New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

—OF—

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1866.

Notice.

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

J. O. NIXON, Proprietor.

THE PRESSING TIMES.—We publish, to-day the business card of a very excellent newspaper, published in our sister State, Mississippi, the Vicksburg Daily Times. The Times is an independent Southern newspaper, with a large and increasing circulation, and is edited with ability and good judgment by Colonel T. J. Manluve and Dr. Shannon. The terms of the paper, both for subscription and advertisements, will be found by reference to our advertising columns; and we would suggest to our business men that it is a paper which furnishes an excellent medium for communicating with the planters and interior merchants of Mississippi. The agents of the Times in this city are Messrs. H. T. Coffee & Co., 102 Gravier street.

SOUTHERN HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, BALTIMORE.—We have received the circular of this school. It is under the direction of Mrs. and Mrs. Wilson M. Cary, and of Mrs. Pegram, the widow of the late Gen. Pegram, of the Confederate States army. Few places offer such advantages for the education of young ladies from the South as Baltimore, which is associated with the grateful recollections of so many of our people. We commend the Southern Home School to the favorable consideration of all parents who may contemplate sending their daughters to distant points for the completion of their education. Amongst other references given in Louisiana are Gen. Beauregard, Gen. Buckner and Major John H. New.

The papers are all announcing the death of a young Cincinnatian—a poet and an artist—to whom is attributed the authorship of the "Harp of a Thousand Strings." We have reason to know he was not the author of that famous burlesque. The sermon was never actually delivered, of course, but something similar to it was heard by a young lawyer of Woodville, Mississippi, who repeated it in a conversation with a Methodist minister, who then resided at Clinton, in this State, and now resides in the parish of Morehouse. He had no idea of its getting into print; but the clerical gentleman, who is a great humorist—a man of fine sense, of unexceptionable character, and than whom no one is more respected and beloved by those who know him—wrote it out, making some additions to it, and it was shown around among friends, until finally it got into print. Once started, it went the rounds. Probably no production was ever so extensively published by the press of the United States. Many imitations of it appeared, and the Cincinnatian may have been the author of one of them—but none equalled the original in absurdity and rich humor. The author has written many other humorous things, most of which have never got into print, for he is not ambitious of that sort of fame. But, we repeat that he is a preacher of the Methodist church, now residing in Morehouse, a Christian gentleman, and a man of a high order of intellect.

OPENING OF THE COMMERCIAL INSURANCE OFFICE.—We had the pleasure yesterday of attending the opening exercises of the Commercial Insurance Company, at No. 11 Commercial Alley. Gen. S. B. Buckner, the president, gracefully did the honors of the occasion, and proved himself as worthy to entertain the guests as he will be to preside over the interests of the company. The spread was suggestive of Apicius or Lucullus rather than Commerce, and the toasts that were drank were moistened with the best brands and liquors. We put a cork in our pocket before retiring as a souvenir of the occasion, and left with regret the respectable company of presidents, directors and other of our well known business men who were still doing justice to the occasion. We wish for the Commercial Insurance Company all manner of prosperity.

The mail clerks of some of our exchanges have peculiar ways of spelling CRESCENT. Some write it CRESENT; others CRESCENT, and others again CRESENT. Few give the title its proper orthography.

Mr. Frank Neeley, agent of the Southern Express Company, has our thanks for an Atlanta paper of the 18th, Charleston of the 17th, and Cincinnati of the 17th.

Referring to an article published a few days ago in the Richmond Whig, on the subject of the disappearance from Vicksburg, in 1863, of Lieutenant J. H. Maury, of the Confederate army, a son of Commodore M. F. Maury, and acting at that time on the staff of his relative, Major General Dabney H. Maury, the Mobile Register of the 15th says that on Sunday last, a stranger, who gave his name as W. H. Harris, of Louisiana, formerly a scout under the orders of General Stephen D. Lee, called at the office of that paper and stated that Lieutenant Maury was captured at the time above alluded to, by a party of federals, and taken across the Mississippi river, where he was shot, or in other words murdered, by order of one Griffin, a deserter from the Confederate service. Mr. Harris stated that six balls were shot through young Maury's body, and that he was buried on the spot—about eight miles below Vicksburg, on the Louisiana shore. The same individual further stated that John H. Rainey, of Hinds county, Miss., was present when the murder was committed, and can possibly identify the site of the grave.

Stockholders in the Southern Pacific railroad company are referred to an important notice in another column, to which we will again refer.

George Rye, the justice of the peace at Woodstock, Virginia, who lately published a grossly insulting proclamation declaring that young men and women in that neighborhood were in the daily and nightly habit of making rebel demonstrations with no other object than to "annoy the loyal portion of the community," was met a few days ago, on the outskirts of the town, and cowhided by three youths, one of whom is a native of Ohio, and another had lost an arm in the late war.

THE MEXICAN EMPIRE.

It may seem gratuitous in a people who have as many beams in their own eyes as we of this country have to be constantly pointing out the motes in the eyes of our neighbors. When we have but so recently passed through civil convulsions at home, and when a large radical party seems still bent on sowing further dissentions amongst us, it may appear a little out of place to comment upon the instability of institutions in other countries. When everything around us bears the evidences of change, and revolution is fast becoming chronic amongst us, we should not heedlessly reprove our Mexican neighbors for their manifold changes. Though a younger people than ourselves they have practiced somewhat longer than we have the science of political gymnastics, and may be considered proficient in the arts of revolution.

But since the fraternal embrace of Massachusetts and South Carolina, and since the complete success which has attended the experiment of the latter in swallowing Plymouth Rock, we feel that there has been so complete a fusion of the elements of the country that the characteristics of each section will be manifested in the others. While, therefore, we may shortly expect to hear of some act of chivalry or magnanimity in Massachusetts, we feel that we are justly entitled, as one of the results of the gastronomic feat of South Carolina, to put on a semblance of philanthropy to which New England has so long asserted an exclusive claim. And as one of her cardinal principles is not only to attend to her own business, but to devote especial attention to the concerns of other people, we no longer feel any hesitation about intermeddling with the affairs of our neighbors.

We are the less diffident in doing so since the announcement of the proclamation of the President in reference to the blockade of the port of Matamoros. Since the occupation of that city by the Liberal forces a blockade of the port has been declared by the emperor. As it is virtually a paper blockade, not maintained by a sufficient naval force to render any attempt to enter the port really dangerous to a neutral vessel, our government has very properly announced that the blockade will be "disallowed." If the Mexican Imperial government should insist on the sufficiency of the blockade, it may at once involve the United States in complications which may be followed by results of the greatest moment.

But the empire is in no condition to seek or to accept a quarrel with us. Maximilian has troubles enough already on his hands. He will seek to avoid others. He will not persist in a futile claim. The French intervention which seated him on his ephemeral throne will soon cease. The "loyal" people who, it is insisted, called him with such unanimity to reign over them, and to consolidate, in a permanent political form, the heterogeneous elements of the distracted country, are disposed to keep the revolutionary wheel in motion. The Empress Carlotta is in Paris, seeking, doubtless, further aid from the emperor of the French. In the meantime, the frontier of the Mexican empire is receding towards the center. Matamoros and Tampico have both been occupied by the Liberals. Bands of the latter swarm throughout the country. The Pacific coast and Chihuahua are mostly in their hands. The country near Vera Cruz has been infested by them. Even the valley of Mexico is not free from their incursions. The native army which the emperor is engaged in organizing cannot be trusted. Numbers of the soldiers disperse and form themselves into bands of guerillas, or robbers, and carry dismay and desolation to many sections.

The fabric of imperial government in Mexico is, in the opinion of many, crumbling to the dust. Should such be the case, it will be following only the fate of all its predecessors, and will soon pass away into history as another example of the instability of any government which is not founded in the affections of the people.

We would witness, without regret, the disappearance from America of this representative of a European dynasty if we could see in his fall any brighter future for his unhappy people. But while his government has few claims upon our admiration, it has doubtless contributed, more than any of its predecessors, to the advancement of the prosperity of that portion of Mexico over which its authority has been extended. In the chaos of confusion which will follow his departure, should that event occur, we cannot yet see the elements of a healthful political existence. Continuous strife and constant revolution have marked the past. We can hope for nothing more promising in the future. The United States have been watchfully jealous of all intervention by European governments in behalf of a stable government. Under their protests that intervention is about to cease. Its continuance might, in time, have given permanency to the reign of order. It might have brought in an immigration which would have gradually infused life into a moribund people. It might have developed industry in all its forms, and have contributed by the interchange of commodities to the wealth and prosperity of our own country.

Will our people insist that Mexico shall be now left to herself and be permitted to rush rapidly into that anarchy which awaits her and which will prove the grave of the last remains of her civilization? Or will they regard her as the "sick man," entitled to the most copious ministrations of our modern philanthropy? The time is fast approaching when our policy must be determined.

Our friend Frank Quirk is himself one of the best fellows in the cafe keeping line that we wot of, and he manages to get about him some of the best of aid known to the famous Crescent City in his line. P. S. Quaid, that he has at the Jackson Exchange on St. Charles street, is a brilliant instance of this. Last night the CRESCENT office was fairly illuminated with wit and pleasure educed by a tray of greens and something to flavor them with, that he sent over thither. And so it always is. Let any one visit at the Jackson House, and call for one of those juleps. Artistically compounded and of the best liquors, they are fairly unsurpassable—especially about 11 a. m., or whenever a man feels thirsty or inclined—socially or medically. That's so.

There was a tremendous freshet on the 10th inst., in Fillmore county, Wisconsin. The rain fell for hours apparently in solid sheets, and so filled the streams and ravines that everything obstructing the surface of the earth was swept away. Fields of grain, stacks of hay, barns, mill dams, dwellings, everything, were carried off by the resistless torrents. Whole families were drowned and their bodies lost. The rise was so sudden an eye witness states that the first intimation he had of the flood was, that hearing a roar as of many waters, he stepped to his door and discovered a wave rolling down the valley in which he lived, at least two feet high. Sixteen persons are reported to have been drowned in one creek alone.

THE PROMISED LAND.

If Sumner and Stevens and Phillips fail to secure the inestimable privilege of the ballot for the negroes of the Southern States, their experiment of negro equality can be tried in another part of the country. There is a promised land for the aspiring negro who fancies that putting a slip of paper into a box in imitation of white folks will relieve him from the burthen of labor and enable him to enjoy in lazy luxury the blessings of freedom. That Canaan lies just beyond the boundaries of Arkansas and is known as the Indian Nation. In April last the United States concluded a treaty with the Choctaws, Cherokees and other tribes inhabiting that territory, which treaty has recently been ratified by both of the contracting parties. By this convention it is stipulated that slavery shall be abolished, and that negroes shall be put on a footing of perfect equality with the Indian inhabitants. They may vote, may marry the squaws, hold offices and do anything that anybody else may do. In that promised land of equality there are none to dispute that natural right of voting and of being as good as anybody else, and something better, which the melanopholists attribute to the descendants of Ham. Here, then, is an opportunity for a partial, test at least of the radical hypotheses of negro superiority. Here the American citizen of African descent has ample room and verge enough to work out his political redemption, and to spend his happy days in the practice of those charming little stratagems into which he has been initiated by his radical instructor. If he cannot quite rival the unapproachable infamy of Brownlow, or successfully compete with the audacity of a Louisiana conventioner, he can, at least, illustrate his imitative faculties by disturbing his neighbor's fellow citizens, and going through the accepted programme of governing a community by means of fractional conventions and quorumless legislatures. He can practice on the Indian just as Brownlow and the conventioners have practiced on the people of Tennessee and Louisiana. It is unfortunate indeed that his supremacy is not to be exercised on white people—especially on Southern "rebels"—but Choctaws, Cherokees and Creeks, will do better than nobody to serve as subjects of the Imperial African race. It would be more satisfactory, questionless, to prove to the world the perfect equality of the negro with Sumner, Stevens and Banks, by setting him up as a ruler within the Southern States.

It would be more gratifying to the radical heart to endow him with the right of governing white men, and to feed and clothe him at the public expense; but if that cannot be accomplished, we presume that radicalism will be content to see him lord and master of a domain into which he can introduce the delicate refinements of Ashantee fetichism, modified by the profound wisdom of the New England primer. Surely a community in which the great principles of public liberty are to be illustrated by the establishment of a black oligarchy, and the jealous exclusion of white intruders—a community in which the negro shall demonstrate the feasibility of living without working, and by mere force of voting must quite fulfil the radical idea of a "State with a republican form of government."

Our confrere, the Mobile Times, says a number of old resident Mobile negroes have called on the mayor of that city, and offered their services to suppress any riots that may be caused among the less prudent and sensible of their brethren, by either Yankee agitators or revolutionary irrepressibles from this city.

Bully for the colored men of Mobile!

The local of the Houston Telegraph tells an amusing story of a federal soldier and a negro woman walking along the street arm in arm, on the most affectionate terms, about 10 o'clock last Wednesday night, when their soft dalliance was stopped by the lady's remark that she "was a rebel from the crown of her head to the heel of her foot," whereupon a fight ensued, in which the stout Amazon held her own until they were parted by the bystanders.

The Columbus, Miss., Sentinel of the 9th says, "all our live printers, with the exception of one, are confined to their beds of sickness, and this morning we are called on to attend the funeral of one who has passed away."

General John A. Logan, formerly of the United States army, is at this time a radical candidate at large for Congress for the State of Illinois. An exchange says:

Responsible and well-known citizens of Cairo offer the following wagers to General John A. Logan's friends: $10 that John A. Logan cannot name three revolutionary generals; $10 that he cannot give the names of three revolutionary battle-fields; $10 that he cannot name the thirteen original colonies; $10 that he cannot name the present States in the Union; $10 that he cannot name a single battle in which Gen. Washington personally participated; $10 that he can't name the three most populous cities in the world; $10 that he can't name the capitals of ten States of the Union; $10 that he can't compute the interest at 7 per cent on $100 for six weeks; $10 that he can't give the date, birth and death of Gen. Washington; $10 that he cannot correctly punctuate his own signature; and $10 more, that no man who is intimately acquainted with Logan, dare accept any two of the above propositions.

If there be any likelihood of any of these propositions being won, who can be at a loss to understand how such muckwaters as Butler and Banks were raised to high position in the Federal armies!

According to the Journal, there was a terrible alarm in Houston on the 14th, caused by a runaway mule dragging a dray through the market place of that city. It was feared that on their mad career, the twain, Samson like, would tear the market house down upon them; but the quadruped steered clear of the columns, with their ornaments of linked sweetness, and was finally arrested by a German butcher.

The great storm of the 10th and 11th extended all over Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and the northern and central portions of Illinois. The damage to life, stock, crops and real estate was immense. In Wisconsin the damage to wheat is serious, involving a loss of 25 to 50 per cent.

It is rumored in Washington that Gen. J. M. Palmer, of the United States army, had resigned, and that the secretary of war had accepted his resignation, but has since reconsidered his action, and decided to retain the general in the service for the present.

The ex-policemen of Memphis have sued the corporation of that city in various sums amounting in the aggregate to $20,000, for losses sustained in the discount on city scrip paid them for wages. The justice before whom the cases were tried has given judgment for plaintiffs, and the corporation has appealed.

Gen. Lew. Wallace has received the grade of major general in the armies of the Mexican Liberals.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the New Orleans Crescent.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15th, 1866.

The President's friends are in excellent spirits from the harmonious action of the Philadelphia convention, where everything is reported to be going on beautifully. The platform reads very neatly, dealing in those "glittering generalities" that are safe. The great fact stands forth prominent, however, that the South and the conservative North can act in concert. This combination would be strong, if the South could once get into Congress; but the trouble is, that the first step is so difficult to carry the majority in the States now participating in legislation. The entry of Massachusetts, and South Carolina into the convention together in sweet accord, would have greater significance if the Massachusetts delegation represented anything but a corporal's guard. Poor Vallandigham had to fall a victim to necessity. He had become too prominent in his supposed Southern sympathy. No doubt he is profoundly disgusted with the ingratitude of republics. The game is, however, just now at such a critical crisis, that it is impossible to take on an ounce of extra weight.

The impression exists that there will be considerable business done soon in the way of removals from office of impenitent radicals. There is a good deal of suspense and uneasiness among the army of office-holders here.

The political contest going on at the North is said to exceed in bitterness any thing ever known there before. Both parties take each other most religiously. Five hundred millions of revenue is worth a scramble. The radicals can't endure to let go their hold, because they have got used to patronage, and besides "the situation has its charms." To show what good care the saints take of themselves, it is said Fessenden and his family touch $100,000 of the public money per annum, and Hamlin and his family something in the same neighborhood. The radical leaders believing in the christian text that "he is worse than a heathen who does not provide for his own household," have provided their kith and kin in all "the cosines of vantage" by which flows the Pactolus of the treasury. It is not surprising then that the radicals are determined to die in the breach rather than cease "robbing the exchequer." But while they know how good it is to be in, the opposition feel experimentally how bad it is to be out. Hence the Titanic struggle for the spoils. In old times it was thought worth while to contest the manipulation of revenues of $13,000,000 and upwards, but that was child's play to the the golden age of politicians.

The secretary of the treasury has been considerably snubbed by Congress in his efforts to inaugurate a specie currency and diminish the national debt. He does not pry his vocation with the zeal of the past. We seem destined for some time further to plunder in a vast sea of paper issues, and experience all the luxuries of an India rubber standard of value. If Congress had given in to the secretary's policy, he was determined to keep gold under 130, but now gold is left pretty much to take care of itself. The impression in financial circles is that prices will continue to be more and more inflated.

The news from Europe, that Louis Napoleon is putting in his claim for a share of the spoils, and wishes to fly his eagle to the famous Rhine, so long the dream of France, is regarded here as an immense event. In the first place, it is thought that France cannot afford to see Prussia so immensely aggrandized as she promises to be, without growing in some degree with her growth. Then in the second place, Louis Napoleon having raised the question, he cannot retreat from it. The extension of France, in view of Prussia's increased power, becomes a necessity. The emperor has dated what his safety requires, and he must stand up to his position. The future of Europe, therefore, again assumes a threatening aspect.

Late News by Western Papers.

CONFEDERATION OF THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

[From the Chicago Republican of the 16th.]

LONDON, Aug. 15, 8 O'CLK.—It is announced to-day that the plans for the confederation of the British provinces of North America have been definitely arranged by the government. The statement is also made that the terms for a loan from the government for the building of an intercolonial railroad from Halifax, Nova Scotia, to a point of connection with the Canadian Grand Trunk railway, have been settled.

Mr. Bates, a prominent iron master of Tunstall, has failed; liabilities about $200,000. One half of this sum is secured by a lien on the works of which he was the owner.

The Paris Moniteur, alluding to a statement of the London Times, to the effect that it discovers warlike intentions on the part of France in the purchase of cavalry horses and saltpetre, says: "The French government has hastened the cavalry movement because a foreign government has brought over 20,000 horses to France. France has a full supply of gunpowder on hand, and, also, in case of necessity, of saltpetre." The Moniteur, which states these facts goes on to show the pacific intentions of the Emperor.

The best informed persons think to-day (the 13th) that the treaty of alliance which has been forwarded by Prussia to the German courts, with which she is on terms of friendship, has been signed by a portion of them, and that the instrument will be completed by the signature of the remainder within a few days. The preparations for the contemplated annexation of new territory to Prussia are progressing rapidly.

A committee has been appointed in Berlin to report on the subject of the Frankfort levy and contribution.

FLORENCE, Italy, Aug. 13.—Gen. Menabrea has left the city for Germany. He is to travel by way of Paris, and he is intrusted by the Italian government with a mission, having for its object the conclusion of peace on the basis of the armistice. The armistice is to commence to-day, and terminate September 19, with a day's notice of its intended termination to be given on either side. Venice is to be declared free. The prisoners of war are to be exchanged between Italy and Austria.

PADUA, Aug. 13.—It is said that the commanders of the Austrian fortresses in Venetia have been directed to forward to Vienna all the movable war material remaining in the Quadrilateral and other places before the 25th of August. All the citizens in the hands of the police department of Austria have been discharged.

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, Aug. 13.—Martial law, which has been prevailing for some time past in thirteen districts of the empire, has been abolished.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—Governor Throckmorton, of Texas, telegraphed the secretary of state that he has been duly installed in office and has assumed the government of his State; that he and other State officers will now prove by their acts that the confidence reposed in their integrity and patriotism by the President has not been misplaced, and by the same showing they will convince the incredulous people of the Northern States that the citizens of Texas are loyal to the government, and in favor of maintaining and supporting the Constitution and the Union.

PARIS, August 13.—The Constitutionnel says that, while France has a right to compensation from Prussia, her true interest is not an insignificant territorial aggrandisement, but to aid the reorganization of Germany for the interests of Germany and of Europe.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—Senor Romero has received information that a popular insurrection took place recently at Papantla, in the State of Vera Cruz. The Imperial authorities were arrested, and arms distributed among the people. On hearing the news, five hundred Austrian troops were sent from Jezuitlan. They were allowed to come into the city, and were afterwards surrounded and captured with all their muskets, ammunition and two pieces of artillery. Insurrections are said to be of common occurrence in Mexico since people have heard that the French are going to leave the country.

The paymaster general's office receives about 1500 applications per day from men who have served as volunteers, urging their claims to the extra bounty authorized by the last session of Congress. As there are no funds in the treasury not already appropriated for other purposes, and as the special commission which has the subject under consideration, has not yet made its report, there can no payments be made under this act for some months yet, and nothing, therefore, can be done with the claims that are transmitted to the pay department for the additional bounty, except to file them, so that they may be taken up in due order when the arrangements for paying the claims are completed.

Secretary Seward to-day returned from his visit to Auburn, and resumed acting secretary Stanbery from the charge of the state department. During the morning he had an interview with the President, and it is understood that immediately after the cabinet meeting on Friday next, the President's proclamation restoring the writ of habeas corpus throughout the insurrectionary districts, and virtually terminating military occupation, which has been delayed on account of his absence, will be issued.

On the 9th the town of Monroe, Ohio, was destroyed by a terrific hurricane. Several persons were killed, and a cow was caught up by the gust and whirled into an apple tree. Barely six houses remain standing in what was a few days ago a flourishing and populous village.

Henry Ames, an old, wealthy and highly respected citizen of St. Louis, and for many years president of the chamber of commerce in that city, died at Minneapolis, Wisconsin, on the 15th inst.

Gen. Thomas, commanding the department of Tennessee, has received two months leave of absence, and has left Nashville for the West.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, after a long and protracted illness, Sunday morning, August 19th, 1866, MARY EMMA, wife of John O. McLean, and eldest daughter of D. R. Carroll, Esq.

They have a loving and confiding wife, a faithful and affectionate daughter, been snatched from the midst of her family by the grim old reaper, Death. The many virtues and estimable qualities of this truly amiable woman have ever been from earliest childhood to the hour of her death friends whose sincere devotion could be only equalled by their esteem and admiration of a character so pure and holy as her own. How deep and heartfelt must be the sorrow into which her family has been plunged by the loss of one for whom the tears of affection were so fearly bound. Still how glorious a consolation the assurance that her spotless soul has taken its flight to "Realms beyond the skies." The genuine sympathy of surrounding friends is thus offered her bereaved family in this their hour of affliction, in the loss of one, whom

"None knew but to love,
None named but to praise."

A Good Cooking Stove

is one of the most necessary and desirable articles of household economy; and, if properly managed, will promote the health, comfort and happiness of every member of the family.

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CHARTER OAK COOKING STOVE.

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The OVENS are larger, BAKE more uniform, and the Stove HEATED less than any Cooking Stove of corresponding size made.

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Original with the Charter Oak, and used on no other Stove—the most perfect manner to BOIL Meats and Poultry, whereby the offensive odor arising from meats during the process of Boiling is carried up the pipe, and the JUICES of the Meats preserved.

The Hot Closet,

In which MEATS and PASTRY are KEPT WARM for hours, when there has been a delay at Meals, besides enabling the Cook to furnish the greatest variety of dishes and desserts, and place them hot upon the table.

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Will do ONE-THIRD MORE BAKING, in a given time, and use TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. LESS FUEL than any other Stove now made.

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95 and 97 Camp street, near Perdido.
265 Magazine street,
Near Macaulay Market.

Southern Pacific Railroad Co.

MARSHALL, TEXAS, Aug. 15, 1866.

Stockholders in the above Company are hereby notified that an election for Directors will be held in this place on the first Monday, being the 3d day of September, 1866.

J. M. WASKOM, President.

Stockholders in New Orleans can send their proxies through the undersigned or by calling at his office before SATURDAY, the 25th instant.

H. S. PILKERSON, Agent.

Factors' and Traders' INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Merchants and Business Men of New Orleans are hereby respectfully informed that the FACTORS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY will open its office for the transaction of business, at No. 39 Carondelet street,

On Saturday, September 1st proximo.

All payers of premiums will find it to their advantage to investigate the principles of Cash Dividends as provided for in the Charter of this Company, and are already informed that at the Subscription Book is temporarily open at 39 Carondelet street, where all information will be given about by the Vice President.

Trustees:

JAMES HEWITT, of Hewitt, Norton & Co.
JOS. W. CARROLL, of Carroll, Hoy & Co.
W. A. JOHNSON, of W. A. Johnson & Co.
J. W. BURRIDGE, of J. W. Burridge & Co.
J. I. NOBLE, of Hatch & Noble.
MOSES GREENWOOD, of M. Greenwood & Bro.
ALFRED HUNTINGTON, of Huntington & Bro.
J. G. BROWN, of Cummings, Brown & Co.
JOHN PHILIPS, of John Philips & Co.
MARSHALL J. SMITH, of Marshall J. Smith & Co.
I. CAULFIELD, of Kerr & Caulfield.
JNO. CHAPIS, of Jno. Chapis & Bro.
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T. M. SCOTT, of T. M. Scott & Co.
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RICHARD MILLIKEN, of Milliken & Bridgeforth.
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COTTON GIN SHAFTING and PULLEYS, with Universal Boxes and patent Conical Steel Keyed Couplings.
RUBBER and LEATHER BANDS;
STEAM ENGINES;
CIRCULAR SAW MILLS;
CIRCULAR SAWS;
GRIST MILLS;
And complete assortment of MACHINERY.
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EDMUND M. IVENS & CO.

Oak Cottage,

FRONTING THE BAY,

THE MOST PLEASANT LOCATION ON THE COAST.

"Bachelor Home."

A Boat at all times ready for guests to go Fishing on Shell Bank, free of charge. Board and Lodging, per day, $2 50.

J. H. RINEHART,
Proprietor.

A Sure Cure for Cholera.

No family should be without a bottle of ANTI-CHOLERA SYRUP, as one of our three doses taken on the first appearance of Diarrhea will check its progress. In the epidemic of Cholera, it saved thousands of lives, and has the advantage over all other remedies—it is purely vegetable. Retail price $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared and sold by

DR. A. A. JONES,
At No. 75 Front street, between Common and Gravier.

To the Citizens of New Orleans.

ADVICE UPON CHOLERA.

OFFICIAL—BOARD OF HEALTH,
New Orleans, August 11, 1866.

In compliance with a resolution passed by the Board of Health at their last meeting, the Committee on Health offer such advice and make such suggestions as are based upon practical knowledge and experience in the medical profession through numerous epidemics of cholera. In former epidemics many lives were sacrificed. First, through want of early attention; next, through the use of quack nostrums and specifics which flood the country, are generally injurious and cannot be relied on; lastly, through the want of proper information among the people as to the recognition of and some uniform system of management for the earlier stages of cholera. Your committee would say, in time of cholera, every diarrhea, no matter how slight it may be, must be attended to. It is well known that diarrhea, with or without vomiting, is the beginning of cholera. Although this fact is well attested by all respectable medical writers on this disease, yet the people cannot be made to believe it.

The reports we hear of death taking place in a few hours after the first symptoms appear, cannot be relied on. Close investigation, if the facts could be ascertained, would prove the patient sick longer than the time admitted. This is the experience of our best physicians. The dangers in prospective to the frequency and expansiveness of the discharges from the bowels, and vomiting and cramps, though often easily checked by the early attention of a skillful physician, are always to be considered as warnings of great danger.

Cholera, then, becomes formidable through neglect and delay in sending for your physician. Wait too long, and it will be beyond all control. How truly distressing to the physician to receive and feel that hope has fled; that he has been called sooner, before the disease had reached the stage which rendered diarrhea, all would have been well, and his efforts crowned with success. Your committee urge upon you to watch your bowels closely, remembering that diarrhea is the most reliable sign of cholera, in either of short duration, and in the stage that cholera is easily checked by a large majority of cases.

In following medical directions and recommending remedies, your committee have a difficult task to perform. Experience has shown, however, that a judicious combination of a few medicines, all of which have been long used in this country, and about which there is no necessity or mystery, is better adapted to the change of subjects and the more sudden and severe attacks of cholera, than any one remedy. Hence, we have selected a few, and have arranged the following, and hold ourselves responsible for the success of any practitioner, who shall follow the exception of medicines prescribed in the directions following.

It would be very improper for your committee to give a specific treatment, in the diarrhoeal stage, for some years of the various cholera epidemics, which have prevailed in this city, and yet we do not hesitate to say that a dose of castor oil, combining paregoric with it, would be very beneficial in the bowels to be emptied of their contents, and should be always followed by a dose of laudanum, one teaspoonful to every adult, or at first sign of cramps, or vomiting, or diarrhoea, or at first sign of cholera, or as soon as possible. And before giving the properties of castor oil, or opinions on a peculiar oil herself, as to the profound experience of the average system of an average constitution, with a dose of the ordinary dimensions, it is recommended that in every case of vomiting, diarrhoea, or the first indications of cholera, a teaspoonful of laudanum should be taken at once, and repeated every hour, if not relieved.

Your Committee also have much confidence in the use of small doses of calomel dropped on the tongue—say a grain every fifteen minutes, until your physician arrives (only a fifteen grain calomel pill). This latter medicine not to be given unless the disease is well marked. The calomel and laudanum are advised, because it is known to be effective and permanent, while strong and lasting medicines are frequently injurious to the coats of the stomach. A pint or one of brandy may be beneficial, but do not think that alcohol stimulants are really guarding you against attack.

Purgative medicines should not be given except by direction of your physician.

Let your food be nutritious, and keep the digestive organs in a healthful condition.

In order to do this your habits must not be much changed unless they are bad—in other words, if you are in the habit of living well, continue to do so. A nutritious and healthy diet will prevent cholera.

Use no stale fish or meats.

Let your vegetables be fresh and well cooked. Fruit fresh and ripe is not unhealthy. Abstain from the use of green corn, watermelons, cucumbers and radishes.

Cleanliness of the body is all important. Cleanliness in your houses is of equal importance. Keep your apartments dry, neat and airy. Suffer no decayed vegetables or stagnant water to remain in your yards. Any disagreeable smell from privies, cess pools, or sinks, is proof of their unhealthfulness. Remove them, and use freely lime, chloride of lime, chloride of soda, and whitewash, often. Ventilate well your houses and sleeping apartments. Expose your bedding to the air and sun daily. Avoid excessive fatigue. Keep regular hours in eating and sleeping.

When you have diarrhea or loose bowels, go to bed at once, and remain there until you are well.

Do not get up to pass the evacuations, but use the bed-pan or other conveniences.

Never chill the surface of the body by getting out of bed.

Remove immediately all evacuations from your rooms.

Scald all the utensils used, or disinfect them with chloride of soda or lime.

Remove and cleanse all your soiled clothing.

Your guest may be alarmed, for fear will produce an aggravate the disease.

W. G. AUSTIN, M. D., J. D.
SAMUEL CHOPPIN, M. D.
WASHINGTON STONE, M. D.
JOHN P. HARRISON, M. D.

Petroleum Stoves!

MORE TESTIMONIALS.

We, the undersigned, are using the PETROLEUM STOVES sold by the Louisiana and Texas Company, and are satisfied that it will do all that is claimed for it in your circular.

It is simple in construction, CLEANLY, perfectly safe and easily managed. The heat is intense and uniform, and can be applied to any kind of cooking, the work being done better than by any ordinary Cooking Stove, and at LESS EXPENSE.

FRANK GARDNER, late Maj. Gen. C. S. A., of Ponchatoula.
JAMES CUTLER, 257 Magazine street.
H. BRUSE, Chartres street, near Canal.
J. VAN WINKLE, corner Canal and Bourbon.
T. DROUET, corner Gravier and Bienville.
F. BERGER, 328 Bourbon street.
JOS. HEMMENS, 71 Annette street.

Rooms and Board.

A Family, or a few Single Gentlemen can obtain COOL and COMFORTABLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, and BOARD, on reasonable terms, with a family where there are no children, by early application at

No. 243 JULIA STREET,

Between Baronne and Dryades streets.

Gonegal's Cholera Specific.

The demand for this Specific is rapidly increasing, and well it may, for it is the most reliable remedy for the prevention and cure of the scourge now in our midst, that was ever offered to the public. There is no hazard in so saying, for it is prepared according to a prescription of an eminent Physician in this city, who has used it heretofore with invariable success.

IT IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR CHOLERA EVER DEVISED.

For sale in any quantity by

JAMES GONEGAL,
20 St. Charles street.

Also—A few tons of CHLORIDE OF LIME sold to be disposed of on liberal terms.

Late Statutes of Louisiana.

We have now on hand for sale, full bound or in paper,

THE STATUTES OF LOUISIANA,

Adopted during the extra session of December, 1865, and the recent session of 1866.

BLOOMFIELD & STEEL,
Law Bookseller and Stationers,
No. 106 Camp Street.

Paris UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION—1867.

NOTICE.

Having been appointed by his Excellency Gov. Wells, Agent and Commissioner to represent the interest of the State of Louisiana at the UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION at Paris, in 1867, I respectfully inform all residents of this State desirous of exhibiting Machinery or Produce, etc., at the above Exposition, that I will impart all information within my reach, and facilitate the forwarding of packages to the place of destination, if addressed on the subject through Postoffice box 612, New Orleans.

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

Gray's Petroleum Stove,

—FOR SALE AT—

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. Throws off hardly any outward heat. Makes no smoke, dust, soot, or ashes. The cooking qualities will be exhibited daily, between 1 and 3 P. M. at 106 CAMP STREET, UP STAIRS.

Howard Association.

At a meeting of the Association held this day, the following officers were elected:

E. F. SCHMIDT, President.
J. M. VANDEN[illegible], 1st Vice President.
CHAS. H. [illegible]GRIFF, 2d " "
JOHN [illegible]WDALE, 3d " "
W. [illegible] P. CALDWELL, Secretary.
[illegible] L. ROBINSON, Treasurer.
B. D. DA SILVA, Director First District.
P. C. DILLARD, " Second "
E. L. ROBERTSON, " Third "
A. J. VANDERGRIFF, " Fourth "

J. F. CALDWELL,
New Orleans, August 11, 1866. Secretary.

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, 62 Camp street.
W. F. GOLDT