

New Orleans Daily Crescent

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. PUBLISHED WEEKLY. BY G. B. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1866.

Notices. Deputies temporary clerks from the city of the Editorial Department of the CRESCENT will be under the charge of W. S. REEVE, Esq.

LETTER FROM THE HON. GRAND-Important Shipment of Arms.—By the arrival of the steamship Clinton yesterday, from Brown, Santiago, we learn the following important intelligence:

The steamship J. W. Everman arrived at Brown, August 8th, from New York, with Gen. Lewis Wallace and Wadsworth on board. The cargo consisted of two batteries of light artillery, 5000 stand of small arms, and 200 kegs of ammunition, consigned to Gen. Canajoy, Liberal governor of the State of Tennessee.

The first new cotton from the parish of St. James, consisting of four bales, was received yesterday from the plantation of Mrs. M. Le Blanc. This cotton is consigned to and for sale by Messrs. Seale, Colomb & Co., 29 Front Street.

DR. BUTLER AGAIN.—The Boston Traveller gives an account of a social gathering in Boston, at which Gen. Butler was present, and says: Gen. Butler, in some remarks, alluded to the New Orleans riot, expressing the conviction that it was a premeditated plot to drive the Union men from the State.

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We return our thanks to Capt. M. C. Thompson, of the firm of Overall, Fardew & Co., bureau of correspondence and newspaper agency, for copies of the California News-Letter of July 24th; the Commercial Advertiser of Honolulu, Sandwich Islands; the Daily Californian of July 10th; and the Mercantile Gazette, San Francisco, of July 9th.

We are indebted to the Texas Express Company for a copy of the Rio Grande Courier of the 7th.

Thanks to the Southern Express for Cincinnati and Victrola papers.

Good News FOR MAXIMILIEN.—It is rumored that Gen. Banks is about to take the field in Mexico on behalf of the Liberals. There is some hope of the empire yet.

REVENUE DETENTION.—Congressional detection of the President is no new thing on the part of the radicals. Senators undertook to take Mr. Lincoln. He early said to an intimate friend: "There are about a dozen senators who propose to use me as they would a punkin—open it, split it, and put in their pockets." They are trying the same game on Andrew Johnson with poor success.

PERSECUTION.—James Stephens, the head-center of Fenianism, is to start on a Western tour during the present week. An unusual degree of activity has prevailed among his wing of the brotherhood lately, but nothing will be furnished for publication.

MR. INNES SOLICITS.—Baltimore, has purchased one of the finest islands in the Chesapeake Bay, and is erecting a magnificent mansion, which, with the buildings for his oyster business and other improvements, will cost over \$500,000. His fortune was made in the oyster business.

P. T. BARNUM HAS purchased thirty acres of land at Bridgeport, Conn., in which to breed woolly hogs and other specimens for his zoological gardens at New York. An association, which was chartered by the last session of the legislature, with a capital of \$2,000,000, will carry on the enterprise.

PROF. E. H. SANFORD, director of the great equatorial telescope on the Chicago observatory, has been elected associate of the Royal Astronomical Society of London, a distinction held, at the present time, by only three other American astronomers—Professors Gould, Pease and Bachus.

A MATCH game of billiards was recently played at Esopus, Penn., the proceeds of which were devoted to the Sabbath school.

ACCEPTED.—Rev. George D. Cummins, D. D., of Chicago, notified the standing committee of his acceptance of the office of assistant bishop of the diocese of Kentucky, to which he was elected by the late Episcopal convention.

A DISCOVERED OATH.—The German journal states that Colonel Peckham, of the Bavarian army, in despair at the defeat of his regiment at Kistingen, alighted from his horse during the retreat after the battle, and going into the room of a wayside inn, committed suicide by blowing out his brains.

A SUFFICIENT REASON.—The persons under sentence of imprisonment for debt at Vienna have sent a petition to the burgomaster of that capital, begging to be set at liberty during the war, any expiration of payment being postponed during the continuance of the present state of affairs.

A MAN OF A GREAT WIFE.—The will of General Cass on being presented for probate, required a revenue stamp of \$500, the estate being valued at one million dollars.

ANOTHER CONGRESSIONAL JOB.

If it had not been so many examples of the wide distinction between precept and practice we should be amazed to find the "party of great moral ideas" so extremely immoral in its acts. In the same way, if we did not know the Republican party to be literally descended from the Puritans of New England, we should be surprised to discover that the "party of liberty" perpetrates more acts of despotism than all other parties combined, and that the "party of philanthropy" exhibits a sanguinary vindictiveness which would have discredited Caligula.

Principal among the persons who have been zealously occupied, for some time past, in trying to stimulate Northern rage against the South, and in pandering to the depraved appetite of a malignant faction for tales of blood and horror, is the correspondent of the New York Tribune. [But this frantic person rather "over-cropped himself" at the start. His story of the two Confederate flags which got possession of the city and captured Governor Wells, came too soon. He began with a climax which ought, in the nature of things, to have constituted the astounding termination of a gradually augmenting series of horrors. Consequently his later efforts have lacked artistic effect, and have seemed poor and weak in comparison with his first attempts. For instance the following:

The assassination of Union men may be looked for by the hirings of the mayor. Already several attempts of this kind have been made. The person courage of the assaulted has shielded them from harm. Every day Union men are receiving notice to leave, under the penalty of assassination. This story is defective. It should have asserted that "the hirings of the mayor" are assassinating Union men by tens, scores and hundreds, and that the sanguinary chief magistrates of the city himself is using the "loyal" blood for red ink with which to write his truculent proclamations. If, in addition to this, the correspondent had declared that he himself had been twice shot through the heart, and three times through the brain, that he was regularly strung up to a lamp-post every night, and that he was compelled to write his dispatches with a bowie-knife in each hand and a pen behind his ear, he would have achieved that happy combination of marvellousness and probability, which is wanting in his published telegrams. Failing in this, he has found himself compelled to return to the flag story—that perennial fountain of amiable vindictiveness and perpetual inspiration of solemn amazement to the gentle and confiding radicals. The following, which we find in the Tribune, is the latest on the flag question:

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1866.—The following special dispatch to the bureau, from the New York and Montana, dated 6 o'clock, is received: "I have been informed that a rebel flag having been displayed on the day of the riot, I am told, is generally admitted by citizens who go of the streets in New Orleans on that fatal day."

"NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 7.—My statement in reference to the Confederate flag will be sworn to by the party who witnessed the flag on the commission. Large sums of money have been offered, by interested parties, to control the reports from this source. I have been informed that this fact can be had, if necessary. The sworn testimony of trustworthy gentlemen now on the ground, in New Orleans, will show that my reports, instead of being exaggerated, fall far short of the facts."

This is pretty good, but is not quite up to the mark. A fresh emotion is needed, and the Tribune correspondent owes it to his employers, to an anxious public, and his own fame, to furnish it without delay. Likewise it is his bounden duty to find convenient witnesses for his facts, and to get the facts sworn to before the military commission. He is an enterprising person, and will not find much difficulty in accomplishing this purpose—as we infer from the above dispatches.

Another person who seems to be omniscious of the reputation of the Tribune, informs a Boston paper that Lucien Adams is chief of the New Orleans police; that he made arrangements with Hyde & Goodrich to furnish the New Orleans populace with pistols, and that, accordingly this was done. Considering that there is no such firm here as Hyde & Goodrich, and that Lucien Adams is not chief of police, the Boston man has done very well. An additional merit which he displays is the fact that there is not a word of truth in anything he says. Will his facts, too, be proved before the military commission, by the testimony of respectable gentlemen?

Here is another story, but it is rather weak and lame. It is a story, however, that they did not tell enough Yankees and conservatives, but that the due is coming when they will finish their work. Union men are afraid to go out on the streets after dark, and are carrying their homes, while the present police is composed of thugs, life is terribly insecure night or day.

Even the correspondent of the New York Times does not seem to have escaped the general infection; for he informs his readers that Mr. W. F. Fish was badly beaten by the police while on his way to the station house—whereas the facts that Mr. Fish was totally unharmed, having received neither wound, bruise nor blow. And yet this is the testimony of an ally witness.

Altogether, it is safe to say that the affair of July 30th, in New Orleans, has furnished a larger stock of falsehoods for the uses of a bitter and malignant faction than any event that has ever before taken place in this country. We do hope that the correspondents of the radical papers have taken out copyrights for their letters, and that they will issue these detectable compositions in book form, as a complement to the adventures of the redoubtable Baron Munchausen.

MORE AND MORE.

The seven league boots of the fairy tale would not begin to help a person in chasing up effectually, all the falsehoods that have been put in circulation concerning recent affairs in New Orleans, by the correspondents of the Northern radical newspapers. As a general thing the truth has at last some sort of a chance to tone down and modify exaggeration and misrepresentation, but in this case the falsehoods increase so rapidly in number and magnitude, that it is almost impossible to take in their dimensions at one view, and quite impossible to enumerate them.

Principal among the persons who have been zealously occupied, for some time past, in trying to stimulate Northern rage against the South, and in pandering to the depraved appetite of a malignant faction for tales of blood and horror, is the correspondent of the New York Tribune. [But this frantic person rather "over-cropped himself" at the start. His story of the two Confederate flags which got possession of the city and captured Governor Wells, came too soon. He began with a climax which ought, in the nature of things, to have constituted the astounding termination of a gradually augmenting series of horrors. Consequently his later efforts have lacked artistic effect, and have seemed poor and weak in comparison with his first attempts. For instance the following:

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LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the New Orleans Crescent. WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1866. It is really difficult to express to you how the troubles in your city have stirred the country. Every item of news is watched for with the greatest possible avidity. The President telegraphed Mr. Sherman for particulars, but the reply has not yet been made public. The President's friends consider your troubles an immense misfortune. The radicals get all the political advantage from it. It strikes the North on its weak side, freedom of opinion. They say if the convention was legal it had a right to meet, if it was a defunct body then what it did amounted to nothing. Then again, these troubles are used to give color to the discredited assertion that the radicals that the South will not give the freedom of fair change. [If people are fools enough to be deceived by such assertions, we cannot help it.—Ed. Crescent.] It is the opinion of the closest observers that the radicals will make more capital out of this business than any one thing that has occurred since the end of the war. The radical press team with the most piteous details, a large portion of which are of course the result of fertile imaginations. Some say it will lead to the fall of the impeachment, if the radicals carry the fall elections. The profound senselessness of your troubles has allowed up almost everything else.

The wire-pullers of the Philadelphia convention are perplexed very much about the admission of the Yallahadham school of delegates, but it is very difficult to find any plausible ground on which to exclude them. The object of the convention is purely to carry the Northern elections, and thus cost the radicals, hence the unwillingness to fellowship with Yallahadham. It would certainly be wise if every individual should stay away from the convention whose presence there can give capital to the radicals. [We don't think so. We are not aware that the radicals are our masters, and that we must get on our knees and ask them what we must do.—Ed. Crescent.] The new attorney general has reversed the action of his predecessor in this regard. He has determined that he has nothing to do with the prosecution of persons charged with criminal offenses in the district and circuit courts; that his duties in court are by the law confined to the Supreme Court of the United States, and therefore he declines to have anything to do with the trial of Mr. Davis.

The radicals are very much annoyed with the action of Governor Swann in Maryland. Swann has refused to carry the President's policy. The legislature refused at its last session to repeal the disfranchisement laws, but Governor Swann is appointing inspectors of the registers who will not strain the law against the proscribed. The radicals will be thrown sky-high, if the people of Maryland can get any showing at the polls. A good deal of discussion privately is going on here as to the platform to be adopted by the Philadelphia convention. It is argued by some of the President's supporters that the platform at Philadelphia must be made strong enough to win. They then go on to say that the North cannot be carried without conceding to the prejudices of the Northern people on the subject of the freedmen South; that the convention must propose that no discrimination shall be made by law on account of color. That the result of this will be to leave each State to regulate its own internal system to suit itself, subject to this provision, that a State may say, not interfering with those already voting, that henceforth no persons who have not hitherto exercised the elective franchise shall vote without a property and intelligence qualification. The President is understood to consider himself bound not to ask any further concessions from the South than they have already complied with. As to the matter of the radicals are moving to universal suffrage, which is a dangerous step for them, but the logical result of their philosophy.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK. Special Correspondence of the Crescent. NEW YORK, August 8, 1866. Our worthy and highly esteemed friends of the Stevens stripe are about to declare that the reason should be made odious and rebellion approached, and in the same breath uphold and sustain by word and action the infamous attempt made in your city to subvert the State government. It has done more to bring into disrepute, among its own friends, this radical faction and its followers than anything they have yet tried to accomplish. The poor negro, whom they very men profess to defend, is made a laughing stock, and which they propose to ride rough-shod over everything proper relating to law, order and good government. Reconstruction, as regarded by these men is simply a farce, and will never be accomplished until we can have the legislative branch of our government composed of men who regard the narrow-minded prejudice of color, as well as their own personal interests. A little loss of the black man and a little more of the white man, together with our earnest desire to bring the States together as of old, with a representation of all interests, will accomplish more in one-half the time that has been consumed by the last session of Congress in doing nothing but fighting the President or fighting themselves.

The Philadelphia convention has, of course, its advocates and its opponents; but the great majority are in favor of it, holding that the best chance for a result from the conference and general interchange of views of Northern and Southern men. More than probable it will result in harmonious action of all conservative parties, so that the country can be united in legislation for the people. Already we hear that attempts will be made by the radicals to break up the convention, and to talk of a riot and all such kind of "black" and "white" talk from the radicals, who are certainly shaking in their shoes, fearing the overwhelming condemnation of their course during the last session of Congress, which will undoubtedly come from the people through their delegates to this convention.

Our first royal lady visitor, in the person of her majesty the Dowager Queen Emma, of the Sandwich Islands, sailed for New Orleans, on the 4th, arrived here yesterday morning, and on the 10th, by the steamship Java. The United States revenue steamer Jasmine, with representatives of the government, was ordered to meet the vessel, but the telegraph failed to announce the arrival of the Java, so she got up in the bay, before the Jasmine knew she had arrived. However, she then steamed alongside and fired a salute. After the formalities of introduction, etc., Her Majesty was conveyed to the Brevoort House. Her Majesty is accompanied by a Hawaiian lady, and an English lady, who goes to the islands to promote her education. Queen Emma will consume several weeks in visiting some of our cities and all objects of interest to a foreigner.

The great seasons of the coming season is the country of the Far West. The first of these is the middle of next month, and will go about Oct. 1st, under the management of J. Gray, at the French Theater, which is being restored and improved with new scenery, furniture, etc. Gray having leased it for a year. The admission is to be one price to all parts of the house, and then seats charged extra according to location. According to the seats of the house will proceed \$3000 a night at first, which is undoubtedly well, as there is a very great desire on the part of the New York public to see the great tragedienne, who is pronounced by the greatest European critics to be far superior in every respect to the well-known Rachel. All who fall to see this greatest of all actresses personally the celebrated characters included in her repertoire will, without a doubt, miss the grandest and most thorough representation of tragedy characters that has ever been produced in America. The engagements will, however, be as far as made, are as follows: New York, Oct. 1 to Oct. 29; Boston, Nov. 2 to Nov. 10; Philadelphia, Nov. 12 to Nov. 21; Baltimore one week; Washington one week; St. Louis later part of January; New Orleans later part of February, and some other few cities, and then to Havana. The theatrical world are in a fever of excitement, and the traveling public can hardly satisfy themselves to wait until they can see and hear her, when they have a knowledge only by reading.

Mark Smith, late of Wallack's, and Lewis Baker have leased Lucy Russell's old theater, and will open this fall to try their hands at it in which Lucy Russell failed. They are undoubtedly better fitted than Miss Russell was to support a theater, and may meet with success, although New York has a full complement of theaters already.

Personal. Prof. Agassiz has returned to the city of Boston a British American, which is now occupying a portion of Deer park on the common, where it is attracting great attention. Capt. Khlofost, the Russian officer now on a tour of inspection in this country, received a dispatch last week, by the Atlantic cable, from Frankfort-on-the-Main. General Sherman, in his trip to the Rocky Mountains, will be accompanied by Senator Sherman and Sprague. The party will start from St. Louis on the 30th inst. The city authorities of Boston have voted to invite the queen of the Sandwich Islands to visit that city. The approaching marriage is announced of the young Duke d'Enghien, grandson of Marshal Ney, who has just returned to Paris from Mexico, with Miss Hayes Turcato, niece of M. Fould, minister of finance, and one of the richest heiresses in France.

At a late medical dinner in London, Sir Charles Jackson, who has been nearest to the queen in person of her most trying moments, was facetiously toasted as the "capital friend" of the rising members of the royal family. He was also congratulated on the honors he had attained after numerous and arduous "labors." That Stevens has gone back to his iron works. The Buffalo Commercial says his "continuous rail" didn't do in Congress. It is reported that Secretary Seward will soon visit England. Dr. Drake and General Fremont are rival radical candidates for the senatorial seat in Missouri to be vacated by B. Gratz Brown. Fremont is well known; Drake is an Ohio man, once a Whig, then a Democrat, now a radical, and author of the new Constitution of Missouri. The Worcester Gazette announces that John B. Ginn, the country residence, which has all the modern conveniences except a wine cellar, is for sale. Mr. Richard Whitefield, an old citizen of Rich mond, died on the 4th. Gen. Grant has been invited to deliver the address at the Wisconsin State Fair, in Janesville, in September. And which we think we hear it. Lord Derby's profits for his illud venenum amounted to \$470, and have been invested as a prize for the trials of the Wellington College. Dr. Jonathan McDonald, an old and prominent citizen of Limestone county, Alabama, died on 23d ult. Judge Robert Ould has been pardoned by the President. The Cleveland Plaindealer insinuates that Hon. William Dennison aims to succeed Ben. Wade in the United States Senate. Dr. Ayer, of pill notoriety, and of Lowell, returns on Monday to his residence at Abingford, Mass. James Cassell, of Danville, Va., was killed by his brother-in-law, J. W. Deshproux, a few days ago. Cause—matrimonial infelicities. The Pope is reported to be ill. Want of sleep is the most alarming feature in his case, and causes his attendants a certain amount of uneasiness. Victor Hugo "presents" more copies of his works to the press and to literary friends than any other author in Europe. Penfield College, Georgia, has conferred the degree of LL. D. on General Lee, the president of Washington College, Virginia. A Paris letter says that "Rosa Bonheur is going to America to see a buffalo." Perhaps; or, possibly, to see the elephant. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales were to go to Scotland about the 14th of August, and take up their residence at Abingford. The Earl of Londonderry, in all likelihood, by recommendation to her majesty for the garter, vacant by the death of the Earl of Lansdowne. Mr. Nicholas Woods was the special correspondent of the London Times on board of the Great Eastern. Professor Agassiz intends to embody the results of his observations in his recent expedition in a work entitled "Travels in Brazil." Mr. Jackson, member of the Tennessee legislature, has brought a suit of \$100,000 against the radical members of the House for false imprisonment. Archduke William, commander-in-chief of the Austrian army, has said a good thing: "The needle gun is to the ordinary musket what short-barrel is to the long-barrel writing."

A Sure Cure for the Cholera.

GREY JACKET BITTERS. Have proved a complete success in all cases of Asiatic Cholera, where it has been tried. For sale by all the principal Druggists and Wholesale Grocers, and at wholesale by the manufacturers, BARRETT & LION, 31 and 33 Greater Street, EDWARD M. IVENS & CO., DEALERS IN, No. 67 ST. CHARLES ST., NEW ORLEANS.

STEAM ENGINES AND PLANTATION MACHINERY. No. 67 ST. CHARLES ST., NEW ORLEANS. COTTON GIN SHAPING AND PULVERISERS, with Improved BONES and Patent Cotton New Improved Engines, RUBBER AND LEATHER BANDS, STAMPING MACHINES, CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, and complete assortment of MACHINERY. For sale by EDWARD M. IVENS & CO.

Rooms and Board. A Family, or a few Single Gentlemen can obtain COOL and COMFORTABLE FURNISHED APARTMENTS, and BOARD, on reasonable terms, with a family where there are no children, by early application at No. 243 JULIA STREET, Between Bourbon and Dryades streets. Asiatic Cholera. The remedies of the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS of New Orleans, can be had at SYMME'S DRUG STORE, 139 Canal street.

THE SUN CHOLERA MIXTURE, DR. THIELMANS' DROPS, ANTI-CHOLERA SACHETS, PROPYLETIC BAGS, Board. Two gentlemen with their wives can obtain good ROOMS and BOARD, upon application at No. 154 St. Joseph street, near Camp. Reference required.

Petroleum Stores! PETROLEUM STORES, No. 108 CAMP STREET, W. E. JERVEY, Esq., Proprietor. It is about two months since I purchased one of your Petroleum Stores, and ever since then I have been using it constantly. I consider it the most useful invention of the age, and most cheaply recommended to the public. It is the most ECONOMICAL, CLEANLY and SUREST BURNING I have yet seen. Authorizing you to make use of this letter as you think proper, I remain your obedient servant, CHAS. LEAUMONT, New Orleans, August 11, 1866.

Howard Association. At a meeting of the Association held this day, the following officers were elected: J. M. VANDERGRIF, 1st Vice President, CHAS. H. NOBLE, 2nd Vice President, JOHN P. CALDWELL, Secretary, WM. L. ROBINSON, Treasurer, R. D. SILVA, Director First District, S. C. DELAUNE, "Second " E. L. ROBINSON, "Third " A. J. VANDERGRIF, "Fourth " J. F. CALDWELL, Secretary.

Carpet Warehouse. 17 CHATEAUX STREET. Newly received from England and the North, CARPETS of all kinds and colors, OIL CLOTHS, all colors and quality, MATS, Oil Cloths, all colors and quality, Bedsteads, Beds, Matts, Window Shades, Table and Chair Covers, Bed Covers, if desired, Childrens' and Boys' Hats, etc., all selected prices. H. ROUSSEAU & CO., Importers and Dealers at Wholesale and Retail.

Gonega's Cholera Specific. The demand for this Specific is rapidly increasing, and will increase still more so in the future. It is a most valuable and safe remedy for the cholera, and is prepared according to a prescription of an eminent Physician in this city, who has used it with the most successful results. IT IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR CHOLERA EVER DETECTED. LUTHER HOLMES, Secretary and Treasurer, C. R. HOLMES, Chairman of the Committee on Fair Grounds.

Cash Advances. CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON AND MERCHANDISE TO GUYON & GUYON, Liverpool, or to Guyon, WILLIAMS & GUYON, New York, or to Guyon, SIBBY, GUYON & CO., 31 and 33 Grand Canal street.

A Sure Cure for Cholera. No. 106 CAMP STREET, UP STAIRS. The most useful invention of the age, will cook anything that any other stove will in the most perfect manner. Through of hardly any material heat. Makes no smoke, dust, or noise. The cooking quality will be exhibited daily, between 1 and 7 P. M. at 106 CAMP STREET, UP STAIRS.

Late Laws of Louisiana.

THE ACTS OF THE LAST REGULAR AND EXTRA SESSION OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE, are published in pamphlet form and can be had of BLOOMFIELD & STEEL, 106 Canal street, THOS. L. WHITE, 408 Canal street, JAS. A. GRESHAM, 29 Camp street, W. F. GOLDTHWAITE, 69 Canal street, F. KELLER, 97 Royal street.

Board of Health. Office of the Board of Health, No. 128 BUREAU STREET, New Orleans, August 1, 1866. The public will be glad to comply with the following orders, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M., every day: First District. DR. JAMES BURNS, Health Officer, office No. 55 Camp street, up stairs. Second District. DR. C. H. TRUBERT, Health Officer, office No. 235 St. Peter street, near Chartres.

Third District. DR. ERNEST S. LEWIS, Health Officer, office corner of Rhyian Field and Dauphin streets. Fourth District. DR. JOHN L. BUSH, Health Officer, office No. 235 St. Andrew street, near Magazine street. BOARD OF HEALTH, 128 Bureau street. GEO. WM. DIRMAYER, Secretary Board of Health.

Post Office Notice. Utell further notice the Mails at the New Orleans Post Office will be closed as follows: Mails for West and East daily at 5 A. M., via N. O., Jackson, and G. N. R. R. Mails for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi Gulf, Mobile, Selma, Montgomery and Alabama, close daily at 11 A. M. Mails for New Orleans, Bay St. Louis, except Sunday, at 6 o'clock A. M. Mails for New Orleans, Bay St. Louis, except Sunday, at 11 A. M. Mails for New Orleans, Bay St. Louis, except Sunday, at 11 A. M. OFFICE HOURS.—Office A. M. close at 7. The General Delivery and Merchants' Delivery will be kept open until 9 P. M. SUNDAYS.—Office opens 9 A. M., and closes 11 P. M. B. W. TALIAPERO, Postmaster.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT. No. 84 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 best and expeditious execution, on the most reasonable terms, of EVERY STYLE AND VARIETY OF BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Notice to the Ladies. I have just received from Paris and Nancy the prettiest assortment ever received in New Orleans, of Children's and Ladies' WALKING DRESSES AND UNDER GARMENTS; NEW STYLE SKIRTS for Ladies and Children; Embroidered PILLOW CASES; Embroidered TABLES AND BEDS; HATS and CAPS for Children, and all kinds of Embroidered UNDER LINEN—all woven by Madame Dubouché in Paris with good taste, and with the hope to please her patrons. C. N. DOISEAU, Dressing Establishment, No. 42 Bourbon corner Esplanade street.

Howard Association. At a meeting of the Association held this day, the following officers were elected: J. M. VANDERGRIF, 1st Vice President, CHAS. H. NOBLE, 2nd Vice President, JOHN P. CALDWELL, Secretary, WM. L. ROBINSON, Treasurer, R. D. SILVA, Director First District, S. C. DELAUNE, "Second " E. L. ROBINSON, "Third " A. J. VANDERGRIF, "Fourth " J. F. CALDWELL, Secretary.

Carpet Warehouse. 17 CHATEAUX STREET. Newly received from England and the North, CARPETS of all kinds and colors, OIL CLOTHS, all colors and quality, MATS, Oil Cloths, all colors and quality, Bedsteads, Beds, Matts, Window Shades, Table and Chair Covers, Bed Covers, if desired, Childrens' and Boys' Hats, etc., all selected prices. H. ROUSSEAU & CO., Importers and Dealers at Wholesale and Retail.

Gonega's Cholera Specific. The demand for this Specific is rapidly increasing, and will increase still more so in the future. It is a most valuable and safe remedy for the cholera, and is prepared according to a prescription of an eminent Physician in this city, who has used it with the most successful results. IT IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR CHOLERA EVER DETECTED. LUTHER HOLMES, Secretary and Treasurer, C. R. HOLMES, Chairman of the Committee on Fair Grounds.

Cash Advances. CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON AND MERCHANDISE TO GUYON & GUYON, Liverpool, or to Guyon, WILLIAMS & GUYON, New York, or to Guyon, SIBBY, GUYON & CO., 31 and 33 Grand Canal street.

Removal.

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

H. H. Thompson, AGENT OF THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT. GENERAL NEWSPAPER AND ADVERTISING AGENT. No. 11 WALL STREET NEW YORK.

James H. Thompson, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 143 Fulton Street, NEW YORK.

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 to be held in Paris in 1867, I will in part all information which my reach, and facilitate the forwarding of packages to the place of destination, if referred on the subject through Postoffice box 612, New Orleans.

EDWARD GOTHILL, Agent and Commissioner, Paris Universal Exposition, 1867.