,849 15
Cash on hand	357,439 52
	$897,189 90

The Company will pay interest at 6 per cent. in cash on all its Outstanding Certificates of Scrip to the legal holders thereof, on and after the second Monday in July next.

The Board of Trustees have also declared a Scrip Dividend of SIXTY per cent. on the earned premiums entitled to participation for the year ending April 30, 1866; for which certificates will be issued on and after the first Monday in August next.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
SAMUEL H. KENNEDY, Vice President.
HENRY V. CORBIN, Secretary.

Trustees:

Thos. A. Adams,	Samuel H. Kennedy,
C. T. Bouldoche,	James J. Hanna,
Samuel B. Newman,	A. Duthill,
P. H. Foley,	Wm. Edwards,
J. Norman Jackson,	A. G. Ober,
A. Thomson,	A. S. Reading,

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
Corner of Camp and Gravier streets.

TWELFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the Company publish the following statement:

Total premiums for the year ending February 28, 1866		$903,549 64
Vis.—Fire Premiums	$366,438 43	
Marine Premiums	126,702 71	
River Premiums	380,851 43	
		$903,549 64
Less Return Premiums	$3,866 63	
Less Unearned Premiums	51,680 00	
		$55,426 09
Net Earned Premiums		$848,063 61
LOSSES PAID.		
Fire Losses	$66,345 84	
Marine Losses	121,586 12	
River Losses	319,126 62	
	$512,903 58	
Reinsurances	59,229 34	
General Expenses, Taxes, Interest and Profit and Loss	142,913 13	
		694,045 71
Net Profits		$344,015 86

The Company have the following assets:

Invested in Real Estate	$57,663 49
Invested in Mortgages in Real Estate	52,382 50
Invested in City and other Bonds	101,330 00
Invested in Bank Stocks	105,180 00
Invested in Scrip of Insurance Companies	118,484 00
Loaned on Pledges	18,450 00
Bills Receivable	56,304 81
Premiums in course of Collection	187,091 18
Cash on hand	204,149 28
	$877,035 06

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
PARISH OF ORLEANS, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 8th day of March, 1866.
EDMOND MEUNIER,
Third Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to declare a Scrip dividend of thirty-five per cent. on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending 28th February, 1866, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 3d day of July next.

The Scrip Certificates issued for the year 1860 will be redeemed, also six per cent. interest on all outstanding Certificates of Scrip will be paid on the second Monday of May 1866, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives.
CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

Charles Briggs,	Archibald Montgomery
Ant. Carriera,	Henry J. Vose,
George A. Foedick,	Jos. Jackson,
Mason Pitcher,	E. Marquez,
R. Brugier,	Alfred Duchonde,
E. Cramer,	Charles Weisbaer,
Charles Lefitte,	A. Lecourt,
John S. Maussell,	Frank Williams,
P. Anderson,	Thomas Byrne,
Alfred Kearny,	John Thornhill,
A. R. Montgomery,	W. A. Vickers,
A. Fredricks,	D. Plaggie,
A. P. Nobleon,	Hugh McDonald,
George W. Dunbar,	Harlow J. Phelps,
E. F. Stockmeyer,	Wm. M. Pinckard,
George W. Hynson,	Henry H. Bryan,
	H. L. Woodbridge.

STEAMBOAT AGENTS.

JOHN E. HYDE & CO.—JOHN E. HYDE, SD. J. BOOKER,
STEAMBOAT AGENTS
—AND—
General Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 123 COMMON STREET,
New Orleans, La.
Particular and personal attention given to the collection of freight bills.

PHYSICIANS.

W. G. AWSTIN, M. D.,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,
No. 132 Gravier street.
Residence, No. 245 Washington street.

DRS. L. T. FIM & J. T. SCOTT—
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
Office, No. 42 CAMP STREET, between Common and Gravier. Residence, No. 302, corner Josephine and Apollo streets, New Orleans, La.
Office Hours: 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.
N. B.—Special attention paid to Diseases of the Eye.

L. F. WALKER & CO.—
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS,
Nos. 44 Main street and 56 Second street, Louisville, Ky.,
Are Agents for all Newspapers in the United States and British Provinces.

MEDICAL.

SCHENCK'S SEA-WEED TONIC,
—AND—
MANDRAKE PILLS.

The Sea-Weed Tonic is a Stimulant,
AND NONE OTHER IS REQUIRED WHEN IT IS USED.
IT IS PURE AND PLEASANT.
NO BAD EFFECTS LIKE WHEN USING BOURBON WHISKY,
WHICH DISORDERS THE STOMACH, TORPORS THE LIVER, LOCKS UP ALL THE SECRETIONS, TURNS THE BLOOD INTO WATER, BLOODY SORES IN, AND THE PATIENT DIES SUDDENLY.

THE SEA-WEED TONIC PRODUCES
LASTING RESULTS,
THOROUGHLY INVIGORATING THE STOMACH AND DIGESTIVE SYSTEM, AND ENABLING IT TO ASSIMILATE AND MAKE INTO HEALTHY BLOOD THE FOOD WHICH MAY BE USED FOR THAT PURPOSE.

IT IS SO WONDERFUL IN ITS EFFECTS
—THAT—
A Wine Glass Full will Digest a Hearty Meal,
AND A LITTLE OF IT TAKEN BEFORE BREAKFAST
WILL GIVE A
TONE TO THE STOMACH
WHICH FEW MEDICINES POSSESS THE POWER OF DOING.

The MANDRAKE PILLS may be taken with entire safety by all ages and conditions, producing all the good results that can be obtained from Calomel or any other Mercurial Medicines, and without any of their horrid or injurious results. They carry out of the system the fecidual and worm-eat material, loosened and dissolved by my SEA-WEED TONIC.

Dr. Samuel Gilbert's Preparations.

DR. SAMUEL GILBERT, so celebrated as having had, for the last twenty-five years, in the treatment of
CHRONIC DISEASES,
the most lucrative Medical Practice in the South, has at last consented to allow several of his most esteemed remedies to be prepared and sold as proprietary medicines. This resolution has been engendered by the repeated solicitations of those who have experienced the benefit of his remarkable professional skill, and by the impossibility of giving especial attention to each of the written applications made to him for prescription by those whose pecuniary circumstances, or business habits preclude the possibility of applying in person to him.

The Public
May rest assured that the manufacturers spare neither pains nor expense in the preparation of these remedies. They are made of the very best medicines known, in a highly concentrated form, upon strictly scientific principles.

Dr. Samuel Gilbert's General Alterative
Acts directly upon the Glands and Mucous Membranes—stimulating them to additional activity in their natural functions of eliminating from the Circulating Fluids the causal Effete (and in disease, Morbid) Matters, and expelling them through the Skin, Kidneys, Liver, and Alimentary Canal from the System. It is, therefore, adapted for the relief of Chronic Diseases affecting those organs, and of the mucous membrane, lining them, such as
ERUPTIONS, TETTER, ULCERS, SCROFULA,
JAUNDICE, GOITRE,
CHRONIC INFLAMATION OF BLADDER AND UTERUS, ETC.
It is particularly useful in
SUPPRESSED MENSURATION,
HEREDITARY TAINTS, SYPHILIS
And maladies arising from long continued use of Calomel, Blue Mass, Corrosive Sublimate, Fowler's Solution, Donovan's Solution, and other preparations of Mercury and Arsenic.

Dr. Samuel Gilbert's Tetter Ointment
Is a most excellent preparation for the cure of that class of maladies usually termed
DISEASES OF THE SKIN,
and which are popularly know as
CHRONIC ERUPTIONS, TETTER, PIMPLES,
BLISTERS, SCABS, SCALD-HEAD, MILK-CRUST,
RINGWORM, ETC., ETC.
It will also KILL ITCH and other local vermin which prey upon the Skin, it softens and detaches the excrementitious matters deposited upon the skin; heals the Cracks, Blisters and Pimples, and renders the cutaneous surface smooth and pliable. It has been used by Dr. GILBERT, with most satisfactory results, for many years. It is offered for sale, in this style, from the firm conviction that it must necessarily meet with the hearty approbation of those who make use of it.

Attention is invited to the method of using these remedies, a plain and accurate description of a number of the different varieties of Skin Diseases and many valuable suggestions in regard to their cure, will be found printed on circular accompanying each package. These suggestions are the fruit of most ample experience acquired by Dr. Samuel Gilbert during his extraordinary professional career in the treatment of skin diseases in the cities of Memphis, New Orleans and New York; and will, it is expected, enable most unprofessional persons to treat their own cases with much greater success than that which usually falls to the lot of ordinary physicians.

Dr. Larookah's Sarsaparilla Compound,
For the Speedy and Permanent Cure of
Liver Complaint, Scrofula, or Kings' Evil, Dyspepsia, Dropsy Neuralgia, Epilepsy, Erysipelas, St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatism, Pain in the Stomach, Side and Bowels, General Debility, Uterine Ulceration, Syphilis
—And—
MERCURIAL DISEASE,
And all Complaints arising from or resulting in
IMPURE BLOOD.

It is double the strength of any other Sarsaparilla Compound in the market, and