New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
—OF—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

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OFFICE, NO. 84 CAMP STREET.

Yearly Subscriptions, in advance, $15; half yearly, $8; quarterly, $4. Single copies, 10 cents.
THE WEEKLY CRESCENT is published every Saturday, subscription $5 per annum, invariably in advance.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 19, 1866.

It will be seen by referring to our marine column that the lighthouse at Pass Christian has been re-established. Also that at Cedar Keys, on the Florida coast, and that at Cape Romain on the coast of South Carolina.

The New York Democratic State convention have adopted a platform which reaffirms the principles of the Philadelphia convention of August 14, regards the Southern States as fully restored to the Union, and the people entitled to all the rights and privileges of citizenship; affirms that the centralization of power in that State, no less than in the Union, is fatal to the harmony of our political system, and dangerous to the liberty of the citizen, and assails the recent legislation at Albany and Washington as unprecedented in extravagant expenditure, etc.

A municipal election was held in Alton, Illinois, on the 11th, in which the Democratic National ticket was carried triumphantly throughout. Alton has hitherto been a radical stronghold, and this success, the lines of party having been clearly drawn, is looked upon as a certain test of the result of the State election on the 6th of next November.

A Pennsylvania paper says that about a hundred of the wealthiest merchants and manufacturers of Pittsburg, Pa., have petitioned the governor of the State for the payment of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars incurred by them in 1863 in assisting to build fortifications and dig trenches to keep off the Confederates, but that none of the names of the poor and middling classes, who gave their days and weeks' labor on that occasion, appear on this petition.

Bad and designing white men have so worked upon the fears of the negro population of Memphis that they believe the Southern whites have poisoned the wells and cisterns. Coffee won't buy a watermelon or a pumpkin, or even steal one, lest it should be plugged with strychnine.

The Montgomery Advertiser of the 15th says, the quantity of cotton brought into that city within the preceding two days had enlivened the market considerably, and given the usual quotations something more than the character of nominal. The following prices were obtained in the market readily, the demand being good: Ordinary and good ordinary 19 to 22; low middlings and middlings 24 to 26; strict middlings 27.

Peter Cooper, of New York, has published a letter to President Johnson the gist of which is, that the negro should be looked upon as having sprung at one leap into all the privileges of a free-born citizen, and should be allowed to exercise them untrammelled.

THE ACADEMY.—The performances at the Academy for this week include the most celebrated marvels of the ring. Barebacked steeds and riders, wild Indians, Senegambian artists, acts of dislocation, are at present put down upon the bills. La Petite Catalini, the great Sebastian and the trick horses lead their attractions, and the performance concludes with a touch of the theater known as El Zapateado de Madrid.

THE ST. CHARLES THEATER.—The usual African melange of melody, conundrums, burlesque operas and afterpieces still continues to be given us at the St. Charles. Those who have any desire to see what at one day was the most popular of our shows had better go soon. The minstrels leave us after Friday evening.

We are indebted to the officers of the steamer Idahoe for a Monroe paper of the 5th instant.

The ever attentive officers of the steamer Louisa have our thanks for the latest Mobile dates.

We are under obligations to Mr. Frank Neely, of the Southern Express for Cincinnati, Nashville, Augusta and Jackson papers of the latest dates.

A full-blooded gent of African extraction has been admitted to the bar in Pennsylvania. Several years ago he had prepared himself for examination, but, owing to the prejudices existing against his color, he was unable even to get before a committee. Since then, however, he has practiced in the F. B. courts of South Carolina, where he was loud in his invectives against the Southern people. This record proved his ticket of admission.

In the Eastern Express office in Portland, Me., the head accidentally falling out of one of three barrels of peas sent from Lowell, Mass., marked *free*, for the destitute of the sufferers of the late fire, a note also fell out, saying to the consignee: "Sell for the most you can get and forward the proceeds." Was such a trick ever played outside of New England!

CAPILLARY ATTRACTION.—At a recent sitting of the Academy of Sciences, M. Chevreul gave an account of some experiments illustrating what he calls capillary affinity. He made a paste of white lead and water, and another of white lead and linseed oil, and placed them in separate tubes. Above the oily paste was placed water, and above the watery paste oil. The oil in the latter case displaced the water, but the water did not displace the oil in the former. In corresponding experiments with clay and pure kaolin it was found that water would in each case drive out oil, but oil would not drive out water.

The juvenile portion of the Paris world are looking forward to the appearance at the Cirque Prince Imperial of a German troupe, which consists of twelve monkeys, twenty-eight dogs, one goat and eight ponies. The ponies will be mounted by dog and monkey jockeys. A carriage drawn by eight will be driven at a furious pace by two Mandrilla monkeys. Ten apes, varying in height from four to five feet, attired in ladies' habits and round hats, will ride through a quadrille, and others among their tribe will rival Blondin and put Leotard to the blush by their feats on the trapeze. An organ will be turned by a horse, and marvelous feats of agility will be executed by the goat, who outvies any living acrobat.

The places of honor in the Paris exhibition have been reserved for France and England.

TRAVELING LOYALISTS.

Louis XIV was called "the great monarch." But even "the great monarch" was not a hero to his valet. It is remarkable that some of the laws of physical nature are reversed, as to their operation, in the moral world. To the actual eye objects diminish by distance, and increase by proximity. To the mental eye characters and events seem to grow into prominence as they are removed from the point of view. The mists of time and distance seem to have a magnifying effect; just as through the vapors of the Brocken the shadow of a pigmy is projected into a gigantic image on the distant sky. At least this is our theory; and we believe it to be psychologically correct, in spite of the contrary opinion of Voltaire.

Bearing this truth in mind, it would have been well for the traveling "loyalists" who are now parading through the Northern States to remain quietly at home and play out the farce of "His Life's in Danger, or the Converted Rebel," to the end. It is barely probable that if they had pursued this course, and kept themselves studiously out of view of the public, some of them might have gained credit for a moderate share of ability; and others might have passed themselves off on a credulous world as sincere patriots. It is said of a certain class of people that they ought to have good memories; but unhappily for them their mnemonical capacity is never equal to the demands which are made upon it. There is another class of persons who, especially, ought to be prudent in the use of their tongues; but unfortunately for them the very cause which produces the necessity for prudence is the very cause which urges them to an extravagant lingual audacity. We have heard of a case, to be sure, in which a stupid fellow was called a fool because he refused to open his mouth even to answer a civil question; but this was an exceptional instance. As a general rule, a conscious idiot might disguise the extent of his folly by simply holding his tongue. But those people who ought to hold their tongues are precisely those who will persist in talking, and thus, providentially, they become the instruments of their own detection and exposure.

Dr. Johnson once said of Goldsmith that "he wrote like an angel, and talked like poor Poll." The criticism was probably unjust in regard to Goldsmith; but it would be eminently applicable, at least in part, to the itinerant "Southern loyalists." Those gentlemen certainly talk more like poor Poll, than any human beings we ever heard of; but they neither write, nor look, nor act like angels. We have the authority of Shakespare for the fact that

"A little ere the mightiest Julius fell,
The graves stood tenantless and the sheeted dead
Did squeak and gibber in the Roman streets."

Have the days of miracles come again? Is some extraordinary catastrophe about to overtake the country? Else why is it that these almost martyrs—these rehearsing corpses—these fugitives from phantom bowie knives, and imminent lamp-posts, go squeaking and gibbering through the Northern streets in a manner that would excite the envy of a decent Roman ghost? If they are not really resuscitated corpses why do they squeak and gibber in that unmerciful manner which is apposite to the respectable sheeted dead alone? We cannot account for the phenomenon on any other principle than that to which we referred at the beginning of these remarks—the spell which is laid on one class of men to exhibit their falsehood, and the necessity under which another class exist to show their folly. If Hahn and Hamilton and Brownlow had staid at home they might some day or another have been made saints in the radical calendar; but even the radicals require that their saints and deities shall have some sense—ordinary common sense, at least, or some power of argument and extent of acquirement. Intellectually considered, they have no reason to be ashamed of their true leaders; of men who, like Phillips and Sumner and Greeley, have led the van of the movement for the conversion of the government into a consolidated despotism; but to place these "Southern loyalists" beside such men would be like putting the fetish deities of Ashantee on a par with the gods of Greece—a satyr to Hyperion; a pigmy to Hercules. To conclude where we began, if the "great monarch" was not a hero to his valet, how can such nameless caricatures as these expect to be heroes to anybody?

THE TWO CABLES.

It has been said to be a difficult thing to find a needle in a hay-stack—and so we suppose it is. But we are very much of the opinion that nobody has yet been found sufficiently industrious and sufficiently foolish to try the experiment. Time might be very much more profitably employed than even in demonstrating the possibility of recovering so small a thing as a needle from so extensive a place as a hay-stack. Nevertheless, if the experiment would pay, we have no doubt that modern science and ingenuity would accomplish it. After finding an iron wire at the bottom of the Atlantic ocean, we shall have to find some more excessive illustration of extreme and insuperable difficulty.

The successful laying of the telegraphic cable of 1866 was certainly a wonderful exploit. Take it for all in all, it is the crowning triumph of the nineteenth century. But in a purely material and mechanical point of view it must yield to the recovery and laying of the cable which parted last year in mid ocean. To seek for a slender wire through miles of viewless ocean; to find it, grapple, raise it to the surface, splice it and lay it across the Atlantic, was a victory of sagacity and skill, which would have been possible in no previous age.

The old cable—that which has just been recovered—parted on the 2d of August, 1865; in latitude 51 deg. 40 min. N., longitude 38 deg., when 1312 miles had been paid out. It was recovered on the 2d of September, 1866, after a search of eighteen days, in latitude 51 deg. 53 min. N., longitude 36 deg. 03 min. W., a considerable distance from the place where it was lost. The Great Eastern left Heart's Content on the 9th of August to undertake the search, and the work of grappling began on the 12th. Four times the wire was brought to the surface, only to slip off the grappling irons and again disappear; but the persons engaged in the work persevered until the twenty-second day, when the broken end was finally secured, a splice made with the new line on board the Great Eastern, the work of laying begun, communications opened with Valentia, and the Great Eastern headed towards Trinity Bay.

Nor is this achievement important only as showing how much can be accomplished by the means now at the command of science. It will go far towards relieving the public mind of the uncertainty which obscured the future of ocean telegraphy even when the cable of 1866 had been laid. We have now two successful efforts to offset the previous failures. We have two lines as our reliance in place of one. We know, too, that a year's immersion at the bottom of the ocean does not perceptibly diminish the insulating and electrical power of a cable; and hence we may feel confident that, from this cause, we have nothing to fear. If an accident happen to one line the other will be in working order—at least the probabilities of a simultaneous break are so small as not to be computable. Considering then that, by this result, permanent telegraphic communication with Europe is assured, we may reasonably anticipate a reduction of the excessive rates of toll which have been adopted by the company. Those charges appear to have been based on the fear that the line would not be permanent; and this latent suspicion made the stockholders anxious to get back their money in the shortest possible space of time by taking advantage of all the possibilities of the situation. Perhaps an excessive rate of toll was not the best way to accomplish even this object; but at all events, now that permanency is secured, and the way is open for competition, there is good reason for reducing the charges to a point which will attract business, instead of repelling it, and which will, at the same time, yield to the stockholders a fair and handsome interest on their investment. If they are not satisfied with such a return, they will soon see their profits wrested from them by rival lines as well established and more sagaciously conducted.

Recently a daring attempt was made to rob the Baltimore postoffice. The night clerks were on duty as usual, and at a late hour an attache of the office noticed a man getting into one of the windows. He waited quietly until the fellow had effected an entrance when he coolly seized the individual and held him in custody until the arrival of the police.

The vineyards on the islands of Lake Erie and around Sandusky, have become famous within a few years past. Frequently the finest grapes would be raised at Kelly's Island, when the vineyards about Cincinnati were destoyed by the rots. By a report made to the Cincinnati Horticultural Society these vineyards are not doing well the present season. The rot is playing sad havoc with grapes and a third of a crop is expected.

A correspondent of the Chicago Republican, writing from the hub of the universe, portrays the staff officers of the Massachusetts State militia in the submentioned gorgeous colors:

These gentlemen are usually stout and fiercely mustached, and have gradually grown into a uniform at which Solomon, in all his glory, would have stood aghast. They overflow with buttons, and are crowned with the most singular chapeaux ever seen, resembling gigantic pinches of beaver hats and bullion. It is to be questioned whether the army and navy of the United States, the merchant marine, and the militia—from the Chicago Zouaves down to the Baltimoville Home Guard—can exhibit a coterie of officers of such extraordinary gaudiness. They represent the essence of what was called, just before the war, "Poppycock." It is profoundly to be hoped that the artist of the present day will perpetuate on canvas this uniform as a specimen of the republican simplicity of Massachusetts in the nineteenth century.

No wonder the oriental imagination of Ben Butler could not withstand such a temptation! What a glorious spectacle to the heart of a patriot to see the heroic Ben, in all the pomp, pride and circumstance of a mimic brigadier, prancing about the battle plains of Massachusetts, his sword and belt and breast glittering in the sun with the jewelled spoils of New Orleans. How magnificent he will look on a *carte de visite!*

THE WHALE OIL BUSINESS.—During the war, owing to the ravages of the Shenandoah and Alabama, and other causes, the stock of whale oil and spermaceti in America became gradually reduced, and their prices have increased, in consequence of the scarcity, until they stand at $2 40 a gallon for whale oil and $4 a gallon for sperm. This high rate has given a fresh impetus to the whale fisheries, which, in spite of petroleum, again promise to be remunerative to all who engage in them. Every vessel that can be fitted out at New Bedford and other New England whaling ports is pressed into the service, and more sailors are anxious to go on a whaling cruise than are wanted to man twice the number of vessels fitted out. The people of the New England whaling ports are the principal owners of the claims against England for damages inflicted by Confederate cruisers, there being $1,500,000 of these claims owned at New Bedford alone.

A LAWYER'S DEFENSE.—Among the traditions of Westminister Hall is one of a certain Sergeant Davy, who flourished some centuries back, in a darker age than the present. He was accused, once upon a time, by his brethren of the coif, of having degraded their order by taking from a client a fee in copper. On being solemnly arraigned for this offense in the Common Hall, it appears, from the unwritten reports of the Court of Common Pleas, that he defended himself by the following plea of confession and avoidance: "I fully admit that I took the fee from him in copper; and not only one, but several; and not only fees in copper, but fees in silver; but I pledge my honor as a sergeant that I never took a single fee from him in silver until I had got *all* his gold, and that I never took a single fee from him in copper until I had got *all* his silver; and you don't call that a degradation to our order?"

Doctor Randolph, "of Louisiana," who figured in the Philadelphia Southern loyalist convention, is asserted by the Christian Recorder, a fanatical paper published in the city of brotherly love, to be a spiritualist. His invocation to the members of the convention was that of the witches in Macbeth:

"Black spirits and white,
Blue spirit and gray,
Mingle, mingle, mingle,
You that mingle may."

The Mobile Gazette asks the New Orleans press who the Reverend Randolph is?

For ourselves, we are at a loss for a satisfactory answer. It is a clear case of "*quien sabe?*" We understand he is a lately imported Northern born negro.

A bull was picked up at sea, lately, near an island off the coast of Maine, five miles from the main shore. Had Miss Anna Dickinson been estivating anywhere in that region, we should have thought she was the Europa in whose quest Jove had gone in this second bovine disguise.

The Tuskegee News has the following item: "Keep your rooms locked. Some thieves on Saturday night broke into Mrs. Phillip's house, and stripped a bedroom of everything except the naked bed. Even the window curtains were taken." Perhaps the thieves thought they could not, logically, strip the room of the *naked* bed.

Cotton has been grown with marked success in Southern Kansas. There is no doubt but that it might be made a very productive crop. The soil and climate are well adapted to its growth and culture.

NEW YORK POLITICS.

The convention held at Albany, last week, was very harmonious in its proceedings, and, if we may judge by its composition it represented a majority of the voters of the State. Of course the Democratic element, constituting as it does the main body of the party opposed to radicalism, was decidedly predominant, but its influence was used only to cement the conservative alliance, and to ensure the necessary concert of action at the November election. The Republican branch of the new organization was well and numerously represented. Among the delegates of this persuasion we find such names as those of Abraham Wakeman, formerly Republican member of Congress and surveyor of the port of New York, by appointment of Mr. Lincoln, A. Oakey Hall, for a long time district attorney of New York, and R. H. Pruyn, late minister to Japan. Besides these there was a large number of Republican delegates from the interior counties.

Mr. Hoffman, the candidate for governor, is mayor of New York, and has always been a member of the Democratic party. Other gentlemen had been spoken of for the nomination; but when it came to a ballot, the name of Gen. Dix was withdrawn expressly in favor of Mr. Hoffman, and the latter gentleman was unanimously nominated. Of Mr. Hoffman the Times correspondent says that although his name is not one that a majority of the Republican delegates wished, "it is perhaps the strongest purely Democratic name that could have been put forward in those parts of the State which are expected to roll up the heaviest majorities."

Mayor Hoffman arrived during the proceedings, and made a speech from which we make the following extract:

When the war was at an end with my fellow-citizens I declared that the war having ended peace should come. At the New England dinner, December, 1865, when a distinguished United States senator said that according to the old Puritan doctrine it would be necessary to shed more blood for the remission of sins, I took my stand and said: "Blood enough had been shed to remit the sins of the universe." I declared then, and on the 8th of January following, that we were on the eve of great and important events, and that for the time all political antagonism should be buried. There I took my stand, and avowed my readiness to unite with all men, whoever might be the leaders, under the battle cry of "The Union and the Constitution;" to sustain the President (cheers) in his determination to restore every State to its proper position in the Union. (Cheers.)

My fellow citizens, pardon what perhaps may seem to be the egotism of these remarks; but it is due to those I have never had the pleasure to meet before to tell them what has been my platform, and is at present. I look as I stand here in the presence of this convention, and selected as I have been by the great constitutional Union party, that I have been honored among men who have been honored everywhere. I have been mentioned in connection with Dix, Murphy and Slocum and other distinguished names; that I have been chosen by the unanimous voice the standard-bearer of this great conservative Union party of the State, and when I feel that selection has been made from among names honored everywhere, wherever mentioned—that I have been in this convention named in association with Dix, Murphy, Slocum and Kernan, and that among them all you have done me the distinguished honor of saying that, in view of the present condition of affairs, in view of the emergencies of the day, that I am the man to run this fall for the office of governor of the State of New York. I feel it due to you and due to myself to state every doctrine I have advocated. I cannot make any long speech. I stand here a constitutional Union man, pledged to carry out what the Senate of the United States promised in its resolutions, referred to in your second resolution, and what Gen. Grant promised when Gen. Lee surrendered to him. (Cheers.) What is the issue? It is, whether the war for the Union shall be followed by a Union; it is whether secession, having been put down, in theory and practice, whether—slavery having been abolished, whether—the South having submitted to the authority of the government, the Southern States shall be represented in the Congress of the United States by loyal men? That is the question of the day. The radicals themselves differ in some of their propositions. Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, on one hand, declares for universal confiscation, and universal suffrage, and universal ruin. Mr. Horace Greeley, representing another element, on the other part, declares for universal suffrage and universal amnesty. Others are for this plan, others for that. But the great practical question is what I have just stated: whether the States now kept out of the Union shall be represented in the Congress of the United States by loyal men. (Great cheering.) That question will be determined this fall. A distinguished radical politician, traveling in the cars to-day, admitted that in his judgment the contest would be a close one. (Cheers.) Perhaps it will, gentlemen—that depends upon you. It depends upon you whether, when you leave this hall and return to your homes, you organize the State for the purpose of victory. If that be done, this great question, on which we have started, will be decided with triumph.

In relation to the rest of the ticket the New York World makes the following remarks:

All the other men on the ticket are equally admirable for the several places for which they have been nominated. Robert H. Pruyn, the candidate for lieutenant governor, is a distinguished citizen of Albany. Under President Lincoln's administration he held the honorable post of minister to Japan, from which he not long ago returned. He is a gentleman of character, ability and statesmanlike accomplishments, which would grace any office in the State government.

William W. Wright, of Ontario county, the nominee for canal commissioner, is excellently fitted by past service in connection with the canals, as well as by honesty, business capacity, and sound economical principles, for the position to which he is to be elected.

The nomination of Frank Gallagher, of Buffalo, for State prison inspector, is a fitting recognition of those ardent and indomitable friends of free government and sound Democratic principles, our Irish fellow-citizens. The convention desired to put upon the ticket the man who would be most acceptable to the Irish voters of the State, and it was no hazard of mistake in taking the gentleman who presided over the Fenian convention at Troy. A man who has received this recent mark of honor and confidence from his compatriots, is a candidate whom they will be proud and zealous to elect.

The ticket as a whole is very strong: especially strong in the ability, integrity, and high standing of the candidates; strong in popularity; very strong in the vote it will command in this city; and strong in the State. There has been no ticket nominated by any party within the memory of man which stirred such enthusiasm, which inspired such confidence, or will poll so prodigious a vote, as will be given to this ticket in this city. The glowing and affectionate praise bestowed on Mr. Hoffman yesterday in the convention, by District Attorney Hall, merely expressed the common sentiment of conservative men in this great metropolis. We assure our friends in the rural districts that the home of Mayor Hoffman will nobly do its part; we beg that they, with equal spirit and vigor, will do theirs.

A woman in Philadelphia had a difficulty with her husband, and in consequence she determined to drown herself and their infant child. Arrived at the banks of the Delaware, she threw the child in, but thought better of her own case and returned home. A number of men, who witnessed her unnatural act towards her offspring, endeavored to rescue the infant, but fruitlessly. It did not rise to the surface.

An organ grinder and his monkey were arrested recently in Philadelphia for contravening a city ordinance prohibiting the exhibition of simia on the streets of that city.

Was the ordinance specially relaxed in favor of the "Southern loyalist convention;" or is it an expost facto enactment?

The Age says that a one armed veteran, at a meeting in Philadelphia, pithily summed up the extra bounty business, as "one hundred dollars for the white man, three hundred dollars for the nigger, and two thousand dollars for the member of Congress." The soldier evidently appreciates radical generosity at its exact value.

The health officer of Philadelphia has commenced legal proceedings against a number of physicians in that city for failing to make returns of cholera cases in their practice.

A Visit to the City Archives.

In the number of ledgers and financial reports of one kind and another relating to the municipal government, there appears to be no lack in the room at the City Hall devoted to city archives. There are volumes of documents in writing of every kind, which commence with the city under the Spanish government, (marked "cabildo," from which is said to come the word "caboodle,") down to the police reports, warrants, licenses, notarial documents and inventories of the present time. We should imagine, from a recent cursory examination, that there were some fifteen hundred of these books of record, besides almost any given number of packages in yellow wrappers, containing papers referring to the various offices of the city.

These papers may doubtless prove valuable for occasional reference, but they are rather too bare of any facts, except those contained in names and figures, to amount to anything like historical matter. One or two old private letters left behind by the gossips of the elder day would be more interesting, and perhaps more valuable, as historical matter, than the whole of these red tape packages.

The only part of the collection that would be a serious loss if destroyed by fire would be the files of old papers formerly published in this city, but which are now nearly forgotten. Among these we noticed the Courier of 1824, the Argus of the same date, the Advertiser of 1826, and the Daily Jeffersonian and True American of a little later day. The oldest file we could discover was the *Ami des Lois*, published in 1813. We noticed in it many of the names that one still hears in our midst; but the interest attaching to most of its subjects have long since been forgotten. The most interesting paragraphs we observe are naturally found in the local columns of these journals, a fact alone which would have convinced us, if our mind had not been made up already, that local writers deserve better by the public than some people imagine.

SPOTTSYLVANIA CEMETERY.—We would earnestly solicit the attention of our readers to the subjoined eloquent and touching circular. Few families in our State but mourn some loved member whose remains are mouldering in the vicinity of Spottsylvania Court House. And when we remember how diligently and religiously the women of Virginia have labored in the holy duty of collecting the bones of the Confederate dead, without distinction of State, and giving them hallowed sepulture, we feel assured that the generous people of Louisiana and her sister States will respond with alacrity to the worthy call:

SPOTTSYLVANIA COURTHOUSE, VA., 1866.

A large number of the ladies of this county have organized themselves into a body called "The Spottsylvania Ladies' Memorial Association;" the object of which is, not to rescue from neglect and desecration the remains of those who offered up their lives in behalf of the "Lost Cause." It is intended, as far as possible, to identify and remove the remains of the Confederate dead who are buried in this and adjoining counties, to a cemetery, the site of which has been selected, and it is desired by those who desire a last resting place worthy of the precious dust it shall contain, and of Virginia, who will guard with jealous care the dead sons of her bereaved sisters, still suffering from the desolations of a great war. We are compelled to appeal for aid for the furtherance of our object, to the patriotic and generous friends of the South, feeling that each one will esteem it a duty and a privilege to shield from obliteration the graves of those who went from their own State—it may be from their own homes.

Remembering with pride what Southern women have accomplished in the dark, sad past, we have a earnest faith in our appeal in behalf of our pious work will not be made in vain. Any lady by paying an annual subscription of twenty-five cents may become an active member of this association. Any person may, by the payment of an annual subscription of $1 or upwards become an honorary, and any one paying $25 or upwards at any one time may become a life member of this association. Any society of hundred character may become auxiliary to this upon contributing not less than $100 to its funds, and shall be entitled to representation on the basis of two representatives to every $100 so contributed.

Mrs. Dr. A. J. Rudisill, president; Mrs. John R. Samuel, vice president; Miss E. C. French, corresponding secretary; Mrs. R. C. Dabney, treasurer; Miss Emily Browne, recording secretary. Executive committee—Dr. Wm. S. Asson, Dr. C. J. Hancock, James L. Frazer, R. C. Dabney, John A. Inglish, Tom L. Andrews, Pa D. Lipscomb, Joseph Sandford.

Fredericksburg, Fredericksburg, Va.

The Lafayette (Ind.) Courier says that Capt. Webb, late of the 40th Indiana, was robbed in that city on Tuesday night of $28,000 in greenbacks and government bonds—all the property that he possessed. He was on his way to Illinois to purchase land, and had the money and bonds in a belt that he wore under his clothes. He was on his way to a night train of cars when he was seized, gagged and robbed by four men. The unfortunate man says that he was not aware that a living soul knew that he had the money with him.

A sum of money has been granted from the British treasury to the department of health for the purpose of conducting a special series of experiments and researches in connection with the present outbreak of cholera.

It is reported in England that the Pall Mall Gazette has taken the wind out of the sails of Frazier and some other magazines, forestalling their topics, and giving constant employment to many of the best writers who formerly wrote for magazines only.

A negro woman, in Philadelphia, about a fortnight ago, had a quarrel with her husband, after which, becoming apparently reconciled, she asked him to lean down in order to listen to something she had to say. On his doing so, she cut his throat, in a most savage manner, from ear to ear. The man is not expected to live.

The New York Herald has an article on the spread of gambling, in which it is asserted than Ben. Wood has recently lost by his ventures in games of chance more than a quarter of a million dollars.

The Montana Republican says, there is on deposit, in Helena, a bar of gold weighing 198 ounces. The owner of this little lump also uncorked at Hershfield's bank a safe containing five hundred pounds of clear gold dust, which with two hundred pounds more, was the result of two and a half months' work upon Montana Bar, Confederate Gulch. The owner ought to hire Doctor Winship, the strong man, to act as his porter.

The Fayette (Miss.) Chronicle of the 13th represents the effects of the worms, the rust and the rain upon the cotton in Jefferson county as most disastrous.

Dr. George B. Loring has written a letter withdrawing himself as a candidate for Congress in the fifth Massachusetts district, which leaves the field clear for Benjamin F. Butler.

The London Review condems Swinburne's "Poems and Ballads" as "offensive to morality and common decency," and says that their production does no credit to an English publishing house which has hitherto held a high place.

The extreme radicals set up an exclusive claim to loyalty. They may be loyal to the black men, certainly not to the white ones.

The Mobile Tribune, in an article headed "Butler and Brownlow," avows itself at a loss to find parallels in history for these atrocious scamps. The Tribune says:

But when the enormous villainies and cowardice of Butler are the subject of conversation, of whom are we reminded? If we seek for his prototype in Cleon, the turbulent Athenian demagogue, we give it up when we see Cleon die bravely in battle. If in Demetrius, the Macedonian, who polluted the temples at Athens, we find that Demetrius achieved the reputation of a great general. If in Herod, the bloated tyrant of Judea, we find that Herod possessed qualities that won him the title of "Great." Tiberius was fond of a frolic with his friends; Nero loved music; Caligula treated his horse well; Commodus was brave; Cæsar Borgia had the manners of a gentleman; Louis XI of France was a statesman; Richard III of England died sword in hand; Alva believed he was serving God; Titus Oates was born a liar, as some men are born deaf; Marat, Danton and Robespierre were never accused of stealing; and Dick Turpin, the highwayman, possessed generosity. Hence, among the most atrocious characters in history, we can find no parallel for Beast Butler. All have some redeeming trait, and are therefore as far above him as the zenith is above the nadir.

We trust the Tribune does not really consider it to be a redeeming trait in the character of Titus Oates that he was born a liar.

An unpublished play by Beaumarchais, discovered by M. E. Fournier in a bundle of old manuscripts in London, and purchased by him for five hundred francs, is about to be produced at the Theater Français in Paris.

It is said that during the hot weather of this summer the principal manufacturer of soda in New York city makes three thousand gallons a day.

A noted horse thief, named Wilson Brooks, was lately taken from a party of men, who had arrested him, and hanged, near Osyka.

The freedmen at Hampton, Va., have been notified by the bureau that on the first of January ensuing they must emigrate to Florida as the only means of escaping want and starvation.

A project is on foot to establish a new paper at Chicago, which is to advocate the policy of the President. It is supported by many of the most influential and prominent citizens of that city.

The Paris Journal L'Evenement is publishing a series of papers purporting to come from the spirit of Joseph Addison. They are weaker than the originals.

The conservative soldiers and sailors of Baltimore met in convention on the 12th, and elected one hundred delegates to the Cleveland convention.

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

DIED:

At Pass Christian, Miss., on Sunday morning, 16th inst., CHARLES D., only child of Lewis W. Hewett and Mehitable B. McColl.

On the 18th inst., at 7 p. m., JOSEPH PANZER, son of E. A. Panzer and Rosine McDonald, in his nineteenth year.

The members of Regis Masonic Lodge and Chapter are respectfully invited to attend the funeral THIS EVENING at 4 o'clock, from his late residence on Hercule street, between Tonti and Rocheblave streets.

Lodge will papers please copy.

On Tuesday morning, Sept. 18th, at the residence of his father-in-law, Judge M. O'Connor, 409 Magazine street, MARK LONG, late Orderly Sergeant of the 5th Louisiana regiment, C. S. A., aged 26 years.

His funeral will take place THIS EVENING, at 4 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

To Shippers of Cotton.

Owing to the great inconvenience and delay, brought about by shippers of cotton employing draymen over whom we have no control, we the undersigned COTTON PRESS PROPRIETORS hereby agree to charge on and after this date, TEN CENTS PER BALE LABOR on all cotton shipped from our respective presses, by draymen not employed by us:

R. M. PASTEUR & CO., Fire Proof Cotton Press.
SAM. BOYD & CO., Shippers and Union Cotton Presses.
and Rodgers Cotton Yard.
THOS. M. SIMMONS, Crescent City and Alabama Cotton Presses.
E. K. BYRANT, Louisiana Cotton Press.
J. C. CLEVELY, Levee Steam.
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S. HAYNES & CO., Cotton.
W. M. ABBATT, Planters'
H. FASSOUN, Fassoun's
LANE & BRIGGS, Atlantic.
ISAAC BANDOLPH, Pelican
HILKMAN & BONZANO, Steamers
TRASK, LEE & CO., Commercial.
H. SZYMANSKI, Germania's New.
TAUSSIG & CO., Perrin street.
WILLIAMS, Magazine
J. C. VAN WICKLE, Woods.
A. CASSARD, DE LONGE & CO., Southern
AYMAR WATERS & CO., Tudor
RICHARD PERRIN, Perrin's
A. L. HERGO, Star
A. E. READ, New Levee
New Orleans, September 11, 1866.

Important to Business Men.

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Lately received—CARPETING, of all kinds and qualities; FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, of all qualities, which we cut to suit rooms; CURTAIN MATERIALS, Lace Curtains, Cornices and Bands, in great variety; Window Shades, Hair Cloth, French Cloths, Cords and Tassels, Piano Covers, China and Cocoa Mattings of all widths.

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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 parks 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 representation 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 receptacle.

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 for subject almost instantaneously, alone offers the guarantees of exactness and of fidelity, which must be looked for in preparing the 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.

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 Penfield's box 612, New Orleans.

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

Gray's Petroleum Stove,

—FOR SALE AT—

No. 106 CAMP STREET, (UP STAIRS,)

The most useful invention of the age. Will cook anything that any other Stove will in the most perfect manner. Throws off hardly any outward heat. Makes no smoke, dust, soot, or ashes. The cooking qualities will be exhibited daily, between 1 and 2 p. m. at 106 CAMP STREET, UP STAIRS.

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, Mississ