New Orleans Daily Crescent.

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J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 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.

A Tribute to the Dead.—The ladies of Richmond are making preparations for a "bazaar" to be held in that city in February next for the benefit of the Hollywood Memorial Association. The co-operation of all persons not only in that city, but in every part of the South, is earnestly desired. Contributions from each of the Southern States are essential to the success of the scheme, and the names of ladies, who will assist in the undertaking, may be forwarded to any member of the executive committee, and circulars with definite plans of action will be furnished them. The people of New Orleans and Louisiana have only to remember the hospitality that was extended to them by the people of Richmond during the late war, to engage their sympathies in this enterprise. But the number of Louisiana dead that sleep the sleep that knows no waking in the celebrated Hollywood necropolis, furnishes the strongest appeal to our sympathies. It contains the ashes of Louisiana soldiers, and has become in a certain sense ours.

The following are the names of the ladies who have interested themselves in this work: Mrs. Lewis N. Webb, president; Mrs. Lewis D. Crenshaw, Mrs. James Lyons, Mrs. Dr. Haxall, and Mrs. Robert W. Ould, vice-presidents; Mrs. C. Gunnet, treasurer; Mrs. William Brown, secretary; Mrs. Dr. C. G. Barney, Mrs. R. W. Ould, Mrs. L. D. Crenshaw, Mrs. James Lyons, Mrs. Jefferson Archer, Mrs. Dr. Haxall, Mrs. Lucy Walker, Mrs. Wm. N. Bell, Mrs. Benjamin Smith, Mrs. Alfred Harris, Mrs. Thos. W. Doswell, Mrs. John Purcell, Mrs. Dr. Higginbotham, Mrs. W. M. Elliott, Mrs. T. Brockenbrough, Mrs. Thomas Ellis, Mrs. Charles McGruder, Mrs. Wm. Jenkins, Mrs. Jas. B. McMurdo, Miss R. Meyers, Miss Isabella Webb, Miss Mary Sherrard, Miss Lizzie Nicholas, Miss Jennie Ritchie.

Thanks.—Mr. Overall, of the Bureau of Correspondence and Newspapers, has kindly furnished us with very late and interesting papers from England and Scotland, as also from different portions of the United States. Mr. Overall also offered us a newspaper printed at Athens, (not the Puritan hub) in modern Greek, but as our proficiency in that idiom does not go much further than the Roumanian love songs to be found in the notes to Childe Harold, we declined the gift, hoping it would be conferred on some one more competent to appreciate its merits.

We have also received from the officers of the Southern Express, Cincinnati papers of the 26th, and from Mr. Frank Kneely, one of their agents, a Nashville Dispatch of the 24th, together with other late papers, for all of which we are duly grateful.

W. E. Finch, the indefatigable route agent of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, has renewed his attentions towards the Crescent.

The New Orleans correspondent of the New York Tribune says the evidence before the military commission, in the affairs of the 30th July, in this city, will occupy twelve hundred closely written pages of legal cap paper. As this correspondent has access behind the scenes, he is doubtless more correct in his reports about the military commission than he was with regard to the capture of J. Madison Wells by two Confederate flags.

A Motley Crew.—There is a company of eccentric fellows in Albany, New York, called the Waterfall Guards, who are going on a target excursion next month. A mule will be given to the best shot, and a tom-cat to the worst drilled man. The company's roll is three hundred yards long, and made of wall paper, on which the names of the members are inscribed in immense characters with a painter's brush. The roll will be called in State street, and all who fail to answer when their names are pronounced will be compelled to order two bushels of peanuts for the judges. The uniforms of the members will be anything but uniform, for no two of the costumes will be alike. All will wear masks.

A scoundrel named Caspar Simon Frederick Dirks, charged with killing a small lad and stealing a number of cattle, was taken from the county jail in Nebraska City, recently, by the populace, and hanged at the expiration of two hours respite which had been accorded him for the settlement of his earthly affair and making his peace with God.

An hour before his execution Dirke gave the following account of himself:

I was born in Germany; am twenty-seven years old, the son of respectable parents; ran away from home, came to America, entered the regular army and served five years, under Col. Robert Lee. At the outbreak of the rebellion raised a company in the 65th Illinois, with the commission of 1st lieutenant. Last September was mustered out of service as lieutenant.

Raddical Lie Nailed.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune having sent a dispatch to that paper purporting to give the impressions of General John M. Palmer of the state of affairs in North Carolina, the general has written a letter to the Tribune of which the following is an extract:

I did not "report" that "the reconstructed openly and defiantly insult Union officers in the streets." I saw no disposition on the part of any respectable person in Raleigh to act discourteously towards Union officers; for myself, I have to acknowledge many acts of the most obliging kindness.

It is my belief, too, that the freed people of all classes are as kindly treated in central North Carolina as they are in any portion of the late slave States.

Death of a Distinguished Foreigner.—A. L. Strom, a Swede of noble family, died of cholera on Saturday, in Cincinnati. His father was grand huntsman to Charles Bernadotte, king of Sweden, and his brother now holds that position. Mr. Strom was born in Stockholm. At the time of his death he was a bookkeeper in Cincinnati.

Peat.—A company has been organized in St. Paul, Minn., for the preparation of peat to be used as a substitute for wood and coal.

A petition is before the town council of Shreveport for the right of way for a line of horse cars on Texas street.

IMPROVED GOVERNMENT.

We are ever the advocates of peace and fraternity. Next to entertaining the most kindly feelings, ourself, towards all mankind, it is our desire to promote harmony amongst others. It is with this view that we feel compelled to remonstrate kindly with several of our contemporaries on the severity of some of their criticisms on certain of our new military rulers. We do not set ourself up as the special champion of the magnates, for, like woman, they can "speak for themselves," and they take frequent occasion to show most

"Prosperous art
When they will play with reason and discourse."

Besides, we have not been called upon as their advocate, for the reason, perhaps, that even without any particular commendations from us, their "desert speaks loud." Notwithstanding this fact, however, we cannot withhold our expressions of admiration when in the presence of such transcendent merit.

"We should wrong it,
To lock it in the wards of covert bosom,
When it deserves with characters of brass
A forted residence, 'gainst the tooth of time
And razure of oblivion."

We therefore deprecate the action of some of our contemporaries of the press, and would ask them to reconsider the grounds on which they base their too severe animadversions on some of our most distinguished rulers. It is, perhaps, not altogether unnatural that the press should give utterance to such sentiments as they have occasionally expressed; for the press is to some extent the reflex of public sentiment, and would therefore be likely to partake of the errors of the distinct communities whose views they are understood to promulgate. Our people, like those of every other country, are to some extent the creatures of education, and adhere with some tenacity to the principles of the school in which they have been taught. We have no doubt that intelligent strangers who come amongst us may regard us as most obstinate in our prejudices; and their patience must often be tried at our inaptness to be readily converted to views which seem to us novel, and opposed to all our preconceived notions of what is right and proper. We can form some conception of their impatience with us when we conceive, for a moment, what would be our own impressions of disgust if, on visiting more barbarous regions than our own, we should find the wild natives of New Zealand tenacious of indulging in those "harmless pleasantries" of eating grasshoppers and broiled babies, in spite of our enlightened remonstrances.

Not less shocking to the sensibilities of a modern New Englander must be the rude notions of government still entertained by the people of the South. Educated in the antiquated school of Washington, Patrick Henry, Rutledge, Jefferson, Madison, John Marshall, Calhoun, Randolph, Clay, and other forgotten statesmen, the Southern people still adhere to those strange prepossessions for republican institutions, and to that unaccountable regard for the obsolete Constitution which must ever remain a blot upon the memory of those otherwise reputable men. Imagining that because the government which these so-called statesmen established was successful, and conferred an unprecedented amount of happiness on its citizens as long as the principles on which it was founded were followed out, our people have fallen into the grievous error of supposing that the eccentric views which were entertained by those singular men were based upon a sound and judicious public policy—and that a return to those neglected principles, as now advocated by President Johnson, would be to restore harmony and prosperity to the country!

In reaching this erroneous conclusion, our people have lost sight of the important fact of the immense strides of improvement in the art of governing the world. Steamboats, railroads and telegraphs have been invented. Of these useful appliances of government, such men as Washington and Jefferson and Adams were ignorant. With what contempt, therefore, must their principles be viewed, by such statesmen as Banks and Butler and Conway, who have ridden on steamboats and railroad cars, and have actually heard the mysterious ticking of the telegraph instrument; and may even have beheld the great organ in Boston! We think therefore that our contemporaries, instead of encouraging our people in their strange prejudices in favor of constitutional law, should endeavor to teach *them* a becoming reverence for *those literati* from the *enlightened North* who have acquired railroad and lightning views of government, who come amongst our people with the beneficent object of converting them to the newly invented and improved policy of martial law, and who desire to teach us a befitting sense of gratitude to those philanthropists who would so kindly relieve us of the troubles and annoyances of self-government under the antiquated system of George Washington and Hamilton.

It is true that this new system of martial law may be attended with some few inconveniences. It may involve the establishment of bastiles. It may interfere materially with commerce. The head of the military form of government may be sometimes a little vacillating in his will. He may regard that as an offense to-day, which he viewed as "a harmless pleasantry" yesterday. An attack of dyspepsia might occasion the hanging of an innocent person to-day, while a fine bottle of "your good sherris-sack,"—especially if it were a donation, might occasion such a glow of genial nature as to open the fountains of mercy to the most hardened of criminals.

These perhaps might be regarded by some persons as amongst the inconveniences of the pure military rule. It possibly might be the occasion of a little annoyance to the subject of martial law; but as it would not cause the slightest inconvenience to him who administers it, the law-abiding,—or, more appropriately, the will-abiding people, should not complain. They should be taught by the press to consider such vagaries as the mere eccentricities of genius—the spontaneous out-gush of a mind which refuses to be cramped by any fixed rules of old fashioned justice adapted to the comprehension of ordinary men. They should be taught to commend even what their judgment does not approve; for where the will of one man holds sway, judgment is inadmissible in others—and the subject should therefore find true merit in the most glaring faults of the ruler, for—

"Best men are moulded out of faults;
And, for the most, become much more the better
For being a little bad."

But there is another complaint on the part of the people which, at first, seems a little plausible, but which we trust our contemporaries will aid us in correcting. It is alleged that military men who have obtained rapid advancement, and become newly possessed of a vast power which no previous experience or even study of state craft has properly qualified them to wield with wisdom, are apt to play certain fantastic tricks which may prove exceedingly unpleasant to the subject. But when we come to consider how natural is the feeling to wear honors "in their newest gloss" and to display a new uniform or a freshly acquired authority to an admiring world, this disposition on the part of the martial ruler should be regarded by the public as an evidence of a commendable ambition. And besides, the people should consider that there is sometimes a natural awkwardness in some persons when suddenly transferred to a new field where duties of a novel character are unexpectedly thrust upon them:

"New honors come upon them
Like our strange garments—cleave not to their mould
But with the aid of use."

But when familiarized with the strange garments, it sometimes happens that, even though they may not be an apt fit, the garments are worn with some grace. We remember very distinctly the emotions of pride which agitated our young heart on coming into undisputed possession of our first "set" of marbles. We have no doubt, now, in our maturer years, that the unreasonable joy we manifested on the momentous occasion must have excited more than one smile amongst those who witnessed the manifestations of our youthful delight. We were not less pleased when we afterwards fell heir to our first drum, and the artificial thunder which we made on the occasion, while very gratifying to us, was perhaps not so agreeable to others. In like manner our frequent demonstrations with Chinese fire crackers, while perhaps exciting unreasonable annoyance and apprehension in others, occasioned us the most hilarious enjoyment. These were but the natural ebullitions of our juvenile feelings, and we would have thought it an evidence of the most intolerant spirit if our disposition to please ourself and to annoy others had been received with any special show of impatience. But we have found that the mass of mankind are usually very tolerant of these eccentricities of youthful genius—and we think a like commendable spirit should actuate the press in their criticisms on our modern governors, when first playing with their newly acquired toys. And with what joyous feelings we remember the time when, just emerging from youth into early manhood, we were first permitted to bestride a steed of our own! With what pride we taught him the manege! How delighted were we when he learned to obey the rein! What pleasure did it give us to see him champ the bit, and alternately to obey the spur and the curb, as best suited our varying will!

In like manner our people should be taught to look patiently and approvingly upon those who have but newly come to power, and to consider that it is very natural and very praiseworthy in the young and the unskilled to attempt to attain, by experience, that perfection in the art of government which, unlike Dogberry's reading and writing, does not "come by nature." Though it may at first seem to be a little hard on the subjects of the experiment, it will soon become a second nature if they only learn

"That the body public is
A horse whereon the governor doth ride,
Who, newly in the seat, that he may know
He can command, lets it straight feel the spur."

The public should even be taught to manifest a proper sense of gratitude for being selected as the steed, whose patient sufferings may be made the means of teaching their youthful riders a degree of perfection in the art of government which must, in the end, reflect credit upon the powers of endurance and the docility of the belabored and jaded steed.

But even if the souls of the luckless subjects of this experimental polity should weary with the constant repetition of the severe trials upon human endurance, the tortured public should be taught to believe that these playful equestrians are but missionaries in disguise, sent amongst us by a philanthropic people to wean us from the illusive dreams of earthly happiness and induce a willingness to risk the tortures of the nether world rather than be led a willing captive to the soft allurements which might induce us to cling too tenaciously to the blandishments of earth. In this view of the case the public mind should be led to contemplate martial law as "a toad" which, though "ugly and venomous, wears yet a precious jewel in his head," the sight of which may insensibly lead our minds to the contemplation of the hopes and the splendors of another, and, it may be, of a better world, "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest."

General A. S. Lee, who is stated to be a general in the United States army, and to have been present at the scene of the riot in this city on the 30th ultimo, recently made a speech in Leavenworth, Kansas, a report of which we find in a Western exchange. He states that his rooms were within a square of the Mechanics' Institute, and that from his balcony he saw "very much" of the affair. After looking on till his feelings were overwrought, General Lee says:

At length I left my house and rode to the headquarters of the department. I found General Baird in his office, surrounded by his staff. I said: "General Baird, can it be possible that you are ignorant of what is occurring in the city?" He said: "What, General, is there a serious difficulty in town?" I told him I should think there was. I said: "I came here as an ex-officer of the federal army, as a citizen of a Northern State, to protest against the shedding of so much innocent blood. It is a shame upon our military authorities."

He said, "Why, general, what particular things have occurred?" I tried to tell him. I told him so many men had been shot; that Governor Hahn had been shot; that Mr. Fish had been arrested; that Dr. Dostie had been killed. He said, "Are you sure that is so—I get so many conflicting accounts." I told him it was so, and stated that if I had been in command of the city, I would have taken a battery of artillery and sweep the streets of the ruffianly cowards. He said, "What, general if I had done that I should have killed as many of your party as there." I told him I had no party. Said he, "I mean the negroes!" (Laughter.) Said I, "General Baird, if you go on Canal street, you will not see over four negroes, and they will be pursued by citizens and police, and two at least will be killed before they can escape." I said, "Eighteen millions of men are watching you this day, and this delay will cost you dearly." He said, "I have made no delay; I have ordered men there;" and turning to some of his staff, gave some hurried orders.

I went back to my home, and in about half an hour a battery of artillery and a regiment of infantry paraded on the street. At that time negroes were being pursued by a crowd of men, and one was killed within sight of the guidons of a United States cavalry company, but not a shot was fired by a United States soldier. The rioters dispersed, martial law was proclaimed, the carnival of slaughter was over for the day. I believe that at that time about twenty-five loyal whites and one hundred loyal blacks lay dead, while five hundred of both colors lay wounded, the result of one day's work.

So, here we find the cat has been let out of the bag! Gen. Baird's hesitation and delay were caused by his fear of slaughtering the riotous blacks, who, he supposed, were more numerous at the scene of conflict than the "white trash." And from Lee's statement, it should be taken for granted that Baird's reluctance ceased upon Lee's assurance that only four negroes were visible on Canal street.

On the 23d the weather at Kansas City was almost cool enough for frost.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS ENEMIES.

We do not suppose that the history of the country, from the foundation of the government, furnishes an instance of a fiercer political fight than has been going on for the last nine months between the President of the United States on the one side, and the radicals of the country, in and out of Congress, on the other. Those who suppose that it is Congress alone with which the President has to contend, commit a serious error. The whole radical press of the country attacks him with a vigor and virulence altogether unparalleled. The very office holders, who hold their positions by virtue of his favor, are among the noisiest of the pack who are hounding him down. The turbulent passions of the masses, excited to such a phrenzy by the war, have not yet cooled down; and we here in the South, who know no divisions of parties, can form but a feeble idea of that rancor of feeling—that intense hostility which is not political merely, but has become personal—which so large a portion of the Northern people feel towards the constitutional chief magistrate of the country. The mythological battles of the giants, who are reported to have plucked up mountains by the roots and flung them at each others' heads, may give some idea of the intensity of the rage of the radicals; and the vigor with which their assaults are repelled by the President shows that the gage of battle has been fully accepted, and henceforth it is to be a war *a l'outrance*.

We confess that we are glad to see this. We would not have it otherwise. The issue is now to be tried whether this is a constitutional government or not—and this question depends upon who is the victor in the pending fight between the President and the radicals. The sooner we know how it is to be, the better. The sooner we discover whether the spirit of liberty exists sufficiently, or not, among the people of this country to preserve our land from ruin, and vindicate the superiority of republican institutions, the better it will be not for ourselves only but for our children and our children's children to the remotest generation.

And one of the most peculiar features of the quarrel is the fact that the hostility of the radicals to the President is caused as much by the certainty that he is not a supple and pliant instrument in their hands, for party purposes, as by the knowledge that he cannot be made a party to their revolutionary political schemes. They supposed they were conferring an immense favor upon Andrew Johnson by putting him upon their Presidential ticket. They supposed they were signalizing their theory that a State could not secede from the Union, by selecting for Vice President a citizen of a State which was one of the Confederacy. They thought that, in the possible contingency of his accession to the Presidency, he would be a mere automaton, and move only at the dictation of Sumner and his radical allies. Much of their rage proceeds from the fact, discovered immediately after Andrew Johnson's inauguration, that he is not the pliable and easily-managed instrument they took him to be, but that he is President in fact as well as in name. It may be set down as a general rule, indeed, that any man who has positive qualities of statesmanship sufficient to secure an election to either the first or the second office in the gift of the people, has also the courage to take broader views of the situation, from the Presidential chair, than any mere district or State representative, and is capable of rising superior to the narrow political prejudices of such visionary and demented people as Mr. Sumner, or such avowed highway robbers in politics as Mr. Thaddeus Stevens.

If Mr. Johnson had consented to be President merely in name, permitting Mr. Sumner to be President in fact—had he left the distribution of his patronage to the radical members of Congress instead of taking it into his own hands—had he servilely followed the dictation, and registered the behests of those who expected to make him their tool, perhaps we should have been spared the spectacle which is now exhibited of a Congress making furious war upon a President elected by the party, mainly, which now makes war upon him. Perhaps radical malevolence would not have gone to the extreme it has now reached, of seeking to destroy the last vestiges of the Constitution, and doooming to perpetual political and personal abasement the entire people of the late Confederate States. Perhaps there is in the conduct of the radicals, something of that pique and resentment which often harries men and parties into excesses from which, in the absence of such provocatives, they would have recoiled. We know not, but we hope so—for it is hard to believe that a party, without any motive whatever, or any motive less strong than the control of a government with five hundred millions a year of disbursements, would deliberately seek to overthrow all the muniments of American freedom, and trust to chance for the revolution, out of the chaos which they propose to create, of some semblance or shadow of the republic which once existed. The course of the President was, however, none the less clearly defined. He would have been false to his duty if he had permitted any tie of party, any political allegiance, any sense of gratitude to those who elected him, or hostility to those who opposed him, to cause him to swerve for a moment from the imperative obligation of his oath to support the Constitution and to see justice equally administered to the people of all sections. And the result of the struggle, let us confidently hope, will be that which is taught as well by experience as by reason. We are not without precedents, in which a President has succeeded in having himself sustained against his enemies. Indeed, in nearly every issue of that sort which has been made, the President has proved the stronger. General Jackson waged successful war against his political adversaries. Mr. Tyler lived to see his principles adopted by the country, and to die with the personal respect of all, though he had a long and a fierce fight with the Congresses which existed during his administration. Mr. Fillmore, when he became President, at once cut loose from those sectional and revolutionary spirits who expected to use him, and exhibited a broad catholic spirit which commanded the respect of every true patriot in the country. Let us hope that the parallel will be continued—that in the contest between the party madness of the radicals and the conservative firmness of the President, the decision of the grand inquest of the people will be again on the side of justice and right. Mr. Sumner is reported to have gone to the White Mountains to recruit his health. Let us hope that the eternal snows upon their summits may cool the fever of his brain, and that he may return to Congress next winter with some disposition to revise his revolutionary programme, and to do what is right, not merely out of consideration for eight millions of the people of the country, but out of regard for the salvation and perpetuity of republican institutions.

Meteors Expected.—On the 13th or 14th of November next, says Professor Newton, of Yale College, a prodigious flight of meteors, the most imposing of its kind, will make its appearance, probably for the last time in this century. Only thirteen of these meteoric showers are recorded between the years 903 and 1833. That of the latter year was a sublime spectacle. Arago computes that not less than two hundred and forty thousand meteors were visible above the horizon of Boston on the morning of the 13th of November, 1833. This display was seen all over North America. A similar display was seen by Humboldt at Cumana, South America, in 1799.

A Washington special says the secretary of the treasury will disburse nearly eighty millions in currency in paying interest on 7-30's and liquidating the temporary loan. He will not sell any gold.

A dispatch by the cable, from London, August 23d, states that fighting had occurred in the Isle of Candia, and that the United States consulate had been damaged.

Destructive Worm.—Millions of minute insects are destroying the foliage of the maple trees in Stratford, Conn. They are inclosed in a white, velvety substance, and the trunks and branches of the trees are covered with them.

Late intelligence from Fortress Monroe states that the magnificent forests of the Dismal Swamp have been sadly ravaged by a great fire which has been raging for several days.

Dates to the 18th from Havana state that the slave trade is increasing with that island to a surprising extent. A high official of the island is implicated. The informant does not state if the increase is due to the efforts of the "Foreign Emigration Society."

A steamboat engineer named Charles Noble, whilst performing a surgical operation upon a horse in Chicago, on the 23d, was kicked in the abdomen by the animal and instantly killed.

The Royal Family of Denmark.—A correspondent of the New York Herald has the following description of the royal family of Denmark in a letter giving an account of their visit to the United States iron-clad Miantonomah, at Copenhagen. He says:

The king (Christian IX), a tall, finely formed man, with black hair, and whiskers and moustache worn *à la Napoléon*, was dressed in full uniform of a general, and wore upon his breast the grand cross of Denmark, and three or four other decorations of the first order. The queen Louise, a lady of nearly the same age as the king, next reached the deck. She was attired in a simple but elegant dress, with no pretensions to gorgeous style. The Crown Prince Frederick, a young man of perhaps twenty years, in military uniform, wearing several decorations.

The Princess Dagmar, betrothed to the future emperor of all the Russias, attired in a blue silk dress with white stripes, and a pink hat of the latest Paris style. The little Prince Waldamar, and Princess Thyra, plainly attired, made up the royal family. The king's brother, Prince John, in full uniform, accompanied the king. The others of the royal party were Admiral Irminger, and several naval officers and officers of the king's household. All of them spoke English with fluency and correctness, which was quite a relief, as few foreigners pretend to know anything of the Danish.

Of course, next the king, the most prominent person in the party was the Princess Dagmar, the betrothed of the Czarowitch of Russia. She is certainly a lady of more than ordinary claims to personal beauty. Her face is oval, regular in its lines, plump and rosy. Her hair is of rather dark brown hue, rich, glossy and wavy, and worn short in consequence of her late sickness, which it is said impaired her beauty somewhat, though her complexion seemed very brilliant and soft. Her eyes were bright and full of lively flashes and sentiment. She conversed with freedom, and evinced high ability and a comprehensive knowledge of every subject touched upon. She would be regarded in any circle as a very delightful person.

A Tigress of Many Wounds.—The following, which has come to my notice, appears so extraordinary that you may think it worth noting in your paper. A native policeman a few days ago shot a tigress. On taking the skin off and cutting the body up, no less than eight bullets were taken out of different parts of her body. This includes the one (and only one) bullet which the constable fired and killed the tigress with. Thus it appears that she must have carried these seven bullets for some time without feeling any apparent inconvenience, so much so that she was strong enough to supply her larder with fresh meat on an average once a week. One of the seven bullets is a two ounce ball, and I know the individual who fired this shot at her. The bullets are equal in weight to fourteen rupees four annas in silver. As I am in the jungle I have no more accurate means of ascertaining their weight. The skin of the tigress, which I have seen, bears on it a number of old wounds; and the eight bullets I have now in my possession; to take one or two old bullets from the body of a tigress is by no means an unfrequent occurrence in this country, but eight beats everything I ever heard of. The tigress was a man-eater, and from the number of times she had been fired at, wounded, and yet not killed, was supposed by the natives to bear a charmed life.—H. F. in London Field.

The Mackerel Fishery.—What is ordinarily called "fishermen's luck" seems to attend the mackerel fishery this season. The Cape Ann (Mass.) Advertiser says, "Unless the fall catch of mackerel is more successful than the summer has been, the business will prove far from profitable, notwithstanding the high prices obtained. There are some vessels that have been in the bay all the season, and have less than one hundred barrels. The shore fleet has met with little better success of late, and some of the seiners have been quite lucky. These mackerel are much larger and fatter than those that come from the bay, and command very remunerative prices. The supply of both bay and shore is far less than the demand, which is something unusual at this season of the year."

A young gentleman somnambulist of South Nashville, recently arose in the night, and putting on hat and boots, walked into the street, where he ensconced himself on the top of a high stone post. Here he snoozed away until morning, when he was awakened by people passing.

DIED.

Tuesday morning, August 28th, at 6 o'clock, Widow MARIE ALLAIN BLANCHARD, (born Pauxtaub,) aged 48 years, and native of the parish of Iberville, La.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend the funeral THIS AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, from Dryades street, between Lafayette and Girod streets.

Wine—Wine—Wine.

SPARKLING AND STILL CATAWBA,
From the celebrated Manufactory of
ZIMMERMAN & CO., Successors to LONGWORTH & ZIMMERMAN, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
—THESE WINES ARE—
Equal to Any and Are Surpassed by None.
The Trade, Hotels and Private Families supplied in quantities to suit.
JNO. W. NORRIS & CO.,
No. 32 Canal street, New Orleans.
Sole Agents for the South.

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 limiting amount, 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,
Also—A few tons of CHLORIDE OF LIME still to be disposed of on liberal terms.

Gin Shafting and Pulleys,
HORSE POWER AND GIN BELTING,
Bullock's Cotton Presses.
A full supply just received by
THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.

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 Drawing, 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 FLAY, 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 each 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 exalted lesson in botanical geography, all embraced in a single coup d'œil.

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

Photography, which seizes its subject almost instantaneously, alone offers the guarantee of exactness and of fidelity, which must be looked for in preparing this new diorama; and those 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.

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 hereby informed that the Subscription Book is temporarily open at 27 Camp street, where all information will be given them by the Vice-President.

Trustees:
JAMES HEWITT, of Hewitt, Norton & Co.
JOS. W. CARROLL, of Carroll, Hoy & Co.
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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.
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L. H. TERRY, of Lacey, Terry & Co.
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ROBT. PITKIN, of Robt. Pitkin.
ALF. H. ISAACSON, of Isaacson, Sizeas & Co.
P. S. WILTZ, of Plauche & Wiltz.
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MICHEL MUSSON, President.
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EDWARD A. PALFREY, Secretary.

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,
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H. M. Thompson,
AGENT OF THE
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—AND—
GENERAL NEWSPAPER AND ADVERTISING AGENT
NO. 14 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

James B. Thompson,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 147 Fulton Street,
NEW YORK.

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.

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. 108 Camp 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.

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 Pastoffice box 612, New Orleans.
EDWARD GOTTHEIL,
Agent and Representative
Paris Universal Exposition, 1867.

Clothing! Clothing!
LATEST STYLES.
MALARD & TOOKER,
NO. 10 CHARTRES STREET, NEAR CANAL.

We have just opened 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.
Black Doeskin and Black Cassimere PANTS.
Fancy Cassimere SUITS of all kinds.
Fancy Satinet SUITS of different qualities.
A fine assortment of FURNISHING GOODS, at all prices.
Also PLANTATION CLOTHING, of well selected patterns 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.

Howard Association.

At a meeting of the Association held this day, the following officers were elected:
E. F. SOLOMON, President.
J. M. VANDERGRIFF, 1st Vice President.
CHAS. H. NOBLE, 2d " "
JOHN F. CALDWELL, Secretary.
WM. L. ROBINSON, Treasurer.
B. DA SILVA, Director First District.
S. C. DILLARD, " Second "
R. 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, 22 Camp street.
W. F. GOLDTHWAITE, 60 Canal street.
F. KELLER, 27 Royal street.

Board of Health.

Office Board of Health, No. 132 Gravier Street, New Orleans, August 7, 1866.

The public will find COMPLAINT BOOKS at the following offices, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M., every day:

First District.
DR. JAMES BURNS, Health Officer, office No. 94 Camp street, up stairs.

Second District.
DR. C. H. TEBAULT, Health Officer, office No. 235 St. Peter street, near Chartres.

Third District.
DR. ERNEST S. LEWIS, Health Officer, office corner of Elysian Fields and Dauphine streets.

Fourth District.
DR. JOHN I. BULSE, Health Officer, office No. 236 St. Andrew, near Magazine street.

BOARD OF HEALTH, 132 Gravier street.
GEO. WM. DIRMEYER,
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 Diarrhœa will check its progress. In the epidemic of forty-nine, it saved thousands of lives, and has one advantage over most other remedies—it is purely vegetable. Retail price, $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared and sold by
DR. A. A. JONES,
As 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 2 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, Wednes