New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
—of—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 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.

We are happy to announce that Mr. E. E. Overall has it in contemplation to re-open his popular and useful reading rooms on or about the 1st of November next. The old subscribers will have tickets of membership for the unexpired term of their subscription. Mr. Overall has our hearty wishes for his success.

The Nashville, Tenn., merchants and tenants generally, have lately held a meeting to consider the question of ruinous rents charged by landlords, and a committee has been appointed to draw up a memorial to house owners on the subject. Much feeling was exhibited by the people, some recommending holding on to houses and testing the rent question before the courts. Rents are two to three times as great as ever before, and business largely diminished.

R. C. McAllister, of New York, a government detective, was charged before Commissioner Osborn one day last week, with passing counterfeit money. The evidence went to show that the prisoner had counterfeit stamps in his possession, but had not attempted to pass them. The chief of the secret service department deposed that a detective had a right to have counterfeit money about him, provided he made no attempt to pass it. The prisoner was discharged.

A terrible affray took place not far from Cleveland, Tennessee, on Saturday the 17th. Capt. Rains, formerly of the fifth Tennessee mounted infantry, United States army, his brother, and a man named Weece, had a regular battle with three brothers named Bate, from North Carolina, in which Weece was killed, Capt. Rains mortally, and two of the Bate brothers slightly wounded.

In Ashville, St. Clair county, Alabama, the other day, a band of men went to the house of Mr. Kendrick to kill him. He and his son resisted, and killed one of them; the band retired for a while when Kendrick and his son fled; the band returned and burned his house; they whipped two citizens of Asheville the same day, and burned three ginhouses in the county, one belonging to Mr. Byers, which had three hundred bushels of wheat.

Thanks to the officers of the steamship George Cromwell for files of late papers from New York.

The officers of the steamboat Nina Simmes have our thanks for favors.

We are indebted to the officers of the fine steamer George Cromwell for late northern papers.

The officers of the Southern Express never fail to remember the Curacoa; they have laid us under renewed obligations.

We thank Mr. W. E. Finch, route agent for the New Orleans Jackson and Great Northern Railroad for late papers.

We have been furnished with late Florida papers by the officers of the steamship Florida.

Circuit Judge Harrison, of Macon county, Mo., lately quashed an indictment against a school teacher, indicted for teaching without taking the test oath.

The commission of ex-Provisional Governor James Johnson, of Georgia, appointing him collector of customs for the port of Savannah, has been signed by the President.

Governor Brandlette has issued a proclamation ordering an election to be held in the congressional district left vacant by the resignation of General Rousseau. It is said to be the general feeling of the Democracy that General Rousseau, if he desires it, will be returned.

A Canada paper says if the law passed at the close of Congress, in relation to the prevention of smuggling, is carried into effect, Canadian vessels will be driven from lakes Erie and Michigan, or failing in this, their owners will be compelled to change their residences to the United States, and transfer their vessels to American registers.

The St. Louis city authorities have ordered quarantine regulations to be enforced against all upward bound boats. A cannon has been furnished to the quarantine officer to enforce the order for boats to stop.

THE RICHMOND CONVENTION.—Judge Underwood expresses the opinion that by October the rebels in and around Richmond will have become so loyal under the ruling of Johnson and Seward that it will be unsafe to hold a court there for the trial of Jeff. Davis.

The New York delegation to the Philadelphia convention have appointed a State Central Committee of sixteen members, which will hold a meeting at Albany next week, simultaneously with the Democrats, to call a State convention.

The Bellefontaine (Ohio) Republican says that the wife of a gentleman of that place has fallen heir to a portion of an estate in England valued at $36,000,000. The portion that will fall to the lot of the lady will be about $1,500,000, after expenses of settlement, etc., are paid. A niece will receive a portion amounting to $750,000.

The attention of treasury authorities was attracted about the year 1863 to the propriety of appointing custom agents at the different ports of the United States, to examine the effects of passengers arriving from foreign ports, as sufficient evidence has been received to show that large quantities of dutiable goods were introduced in this manner contraband of law. A statement of the amounts of duties thus collected has been made for the port of New York, which exhibits the following as the sums collected since 1863: In the year 1863, $801,940 were collected on the docks; in 1864, $978,533; in 1864, $878,212; in 1865, $2,825,616; and up to the end of July of the present year, $1,165,472, making a total of duties on the docks from the passengers of steamers of $6,649,796.

Miss Olive Logan has written an original five act comedy. The hero is an Irishman of the times of Charles the Second, and is full of audacity and daring.

MARTIAL LAW IN DOMINO.

It is pleasant to us to say agreeable things. It sharpens our appetite. It improves our digestion. It makes our heart smile. It puts us in a good humor with the world; and it makes us think we are a very good natured fellow ourself when we can smile away the sulky disposition of the less genial. Especially were we in a good humor at the recent conjunction of Fort Sumter and Plymouth Rock. We almost forgave the Mayflower for not foundering at sea. We thought that a little of the chivalrous spirit of South Carolina mingled with the generous wines which flowed in the city of Brotherly Love, might, if freely imbibed by the Saints, have lessened that acerbity of disposition for which they are noted, and might have infused into their souls enough of humanity to induce them to unbend a little from their stiff uprightness and consent to mingle with "human mortals" like ourself.

We "smiled" several times over the harmony of the Philadelphia convention. It seemed to us an assemblage of patriots and statesmen, who met to assist the great work of the President in "unrolling the Constitution;" in burying the dead issues of the past; in resuscitating the kindly feelings of the various sections; in discouraging the presence of despotic influences throughout the country, and in renewing the vitality of the republic. We saw beatific visions in the future. We saw the lion and the lamb lying down together—not, as at present, with the lamb inside the lion—but peacefully side by side. We heard generous sentiments uttered in Faneuil Hall. We saw Lowell freely disgorging the "fond shekels of the tested gold," and returning to their proper owners sundry spoons, forks, sugar-tongs and other legitimate spoils of war. We saw the Father of Rivers expand into that inland sea which binds together so many indissoluble interests. We heard no more

"The neighing steed, and the shrill trump,
The spirit-stirring drum, the ear-piercing fife;"

but instead, the soft cooing of the turtle and the anatomy note of the shepherd mingling with the lowing of grazing herds, bespoke the return of that peace and happiness which are associated with a golden age far different from that of Butler in New Orleans.

This bright vision of dawning prosperity added to our delight, for we are of a peaceful disposition, and a shepherd's life possesses many attractions for us. And though we are no Orpheus, our genius in music being, in fact, limited to a very indifferent execution on the jews-harp, our feelings were so harmonious that our soul was thrilled by such dulcet tones, that Apollo must have envied us the enjoyment of a melody so sweet.

And while indulging the pleasing anticipations which so charming a picture brings before the fancy, we felt that the sketch was a reality, when we heard the President proclaim "that peace, order and tranquility and civil authority now exist throughout the whole of the United States of America."

Encouraged by such reassuring words, officially promulgated, we looked hopefully forward to the future, assured that our bright dreams would not prove altogether "a pastoral fable." We felt that we could eat our frugal meals in peace; and even looked hopefully forward to the happy time when the little flock which an illusive fancy had assigned us might grow in numbers as we waxed in prosperity, and thus enable us to offer to the Phillis of our affections the whole of our heart, and the half of our flock. Already our feelings were being moved to tenderness, when we bethought ourself of the various pathetic speeches of love-stricken shepherds, as rendered by the poets, from whose works, we would remark, we have chiefly derived our profound knowledge of pastoral life. We were becoming vain enough to think it not impossible that the cherished hopes of many a vanished year might yet be fulfilled in the happy fruition of those fond expectations which disconsolate swains are accustomed to indulge; and our heart was beginning to awaken to a full sense of the felicity of that lucky animal whose happy fate was hymned in such pathetic strains on the pastoral harp of T. Hood, poet:

"When Peggy's arms her dog imprison,
How much I wish my fate was his!;
And often would I stand and turn
To get a pat from hands like her's."

But we have been rudely awakened from this pleasing dream to find that though the happy dog may receive the caresses of the obdurate Peggy, we are still inclosed in the iron embrace of martial law—not in the bright glare of its shining panoply of steel with its tall plumes flaunting to the breeze, but martial law in a domino! We had thought that we were in the United States, and that "civil authority" prevailed over us. But, we find we are only in New Orleans and that general order No. 2 is the prevailing law.

We do not wish to appear critical. We don't like the character of Iago—because he was "nothing unless critical." He was a soldier, however, and enjoyed his "harmless pleasantries;" and amongst these probably was his disposition to indulge in agreeable criticism. We do not propose to imitate him, but we think, as the subjects of No. 2, it is incumbent on us to make an effort, even though it should prove futile, to penetrate the disguise of the domino, and find out the hidden and mysterious law which may at any moment be sprung upon this community. They say figures won't lie; and as our present code is made up of a judicious combination of the mysterious numbers, 2, 60 and 15, with a happy sprinkling of capital letters of the alphabet, it can be mathematically demonstrated that the code is correct and in strict accordance with the rules of arithmetic, though it may not conform in all respects to the Constitution of the United States. This, however, is of little consequence, as the latter must yield to the "necessities," military or otherwise, of the exact sciences.

The following code has been promulgated and is practically the law in New Orleans:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., Aug. 23, 1866.

General Orders No. 2.

I. General order No. 60, dated headquarters department of Louisiana, New Orleans, July 30, 1866, is hereby revoked.

II. General order No. 15, dated headquarters military division of the Gulf, New Orleans, La., August 4th, 1866, will continue in force.

By command of Major Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN.
GEORGE LEE, A. A. G.
Official: NATHANIEL BURBANK, 1st Lieut., A. A. A. G.

In the good old times of Nero, it is said to have been the custom to place the laws so high that none could read them. That objection cannot be urged to No. 2, for every one can read it. But who that reads it can understand it? And is there one in a hundred who reads it that has the faintest idea that it may at any moment be made specially applicable to him? Who knows what No. 60 is, and who has the slightest idea of the purport of No. 15? Until these are apparent No. 2 is "caviare to the general;" it may be a great delicacy, but the multitude cannot enjoy it. We have made inquiry on these points, and propose to make public what little information we have gained.

We understand No. 60 to be the "harmless pleasantry" perpetrated by Gen. Baird when he announced by the declaration of martial law, that his will was to govern New Orleans. It was a declaration of martial law without reservation, "simple, of itself," like Falstaff's sack.

No. 15 is the order of Gen. Sheridan which announces, in effect, that General Baird's martial law was not the precise quality of the article best suited to the occasion; that "martial law," however, "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." We may infer from this that Gen. Baird's martial law may have had other objects than the preservation of the public peace and the protection of life and property. But No. 15, while thus diluting the strength of the raw article prescribed in No. 60 by the addition of a little "pulle-sperm" to Gen. Baird's "brewage" still left the prescription on the books, to be applied, we suppose, in case the strength of the patient should be sufficiently restored to admit of its use.

But No. 2 annuls Gen. Baird's martial law. It wipes No. 60 out of existence. But as No. 15 is precisely the fourth part of No. 60, the proper harmony of figures could not be preserved without a fresh combination of 15 with 2. No. 2 accordingly reiterates No. 15, which being thus re-invigorated by the fresh impulse given by No. 2, is supposed to have increased the intensity of its martial power sufficiently to leave No. 60 in the cold and to reign instead. We have accordingly only to discover the exact proportion of martial law in this latest "brewage" of No. 15, to be fully acquainted with our duties as good subjects.

We are informed in the order itself that it is only "martial law," to "be continued and enforced so far as may be required for the preservation of the public peace and the protection of life and property." The czar of Russia exercises something like that kind of martial law over his dominions, except that he usually states what "may be required." The sultan of Turkey has a like fancy for arbitrary rule. Even the king of Dahomey exerts himself to maintain the public peace on analogous principles, barring his want of a thorough acquaintance with the mystery of figures. It is also the custom of some of the more powerful of the Chinese mandarins. And the ruler of the Japanese would probably be tempted to commit *hari-kari* if thwarted in his purpose of maintaining "the public peace" in his own way. But in a country of constitutional law, where the civil authorities are officially declared to be supreme, we regret to see the military authorities reiterating their defiance of the established laws of the land.

We had hoped different action from General Sheridan. He has proved himself a gallant and a brilliant soldier. We had hoped he would set a worthy example as a citizen of obedience to the laws. If he arrogates to himself a superiority to the Constitution and the laws of his country, and sets up his will in opposition to them, how can he reprove others for doing the same thing? But this last declaration of martial law is nothing less than an assumption of complete control over every department of the civil government. He tells us that he will "enforce" martial law for certain purposes. But martial law is military rule, which overthrows all law and installs itself instead. General Sheridan may assert that he does not intend to interfere with the constituted civil authorities; but as martial law is simply the exercise of his will, he may change his opinion to-morrow. Besides, he has already interfered with the civil law when he declares himself above it, and announces that he will enforce martial law as far as he may think it necessary. And if it be not necessary to interfere, the publication of his order is reduced to an official absurdity, and a needless assumption of power.

Gen. Sheridan has been betrayed probably by the impolitic action of his junior into a wrong position. When he first came to Louisiana it was to suppress certain governments that were in opposition to that of the United States, and to restore the authority of the United States Constitution. He has done this. He forgets that the authorities now here, are as much those of the United States as he himself is, and that in suppressing them he is in fact defying the laws and the Constitution of his own government.

We think that he must soon regret the false position in which he has placed himself—will gracefully withdraw from his attitude of defiance to his government and will lend his support "to the preservation of the public peace" in the mode pointed out in the laws and the Constitution.

Mr. Lemuel Lane, of Newberry district, S. C., was brutally murdered on the 13th inst., and $8,000 in specie taken from his premises. One of the murderers, a negro man, was pursued and killed with $1,800 on his person, and another captured with $5 or $6 and the pistol of the murdered man in his possession.

The commissioner of Indian affairs has recently received many highly satisfactory reports from Indian agents on the frontier, says the Chicago Republican. They generally represent that the tribes that have effected treaties with the government are desirous of perpetuating them, and manifest an intense hatred towards those who have violated their pledges by attacking emigrants and settlers.

The paymaster general's department is daily receiving from five hundred to one thousand applications for extra bounty, under the equalization act. As the military board having in charge the preparation of rules and regulations effecting the disbursement of the $60,000,000 has not yet reported, these claims will probably remain on file for some months yet. It is stated that Paymaster General Brice will officially inform all interested in this appropriation as soon as their accounts shall be ready for adjustment.

At Tipton, Mo., on the 28th of July, the Rev. Harvey Chapin, Presbyterian minister, aged 60 years, and late of Michigan, was burned to death by the accidental catching fire of his dwelling house. Himself and three children were at one time safe from danger, but in his anxiety to reach a trunk lying at the head of the stairs, and containing a small amount of gold, he fell with the burning stairs, and in a moment more the entire roof fell upon him.

The statistics of the French railroads for twelve months, inform us that within the last twelve months seventy-one millions of travelers have moved by railway. Comparing this total with the numbers of killed and wounded, we find one person killed in more than fifteen millions, and one wounded in about nine hundred thousand.

The Portland Advertiser appeared for the first time since the fire, on the 13th instant. An office had to be built and the necessary material and fixtures to be procured from a great distance.

THE COTTON TAX.

The New York Tribune defends the tax of three cents per pound on cotton thus: "Cotton is bringing a far higher than ordinary price (computed in gold;) and those who grow and those who consume it must pay taxes like others. We doubt that another tax will be less onerous than this. If experience prove it injurious it can be repealed; but we have a great debt and every one must expect to pay his share of it. * * Putting it into this shape or that will make little difference."

Exactly so; but why not then tax wheat ten cents a bushel, and Indian corn four cents a bushel, and butter three cents a pound and eggs two cents a dozen? Why select cotton as the solitary agricultural product to be made the object of taxation? The fact is that no such oppressive and onerous tax as this exists in the civilized world, and it is made doubly unjust by the fact that all other agricultural products are free of taxation. The impost of three cents a pound on cotton is about equivalent to ten per cent. on the gross market value of the crop. Ten per cent! which is at least double the average of profit returned by capital invested in agricultural pursuits. Now, suppose that this rate of taxation were carried out in all branches of agriculture, and that one-tenth of the gross value of all farm products throughout the country were seized by the government, what would be the result? The value of the farm products of the United States is about three thousand million dollars; ten per cent. on this sum is three hundred million dollars, and this amount collected every year would pay off the public debt in ten years. But any one can see the absurdity of such a proposition as that—can see that to levy so enormous an impost on the industry of the country, would simply be to destroy all industry. Yet a burthen which the comparatively wealthy and prosperous North could not endure is coolly imposed on the impoverished and exhausted South. Would it be strange if the effect should be to destroy the cotton culture entirely in place of producing the revenue which is anticipated, or which it is supposed that the authors of the tax anticipated? Such violation of the law of justice and of equal freedom inevitably defeat the very objects with which they are committed. The Tribune thinks that as the debt has to be paid, it makes little difference who pays it. Very well—admit the proposition. But after all it seems very strange that so much pains was taken to single out cotton for taxation whilst all other agricultural products were suffered to go scot free. If it makes so little difference who pays, why were not the corn growers of Illinois and the wheat growers of Ohio and New York called on for a trifle in the way of contribution to pay off that sacred public debt? Why were not the potato raisers of Maine, and the hay farmers of the middle States, requested to add a small sum to the annual revenue of the country, just out of gratitude for the preservation of the Union and the triumph of the old flag? If it makes so little difference who pays, why is a drawback to the whole amount of the tax allowed to the manufacturers of cotton goods—but only after the tax has been paid by the planter? The fact is that the whole history of taxation in these modern times shows nothing so unjust, so tyrannical, and at the same time so ignorantly stupid as this tax of three cents a pound on cotton. It will be sure to work injury, even to the government which expects to profit by it, and especially to the class for whom the dominant party profess so tender a regard. If cotton raising is so profitable a business as it is assumed to be by the contrivers of this tax, so enormous an impost as ten per cent. on the gross proceeds of the crop will reduce its profits to so great an extent as to drive capital out of the business. Thus the wealth of the country must be diminished to the extent that industry fails to reap its natural reward. The cotton manufacturers, who were the chief schemers in this affair, in order that they might obtain a monopoly of the home grown cotton, will eventually find that their supply is cut short, and their profits proportionately lessened; and the consumers of cotton goods—that is to say, the whole people—will suffer in the enhanced price of clothing. And, in the meantime, while these processes are going on, the wages of the negroes will inevitably be reduced, in the first place by the efforts of the employers to accommodate themselves to the exigencies of this unparalleled burthen, and finally by the reduction of profits accruing from the less remunerative pursuits into which capital will ultimately be driven, and, in the end, it is pretty sure that the government itself will derive no increase of revenue from this tax. The machinery of collectors, assessors and weighers, established for its collection, will absorb a portion of it; another portion will be off set by the diminished ability of the cotton planters to pay other taxes, and perhaps all the rest will be more than balanced by the necessarily diminished consumption of those articles of necessity and luxury in which a large part of the tax would have been expended, and which are all subject to internal revenue duties.

Russell, the London Times correspondent, was recently arrested at Olmutz as a Prussian spy, and had the pleasure of spending some hours in jail, under Austrian bayonets.

MARRIED:

In the parish of Iberville, on the 23d inst., by the Rev. Mr. Dodd, HENRY C. MILLER, of New Orleans, to Miss LAURA, daughter of Dr. Charles Clement, of that parish.

On the 9th of August, at the residence of Mr. J. Robb, near Alton, Ill., by the Rev. R. S. Reid, Mr. H. G. EYRICH and Miss MARY E. GRAFF, both of New Orleans.

By Rev. A. D. McCoy, St. Peter's Church, on Thursday evening, August 23d, EDWIN D. HUBBELL to Miss CATHERINE SMITH, both of this city.

On the evening of the 20th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Henry M. Smith, Mr. JAS. B. AIKMAN to Miss ELOISE B. MOORES, both of this city. No cards.

On the 21st of August, by the Rev. Father Flanagan, at the residence of Thomas Hare, LOUIS DUER, to FRANCES CONKLEY, both of this city.

DIED:

In this city, on Sunday morning at 7 o'clock, NUMA HOMESE SAUVAGE, a native of the parish of Plaquemines, aged twenty two years.

His funeral takes place THIS MORNING in the parish of Plaquemines.

At Biloxi, Miss., August 15, Mrs. JANE ARMSTRONG, wife of the late J. Lugenbuhl, in the 57th year of her age.

On Saturday, the 25th inst., at half-past 3 p. m., Mrs. Widow V. BOURGES, aged 59 years.

Near Millican, Texas, August 7th, of congestion of the brain, AMELIA, aged 8 years and 2 days, eldest child of the late James Andrews, of this city.

Dr. Saunders'

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, IN FELICITY CHURCH,

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WILL RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, 3D OF SEPTEMBER.

Gin Shafting and Pullies,

HORSE POWER AND GIN BELTING,

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200 Pair FRENCH CORSETS at $1 50 worth $2 50
300 New Style HOOP SKIRTS at $2 00 .. $4 00
400 Old Style .. .. $1 00 .. $2 00
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QUILTS—QUILTS—QUILTS.

One case 11-4 Colored Marseilles QUILTS at $5 00 worth $7 50
.. .. 12-4 .. .. $6 50 .. $10 00
Five .. White .. .. assorted sizes, 25 per cent below market value.
For sale by

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DAMAGED GOODS.

Two cases assortment COTTON slightly wet at 30c worth 40c, fifty doz. Genuine L. C. HANDK'FS .. .. $3 00 .. $6 00
For sale by

J. A. BRASELMAN & CO.

EMBROIDERIES.

Jaconet and Mull BANDS, EDGES and INSERTINGS, put up in New Style.
For sale at cost of importation by

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PRINTS—PRINTS.

A large stock of French, English and American PRINTS. Just received and for sale by

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
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We have in store a Splendid Assortment of FALL and WINTER CLOTHING, of the latest Fashions, which we offer for sale at low prices, consisting in part of—
Black Cloth FROCK COATS of various qualities,
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Fancy Cassimere SUITS of all kinds,
Fancy Satinet SUITS of different qualities,
A Full assortment of FURNISHING GOODS at all prices,
Also PLANTATION CLOTHING, of well selected pattern and good quality, at very low prices. Heavy Woolen SOCKS, BLANKETS, etc.
All our clothing is cut by first class cutters. Country merchants will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

MALARD & TOOKER.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

SHIRTS, DRAWERS, UNDERSHIRTS,

And a large invoice of COLLARS of all styles and sizes, just opened

AT S. N. MOODY'S

GREAT SHIRT EMPORIUM,

CORNER CANAL and ROYAL STREETS.

To the Israelites of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 23, 1866.

Such Ladies and Gentlemen wishful of purchasing Seats in the New Synagogue on Carondelet street, will please apply at the above Synagogue on Sunday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

WM. DAVIS, President.

Invitation

—TO—

Photographers and Horticulturists of Louisiana

—FOR—

CONTRIBUTIONS

—TO THE—

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION,

The Imperial Commission of the Paris Universal Exhibition propose to form a

DIORAMA VÉGÉTAL,

in the Palace Garden for the exhibition of Drawings, and especially Photographic Pictures, of remarkable, curious, useful and interesting vegetation, of which living specimens cannot be obtained. Also, pictures of the situation, landscape or scenery, and where they are produced.

I call the attention of Photographers and Horticulturists, and those who take an interest in the Botany of the State of Louisiana, to prepare such PLANTS and SAMPLES OF VEGETATION as are native of this State in the manner set forth in the Circular of Monsieur LE PLAY, Imperial Commissioner of the Paris Universal Exhibition,

Professors of the New Orleans Academy of Sciences, Professors of Drawing, and heads of institutions of learning where Drawing is taught, are likewise respectfully invited to co-operate in furtherance of the enterprise.

EDWARD GOTTHEIL,
State Commissioner Paris Universal Exhibition, 1867.

Circular.

The Imperial commission, in organizing the exposition of living vegetable products in the park of the Champ de Mars, desires to represent, as far as possible, such plants as cannot be exhibited here living, with their development complete and in their natural positions, on account of the great distance from their native country. It proposes, therefore, to establish in the garden devoted to international exposition of horticulture, a diorama, showing, under its characteristic aspect the vegetation of the principal climates of the globe.

In order to make this exhibition instructive, the imperial commission will be obliged to exact every possible guarantee of the artistic and scientific exactness of these contributions. Among the visitors, who will come from all parts of the world, each one will desire to see faithful representations of the plants of his own country, and such picture will thus be submitted continually to a severe examination, which will establish its fidelity. The public will examine with great interest this abridgment of the vegetable world—this truthful lesson in botanical geography, all embraced in a single map of earth.

To make this more complete, it is desirable to exhibit those specimens of vegetation in their natural conditions; isolated as well as in groups, and to select for the reproduction of the remarkable scenery, the point of view, as well as the optical effects under which the perspective and the details of the objects may be seen with the greatest distinctness.

Photography, which solves the subject almost instantaneously, alone offers the guarantee of exactness and of fidelity, which must be looked for in preparing this new diorama; and these photographs are the materials, precisely, which the imperial commission will receive with gratitude from all persons who will kindly aid them in this portion of their labors, and it will make a special mention in its reports of the names of all contributors.

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They are compounded of RARE HERBS with the purest OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
They STRENGTHEN and INVIGORATE the SYSTEM.
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CHARTER OAK COOKING STOVE.

Over 10,000 of these celebrated Cooking Stoves are in daily use throughout the City of New Orleans. Every one of them has been sold under a full guarantee, and we offer them as a reference, wherever found.

THE IMPROVED CHARTER OAK STOVE,

WITH EXTENSION TOP,

Has but one damper, and is so simple in its construction that a child can manage it.

The OVENS are larger, BAKE more uniform, and the Stove BURNS less than any Cooking Stove of corresponding size ever in use.

The Hot Water Reservoir Boiler

Furnishes a constant supply of Hot Water at all hours of the day, and for hours after the fire has been extinguished, without additional cost of FUEL, a practical illustration of the ECONOMY in using the CHARTER OAK.

The Reflector Gridiron,

Original with the Charter Oak, and used on no other Stove—the most perfect manner to BROIL Meats and Poultry, whereby the offensive odor arising from meats during the process of Broiling 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.

THE CHARTER OAK STOVE

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

RICE BROS. & CO., Sole Agents,
94 and 96 Camp street, near Poydras,
and Magazine street,
Near Magazine Market.

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. 26 Carondelet street,

On Saturday, September 1st proximo,

All parties of premiums will find it to their advantage to investigate the principles of Cash Dividends adopted for the benefit of this Company, and are hereby informed that the Subscription Book is temporarily open at 37 Camp street, where all information will be given them by the Vice President.

Trustees:

JAMES HEWITT, of Hewitt, Nerton & Co.
JOS. W. CARROLL, of Carroll, Hoy & Co.
W. A. JOHNSON, of W. A. Johnson & Co.
J. W. BURBRIDGE, of J. W. Burbridge & Co.
J. I. NOBLE, of Battle & Noble.
MOSES GREENWOOD, of M. Greenwood & Son.
ALFRED HUNTINGTON, of Huntington & Bro.
J. C. BROWN, of Cummings, Brown & Co.
JOHN PHELPS, of John Phelps & Co.
MARSHALL J. SMITH, of Marshall J. Smith & Co.
I. CAULFIELD, of Keep & Caulfield.
JNO. CHAPPE, of Jno. Chappe & Bro.
L. H. TERRY, of Leroy, Terry & Co.
J. D. BLAIR, of J. D. Blair & Co.
T. M. SCOTT, of T. M. Scott & Co.
WM. BALL, of Wheelock, Finlay & Ball.
ROBT. PITKIN, of Robt. Pitkin.
ALF. H. ISAACSON, of Isaacson, Sloss & Co.
P. S. WILITZ, of Blanche & Wilitz.
RICHARD MILLIKEN, of Milliken & Bringler.
SAMUEL E. MOORE, of Samuel E. Moore & Co.
WM. H. HENNING, of Wm. H. Henning & Co.
H. McNEIL VANCE, of Byrne, Vance & Co.
W. B. TELLIS, of W. B. Tellis.
HUGH McCOLL, of H. McColl.
MICHEL MUSSON, President.
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EDWARD A. PALFREY, Secretary.

The Great Southern Remedy.

BILLING'S CARMINATIVE AND ASTRINGENT SYRUP.

FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHRONIC DIARRHEA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHEA, 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 virtues. 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.

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,

BARNETT & LION,
81 and 83 Gravier street.

Edmund M. Ivens & Co.,

—DEALERS IN—

STEAM ENGINES AND PLANTATION MACHINERY,

No. 53 ST. CHARLES ST., NEW ORLEANS.

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.
For sale by

EDMUND M. IVENS & CO.

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 2 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. P. SCHMIDT, President.
J. M. VANDERCRIPE, 1st Vice President.
CHAS. H. NOBLE, 2d " "
JOHN F. CALDWELL, Secretary.
WM. L. ROBINSON, Treasurer.
S. DA SILVA, Director First District.
S. C. DILLARD, " Second "
R. L. ROBERTSON, " Third "
A. J. VANDERGRIFF, " Fourth "

J. P. CALDWELL,
Secretary.

New Orleans, August 11, 1866.

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, 69 Canal street.
F. KELLER, 97 Royal street.

Board of Health.

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH, NO. 122 CHARTRES STREET,
New Orleans, August 7, 1866.

The public will find COMPLAINT BOOKS at the following offices, from 8 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M., every day:

First District.

DR. JAMES BURNS, Health Officer, office No. 54 Camp street, up stairs.

Second District.

DR. C. H. TERACIO, Health Officer, office No. 245 St. Peter street, near Chartres.

Third District.

DR. ERNEST S. LEWIS, Health Officer, office corner of Elysian Fields and Hamphries street.

Fourth District.

DR. JOHN T. HULSE, Health Officer, office No. 236 St. Andrew, near Magazine street.

BOARD OF HEALTH, 122 Gravier street.

GEO. WM. DUBUYSER,
Secretary Board of Health.

A Sure Cure for Cholera.

No family should be without a bottle of ANTI-CHOLERA SYRUP, as one or two doses taken on the first appearance of Diarrhea will check its progress. In the epidemic of forty-nine, it saved thousands of lives, and has our advantage over cures of any description, is purely vegetable. Retail price, $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared and sold by

DR. A. A. JONES,
At No. 13 Front street, between Common and Gravier.

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 3 P. 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 9 P. M.

SUNDAYS.—Office opens 9 A. M., and