

New Orleans Daily Crescent

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. G. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor. OFFICE, NO. 84 CAMP STREET.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1866.

The officers of the steamship Harlan will please accept our thanks for late Texas papers. Thanks to Messrs. Howard, Phelps and McCandell, the attentive clerks of the General Outman, for late Vicksburg and Natchez papers.

We are indebted to Frank Neely, of the Southern Express, for late papers from different parts of the country. Thanks to the officers of the steamship Matagorda for Texas papers and other favors.

We are informed that Dr. Brickell, dean of the faculty of the school of medicine, has returned to the city, and resumes the practice of his profession.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—The publisher, Louing, of Boston, sends us through Bleok & Co., 130 Canal street, copies of Mrs. Warren's "Comfort for Small Incomes," and "How I Managed My Children from Infancy to Marriage."

George Ellis, opposite the postoffice, also sends us a copy of the latter book. They are reprints from English publications, which are said to be capital expositions of the subjects on which they treat, and to have met an unexampled sale. A glance at them impresses us with the conviction that they deserve their reputation.

Kahoe, the publisher of the Catholic World, sends us the October number. Its contents are excellent; many of them will be appreciated by others than those of the faith which it specially represents.

The publishers send us the September number of "The Land We Love," edited by General D. H. Hill. It is worthy of the preceding issues, which is only saying that it is full of interest.

We learn by a dispatch dated New York 26th inst., A. M., received by Mr. A. Moulton, agent of the Crenwell Line of Steamships, that the steamship Sheridan, Capt. Bolton, from New York 23d for this port, was ashore on Body Island off Hattiers. Assistance has been sent her.

THE SALE OF THE SHREVEPORT.—The money realized by the United States from the sale of the privateer Shenandoah, at Liverpool, has all been remitted to the secretary of the treasury. It amounts to \$78,492, in gold. The remittances were made through the Baring's.

In August, the other day, several negroes were attacked with colic from eating uncooked bread. A Yankee sympathizer, whose brother keeps a dogery in the neighborhood, circulated the report that the negroes had been poisoned by Confederate bakers, and the only safety for the blacks was to buy their bread at his brother's. The excitement among the negroes was intense for awhile, but when they came to reason the matter over, the more intelligent soon convinced the others that the sympathizer was merely a "blunderer" in his brother's interest.

The washerwomen of Galveston exact two dollars a dozen for washing clothes, making no discount on such small articles as hose, collars and handkerchiefs.

Twenty-five hundred dollars reward is offered for the apprehension of the assassin of the late Col. Moody, of Mississippi.

The Opelousas Sentinel of the 23d, says St. Landry parish will make, by odds, the best cotton crop of all the parishes in the State.

The Mobile Times of the 25th has a well-written and sensible editorial on the subject of improvements in which it advises men of capital, instead of subscribing \$250,000 to build a theater in Mobile, to expend that sum or more in erecting commodious and comfortable dwellings. The arguments used are militarian and unanswerable.

There is now living at Buckland, Pa., a man, named Josiah Spaulding, who has been confined in an iron cage for fifty years, and for more than thirty years has not stood erect, till he has become so deformed that it is impossible to straighten his limbs by manual force. He refuses to be clothed, and will not suffer anything to remain on him, and is only kept warm in winter by warming the room in which his cage is placed. His human nature seems to have totally deserted him.

A Mrs. Cox, residing in New London, Connecticut, was found in her house on Wednesday week, nearly dead from starvation. It appears her husband left her about a week since without means of support, and it is supposed she became discouraged, and locked herself into her house, determined to die. She had not eaten any food for three days.

The spirit of Lindley Murray has been making revelations through the local column of a Boston contemporary: "The northern which blazed steadily all of Thursday night," etc., etc. A day or two later the perturbed Lindley ventilated himself, through the editorial column of a Mississippi paper, at the beginning of an article entitled "the situation." "Our country has lately vented through one of the most cruel and horrible wars that history has ever recorded against any civilized nation."

OPENING OF THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.—To-night our theatrical going public will have an opportunity to witness the opening of the Olympic Theatre, and those who attend are promised by Mr. and Mrs. Watkins an evening's entertainment of no mean order of merit. In the first place some important changes have been made in the auditorium and stage, and in the general decorations and appointments an especial effort has been made to make this theater a pleasant place of resort with the fair sex. The principal performers with which the season opens, including of course Mr. and Mrs. Watkins, are the Misses Rose Wood, Alicia Mandeville, Florence La Fond, Belle Montrose, and six other lady performers; while among the gentlemen Messrs. Noyes, Louis, Morrison, Oakley, Collins and Quinn head the list. The performances for the first night will be "Olympians," (the stage scenery of which, among other things, will represent Jackson Square,) and a new farce entitled "Out on a Raid." The former production is the work of a talented gentleman of this city, and from what we hear of its merits the author runs no risk of being "damned with faint praise."

MORE IMPORTANT THAN POLITICS.

A certain Mr. J. Edmonston writes to the National Intelligencer, stating that the people of Louisiana—so he learns from a correspondent—"are about to give a significant hint to politicians that something else must forthwith be attended to in lieu of political agitations." The correspondent may be right in assuming that we have before us for consideration and decision questions of far greater importance than any growing out of the discussion of the right of representation in Congress, or of the right or wrong of the theories of government entertained by the various political parties. Yet our people will not, and cannot cease to feel a deep interest in those questions, because, in the settlement of the problems arising out of them, our material, as well as our political future is to be affected, if not absolutely determined. There is no doubt, however, that the helpless political condition of the Southern States, the growing conviction that they are absolutely powerless to determine, or even to influence those political questions in which they have the most direct interest, and the knowledge that such questions are to be resolved by the public voice of another section, have greatly modified the direction of Southern opinion, and have turned it, more than ever before, towards local questions over which the people of these States may, perhaps, exercise some control. They have resolved to do all in their power to remedy the material evils which have befallen them by persistent, energetic industry, and by adapting themselves to the new circumstances by which they are surrounded.

In this State, however, we are unhappily situated. During two consecutive years our rich and productive alluvion has been inundated by the devastating waters of the Mississippi, and now, on the verge of another flood season, the levees are still broken, and our renaissance agriculture is threatened with another catastrophe. The measures taken at the last session of the legislature did not prove effective because, in the first place, even when that body met, the levee-building season was over; and, in the next place, the funds which could be placed at command of the levee commissioners, were totally inadequate for the purpose in view. The communication to which we have above referred, puts the case thus:

Throughout the State of Louisiana one thousand six hundred and forty miles of levee and lateral levee require to be strengthened, repaired, and to a considerable extent reconstructed or rebuilt, to protect effectually from overflow of the waters of the Mississippi the agricultural districts of the State. Appropriations of inadequate supplies of money, to be applied to patchwork at detached sections and separate points, so far as protection is given for the agricultural districts are considered, are worse than useless, because where the levee works are not continuously and collectively carried out, so as to establish a perfect and uninterrupted cordon of levee embankment around the districts to be protected, detached or disconnected lines of levee works would be quickly washed away, and the money expended thereon irretrievably lost. Hence, the totally inadequate amount of \$600,000, which commissioners considered to be available in the present year, for carrying out of the levee works required throughout the State, so far as any real or substantial benefit to the districts without immediate further supply to a considerable amount, would confer no benefit whatever upon the State as a means of repairing or rebuilding effectually its damaged levee works.

Since much of the destruction of our levees was the act of the United States military officers, it was supposed that Congress would not refuse to replace such as had been thrown down through this agency. It was presumed, too, that the immense interests dependent on a reconstruction of the levees, would influence a body who boasted so loudly of their desire to protect all sorts of industry. This hope appeared to have been ill-founded. The appropriation was lost on account of the malcontent opposition of men who openly declared that to drown the people of Louisiana and to destroy their property, would be a just retribution upon them for that unpardonable sin of "rebellion." There is, therefore, nothing to be expected from the federal government as long as the dominant party remains in power.

What then is to be done? Something might, even now be accomplished, if the legislature could be called together in time to act before the rising of the waters shall make effort ineffectual. But, unhappily, we have a governor who denounces his own people—the people who elected him by a vote approaching unanimity—as "rebels and traitors" who ought to be disfranchised. It is not too much to believe that he thinks likewise that they ought to be drowned out, or not rid of in some effective manner. Here is the problem to be decided. The flood season is coming on us. The levees are still broken. Another inundation is imminent and the governor, it appears, will not call the legislature together to provide for the emergency. It is a grave position. It demands thoughtful consideration and effective action. But what can be done? That is the question. The governor has openly declared his enmity to the people of the State. He attempted to subvert the very government of which he is himself a part, and to replace in office and power, by fraudulent and illegal means, a fiction which he had himself denounced as essentially debased and corrupt, and whose reign constitutes the most unadulterated epoch in the political history of the State. It is the natural sequence of this course that he should now try to prevent the people of Louisiana from taking measures to protect themselves against impending ruin. Yet Governor Wells may, involuntarily, have taught us one good lesson—not in future to trust men whom we know to be unworthy of trust.

TENNESSEE.

An important election is to be held in Tennessee next month, for governor, members of the legislature and other State officers. Preparatory to the election the enrolling officers appointed by Governor Brownlow, are making lists, in each county, of the "loyal" citizens who are entitled to vote, under the regulations adopted by Brownlow's legislature. Tennessee is in that happy condition—almost—where the radicals conceive to be the final consummation of the radical scheme of liberty and equal rights. In that State nobody except persons of approved "loyalty" are permitted to vote; that is to say, only those are recognized as enfranchised citizens who give an implied promise to vote the radical ticket. At the utmost one-fourth of the ordinary voting population of the State are embraced in this convenient definition of "loyalty," whilst the other three-fourths, being contumacious "rebels," simply because they do not swear by Sumner, and declare that Brownlow is a prophet and a saint, are cast into the limbo of perdition and disfranchisement. The radical papers declare that if the law be properly enforced the "loyal men" will continue to govern the "preserved State" for the benefit of Brownlow and his fellow-plunderers, and to the great delirium of rejoicing myriads of the lovers of "equal rights" throughout the country. Indeed, "equal rights" seem just now to be the end and object of radical aspirations; "equal

GIVING UP THE POINT.

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When Mr. Buchanan, in his last annual message, assumed precisely this ground, the Republicans declared that he had uttered a heresy which, if it were admitted, would utterly undermine and destroy the foundations on which rested the doctrine of an indestructible Union. They declared that nothing was simpler than the manner in which insurgent, i. e., seceded States, should be treated; and that the Constitution made no provision for this exigency, because the possibility of disunion was not contemplated. To make war upon the seceded States, as if they were merely insurgents against the Union, to reduce them to obedience to the Constitution, and to ignore the act of secession and all the legal consequences of that act, was the course suggested and the course pursued by the Republican party. But the triumph of this policy involved certain logical consequences which the radicals now wish to repudiate. For instance, the doctrine of the indestructibility of the Union, now that war has ceased, necessarily involves the sequence that the Union never has been dissolved, and that the Southern States are, legally, at this moment in the Union, and entitled to representation in Congress, just as much as if no attempt to secede had ever been made. Hence the party are now driven to the necessity of denying their fundamental doctrine, and of admitting a proposition which they had formerly denounced as heretical and treasonable. Their national committee can find no other excuse for the assumption of power on the part of Congress, to exclude the Southern States from the Union, than that the Constitution is "utterly silent and blank touching the treatment of insurgent States, whether during their flagrant hostility to the Union, or after their discontinuance."

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Dry Goods: Dry Goods!

GREAT OPENING OF A NEW STORE. —BY— PEPIN & TURCOTTE. 131.....CANAL STREET.....131

TOUR BUILDING, BETWEEN ROYAL AND DOUBSON. On Thursday, Sept. 27th.

A LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF FANCY DRY GOODS. Directly Imported from France, England and Germany.

A LARGE STOCK OF DOMESTIC GOODS. For Families and Plantations, is offered at MUCH REDUCED PRICES.

SHAWLS, SILK, CASHMERE AND CLOTH GOODS, BANQUIN, PEPLINS, JACKETS, ETC.

FOR THE SALE OF STOCKS AND BOND, METAL, DIAMOND AND PRODUCE DAMAGED COTTON, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

At Wholesale. FALL IMPORTATION. J. LEVOIS & CO.

Invites the attention of Jobbers and Retailers to their Winter Importation of Dry Goods, which is complete in every department, and in Foreign Dress Goods.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SALE Celebrated Chester Oak Cooking Stoves. RICE BROS. & CO.

Fall and Winter Clothing. FURNISHING GOODS, TRUNKS, VALISES, UNDERWEAR, ETC., ETC.

Caution to the Public. I notice an advertisement in the Bulletin for Sept. 27, 1866, for agents to sell POLLARD'S REVISED SOUTH-ERN HISTORY OF THE WAR.

Madame Olympe. 154.....CANAL STREET.....154

Latest Fashionable Fashions. Baskets, Ties, Flannels, Ribbons, Hats, Cloaks, Bonnets, Lace, Jewels, Perfumery, Stationery, Etc., Etc.

Direct Importation. The undersigned has been invited to the auction of Jobbers and Retailers to their

New Fall Importations of Dress Goods. consisting of Solid Bright POPLINS, POLLE DE CHYPRE, Printed LINTRES, etc.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS. The undersigned has been invited to the auction of Jobbers and Retailers to their

East India Goods. The undersigned has been invited to the auction of Jobbers and Retailers to their

Carpet Warehouse. 17.....CHARTRES STREET.....17

At Retail.

J. LEVOIS & CO. Corner Canal and Bourbon Streets. —OFFICE THIS BUILDING— 100 PIECES FINE POPLINS. In all Colors and Designs. At Fifty Cents a Yard.

A BARGAIN TO OPEN THE FALL TRADE. Paris UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION—1867. NOTICE.

Having been appointed by the Honorable 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.

Gray's Petroleum Stove. —FOR SALE— No. 106 CAMP STREET, (UP STAIRS.)

Post Office Notice. We'll further notice the Mills at the New Orleans Post Office will be closed at follow:

Mail for North, East and West close daily at 2 P. M., via N. O., Jackson, and D. N. R. Mail for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Mobile, Helena, Montgomery and Atlanta, close daily at 11 A. M.

Mail for Baton Rouge, via Opelousa Railroad, close daily at 11 A. M. Mail for Natchez, Baton Rouge, etc., via Atlantic and Mobile, close daily at 11 A. M.

Mail for New Orleans, via the Gulf, close daily at 11 A. M. Mail for Opelousa River, Wednesday at 11 A. M. Mail for Opelousa River, Wednesday at 11 A. M.

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