New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
—OF—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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The WEEKLY CRESCENT is published every Saturday. Subscription $5 per annum, invariably in advance.

MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1866.

Our respected contemporary, the Bee, in entering upon the fortieth year of its existence on Saturday last, took occasion to make appropriate allusion to that circumstance, and to express some very sensible reflections upon the proper conduct of a public journal. The Bee was at first published exclusively in French, and only three times a week—but it met with such favor that it was soon changed to a daily, the form enlarged, and one-half of the paper printed in English. It has thus been published since soon after its origin; and, under different editors and various circumstances, has been marked by a dignity, courtesy, fairness and abilitiy in discussion, and intelligent comprehension of, and devotion to, the interests of the people, that have brought the reward it now enjoys in the favor and respect of the public. It is now the oldest paper in New Orleans, and perhaps the oldest in Louisiana. An interesting circumstance connected with the Bee is the continuous association with it of Mr. Francis Delaup, who, assisting at the birth of the paper, has been always, and still is, the foreman of the printing department. For ourselves, we trust our contemporary may enjoy thrice forty years more of uninterrupted prosperity.

Our German contemporary, the Deutsche Zeitung, yesterday issued the first number of its Sunday edition. In typographical appearance it is second to none of its rivals throughout the country, and its contents appear to be such as must give satisfaction to our German fellow-citizens. The Sunday edition will be furnished to subscribers to the daily without additional charge, to subscribers to the weekly for six dollars a year for both, alone for four dollars a year, and in single copies at ten cents each.

GEN. GRANGER'S REPORT.—We publish elsewhere a report made by Major General Gordon Granger, United States army, to the President on the subject of the feeling and disposition of the Southern people. The report, with one or two exceptions, is about the fairest and most just of any we have yet seen. We might except, for instance, to the very grave error he makes in stating that the people of the South were, for five years, the subjects of a military despotism—but the general tenor of his report approximates so nearly the truth that we deem it important to give it the widest publicity. The word of so distinguished an officer of the army will outweigh all the vile slanders of the Conways, the Newmans and the other radical calumniators of our people.

THE PEOPLE'S PLACE OF AMUSEMENT.—As the season approaches when our different places of amusement are expected to be re-opened public curiosity is naturally excited as to the nature of the preparations made by their proprietors for our amusement, and as to the extent and description of the repairs and refitting to which the theaters have been subjected. As the evenings increase in length and grow cooler, so too does our appetite for amusements increase, and we really believe that by the second week in September even Punch and Judy would draw crowded houses. Therefore, it will no doubt please thousands of our readers to learn that that favorite public resort, the Academy of Music, will be re-opened for the season next Monday evening, upon which occasion Chiarini's Royal Spanish circus will make its debut before a New Orleans audience.

But before speaking of the performances which are to take place, we will be pardoned for the digression should we give a few of the particulars of the repairs and changes which have been made in the building by its liberal and enterprising proprietors. In the first place, the house is to be lighted by a machine recently invented called "Costa's sun light," which, while its illuminating powers are perfect, has none of those disagreeable peculiarities of the ordinary gas light—there being no flickering or glare to injure the eyes. On warm nights the house will be kept delightfully cool, and the air pure and healthy, by means of one of Demphill's patent windmills, and where the coolness of the weather requires it, a generous warmth is imparted to every nook and corner by means of Raymond's patent hot water chambers. Danger from fire is also provided against by a splendid and powerful stationary steam fire engine which commands the entire interior and exterior of the building, and when we tell our readers that all this is under the management of such reliable men as the Keslers and William Roberts, as machinists and engineer, none will doubt their efficiency.

All the scenery and stage paraphernalia has been fixed up anew, and we were particularly struck with the new arrangement of matting in the circus ring, and the freshness and cleanliness in the auditorium. Everything looking as bright and as gay as new furniture, new carpetings, new wall papers and fresh gilding and paint could make it. No one can reasonably find fault with the establishment, and the public will, no doubt, be proud of such a recherché place of amusement in the city.

As to the opening performances, the great reputation of the Chiarini circus is such that little need be said in its favor. Its fame extends over Europe, and in everything which makes a circus excellent it stands pre-eminent. We could write columns in its praise, but prefer our readers to see it and form their own conclusions, which, we are sure, will be as favorable as the proprietors could desire.

After the engagement of the circus troup expires, the "colossal combination troupe" will enter the lists, and their representations will cover the whole line of the theater, opera and concert. Thus equestrian performances, trick and comic pantomimes, vaudevilles and melo-dramas, Ethiopian eccentricities, grand ballet and English opera will each have their turn throughout the season in this delightful place of amusement for the people. In the office will preside our friend Kittridge, with the intelligence, courtesy and affability for which he is so well noted, not only while acting as treasurer, but when superintending the new arrangements made in the building, during the past summer.

We think that no one can refrain from hoping that the proprietors will be amply rewarded for their liberality and public spirit.

GENERAL SHERIDAN ON THE RIOT.

We were unwilling to review the action of General Sheridan in reference to the New Orleans riot until we had seen his correspondence in full. The telegraph had furnished copious extracts from it, but the telegraph is not always reliable. Besides, it was known here that the military authorities at New Orleans had forbidden the sending by civil officials of an important public telegraphic dispatch to Washington, and we did not know what censorship might be exercised over the wires at the other end of the line. We therefore thought it would be more just to Gen. Sheridan to await the official publication of his dispatches. These have reached us in the National Intelligencer, and we now propose to review them in a calm spirit, and without any purpose to do any injustice to General Sheridan or any of his subordinates. In any errors they may have committed in their representations of occurrences, we do not propose to imitate General Sheridan by attributing to others a sinister motive; nor do we propose, in the absence of sufficient testimony to justify a conclusion, to reach a deduction on the general supposition that they are "bad men." We think it the true province of a judge to draw his conclusions from facts. It would not add dignity to the ermine if the judge should pronounce an accused party guilty of a specific offense because he had formed a preconceived idea that the accused was a "bad man." Nor does it add to the dignity of Gen. Sheridan's position to make particular representations, affecting not only individuals but a whole community, because he entertains an opinion which, whether correct or erroneous, should not be permitted to influence his judgment on a question of fact. In our criticisms we will therefore endeavor to avoid an error into which he has fallen; and while giving him full credit for the best possible intentions, will be compelled to show that he has not displayed an enlightened judgment.

General Sheridan's first dispatch is to General Grant, and is dated August 1st, immediately after his return from Texas. In that he states:

> A political body, styling itself the convention of 1864, met on the 30th for, as it is alleged, the purpose of remodeling the present Constitution of the State. The leaders were political agitators and revolutionary men, and the action of the convention was liable to produce breaches of the public peace. I had made up my mind to arrest the head men, if the proceedings of the convention were calculated to disturb the tranquility of the department, but I had no cause for action until they committed the overt act.

In the statements of fact contained in the foregoing extract and in the conclusion reached, General Sheridan is certainly correct. We differ with him only in believing that he had no right to "make up his mind to arrest the head men." We are justified in this conclusion by the proclamation of peace, by the actual return of peace, and by the concurrent opinions of State and federal courts that peace prevails and that civil law is supreme. We think, in accordance with those opinions, that the exercise of martial law, and of the powers of military arrest of civilians are a usurpation; and that it was General Sheridan's duty to aid the civil authorities, already recognized as a part of the United States authority, to repress the attempted revolution. But the whole action of the military authorities in New Orleans prior to July 30th, was calculated, as far as has been made public, to encourage the attempted revolution. General Sheridan may have intended, in his own mind, "to arrest the head men," but the representative he left here on his departure informed the civil authorities that they should not be arrested, and threatened the arrest of the sheriff if he should attempt to obey the order of the court. General Sheridan cannot say that he was not aware of the meeting of the revolutionary convention, because the "political agitators" had already met in conclave before his departure for Texas, had called upon the governor of the State to issue writs of election, and had appointed a meeting of the convention for the 30th of July. These matters were the subject of general comment in all the papers of the city, and filled the public mind with apprehension. If General Sheridan had "made up his mind," as he intimates he had done before going to Texas, to arrest "the head men," it is unfortunate that he did not leave instructions to that effect with his representative, Gen. Baird, or with his chief staff officer. It is still more unfortunate that he did not announce to those "revolutionary men," before his departure, his disapproval of their lawless schemes. Their plot was born of a revolutionary spirit, and was ripened into insurrection only by the hope and the expectation of military support. The official acts of Gen. Baird justified that expectation and encouraged the open insurrection against the government. The failure of Gen. Sheridan, though disapproving the purposes of the "revolutionary men," to instruct his representative in a matter of such moment, was an oversight that must attach to him part of the blame attendant upon the subsequent proceedings. In Gen. Sheridan's view of his position his failure to act sooner in this case cannot be excused. He insists that, as the superior military officer in the department he is, himself, the embodiment of the law and the Constitution. This is his theory, and it is also his practice. We think he is wrong, but he has the power to enforce his will, and he does enforce it. The civil laws are silent when he chooses to speak officially. His representative, in his absence, speaks with an equally potent voice. The official breath of his representative, in defying the civil authorities, kindled the fires of insurrection into a raging flame. The civil authorities of New Orleans suppressed the attempted revolution and vindicated the Constitution. The voice of military power then spoke, the civil laws were practically suspended, and the Constitution and revolution alike were placed under the ægis of military rule. Had Gen. Sheridan nearly two months ago spoken disapprovingly of the objects of the convention when he "had made up his mind to arrest the head men," there would have been no meeting of the convention, there would have been no incendiary appeals to the passions of the negro race, there would have been no insurrection, and there would have been no collision of the police with the armed guard of negroes assembled to protect those "revolutionary men" whose "action was liable to produce breaches of the peace." The breath which kindled the fires of insurrection could with equal ease have extinguished the spark when it first became visible. Gen. Sheridan permitted the flames to spread, when he could have prevented it. From his own point of view it was his duty to have done so, for he claims practically that he is the government. In the very extract which we quote he ignores the civil government and states, without reference to what the laws might prescribe, that he had "made up his mind." His failure to make known his "mind" to his representative, who might be called upon to act in his absence, does not indicate a prudent or a sagacious ruler. He must therefore share with General Baird the blame which attaches to the inception of the riot.

Gen. Sheridan seems conscious of this fact, for he endeavors to excuse his previous inaction by saying that he "had no cause for action until they, (the revolutionary men) committed the overt act." This might serve him as a palliation if his conduct in other cases corresponded with what he claims for himself here. If he always delayed action awaiting for "overt acts," he might seek to justify himself on that ground. But when Gen. Sheridan suppressed the "relief associations" of this city, he did not await for any "overt acts." He assumed that they intended to build monuments "to commemorate the rebellion," when such was not their purpose, but he did not await the laying of the corner stones, or the carving of the marble slabs. The only "overt acts" committed by these associations were the distribution of charities to widows and orphans. But Gen. Sheridan, as stated by Gen. A. S. Lee, late of the federal army, chose to regard their purpose as an insult to himself and others "that wore blue," issued his decree dissolving them, and these charitable associations faded away with the breath which denounced their doom.

And so it would have been with the convention. General Sheridan tells us truly they were "revolutionary men." These men had met and acted and set the revolutionary wheel in motion before General Sheridan went to Texas. They wrongfully assumed to be the supreme authority of the State. They had performed one of the highest acts of a constitutional body. They had deposed their president and they had chosen another. They had dug the mine and they had laid the train to destroy the legal government of one of the United States. That was as much of an "overt act" as to distribute charities to hungry women and children. They had laid the foundations of a revolutionary government to be built upon the ruins of that which exists; this was as much of an "overt act" as to contemplate the erection of monuments to commemorate the virtues of fallen comrades. If General Sheridan, because of a supposed slight to his personal dignity, chose to suppress relief associations who purposed nothing hostile to the government, we do not see that it was not still more incumbent on him to suppress, by proclamation, an association of conspirators whose design was to overthrow the government of the State by violence, and to build up on its ruins a government which was specially designed to aid a revolutionary faction in its war upon the President and the Constitution of the United States.

We cannot but regard General Sheridan's defense of his conduct in reference to the convention as exceedingly feeble. His own statements, when analyzed, show that he is chiefly to blame for the insurrection which occurred. When this is apparent, it is scarcely magnanimous in him to fling around on the community generally such indiscriminate censure as he employs in some of his other communications. We may possibly review these in some subsequent issue.

NATIONAL INTEGRITY, CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY, AND INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS.

Gen. Custer, an officer of some distinction, has lately been engaged in a newspaper controversy with the notorious John W. Forney. Forney commenced the war; and Custer, unmindful of the President's advice that ammunition is wasted in shooting at dead ducks, comes back in a long letter defending himself spiritedly and successfully. We find nothing, however, specially remarkable in the reply, except the enunciation of the political principles by which the general and his associates claim to be guided, and which, he says, are embodied in these six words: National integrity, constitutional liberty, individual rights.

"National integrity" is a phrase which is useful for electioneering purposes, perhaps, but really means nothing practically. For it may be assumed, unhesitatingly, that all the platforms and all the declarations of principles that may be put forth from now till doomsday, will not preserve what is called national integrity if there should be any good reason to break that integrity up. Until a few years ago, all the threats that were made to dissolve the Union came from the States of New England. The Hartford convention was the first disunion convention held in the country. Threats were made by New England men to dissolve the Union when Louisiana was admitted, and again when Texas was annexed. Let New England, or any other portion of the country, at any time believe that the Union ought to be dissolved—that there is ample cause for it—and that the movement will be successful—and there will be no hesitation in taking the step, in spite of all the prate and nonsense about national integrity that ever has been put into party platforms, or ever will be. They will say, when occasion serves, and they want an excuse, (what Mr. Calhoun always said, and what a great many honest men this day believe) that this country is not a nation and never was—that it is a voluntary confederation of States, with reserved rights enough to protect themselves from being swallowed up in the whirlpool of centralization. Experience shows, as in the case of the fugitive slave law a few years ago, that New England can stickle on State rights as keenly as any of us when it serves her interests or her passions to do it. National integrity may do very well for a phrase, but it is a piece of political trickery to assume that the people of this country are irrevocably pledged to it. Amid all the amendments to the Constitution submitted at the last Congress, not one was offered to confirm this national integrity by constitutional edict. The radicals themselves have saved the point, and declined to commit themselves. It was useful for them during the war to employ the phrase to deceive the masses, but everybody knows that the leaders were fighting for national integrity, not for national integrity's sake, but for the abolition of slavery and the possession of political power, and from a fear that their material interests would suffer by a dissolution of the Union. They never really loved the Union half as much as the Southern people did.

Constitutional liberty, which Gen. Custer next enumerates, is a good phrase, and a good thing too, if he had only been kind enough to give us any assurance that everybody will interpret it just as he does. We have no doubt his interpretation of it would be a tolerably fair and just one—but unless he can offer us some pledge that Congress and the people will construe it as he does, we confess the promise is somewhat vague and unsatisfactory. Liberty is a good thing, and constitutional liberty still better, provided the whole country agree upon the meaning of the words. But, from 1789 to this day, as everybody knows, there have been diverse readings of the Constitution which were as opposite as the poles. John Randolph said, forty years ago, that the Constitution was construed so latitudinously by some people that, figuratively speaking, one could drive a coach and four through it—and we do not suppose any one will contend that, since that time, there has been a tendency to a stricter construction. *Tout au contraire.* It would have been hard indeed for the radicals of the last Congress to propose any measure whatever, without finding for it, or pretending to find for it, some sort of a vague constitutional warrant. In this state of incertitude about what the Constitution means, or rather when we consider the directly opposite constructions which are given to the instrument, it would have been much more pleasing and satisfactory if Gen. Custer had told us precisely what he means by constitutional liberty; and, in case it be the right sort of constitutional liberty, whether the security of the people in the enjoyment of it is to rest upon any more certain foundation than the mere beating of the radicals at the next election, without any guarantee that they may not turn round at a subsequent election and beat us.

But the third and last section of the general's platform—individual rights—presents something more tangible. It is not so vague as the others, can be more easily defined, and is capable of being more clearly comprehended by the masses of the people. Start with the doctrine that the fewer laws there are the better, (except for the prevention of crime,) and every one can see and know at once what his rights are. His rights then will comprehend all the rights of man except those which are subversive of the peace of society. Under this, perhaps, a citizen might be bold enough to claim that he had a right to enjoy the fruits of his labor, without having it taxed away from him to support manufacturing lords, or to maintain in office tens of thousands of corrupt and useless officials. He might claim a right to have himself represented in the councils of the legislative body which taxed him. He might claim an exemption from swearing oaths before exercising the right of suffrage. He might claim a right to worship his Creator; which it seems he cannot do in Missouri and elsewhere except upon conditions. He might claim the right to devote to the uses of his own family the money he has made by his own labor, without being compelled to pay a tax for the support of other people. He might claim a right to go to the aid of a struggling people, without being hampered by neutrality laws. He might claim the right of exemption from the domiciliary visits of tax gatherers, prying into his family and business affairs and gazetting them to the world. He might claim to have his private correspondence kept inviolate, as has not been the case, in many instances, of late years. He might claim that public sentiment ought properly to condemn, under all circumstances, the wanton destruction of private property, of churches, of libraries; and that other people should not be dishonest because he is honest. He might protest against those innumerable devices for robbing him which power and greed are so fruitful in suggesting and practicing. In short, individual rights could, of itself, be made a platform on which all honest men might stand, and would be glad to stand. But as all men are not honest, the terrors of the law must be invoked sometimes for the punishment of malefactors; and beyond this, the less law we have the better. "The world is governed too much," said a wise philosopher, and he was right. If Gen. Custer will define individual rights to be, as they properly are, the right of every man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, unrestrained by any law, except when he commits a wrong upon society, he may organize a party which may redeem the country from radicalism, which is, indeed, the synonym of fraud. We pledge ourselves in advance to be an humble follower in the ranks.

DIED,

September 2, 1866, at 5 o'clock A. M., THOMAS P. BABER, a native of Tennessee, and grandson of Mr. Thomas K. Price, of this city, aged sixteen years, nine months and twenty days.

The friends and acquaintances of his grandfather, and of Dr. B. B. Moss, are invited to attend his funeral, which will take place at 10 o'clock THIS MORNING, (Monday,) from the residence, No. 150 Carondelet street.

At 11 o'clock Sunday morning, September 2, 1866, after a severe and lingering illness, JAMES EDWARD, only son of Susan Virginia Riddle and Abraham Samuels, aged two years and twelve days.

The friends and relatives of both families are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 10 o'clock A. M. MONDAY MORNING, 3d inst., from the residence No. 373 Magazine street, without further notice.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life at Chicora, Bossier parish, Louisiana, of apoplexy, on the night of August 14, 1866, Mrs. MARGARET ELLISON, wife of John Adger, Esq., formerly of Fairfield District, South Carolina, aged 40 years, 4 months and 25 days.

Death is, at all times, an unwelcome visitant, and when his cold finger has been laid upon the loved and cherished of earth, the tear of sympathy will moisten the eye, and the heart yield its tribute of a sigh.

In all the relations of life, as wife, mother, friend, the subject of this notice was above reproach. Universally esteemed for her urbanity, Christian integrity, and great moral and social worth, she was considered a pattern worthy of imitation. Caring but little for those speculative theories which, whether founded in truth or error, can have no actual bearing upon the moral character of the human race, she was eminently practical in all her ministrations, and enforced, with all the energies of her mind, as occasion offered, those clear precepts of the Bible which all can understand and all appreciate. Not only in the congregation, and in her intercourse with the world, did she display the outward signs of Christian character, but in every department of life she was eminently and emphatically a Christian. With an ambition kindred to that of angels, she alone desired the approving smiles of her God.

A firm and confiding trust in the justice and mercy of the great Author of her being was conspicuous in all the actions of her life, nor did it forsake her in the last struggles of expiring nature, but enabled her to achieve a victory over the terrors of death—to die as

> " Sets the morning star
> Which goes not down behind the darkened west,
> Nor hides obscured amid the tempests of the sky,
> But melts away into the light of heaven."

AMICUS.

Charleston Courier copy, and charge this office.

Office of
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The rates of Premium for Insurance are reduced by the undersigned to conform to the New Tariff established by the Board of Underwriters, to take effect from the 1st inst. Discount in lieu of Scrip to be the current rate.

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And a large assortment of WORSTED DAMASK and MUSLINS for CURTAINS, all of which they will offer to their friends and the public at the very LOWEST PRICE.
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Price Current Annual Statement

Parties wishing the PRICE CURRENT ANNUAL COMMERCIAL STATEMENT, or those who desire more than they have already, will please send in their favors as soon as possible.

We are prepared to furnish any number of our NEWSPAPER, or LETTER SHEET in Circular form, with Business Cards or Private Circulars attached, for transmission abroad.

YOUNG, BRIGHT & CO.,
129 and 131 Gravier street.

Graham's
CRESCENT CITY DIRECTORY
For 1866-67.

The work of canvassing the business portion of the city for this Directory will be commenced during the week, and the merchants, business men and citizens generally of New Orleans are earnestly invited to extend every facility to its canvassers, that the publication may be what is earnestly desired by the proprietor—a reliable and correct Directory, containing the names of all residents in this community—a desideratum never heretofore reached by any similar publication.

The very liberal and unprecedented patronage already bestowed on this work, (the subscription to which far exceeds that extended to any similar book ever published South,) warrants the Publisher in sparing neither expense nor labor in getting up and having ready for issue, on the 1st of December next, a GENERAL CITY DIRECTORY, which, for reliability, size and general typographical appearance, will not be excelled by any similar publication in the country.

There will be issued simultaneously with and to accompany the Directory a large, correct and beautifully engraved MAP (size 24x38) of the city of New Orleans, embracing everything of interest and many new features, embodied only in this Map.

As a very large edition of the Directory will be issued, and a limited number of pages of advertisements inserted, merchants and manufacturers who may be desirous of giving general and permanent publicity to their stocks and wares can furnish all such matter intended for advertisements in the Directory to any one of the several canvassers employed by me, or send same to office of publication, 90 Camp street.

Subscription price for Directory, including Map, Six Dollars.

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THE LAND WE LOVE.

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A. B. READING, Reading ..
New Orleans, September 1st, 1866.

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. 52 Canal street, New Orleans,
Sole Agents for the South.

Wallace & Co.,

74.......CANAL STREET.......74

Slocomb Building,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

ARE RECEIVING DAILY, AND OFFER FOR SALE, BY THE

PIECE OR PACKAGE,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

—OF—

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS,

FALL STOCK,

—COMPRISING—

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
DOESKINS,
TWEEDS,
SATINETS,
KENTUCKY JEANS,
KERSEYS,
FLANNELS.
BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS,
SHEETINGS,
DRILLS,
TICKINGS,
STRIPES,
DENIMS,
CRASH,
ETC., ETC.,

OUR STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS

Embraces a GREAT VARIETY OF GOODS that are best adapted to the

SOUTHERN MARKET,

INCLUDING ALWAYS

THE LATEST AND NEWEST STYLES

—OF—

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

FANCY DRESS FABRICS,

—VIZ—

PRINTS,
DE LAINES,
PRINTED JACONETS,
ORGANDIES,
CHAILLIES,
MOZAMBIQUES,
FANCY LINENS,
LAWNS, ETC.

—IN—

FURNISHING GOODS

We have to offer a Complete Stock of

HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS,
CRAVATS,
SCARFS,
TIES,
SILK, LINEN and COTTON HANDKERCHIEFS,
PAPER and LINEN COLLARS,
COTTON and WOOL OVER and UNDERSHIRTS,
LINEN, JEAN and MUSLIN DRAWERS.

We would invite the attention of the Trade generally to our

LARGE STOCK OF

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,

From our own and the best Northern factories, which we are prepared to offer at manufacturers' prices, in store.

91, 93 and 95 Common street,
SLOCOMB BUILDING,
Near City Hotel.

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 natives 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 organising 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 infidelity. The public will examine with great interest this abridgment of the vegetable world—this truthful 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 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 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 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.

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. HULSE, Health Officer, office No. 230 St. Andrew, near Magazine street.

BOARD OF HEALTH, 132 Gravier street.

GEO. WM. DIRMEYER,
Secretary Board of Health.

Howard Association.

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

E. F. SCHMIDT, 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.

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 512, New Orleans.

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

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, 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 Latourche, on Wednesdays at 9 A. M., and Saturdays at 3 P. M.

Mails for Northeastern Texas and Red River, tri-weekly, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Mails for Ouachita River, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 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 closes 12 M.

R. W. TALIAFERRO,
Postmaster.

The Mechanics' and Agricultural
FAIR ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA.

At a Special Meeting of the Board of Directors, held at the Mechanics' Institute on the 12th inst., it was unanimously resolved—That the first GRAND FAIR of this Association shall take place on the Fair Grounds, city of New Orleans, commencing on the 20th November ensuing.

Inventors, manufacturers, agriculturists, stock raisers and others, from any portion of the United States, desirous of being represented in this industrial exhibition, can obtain full information by addressing the officers of the association.

I. N. MARKS, President.
LUTHER HOLMES, Secretary and Treasurer.
C. H. SLOCUMB, Chairman of the Committee on Fair Grounds.

Late Laws of Louisiana.

THE ACTS OF THE LAST REGULAR AND EXTRA SESSION OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE, are just published in pamphlet form and can be had of

BLOOMFIELD & STEEL,
106 Camp street.
THOS. L. WHITE,
106 Canal street.
JAS. A. GRESHAM,
92 Camp street.
W. F. GOLDTHWAITE,
69 Canal street.
F. KELLER,
97 Royal 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.

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 Booksellers and Stationers,
No. 106 Camp Street.