New Orleans Daily Crescent.

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—OF—

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1866.

We are indebted to the officers of the steamer Louise for late Mobile papers.

The officers of the steamship Texas will please accept our thanks for late Texas files.

Master Samuel W. Small, of the Southern Express, with his usual kindness, has furnished us with late papers from exceedingly remote portions of the globe, among them journals from Oregon and Vancouver's Island, for which he has our thanks.

We are indebted to Mr. J. V. Linsay, of No. 45 Magazine street, for Memphis papers of the 3d, and Louisville of the 1st.

The attentive officers of the steamer I. C. Harris have sent in full Texas files of late date.

ACADEMY OF THE HOLY ANGELS.—The Sisters of the Holy Cross desire to inform their friends and patrons that they will reopen this excellent institution, which is situate corner Rampart and Congress streets, on the 1st of next month. The Academy is immediately on the line of the city cars and has every appliance for the comfort and healthfulness of pupils, who under the careful and kindly guidance of these devoted women, cannot fail to receive the best lessons in morals and in learning.

Whilst the President and his party were being escorted by the people of Auburn, N. Y., into that city, a runaway horse and buggy dashed into the carriage in which Mr. Johnson was riding with Secretary Seward, causing great excitement. No damage except to the buggy.

A clergyman who had an engagement to preach in Richmond on a recent Sunday, arrived there on the Saturday previous in a steamer. Finding the staterooms very comfortable, he determined to sleep there that night. Awaking on Sunday morning, after a refreshing slumber, he was astonished and horrified to find himself at the wharf in Norfolk, a hundred and fifty miles from the congregation which awaited for his coming. The captain of the vessel had received during the evening a telegraphic dispatch ordering his immediate return, and not knowing the clergyman's presence, had made the trip without awakening him.

Why is a fop less than a woman? He is effeminate and she is a feminine.

GOLD IN OHIO.—The editor of the Cleveland (Ohio) Leader says he has seen some specimens of quartz, containing a rich proportion of gold, which was found a few days ago in a garden about four miles from the city.

DEATH OF AN AGED PRINTER.—Samuel Goss died at Montpelier, Vt., on the 19th, aged ninety years. He had been from his youth a printer. He served his apprenticeship as a printer in the office of the Worcester Spy, published by Isaiah Thomas. In 1798 he printed a paper in Peacham, Vt., and in 1807 established the Montpelier Watchman still in existence. It was the veteran's habit to visit the office twice a day during the war, to read the telegraphic dispatches.

Col. Dennet, of the Planters' Banner, one of the best papers for home information in the State, says the negroes are returning to the old plantations all over St. Mary's parish, and that they have been flocking in for the whole of the past year. Once back in their former cabins, they acknowledge, after their weary pilgrimage among strangers and conniving friends, that "there's no place like home." The kindly feelings of past years are fast returning. Rid the South of the "freedmen's bureau, the school marms and the peripatetic newsmongers from the East, and Sambo will re-occupy his normal position as a cultivator of the soil and a confiding dependent of his former friend and master."

The cholera has broken out in Nashville. It is supposed to have been introduced by recruits to the army. Eight cases were reported up to the 31st, two of them whites and seven blacks. Of these seven had died. The disease is very malignant in its type.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—A boy named Horan, twelve years old, was run away with in Troy, New York, Saturday, by a pair of horses attached to a wagon in which he was sitting, waiting for his father, who had alighted for a moment. The horses jumped off a precipice fifteen feet in depth. The wagon was overturned on the rocks below, and the boy was injured so badly that it is doubtful whether he will recover.

AN INHUMAN MONSTER.—Mr. M. A. Hawkes, of Marblehead, Massachusetts, who accidentally shot his bride while they were on their bridal tour at St. Paul, Minnesota, last week, sat holding the head of his bleeding and dying wife, when some scoundrel robbed him of his pocketbook, containing $310.

Communication between the United States and China will soon be almost as rapid as between America and Europe. It is believed the new Chinese commissioner to this country, as soon as direct messages can be forwarded to Pekin, will become the most valuable customer of the cable.

A dispatch has been received at Leavenworth, Kansas, from Capt. Reese, U. S. army, stating that four hundred Pawnees, four hundred Omahas, and numerous other Indians are at the forks of the Solomon river. The settlers have been driven back, and seven men killed and scalped.

A CRUEL DECEPTION.—A dozen colored men called at the residence of Rev. H. T. Foss, Manchester, N. H., last week, saying they were of a party of fifty persons of similar complexion, the rest of whom were at Providence, R. I., sent North by the freedmen's bureau, and that they had been informed that the reverend gentleman wanted them to work for him. Mr. Foss was away from home, and the colored men were provided with quarters at the police station.

Last year there was one divorce to every eleven marriages in Chicago, and this year the proportion will be greater still.

GEN. SHERIDAN ON THE "MASSACRE."

The files of the radical press in the North teem with comments unfriendly to the people of New Orleans and the South in consequence of the official statements of Gen. Sheridan in reference to the convention riot. Their columns are usually illuminated in flaming capitals with such sentences as this, which we quote from a Boston paper before us—"The affair was no riot, but a massacre." These appeals to the passions of the Northern people are based upon the following extract from Gen. Sheridan's dispatch, of August 2d, to Gen. Grant:

> The more information I obtain of the affair of the 30th in this city the more revolting it becomes. It was no riot. It was an absolute massacre by the police, which was not excelled in murderous cruelty by that of Fort Pillow. It was a murder which the mayor and the police of the city perpetrated without shadow of a necessity. Furthermore, I believe it was premeditated, and every indication points to this. I recommend the removing of this bad man. I believe it would be hailed with sincerest gratification by two-thirds of the population of the city. There has been a feeling of insecurity on the part of the people here on account of this man, which is now so much increased that the safety of life and property does not rest with the civil authorities but the military.

It is difficult to conceive of the practicability of compressing a greater number of errors in so small a space. After the temperate review we have already given of the circumstances inciting and attending the riot, every candid reader must be impressed with the injustice of the above statements. It is painful to us to read them, not only because they are unjust to this community and are calculated to excite undeserved animosities and bitterness in other sections, but because a military gentleman so high in position as Gen. Sheridan, and practically combining in his own person the authority both of the soldier commanding an army and the statesman wielding for the time the political destiny of more than a million of people, should have been betrayed into such intemperate expressions.

We have shown conclusively that the attitude of the police was that of conservators of the public peace, and that instead of being the assailants they were themselves attacked by the conspirators and their instruments. If Gen. Sheridan means, when he states that he "believes" the riot "was premeditated," that it was designed or desired by the police or by the people, no hypothesis can be farther from the facts. If any "indication points to this," we have been unable to discover it, and we think it is not in the power of Gen. Sheridan to point it out. The proofs to the contrary are overwhelming, and show the negative of the proposition with mathematical accuracy. The "belief" of General Sheridan in the face of a demonstration to the contrary, is, of course, a question which cannot be controlled; but to adhere to an opinion in opposition to the deductions of facts and logic is no mark of wisdom either in a statesman or a soldier. But we cannot think that General Sheridan appreciated the force of the words which he employed in the connection in which they appear in his dispatch. If he did, why did he retain the services of the police in the presence of martial law? If they had premeditated and executed an atrocious massacre why did he leave them in power? It is true that he states that "the safety of life and property does not rest with the civil authority but the military;" but he contradicts that statement on the following day when he reports "quiet in the city," and states that notwithstanding the declaration of martial law "there is no interference on the part of the military with the civil government, which performs all its duties without hindrance." The only purpose, it appears, for retaining the military governor was that "it gives confidence, and enables the military to know what is occurring in the city. It does not interfere with civil matters." If, in the duty of espionage thus assigned to the military governor, that officer was unable to discover any cause for suspending the functions of any civil officer, especially when General Grant expressly directed General Sheridan not to "allow any of the civil authorities to act if you deem such action dangerous to the public safety," it is as strong a proof as could be desired to show that General Sheridan was convinced that both life and property were safe in the hands of the civil authorities.

It is especially regretful to see General Sheridan employing, in an official dispatch, a multiplicity of adjectives which may display feeling, but cannot convince the judgment. The simple *veni, vidi, vici* of Cæsar will live in its elegant simplicity when the turgid declamation of General Sheridan will have passed away into forgetfulness. Not even the association of high-sounding words with the exaggerated idea pervading the Northern mind in reference to the affair of Fort Pillow can impart true dignity to the dispatch we have quoted, or conceal the errors which it embodies. We propose to strip this affair of the disguise with which a needless verbiage invests it, to display it in its true simplicity, and to show that General Sheridan should have been amongst the last to attempt to excite the public mind against what he seems to consider the "murderous cruelty" perpetrated at Fort Pillow.

And, first, why should Gen. Sheridan allude to Fort Pillow at all. What possible connection can there be between that affair and the insurrection against the State government in New Orleans? Gen. Sheridan was not called upon to furnish food to appease the appetite of the radical spirit which preys upon the vitality of the Constitution. Why then should he thus gratuitously do it? We will not assume that he did it from an improper motive, as he assumes, without good reason, that others act from a malevolent purpose. We will not even state that we "believe" his design was an improper one. We limit ourselves to facts, and merely assert that so unnecessary a combination of incongruous and distinct events has been attended with unhappy consequences by exciting sectional feelings of animosity, which as a patriot, as a citizen, as a soldier, and as the official who assumes to control the destinies of several States of the Union, it was his duty to appease.

If Gen. Sheridan had presented Fort Pillow to the public gaze, stripped of those exaggerations which surround it, this act would still have been out of place, but it might have been palliated. But he evidently sympathises with the erroneous popular sentiment which has been sedulously cultivated in the Northern mind in reference to this affair. Stripped of the colors with which "hatred and malice and all uncharitableness" have concealed the facts, and what is the affair of Fort Pillow? In the school where Gen. Sheridan learned the rudiments of military law and science, he was taught that when a garrison, so weak as to offer no reasonable showing of being able to effect a successful resistance to a greatly superior force, still obstinately persisted in attempting to hold out, it was in accordance with the rules of war, as practiced amongst civilized nations, to put the entire garrison to the sword. The reasons for this rule are apparent, and it has been held good public law from the time Cæsar wrote his dispatch until the time General Sheridan penned his communication. The garrison of Fort Pillow was in the class which came under the denunciation of this law. It was thrice summoned, under flag of truce, to surrender, when further resistance was utterly hopeless. Assurances were given by Gen. Forrest himself that all the garrison should be treated as prisoners of war. But the several summons were repeatedly rejected. The garrison resisted to the last. They continued to fight after the place was successfully assaulted. The flag, which was the emblem of their resistance, continued to fly aloft. Every call to surrender was responded to by a shot. It would have been legitimate, according to the practice of nations, to have put every man to the sword. But the law and the custom were not enforced by the captors, for a large number of prisoners were taken and still survive; and we have authority for stating that Gen. Forrest still holds the receipt of the proper officer for the prisoners captured. When public law justified the putting of all to the sword, the killing of none can be justly charged as a murder, nor will the use of formidable adjectives change the nature of the facts. We deprecate as much as any the employment of severity even when it is legitimate. The custom of war in such cases as Fort Pillow may seem harsh; but still, all nations have pronounced it legitimate, and Gen. Sheridan, instead of charging Gen. Forrest, by necessary inference, with cruelties he did not commit, should give him credit for relaxing the rigorous rules which he had a legitimate right to enforce.

The affair of Fort Pillow, then, was not a "massacre." Nor was the suppression of the insurrection in New Orleans a massacre. Gen. Sheridan states in his letter of the 6th of August that when the firing "had been going on for a short time, a white flag was displayed from the windows of the institute, whereupon the firing ceased and the police rushed into the building. From the testimony of wounded men and others who were inside the building, the policemen opened an indiscriminate fire upon the audience until they had emptied their revolvers, when they retired; and those inside barricaded the doors." But Gen. Sheridan fails to report the important fact which has been incontrovertibly established, that when the white flag was displayed the police advanced to receive the surrender, but were driven back by the fire of the insurrectionists under the white flag they had raised. This is a vital omission which affects the whole character of the report. Gen. Sheridan also fails to report that chief of police Adams and many other policemen, at the risk of their own lives, carried the chief conspirators safely through an excited populace. After stating that he "believed" that the affair was a "murder" "premedicated," he fails to account for the fact that not a member of the convention was killed, but that numbers of them, after inciting and aiding their instruments to kill policemen and citizens, were themselves saved by the police. The errors of omission in Gen. Sheridan's reports are as important as the errors in his statements.

But if the matter had been as Gen. Sheridan describes it, and if the affair of Fort Pillow had been the massacre he asserts, Gen. Sheridan should have been slow to have charged others with violating the usages of civilized warfare. The ashes of Shenandoah are scarcely yet cold, and the wail of weeping matrons and innocent children has not yet ceased to oppress the breeze which sweeps over the ruins of so many desolated homes.

There are other points in Gen. Sheridan's account of the riot which we might possibly review with profit. His vague and unmerited animadversions on the press, his charges against the judiciary, his erroneous views in reference to the unjust apprehensions felt by Northern men, and his strange errors in regard to the sentiments of this community. But it has not been our object or our wish to expose any faults of Gen. Sheridan. The commendations we have paid such acts of his administration as we could conscientiously approve, and our silence in other cases when we might have been justified in severe comment, should be a sufficient proof of this fact. We have commented upon his dispatches with the view simply of defending this community from what we are compelled to regard as undeserved censure on the part of General Sheridan. Our silence might have been construed into an acquiescence in the justice of those charges. In vindicating successfully, as we think we have done, the citizens of New Orleans, we have sought to avoid giving just offense to others. We have discussed facts, and we have given reasons which have led us to certain conclusions. We have avoided all imputation of motives. We have endeavored to act with an impartial judgment, for being, as we believe, clearly in the right, we have discarded appeals to passion.

We hope that Gen. Sheridan, in his future relations with our people, will do the same. We think his dispatches have done much undeserved injury to this community. We think their effect has been still further to estrange the feelings of the Nothern people, and to defer that union of feeling which every citizen should endeavor to effect. In his position, Gen. Sheridan can accomplish great good, and it is even yet in his power to heal the wounds he has inflicted upon the country. We hope that having sufficiently displayed the slashing statesman he will now show himself the skillful surgeon to heal the wounds he has so needlessly inflicted. He is new, as yet, in the chair of state, and the duties of his position are novel. Let him profit by the experience of those who have evinced wisdom in positions of responsibility. It is not every one that could drive the burnished car of Apollo. Phaeton tried it and his failure was signal. Had he followed the sage advice which had been given him the result would have been different. We hope that Gen. Sheridan will be wiser than the youthful and headstrong Phaeton, and will learn wisdom from past indiscretions. He will find that, as he improves, and he is yet young enough to improve, it will give us more sincere pleasure to give him our commendations for his good deeds than to expose his errors.

Cabbages from St. Louis and other places to Memphis are reshipped to the points of departure, under the health ordinances of the latter city, and no sales are allowed of melons, peaches, apples and catfish.

A dispatch of the 31st ult. from Fort Kearny, says: Commissioners Simpson, Curtis and White, examined and accepted forty-five miles more track of the Union Pacific railroad. This finishes the road thirteen miles west of this point.

A dispatch from Cairo states that the two papers published in that city, the Democrat and Times, have been consolidated and a joint stock company formed, under which a new paper is now issued under the title of "The Cairo Democrat."

LESSONS OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The history of the Atlantic telegraph is the history of what can be accomplished by private enterprise, acting under the stimulus of a great commercial necessity, without the captivating, but really enervating and deleterious assistance of government subsidies. It is extremely fortunate for the cause of free trade, and the progress of liberal ideas, that the inflexible laws of political economy have been illustrated by the consummation of the greatest and most remarkable triumph over the forces of nature, that industry, directed by science, has ever achieved. This joint victory of the laws of trade and the laws of physical science, of industry and philosophy, of enterprise and genius, has been gained without any aid from governments. It is the first unmodified triumph of the "let alone" policy—of the policy which leaves the natural forces of society to work out their own results unimpeded by the enervating influences of govermental protection. All such victories are fraught with beneficence, collaterally as well as directly. They assist in enforcing the great truths of social science and political economy, by diminishing men's faith in governments as instrumentalities of progress, and by teaching them, slowly, perhaps, but surely, that the interference of legislative devices is just as pernicious in the complex, and still mysterious machinery of the social system, as in the simpler and more intelligible departments of physical science and political economy. Men will, finally, learn that the progress and development of human society depend on laws just as immutable as those which govern the compass, or regulate the course of trade. Perhaps even the intermeddling politicians of New England will, one day or another, be convinced that the patent plan of getting wealthy by restricting industry is no more sensible than the attempt to lift one's self in the air by the waistband of the trowsers, or to secure the liberty of one race by destroying the liberty of another. Perhaps they will discover that the social forces are sufficient for the solution of those problems which they vainly strive to solve by means of constitutional amendments, and freedmen's bureau bills, and other absurd expedients—just as the laws of trade and the necessities of society produced the Atlantic telegraph precisely when telegraphic communication between the two hemispheres became necessary. In this sense, even more than in its immediate results, the success of the oceanic telegraph is a blessing to mankind.

The history of the project which had so auspicious a consummation is, therefore, especially interesting, and our readers will, probably, thank us for a brief *resumé* of what may be called the biography of the great enterprise, as written by Rev. Henry M. Field, a brother of Cyrus W. Field. The credit of originating the idea is, as usual in such cases, claimed by more than one person, and more than one person seems to be justly entitled to it. The submarine line between St. Johns, Newfoundland, and the main land seems to have been established by the efforts of Mr. Frederick N. Gisborne, of Halifax, acting on the suggestion of Dr. Mullock, Roman Catholic bishop of Newfoundland—a suggestion made public in a St. Johns newspaper as long ago as 1840. In 1851 Mr. Gisborne got up a company to construct this line; but the enterprise miscarried and involved its projector in financial ruin. In 1854 Mr. Gisborne went to New York with the purpose of reviving the project. While there he accidentally met at the Astor House Mr. Matthew D. Field, an engineer who had been engaged in building railroads and suspension bridges at the South and West. Mr. Field heard Mr. Gisborne's story with interest, and engaged to speak of it to his brother, Mr. Cyrus W. Field. Mr. Field, the historian of the cable, writes:

> Accordingly Mr. Matthew D. Field introduced the subject, but found his brother disinclined to embark in any new undertaking. Though still a young men, his life had been for many years one of incessant devotion to business. He had accumulated an ample fortune, and was not disposed to renew the cares, the anxieties, and the fatigues of his former life. But listening to the details of a scheme which had in it much to excite interest, and which by its very difficulty stimulated the spirit of enterprise, he at length consented to see Mr. Gisborne, and sent to invite him to his house. Accordingly he came, and spent an evening describing the route of his proposed telegraph, and the points it was to connect. After he left, Mr. Field took the globe which was standing in his library, and began to turn it over. It was while thus studying the globe that the idea first occurred to him that the telegraph might be carried further still, and be made to span the Atlantic Ocean. This idea, as will soon appear, was not original with Mr. Field, though he was to be the instrument, in the hands of Providence, to carry it out. It was indeed a new idea to him; but it had long been a matter of speculation with scientific minds, though their theories had never attracted his attention. But once he had grasped the idea, it took strong hold of his imagination, and led him to entertain the Newfoundland scheme, as preliminary to the other. Had the former stood alone, he would never have undertaken it. He cared little about shortening communication with Europe merely by a day or two, by relays of boats and carrier-pigeons! But it was the hope of further and grander results that inspired him, and gave him courage to enter on a work of which no man could foresee the end.

In this incident the historian professes to discover the germ of the Atlantic telegraph; but the thought had already been conceived by Lieut. Maury, then at the head of the National Observatory at Washington. When Mr. Field wrote to Lieutenant Maury, he received a prompt reply, stating that in a letter to Mr. Dobbin, secretary of the navy, the lieutenant had already called attention to the wonderful adaptation to this very purpose of the ocean bottom between Newfoundland and Ireland, as revealed by the soundings of Lieut. Berryman. In this letter of Lieut. Maury, which bears date February 22, 1854, there occurs the following passage, which seems almost prophetic:

> Whether it would be better to lead the wires from Newfoundland or Labrador is not now the question; nor do I pretend to consider the question as to the possibility of finding a time calm enough, the sea smooth enough, a wire long enough, a ship big enough, to lay a coil of wire sixteen hundred miles in length; though I have no fear but that the enterprise and ingenuity of the age, whenever called on with these problems, will be ready with a satisfactory and practical solution of them. I simply address myself at this time to the question in so far as the bottom of the sea is concerned, and as far as that, the greatest practical difficulties will, I apprehend, be found after reaching soundings at either end of the line, and not in the deep sea.

Prof. Morse, also, in a letter written as early as August 10, 1843, to John C. Spencer, then secretary of the treasury, had detailed the results of certain experiments made in the harbor of New York to show the power of electricity to communicate at great distances, at the close of which he says:

> The practical inference from this law is, that a telegraphic communication on the electro-magnetic plan may with certainty be established across the Atlantic ocean! Startling as this may now seem, I am confident the time will come when this project will be realized.

Mr. Gisborne likewise claims that he had suggested the idea of carrying the wires across the ocean when he first communicated with Mr. Field, and it seems unlikely that he limited his views of submarine communication to the bleak shores of Newfoundland. We may, therefore, without diminishing the claims of Mr. Field, justly recognize what was due to the practical energy of Mr. Gisborne, and to the scientific prevision of Professor Morse and Lieut. Maury. But the important lesson, to be derived from the consummation of this gigantic project, is, after all, that as soon as the wants of society had furnished the necessary stimulus, and physical science had provided the means, the submarine telegraph came into existence. It has taken a long time for cultivated minds even to recognize the principle which underlies this great fact. How long will it be before political quacks and charlatanical statesmen admit that the same principle governs and directs all social phenomena?

ST. MARY.—The Planter's Banner says the frequent showers of late are doing considerable damage to the cotton.

A "freedman's friend" is traveling through St. Mary, pretending to secure homesteads for the negroes, and charging them five dollars a piece. That is the last the freedman sees of him.

The Banner says there is not a radical Thad. Stevens man in the parish.

The freedmen of St. Mary are returning to their old homes in large numbers, occupying their old cabins, and working for their former masters. The kind feelings of former days that existed between the two races are fast returning.

"There is no place like home."

There was a very unpleasant imbroglio on the city cars, recently, in Cincinnati. The proprietors of the railroads claim that they have the right to charge $1 25 for a package of twenty-five tickets, including $1 as contemplated in their charter, and one cent United States revenue on each ticket. The city surveyor has officially announced that, whilst the price for each single ticket may be six cents, the company cannot charge more than $1 03 for every package of twenty-five tickets. These three cents, it is alleged, are all the company pay over to the government, and, therefore, the twenty-five cents additional is simply an extortion.

Under this state of things many of the most respectable citizens tendered $1 03 to the conducter for twenty-five tickets, which being refused the passengers refused to pay the six cents single fare, and were carried free of charge. We give the remainder of the story in the words of the Enquirer:

> A well-known gentleman of Cincinnati tendered $1 03 to the conductor for a package of twenty-five tickets. The conductor refused, and demanded a ticket for the six cents fare. The passenger declined. The conductor ordered the driver to stop the car and not to move until he received orders from him. Passenger still refused, and conductor was equally determined. Ten cars were thus stopped, all of which were filled with passengers, and at the corner of Plum and Fourth streets were congregated a crowd of three or four hundred citizens. The excitement became intense, and for a time there were indications of a serious disturbance. Chief of Police Ruffin and other officers made their appearance. The chief replied that there was no cause for any interference by him or officers unless there was a breach of the peace. He, however, suggested that the passenger had better pay his fare and await the decision of the courts on this matter.
>
> Passenger—Suppose this conductor puts his hands on me and undertakes to put me off this car, what is my remedy?
>
> Captain Ruffian—You can procure a warrant for his arrest on charge of assault and battery.
>
> Passenger—All right. I now know my rights.
>
> The conductor did not relish this task of ejecting him from the car, and determinedly refused to move the car a single foot. At this juncture a passenger who was riding in another of the same company's cars behind came up and said:
>
> "I have paid my six cents fare to be taken to a certain street, and my business is urgent. Every hour is valuable to me pecuniarily, and I shall hold your company liable to me in damages for this unnecessary and illegal delay."
>
> The conductor was again "struck," but remembering his order, still refused to move. The passenger said it was only the principle he was contending for, not the money. That he would pay the six cents this time, so as not to delay the other cars any longer, that he would take legal advice in the (yesterday) afternoon, and should act then upon that advice, no matter what the consequences.
>
> The fare was paid, and the cars moved on amid the cheers of the crowd.
>
> We understand that on the Pendleton street railroad line the conductors have orders to eject the passengers if they refuse to pay their fare, and if unable to do this, they shall stop the cars, and if necessary, to go so far as to throw the car from the track, but under no condition to carry the passenger any further than the point where he refuses to pay his fare.
>
> It was also intimated last evening that if this condition of things continued, the companies would lay up their cars and turn their horses out to pasture until the rights of the companies were decided by the courts. On the other hand, it is claimed that in this event the council could declare their charters forfeited and annul their contracts.
>
> Take it as a whole, the difficulties all round are complicated, and must await the findings of the court for a legitimate settlement.

The radicals in St. Louis pretend to be alarmed at the political aspect of affairs in that city. A dispatch from thence to the Chicago Republican asserts that "the disfranchised rebels are organizing to take possession of the polls and to commit other outrages." Stuff!

A Nashville correspondent states that it is pretty well ascertained the President has determined to dispense with the services of Major General Clinton B. Fisk as assistant commissioner of the freedmen's bureau for the district of Tennessee.

STURGEON FISHING.—It is a little remarkable that the last sturgeon caught in any of our northern waters are taken in the Delaware river, between Philadelphia and League Island. During the hot weather they abound in the Hudson river, and are then taken in the lower stretches of the Delaware in large numbers. About the middle of August the fisheries in those waters close for the season, while in the distance between Kaign's Point and Red Bank, they are taken up to the last week in September. On Tuesday two boats brought out of the stream fifteen sturgeon in two hours haul of the seine. Our reporter happened to see them weighed, the occasion being a friendly wager between two rival sturgeoners.

The largest 218½ pounds, and the smallest 127 pounds. Time was that the meat of these armor-clad fish was but a trifle at most. Tons of them have been piled into compost heaps simply to fertilize the soil. The fish are now sent whole to New York—or rather to Jersey City—where, in a big factory, they are prepared and canned, making an edible that, with proper seasoning, is second in value only to salmon. Ordinary fish cannot be treated as is the sturgeon. The meat of the latter is firm, so much so that in New York it long since acquired the name of "Albany beef." The female fish is the most valuable.

There used to be imported into the country an article called *cavaire*, made from the roe of the sturgeon of the Volga, prepared much as sardines are, in a vegetable oil. All through Northern Germany this is a favorite dish. Germans in this country have put the use of the Delaware and Hudson rivers sturgeon to the same purpose, and the importance of caviare from the Po and Volga has really ceased. Caviare is to be had in a few of the best German wine houses in this city; but the native article is so exact a *fac simile* in all respects to the imported article, that the latter is no longer sought for or to be found.

When the sturgeon are no longer taken in this vicinity, they are gone into the deep water for the season, where the net of the fisherman has no terror for them. In our own market their meat is something of a drug. Were it less plentiful it might be more appreciated. It is only when spiced—*a la Soyer*—and deposited, thus fixed up, in a fanciful labeled can, that the flesh of this inhabitant of our fresh water is duly appreciated.

A lady once declared that she could not understand how gentlemen could smoke. "It absolutely shortens their lives," said she. "I don't know that," replied a gentleman. "There's my father, who smokes every day, and he is now seventy years old." "Well," was the reply, "if he had never smoked, he might have been eighty."

Brownlow never travels without a body guard. [Exchange.

And the body guard on such occasions is never unattended by a blackguard. [LaCrosse (Wis.) Democrat.

Over five hundred and eighty prisoners are on the Dry Tortugas.

MESSRS. C. E. GIRARDEY & CO.—We call attention to a special notice published to-day by the above well-known firm, in which they announce that, in addition to their real estate and general auction and commission business, they will hereafter devote special attention to the purchase and sale of city mortgage paper, banks stocks, insurance scrips, and all other local securities. This department of the business of the house of Girardey & Co. will be in charge of one of the members of the firm, Thomas L. Macon, Esq., a gentleman of long experience, of excellent judgment, of fine intelligence and unquestioned integrity. It will supply a want which has been long felt in the business operations and transactions of the city, and we know of no house more capable of meeting the public demand in this respect than that of Girardey & Co., as represented by Mr. Macon.

THE ST. CHARLES THEATER.—The attendance at the above named theater was not as large as we expected to see last night, but the performance offered the same agreeable variety of entertainment, of songs, dances, etc. The light dresses of the audience contrast notably with the black costume of the performers, each of the latter of whom, by the way, make their appearance with a palmetto fan in their hand. For those who are willing to brave the heat (and we don't know that it is warmer in the theater than anywhere else), these minstrels promise as pleasant a way of whiling away time as anything that we know of, and we hope to renew the pleasure we have already experienced.

Passengers per steamship Kensington, from Boston:

Edwin J. Nickerson, F. W. Magrath, D. P. Flint, Childs, B. B. Magrath, Mr. Somes, J. B. Magrath.

Passengers per steamship Texas, from Galveston:

Sam. Roberts, Miss Ada Roberts, George Seymour, T. H. McCraid and lady, M. Kelly, Miss McArthur, Mrs. Canning and child, and three on deck.

National Express

—AND—

TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,

Having completed the necessary arrangements, is now prepared to forward

Express Matter, Valuables and Freight,

Of every description, on the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, to

JACKSON, CANTON,

—And—

ALL WAY STATIONS.

Also to VICKSBURG, and all points on the Mississippi, Southern and Selma and Meridian Railroads. Will forward, as heretofore, to all points on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad,

—And to—

SAVANNAH, CHARLESTON, RICHMOND, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, AND NEW YORK,

Via Montgomery, Atlanta and Augusta, Ga.

Office of the Company removed to 143 GRAVIER STREET, a few doors above St. Charles street.

J. G. CAMPBELL, Agent.

PHIL. STOCKTON, Assistant Superintendent, etc.

H. M. Thompson,

AGENT OF THE

NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT

—AND—

GENERAL NEWSPAPER AND ADVERTISING AGENT

NO. 14 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

F. G. Barriere & Co.,

135............CANAL STREET............135

Are now opening their

New Stock of Fall and Winter goods,

Consisting of BAREGES, MOZAMBIQUES, POPLIN, TOILE ARGENTEE, and a great variety of Fancy Goods.
French, English and American CALICOES.
French and English DELAINES.
CLOTHS and CASIMERES.
Ladies' Bleached and Unbleached COTTON HOSE.
Misses' ... All sizes.
Mens' Brown and Colored COTTON HALF HOSE.
Boys' ... All sizes.

—ALSO—

LINEN SHEETINGS and Pillow Case LINENS.
Damask and Snow-drop NAPKINS and CLOTHS.
Colored Wine CLOTHS and DOYLIES.

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.

F. G. BARRIERE & CO.

Office of

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY,

51 Camp Street.

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.

P. R. FELL, Agent,
Phœnix, Security, Atlantic and Harmony Insurance Companies.

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,
31 and 33 Gravier street.

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.

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 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,
At No. 13 Front street, between Common and Gravier.

Cash Advances

—MADE ON—

CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON AND MERCHANDISE

—TO—

GUION & CO., Liverpool;
WILLIAMS & GUION, New York; or to Ourselves.

SIBLEY, GUION & CO.,
34 and 36 Carondelet street.

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.

James B. Thompson,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 147 Fulton Street.

NEW YORK.

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 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 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'oeil.

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. BULSE, 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 632, 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 5 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 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.
G. H. SLOCOMB, 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, 105 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 Bookseller and Stationers,
No. 106 Camp Street.