New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

—OF—

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

M. G. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1866.

Notice.

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

J. O. NIXON,
Proprietor.

De Bow's Review for August comes punctually to hand, with a fine assortment of original and miscellaneous articles, devoted to the commercial, social and political interests of the country.

The Mobile Tribune says the Lady of the Lake, the new watering place packet, is a very fine boat in all its appointments, and is built for comfort and coolness, being open from stem to stern, and "not a breath of air can pass her without a visit."

LOUISIANA STATE SEMINARY.—We have received the "Official Register of the Officers and Cadets of the Louisiana State Seminary of Learning, and Military Academy," near Alexandria, for the session ending June 30th, 1866. From the Register we learn that there were 108 students in attendance, mostly from Louisiana, but several from Texas, Arkansas and Mississippi. Parents desirous of sending their sons to the Seminary should procure a copy of the Register, which gives the whole course of studies with great particularity and minuteness. It is expected there will be at least 200 students present the next session, which begins the first Monday in September. The Register, we may remark, is very neatly printed, and creditable to the typography of the Alexandria Democrat office, from which it was issued.

A BLOODTHIRSTY DOCUMENT.—Mayor Monroe yesterday received the following delectable effusion. It purports to be written by "an M. C.," which ordinarily means a member of Congress, but in this case, we presume, it means "malignant cuss." It is a rich, rare and racy document, and well calculated—according to radical ideas—to promote harmony and fraternity between the people of the North and South:

NEW YORK, July 31, 1866.

SIR—Death to all rebel traitors! We will arrest all Southern dogs in New York, and hang "two" for every loyal man murdered in New Orleans. We will also send down troops and shoot down the rebel traitorous wretches wherever we find them. Our cry is—"death to all traitors!" "universal suffrage!" "drive all Southern traitors into the Gulf!" We must hang a Southerner on every tree by the road side from Maine to New Orleans. "War to the hilt!" That we may have peace and quietness, the present generation of Southern whites must be killed or exterminated. I am an M. C.

Thanks to the clerk of the Pauline Carroll for newspaper favors.

The officers of the steamship W. G. Hewes have our thanks for late Texas papers, and other favors.

Thanks to the Southern Express for dates from Cincinnati to the 2d, and from Atlanta to the 3d instant.

The New York World states that a combination of capitalists in New York have bought $6,000,000 in gold, and intend to buy more, in order to run up the price when there is a favorable opportunity. A Richmond paper says these combinations are frequently made, but they fail in their object quite as often as they succeed. Gold speculating, like any other kind of venture, frequently ends in breaking those who indulge in it.

A man was arrested in Iuka, Miss., with $100,000 in counterfeit treasury notes upon his person. He bought off the sheriff for $5000, but was subsequently re-arrested by the sheriff of Bourbon county, Ky., on a charge of murder.

It has been erroneously stated that the recent convention of Fire Underwriters at New York, had advanced the rate of insurance ten per cent. No action whatever was taken by the convention on that subject.

Judge D. O. Merwin, of Vicksburg, died a few days since at Canzerovia, New York, whither he had gone to join his family.

POSTMASTERS IN THE SOUTH.—The postmasters in the Southern States who, at the commencement of the war, stood indebted to the government, and who have as yet failed to balance their accounts, are being prosecuted by the post office department. Quite a large number in the several States have already been arrested and held to bail in sums ranging from one to five thousand dollars.

The New York News has invented or manufactured a word which has a very expressive sound. It calls the Yankee twaddle about Massachusetts, New England, and about our "glorious free government," "Podsnappery."

The New York News is a very clever paper, and fully equal to the coining of an expressive word—but in this case the credit is unduly given. Charles Dickens is the author of the word, "Podsnappery."

It appears from a tabular statement in the Wheeling Register that, in sixteen counties of West Virginia, not more than one-third of the legal voters were allowed to vote on the amendment to the Constitution of that so-called State.

"The Central Texas Record" is the name of a new weekly paper to be commenced the 1st of September, in the town of Anderson, Grimes county, Texas, by Wilson & Lambert. In politics, the Record, according to the prospectus forwarded to us, will be "conservative, but independent."

Mr. Skinner, a member of the New Brunswick Parliament, has introduced a bill thus entitled: "A bill to establish conditions for the admission of the States of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and the District of Columbia into the British North American Confederation; and for the organization of territorial governments for the other States of the American nation."

This is a "goak" on Mr. Nathaniel Potato Banks, who lately introduced a proposition into Congress to annex the British possessions in the North to the United States.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, who has just returned from the South, says:

If the parties who, at the planting time or before, estimated the present year's crop at 1,500,000 bales, were now to canvass the country, I believe their figures would be reduced fully one-half.

The Raleigh Sentinel says the indications are that the people of North Carolina will reject the new Constitution adopted by the late convention.

WHO ARE THE REBELS?

We propose to revert to the correspondence, already published in our columns, which passed between the department commander and Mayor Monroe, a few days before the outbreak of the recent insurrection. Our object in doing so is to show who were the supporters of the law, the Constitution and the government, and who were, in fact, their covert or open assailants.

It has already been demonstrated beyond question that the constitutional convention as a legally organized body had long since ceased to exist. The courts of the State had so pronounced, and had instructed the grand jury of the fact. These courts were recognized by the United States authorities. They were a part of the judiciary of the land. Their decrees were binding upon all citizens until properly reversed. They were especially binding upon all officials—civil and military. It was the duty of the mayor to prevent any unlawful assemblage which might disturb the public tranquility. Especially was it his duty to prevent by all legal means the usurpation of authority in opposition to the government which was recognized at Washington. To neglect this duty would have been to lend himself to the conspirators, and indirectly to aid their attempt to overthrow the government. It was plainly the duty of the military authorities to support any legal means he might employ to this end. The instructions of the President in the premises accord with this view. For the military authorities to fail in rendering proper aid to prevent the overthrow of the government, is for them to give aid to the conspiracy which plotted its subversion. But an unsuccessful attempt by citizens or subjects, to overthrow an established government, is usually styled "insurrection," or "rebellion;" and it is those who, either directly or indirectly, join in this attempt that are justly liable to be styled rebels or insurrectionists. In the recent disturbances in New Orleans, who upheld the existing constituted government? and who defied its authority and sought to subvert it?

On the 25th July the mayor notified the department commander of the proposed meeting, on the 30th ult., of "a body of men claiming to be members of the convention of 1864, and whose avowed object is to subvert the municipal and State governments.

* * * * * * *

I will esteem it a favor, general, if, at your earliest convenience, you will inform me whether this projected meeting has your approbation, so that I may act accordingly."

On the following day, General Baird replied "that the assemblage to which you refer has not, so far as I am aware, the sanction or approbation of any military authority for its meetings." If the response of the department commander had been limited to this plain statement, the reply would have been explicit, it would have been definite and to the point. But after answering the inquiry of the mayor, General Baird immediately undertakes to defend the objects of the convention. After having been informed by the mayor that the "avowed object" of the convention was "to subvert the municipal and State governments," the department commander says: "If these persons assemble, as you say is intended, it will be, I presume, in virtue of the universally conceded right of all loyal citizens of the United States, to meet peaceably and discuss freely, questions concerning their civil governments—a right which is not restricted by the fact that the movement proposed might terminate in a change of existing institutions. If the assemblage in question has the legal right to remodel the State government, it should be protected in so doing; if it has not, then its labors must be looked upon simply as a harmless pleasantry, to which no one ought to object."

These are novel views. The question at issue was simply the subversion of a government by a small band of usurpers. Their pretensions had been denounced by the proper judicial tribunals. Their convening for the purpose declared, had been proclaimed a violation of law. In inflammatory harangues the negroes had been invited to arm and organize in aid of the scheme, and to win by force of arms the overthrow of the established government. Insurrection had, in fact, been organized. But, virtually says the learned department commander, if this proceeding is legal the parties should be protected in their acts; but if they have not the legal right to subvert existing civil institutions "no one ought to object," for the matter "must be looked upon simply as a harmless pleasantry." A very great joke doubtless, but of rather a practical kind!

We know not to what code of laws the department commander is indebted for enabling him to render this lucid opinion. It can hardly be from the code martial, for though it is said that this code, like military necessity, "knows no law," yet it is apt to take cognizance of everything that is going on, and reserves to itself the exclusive right of perpetrating "harmless pleasantries."

In one part of his letter Gen. Baird says he has "carefully refrained from any expression of opinion upon either side of the many questions relating to the reconstruction of the State government." We cannot but think that his first disregard of so wholesome a rule establishes the wisdom of his former reticence. It is certainly better to earn some reputation for wisdom by "entertaining a wilful stillness," than for so eminent an official, and so distinguished a soldier, to leave unnecessarily the sphere of his proper duties, and lecture civil officers on questions of which he knows so little. The courts had pronounced the purposes of the conspirators to be illegal. It was the duty of the mayor, of the police and of the citizens to protect the established government. It was true "loyalty" to do so. It was eminently "disloyal" to attempt to subvert that government. If Gen. Baird had a right to declare martial law when the insurrection had been suppressed, and when the city had been restored to quiet, he had a right to declare it when the insurrection was threatened. If he had a right to annul the action of the conservators of the public peace, and turn loose upon the community armed rioters who had been arrested in the very attempt of armed and organized revolution, he had a right to prevent the assembling of the insurrectionary committee which organized the attempt at forcible revolution. He might have done this with one company of soldiers. He might have done it through the instrumentality of a single staff officer. We do not charge that General Baird gave the so-called convention any assurance of military support, but we do not think they would have assembled at all if they had not been impressed with the belief that they would receive it; and we contend that his official acts, as far as they have been made public, were calculated to give such encouragement. He contended, in the letter we are reviewing, that no one should object to the assembling of the convention, even though "the movement proposed might terminate in a change of existing institutions." He interposed his power to prevent the sheriff from executing the orders of the court in the premises. His first act after declaring martial law was to release those who had participated in the insurrection.

The civil authorities did well to suppress the attempted revolution. The correctness of the view taken by them of the character of the movement is confirmed by the judgment of the President, the head of the government, who did not think the attempt at revolution so "harmless a pleasantry" as Gen. Baird seemed to regard it.

The mayor and the police suppressed the widely organized insurrection. In so doing they sustained the established government of the State, and showed a true "loyalty" to the government of the United States. Who aided the insurrection? And if there has been any rebellion, who are the "rebels?"

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S ORDER.

An order from General Sheridan, declaring that martial law will be enforced as far as is necessary for the preservation of property and the public peace, appears in the newspapers of this city. This is said to be a definition of martial law, as that peculiar kind of law exists in New Orleans. It is to be regretted that the definition is so very vague as to involve the question in an obscurity still deeper than that which previously surrounded it. Martial law in its original sense is not very easy to comprehend as a system. Its very name presents a contradiction of its character to the minds of those who are accustomed to regard law as a fixed and invariable rule of action. As martial law reflects merely the uncertain will of an individual, it lacks that attribute of stability which is an essential in the nature of law in general. In fact, the only definition of it that can be given is that it is the "assumption and exercise of supreme power by a military commander." Accepting this definition, and then modifying it to meet the requirements of Gen. Sheridan's order, we find that the kind of martial law now existent in New Orleans is "the assumption and exercise, by a military commander, of the power to preserve the peace and protect property." But in this sense martial law exists, potentially, in every town or village of the country in which a company of soldiers may happen to be stationed. It is the duty of military commanders to assist in preserving the peace and protecting property whenever an exigency requiring their intervention may arise. But of that necessity the civil authorities are to judge; and hence the President of the United States instructed the attorney general to call on the military for any assistance that might be needed for suppressing tumult, and thwarting the revolutionary and rebellious purposes of the so-called convention of '64.

So far then as Gen. Sheridan's order tenders the aid of the military in the consummation of these purposes, and thereby in preserving peace and protecting property, it is strictly legitimate, and is, of course, not regarded with disfavor by our people. The only extraordinary part of the proceeding is that he should have embraced this sort of military intervention in any definition of martial law. That term has a harsh sound and a harsher meaning. By using it in a connection in which it was not needed, and indeed, in which, being subjected to strict analysis, it loses its essential characteristics, the commanding general conveys the impression to the outside world that the civil authorities of New Orleans are not capable of preserving order and protecting property. This is an unmerited reflection on our people and our authorities.

The facts demonstrate that it is a mistaken view of the situation. The city authorities, on Monday last, suppressed the riots with an admirable vigor and celerity, and quiet was perfectly restored when Gen. Baird proclaimed martial law. If no military aid was needed in the midst of a crisis which had stimulated one portion of the community to the point of insurrection and had deeply stirred the feelings of all of the white citizens, surely none is needed when all the causes which led to the outbreak are removed. We presume that a thorough conviction of this fact, which Gen. Sheridan must have learned from an examination of all the attendant circumstances, has induced him so to modify the military status that civil authority is not restrained in its action, and that the ordinary course of justice is unimpeded.

Personal.

Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, was in Washington on the 30th. Report says he is to have a foreign mission, and rumor says he will contest Mr. Cowan's seat in the U. S. Senate.

Brevet Major Gen. James H. Wilson, of the engineer corps, has been ordered to survey Rock river, Illinois and Wisconsin, in accordance with the recent act of Congress.

A New York letter to the Boston Commonwealth furnishes the following bit of gossip: "A fresh portrait of Jeff. Davis has just been lithographed in our city. It is the largest published since the beginning of the war. Memminger pronounces it the best that has been issued. This ex-rebel official was in our city three days since, making calls on certain publishers and sympathizers."

Dean Richmond, the New York railroad man and politician, has an income of $109,721. The estate of the late Dr. Jayne, the Philadelphia patent medicine proprietor, is assessed on an income of 97,264.

To ex-Gov. Pollock, director of the United States mint at Philadelphia, twice a year comes a shambling, ill-clad man, who claims to be entitled to the interest on some millions of dollars. Every usher at the mint knows him, and treats him with sympathy and tenderness. Gov. Pollock converses with him kindly, and, with the assurance that the government must very soon be ready to settle with him, the unfortunate monomaniac takes his leave. He does not reappear for six months.

The London Saturday Review, of July 14th, has a long criticism upon Bierstadt's Rocky Mountains. The critic is favorable, on the whole, but thinks the artist somewhat weak in the drawing and details of mountain forms.

John Niblo, the founder of Niblo's Garden, in New York, died in that city on the 16th ult., aged sixty seven years. He left a large and valuable property.

Since Earl Russell succeeded Lord Palmerston, in October last, eleven names have been added to the roll of the peerage of Great Britain, viz: One royal duke, two earls, one viscount, and seven barons. Nine were creations, and two—the earldoms—were promotions. Prince Alfred has been created Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Kent, and Earl of Ulster; Lord Wodehouse, English peer, has been promoted to the earldom of Kimberly; Lord Cremorne, in the peerage of Ireland, sat as Baron Dartrey, of the United Kingdom, and is now promoted to the earldom of Dartrey; Sir Charles Wood has been created Viscount Halifax; Sir Francis Thornhill Baring, Lord Northbrook; Sir John Romilly, Lord Romilly; Earl of Caithness, Scotch peer, Lord Borrogill; Lord Clermont, Irish peer, Lord Clermont of the United Kingdom; Lord Athlumney, Irish peer, Lord Meredyth; Earl of Dunraven, Irish peer, Lord Kenry; Viscount Monck, Irish peer, Lord Monck of the United Kingdom. During Lord Palmerston's six years' administration—from 1859 to 1865—he created ten peers. Lord Russell was in office eight months, and in that time created nine and promoted two.

A RADICAL VIEW.

In order to show the style in which the radicals abroad treat the recent difficulties in this city, we extract the following from an article in the Chicago Republican:

President Johnson has recognized the State government in Louisiana (as he has those organized under his own orders, but Congress has declined recognizing any of them save that of Tennessee. Under these circumstances the members of the State convention united in a request to Judge Durel to call the convention. He refused—he now holding an office by rebel votes. A majority of the members thereupon met, and, as they had the right to do in case of the death, resignation, or refusal to act of their presiding officer, elected Judge R. K. Howell president of the convention, who at once issued a call, convening that body to meet on the 30th of July. In the meantime, Gov. Wells issued proclamations ordering elections to fill vacancies in the convention from several parishes. On Monday this convention, the legality of which cannot be questioned without denying the validity of the entire State government of Louisiana, and of all its legislation during the last two years, was to meet in New Orleans. What the precise purpose it was called to accomplish we do not know; but if there be any political body in that State possessing any vital powers, it certainly is this convention.

Of course, it is useless to tell the Republican that Judge Durel does not owe his election to "rebel" votes, or any other kind of votes; but that he is the judge of the United States District Court, appointed by President Lincoln. It suits the purpose of that paper to stigmatize him as a "rebel," although he is really one of that class to whom the word "loyal," in its present perverted sense, is peculiarly applicable. The next statement is of a similar kind. A majority of the members did not meet. The convention, by its organic law, was to be composed of one hundred and fifty members. Of those ninety were elected, and these ninety established the rule that seventy-six should constitute a quorum. Of those seventy-six only forty-three assembled at the preliminary caucus, and only twenty-nine voted on the resolution to depose Judge Durel. Finally, when the wretched knot of conspirators met to consummate their plot, only twenty-five appeared. Even on the theory of the Republicans, that the convention still possessed vitality, there certainly was no power in twenty-nine members to assume the prerogatives of the whole. But the convention had no vitality. For legal purposes it was dead and buried long ago. The attempt to disinter and revivify it, was not sanctioned by a thousand of the political community of Louisiana. Its audacious attempt to usurp sovereign powers, and to subvert the existing government of the State, was clearly revolutionary, insurrectionary and treasonable. It was a very mild statement of the character of the movement to describe it simply as an "unlawful assemblage." This it certainly was; but it was much more. It was, what in Englandwould be high treason, and punishable with death.

The Republican's article likewise says:

The enemies of the convention assume, and perhaps with truth, that the convention proposed to remodel the State Constitution, remodeling of course the State government, and particularly the laws regulating suffrage. Governor Wells frankly admits that the State is absolutely in the hands of the rebels, and he favors the change. Every loyal man in Louisiana is in favor of changing the Constitution, and of so adapting it to the changed circumstances of the times that the State may be so far Unionized as to be restored, like Tennessee, to her representation in Congress.

If, by the expression "loyal," the Republican means to describe those who wish to defeat the restoration of the Union; who desire to throw Louisiana into the hands of the radicals by transferring its government to the hands of a very small minority of its citizens, then it is true that such "loyal" men were in favor of the convention movement. But, since the avowed purpose of these persons was to subvert the government, to disfranchise the political majority, and to enfranchise the blacks, it is perfectly plain that the majority to be thus trampled on and crushed out, would be very apt to resist this kind of "unionization," by all means in their power. Such purposes on the part of a minority, if resolutely pressed, present problems which can only be solved by force. They constitute, when developed into activity, a real rebellion, and those who participate in them are genuine rebels.

The Environs of New Orleans.

NUMBER NINETY-NINE.

We have in former numbers often alluded to the very popular game called the Indian ball raquettes, played by both whites as well as black or colored people on the level plains in the rear stations of faubourg Marigny. Although we have often been witness to these exciting athletic pastimes, we ourselves have never taken an active part in them, and hence do not exactly know the rules and regulations of these games. However since for some years these formerly often repeated summer pastimes have ceased to be followed, we shall now endeavor to give some slight description of these very animating scenes in our environs. Let then our readers first transport themselves in imagination to those wide level meadows, which extend from near the Bayou road vicinity towards the Pontchartrain railroad avenue. In these unobstructed pasturage grounds, the two parties in which the company of players would be divided, first would select a certain site and measure out the distance between the respective quarters or stations—say about half an English mile. At the two extremities of this line, two poles each would be erected, both these poles being united by a paper partition, which had to be traversed by the ball in order to be counted. According to the respective positions, one party was called the players of the bayou, the other that of the city. Now then the two forces would be nearly equally apportioned, and placed at convenient distances from the goals or the stations, and the object of the players was to throw as many balls through each other's aim as possible, each time counting for one, when the paper partition was fairly and fully traversed.

The ball with which the game was played was about two inches in diameter, and the spoons, or raquettes, wooden instruments, were in proportion to the size of the ball, and their handles about eighteen to twenty inches long. We presume that the ball could only be thrown by means of the raquettes, and that one rule of this game was the prohibition to make use of the hand for throwing the ball. When playing the game wrestling and throwing each other down seems to have been part of the exercises, for we have often observed that more than one would catch hold of the best runner who had the ball in his pair of closed raquettes and was upon the point of throwing the ball through the goal, when he himself would be floored upon the ground. But though wrestling and throwing down were within the rules of the game, all fighting, beating or boxing were expressly forbidden. After the first throwing up of the ball, which is called the "bamboula," when the whole crowd is eagerly watching its descent from above, in order to try to catch it by means of the raquettes, the game is started, and henceforth the ball is seen going from one side of the camping ground to the other, unless it should happen to fall on the ground, and the crowd of players being so great, in order to pick it up again, after a long pause or incessant efforts to that effect, the "bamboula" is demanded, that is, it must again be thrown into the air, as at first starting the game.

Now, this is, for the players, the most exciting part of the pastime, this scramble for the picking up of the ball, next to the successful throwing of it through the paper partition, when a universal shout of the winning party will go up. We have seen these games played sometimes for several days, always beginning in the afternoon, when the sun is declining upon the horizon, say from 4 to 7 o'clock in the summer season. The running, wrestling and excitement of the players is not only a very exciting spectacle, but the eager crowd of outside spectators, who would attend the pastimes, offered in themselves the most lively tableau. The vicinity of the camping grounds was covered with temporary installations, with small booths for all sorts of refreshments, cakes, fruit, beer, ice cream, soda, etc., and, indeed, there could not be a more pleasant afternoon spent, than in witnessing these exceedingly popular sporting games. When the contest had finally been decided, the black people generally would go home singing triumphant songs, mocking the other or losing party, and the whole gang or crowd would exhibit the most ludicrous and grotesque pictures by their shouting, swinging of small, variously colored banners or flags, dancing and carousing generally, from the camping ground into the city, where they would disperse to their respective homes. We have never seen any disturbance in olden times between the different populations of our great metropolis; and when white and colored people, who were separated only by some open plains from each others respective sites, still we have seen their plays going on without any interference or annoyance. This was in the good olden times, before people, envious of our domestic harmony, had stirred up our different populations. Let us hope that those times may return, and that the disturbers of our domestic tranquility may be disappointed in their expectations. In those remote times, the black population were under much less restraint than in later periods, and although, even then, the sale of spirituous liquors was prohibited to them, as well as the United States soldiers and Indians, for these three classes of our population were placed upon the same level or footing in that respect, yet we know that no one would object to the black people taking their "nips" in the cabarets and going quietly home, unmolested by either constables or policemen.

We cannot, as yet, form any idea how our social arrangements will come out from the present confused or chaotic state; but whatever may be our ultimate condition, it appears clear to our mind that society must have the power to protect itself. Hence if, under the old order of society, United States soldiers—who then were free white men—were prohibited from receiving any ardent spirits or liquor, for fear of intoxication and consequent insubordination, we cannot see that the same authority should not now vest in our governmental agents, or municipal powers to interdict the use of like intoxicating drinks to the now free black population. It is true that the great sticklers for free institutions denounce this right, and say that the blacks at present have as much the privilege of getting drunk as any white man, when not in the United States service. But have we not particular reasons to deny this assumption of equal rights in this respect? Is it not well known that spirituous liquors have different effects upon different tribes and nations? And was not this the particular reason for interdicting the sale of liquors to the half-civilized Indians in our midst? Nay, we know, for instance, that intoxicating drinks will render a Malay a bloodthirsty assassin; hence these poisonous beverages are prohibited to these classes of people. Similar reasons exist for the very nervous, very excitable negro race; and should not, then, society be guarded against the temporary furors of intoxicated negro men?

These considerations we deem paramount at the present moment, when the public mind is actually disturbed by the introduction of these freedom-shrieking liberalities, these apparently generous sentiments of equality in favor of what is called in derision, no doubt, the down-trodden race. Aye, down-trodden, indeed, when very often their former masters and owners lived a life of damnation, and never-ceasing anxiety, in order to keep the sheriff from seizing and bringing under the hammer these black plantation hands, whose acquisition had caused all the indebtedness of their owners, all the usurious debt accumulation of capital and interest, that gradually but surely, lead the incumbents to the slaughter-house of the usurers. Aye, if there was a down-trodden people in the South, it was the debtor class, under the accumulated mass of usurious interest, and in the hands of the cent. per cent. men, assisted by the inexorable sheriffs and tax assessors, who would leave to the masters and mistresses no sleep in the long waking nights, when the unconscious black people might snore to their heart's content. Will Northern pseudo-philanthropists look upon this picture as well as the other of the down-trodden humanity.

Sir Bulwer Lytton was left out of Lord Derby's cabinet on account of ill-health.

DIED:

On Sunday, the 5th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M., SAMUEL WILSON, aged 67 years, a native (County Donegal) Ireland, and for the last forty-three years a resident of this city.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, THIS EVENING, at 4 o'clock from his late residence, No. 121 St. Andrew street.

The Reasons Why

EVERYBODY USES

RED JACKET BITTERS.

BECAUSE:

They are compounded of RARE HERBS with the purest OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
They STRENGTHEN and INVIGORATE the SYSTEM.
They GIVE A GOOD and HEALTHY APPETITE.
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They are a PREVENTATIVE of FEVER and AGUE.
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They are the BEST STIMULANT IN EXISTENCE.
They are perfectly PURE and PALATABLE.
They keep off the BLUES.
They are INVALUABLE to the LADIES.
They are of great BENEFIT to CHILDREN.
They are INDISPENSABLE in every HOUSEHOLD.
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They are INDORSED by PHYSICIANS and DRUGGISTS.
They are kept by all GROCERS, DRUGGISTS and DEALERS.

And by

JNO. W. NORRIS & CO.,
52 Canal street, Wholesale Agents for the South.

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17 ..... CHARTRES STREET 17

Lately received from England and the North, CARPETING of all kinds and qualities: FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, of all widths and qualities; MATTING, checked, white and fancy; Cocoa Matting, Hassocks, Rugs, Mats, Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, Lace Curtains, Worsted Curtains, Cornices and Pins, etc., at reduced prices.

A. ROUSSEAU & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in Wholesale and Retail.

Copartnership.

Mr. R. R. ADAMS becomes a partner in my house from this date. The business will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of J. A. BRASELMAN & CO.

J. A. BRASELMAN.

New Orleans, August 1, 1866.

Referring to the above, the undersigned respectfully announce that they will continue the

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRY GOODS BUSINESS,
AT THE OLD STAND,
Corner Magazine and St. Andrew streets.

Extensive additions are being made to the building, which will give us one of the finest stores in the city.

As an earnest of the low prices we intend selling at, a Price List of a few articles is attached:

Super 4-4 White COTTON	25 per yard, worth	..	30
Scotch Linen DIAPER	5 00 per piece,	..	4 00
Red Bordered Linen TOWELS	3 50 per dozen,	..	5 00
Fine Linen SHIRT FRONTS	40 each,	..	60
" DINNER NAPKINS	3 50 per dozen,	..	4 50
Ladies' Tape L. C. HDKFS	1 50	..	2 00
" Hemmed	3 75	..	5 00
" French CORSETS	1 75 per pair,	..	2 50
" Coil'd HOOPS	75 each,	..	1 00
" White	1 40 each,	..	2 00
" and Misses' Rib Lace MITS	85 per pair,	..	1 50

The celebrated TWENTY-FIVE CENT COUNTER will again be put in operation, and placed upon it:

Superior French ORGANDIES,
Superior French JACONETS,
Plaid MOZAMBIQUES,
Striped Silk TISSUES,
Silk Rob'd'Soie GRENADINES—yard wide.
4-4 Purple English PRINTS,
4-4 Colored English PRINTS,
4-4 White thread French PRINTS,
Plaid LINEN GOODS, for Boys.
Boy's and Girls' White Cotton HOSE and HALF HOSE.

All at Twenty-five Cents.

J. A. BRASELMAN & CO.,
556 Magazine Street 556
Corner of St. Andrew Street.

FIVE EIGHTY-SIX.

A Card.

EDITOR CRESCENT—SIR: Permit me, through the medium of your valuable journal, to deny the infamous charge made against me by E. O. BERTIN. I will take measures to prove before the Criminal Court my entire innocence of the false accusation recently brought against me during the inquests to be held this day.

E. O. BERTIN.
No. 16 Bienvenue street.

General Orders No. 15.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, August 1, 1866.

In consequence of unfounded rumors in circulation in reference to the military status in the city of New Orleans, it is deemed necessary to announce to the public that Martial Law will be continued and enforced so far as may be required for the preservation of the public peace, and the protection of life and property.

By command of Major General P. H. SHERIDAN:

GEORGE LEE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Good Shirts at $2 Each.

Good UNDER SHIRTS at $1 00 each.
" DRAWERS " 1 25 "
" LINEN H'DK'FS " 0 25 "
" COTTON SOCKS " 1 00 per 6 pairs.
" LINEN COLLARS " 2 00 per dozen.

And Finer Goods Equally Cheap.

At

S. N. MOODY'S
GREAT SHIRT EMPORIUM,
Corner Canal and Royal streets.

The Great Southern Remedy.

BILLING'S CARMINATIVE

AND ASTRINGENT SYRUP,

For Asiatic Cholera, Chronic Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Dysentery and all diseases of the bowels.

This preparation is so well known throughout the Southern country that it is unnecessary to give a detailed account of its merits. It is an old and well tried article, and the testimonials continually coming in are sufficient evidence of its being a sure and speedy cure for all diseases of the bowels.

At this particular time, when we may expect at any day that great scourge, Asiatic Cholera, upon us, every person and family should be provided with a remedy at hand which can be taken at once, and thereby check the disease in its first stages. Billing's Syrup is a safe and certain remedy.

Beware of imitations. Call for BILLING'S SYRUP, and get no other.

Sold by all Druggists.

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. SLOCUM, 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, 106 Canal street.
JAS. A. GRESHAM, 92 Camp street.
W. F. GOLDTHWAITE,
F. KELLER, 59 Canal street.
97 Royal street.

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, 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 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 5 P. M.

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

R. W. TALIAFERRO,
Postmaster.

Removal.

NORTH, BRUSH & MASON,

—WHOLESALE—

DEALERS IN FANCY GOODS,

HAVE REMOVED FROM

86 Canal to 35 Magazine street,

OPPOSITE ST. JAMES HOTEL.

Gray's Petroleum Stove,

—FOR SALE AT—

No. 105 CAMP STREET, (UP STAIRS.)

The most useful invention of the age. Will cook anything that any other Stove will in the most perfect manner. Throws off hardly any outward heat. Makes no smoke, dust, soot, or ashes. The cooking qualities will be exhibited daily, between 1 and 2 P. M. at 105 CAMP STREET, UP STAIRS.

Prospectus.

The FIRST NATIONAL CHEMICAL WORKS COMPANY OF LOUISIANA is organized for the purpose of distilling our fat Pine Wood by the new process, and for the sale of the products realized therefrom. There is produced from One Cord, as distilled, say 25 gallons Spirits Turpentine, 30 gallons Oil, 150 gallons Pyroligneous Acid, 5 gallons Alcohol, 1½ barrels Pitch or Resin, 1 barrel Tar, 3000 feet illuminating Gas, superior to that made from coal, and 50 bushels Charcoal. This, incredible though it may appear to some, is nevertheless true; and we expect to exceed the quantity of some of the above products with the fat Pine so abundant in this section. The process is simple and of comparatively trifling expense; the articles produced are all marketable, and pronounced by the best Chemists in this country altogether superior to those produced in the ordinary way.

The process is patented and rights are sold the different States for a certain number of cords, which number can be distilled daily for seventeen years or during the existence of the patents. The State of Louisiana has the right to distill fifty cords per day (when paid for) for that length of time. Machinery is now in process of erection for the Company to distill ten cords per day, portions of which will be here very soon, and we have more than enough subscribed to pay for the right, etc., for that amount; but we wish to secure the control of the whole amount due the State, viz: fifty cord works, and have therefore re-opened our books for subscriptions for that amount.

The capital stock is $600,000, six hundred shares of $1000 each. The Stockholder has the advantage of only being required to pay his proportion towards the ten cord works now being erected.

In connection with this we would state that from the great demand for these 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 us. If this prove true, the stockholders will only be called upon to pay the original amount due for the ten cord works.

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

Unlike petroleum and other 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 certainly, we wish to call particular attention to the fact that, before a dollar of any money is paid over for the works, good substantial brick, or iron fireproof buildings will be erected, all the machinery of the most perfect description; complete industry on the business introduced, and put in practical operation to the complete satisfaction of every stockholder. As soon as the company is satisfied, by circular 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 also 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.

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, Rickerville, Greenville and Carrollton,

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

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

Dwel