New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

—OF—

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1866.

CONFEDERATE DEAD.—On our sixth page will be found a list of the names of Confederate soldiers who died and were buried in and near New Orleans during the war. We shall keep this list standing for some time, for the benefit of those who desire such information as it affords.

The letter of our special correspondent on the Rio Grande, though written before the capture of Matamoros, will be found very interesting, detailing, as it does, the events which preceded and led to that result.

SANITARY.—The Board of Aldermen, at their meeting on Tuesday evening, all but unanimously passed the health ordinance, drawn up under the direction of a joint committee of the Board of Health and the city council, adopted by that joint committee, after careful consideration and adaptation, and then passed by the Board of Health after ample discussion by a full quorum. Perhaps no less ought to have been expected, in view of the imperative necessity there is now for the civic authorities not relaxing those efforts to preserve the public health, which the military authorities of the United States have exerted during the past four years. Still the judgment and firmness with which the question was met, deserve acknowledgment. The public health is a subject not to be lightly dealt with anywhere; but there is perhaps no city in the world in which it more needs to be dealt with in an enlarged spirit of liberality, frankness and demonstration than in New Orleans. The Board of Health and the Board of Aldermen have done their duty in the premises, and the Assistant Board of Aldermen will doubtless do theirs in the same spirit; and New Orleans will then be fairly started on a new career of improvement which cannot but greatly aid in elevating her to that proud position on this continent, to which all admit she must, within all human purview, ultimately attain. It is unnecessary to multiply words upon so transparent a subject.

TEXAS ELECTION.—The returns from the Texas election show large majorities in nearly every county for Throckmorton, the conservative Democratic candidate for governor, against Pease, the radical candidate.

THE LAND WE LOVE.—This is the title of a monthly magazine established by Gen. D. H. Hill at Charlotte, North Carolina, the May number of which we have received from our neighbor, J. A. Gresham, bookseller, 92 Camp street. The magazine has some very good articles, not the least interesting of which are those contributed by the editor, Gen. Hill himself.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.—The Gold market was very quiet yesterday, and sales at the Broker's Board as well as in the out door market, exhibited a very marked falling off as compared with the previous average daily operations for some weeks past. Rates continued exceedingly uniform throughout, however, and the market closed languid at the opening quotation, 150½@151.

Foreign Exchange—Operations in Sterling and Francs have almost come to a stand still. There is no commercial upon the market, and rates are very firm, both at bank and at the offices of private drawers. But the demand has very materially abated, and transactions cannot be reported as much better than nominal at previous figures, viz: 166@167 for Bank Sterling, 157@159 for Clear Bills, 3.35f.@3.30f. for Bank Francs, and 3.45f.@3.40f. for outdoor Francs.

Domestic Exchange—There is a very active and steady demand noticeable at all the banks and banking houses for sight checks on the Northern cities, which of course tends to keep up rates all round. Out of door offerings are still exceedingly light however, and quotations continue firm, at ½ per cent. premium at bank, and 1@¼ per cent. premium on the street, for sight checks on New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

Uncurrent Notes and Securities—The market has been almost at a stand still since our last, so far as regards the movement in Uncurrent Notes and Stocks and Bonds. The market was but poorly supplied at best, while the demand was of an exceedingly restricted character throughout both at the Broker's Board and upon the street.

Cotton—The demand and supply continue as for some days past. Sales since our last, 3000 bales, at previous quotations. Both brokers and factors are anxiously awaiting later advices from Europe, and there is no disposition to enter into heavy negotiations till after the arrival of the next transatlantic steamer.

Sugar and Molasses—There has been a slight improvement noticeable in operations under this head since our last, but the market is still comparatively inactive, and rates rule as at the close of our previous review of Flour.

Western Produce—Sales yesterday were limited to 1500 bbls. at Tuesday's quotations. Corn is in fair supply at store but quite scarce on the landing. The demand, however, is rather restricted and sales since our last have been confined to 7000 sacks at our quotations. Oats are unchanged in demand, supply or prices. Bran continues dull and Hay is flat without any quotable alteration in rates.

Provisions—Pork and Bacon are in good demand at previous quotations, but owing to the prospect of a protracted war in Europe, holders have again advanced their figures, which tends for the time being, to restrict operations. A moderate business has transpired since our last, however, but the market is still exceedingly unsettled.

The foreign correspondent of the Mobile Tribune says a grand public dinner was recently tendered to General Beauregard, in London, and that he has since been further honored by the acknowledgment of his superior skill as a military engineer. The British government have made overtures to the general, but he has declined them.

BISHOP WILMER OF LOUISIANA.—The telegraphic correspondent of the Associated Press in this city, under date of the 2d, says:

Bishop Wilmer accepts, and a majority of the diocese indorse his election. He will be consecrated speedily by Bishop Hopkins.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

The industry of the South has certainly had enough to contend with in the effort to regain life, and what, with the damaging effects of freedmen's bureaus and the pernicious influence of congressional legislation the struggle has been hard indeed. But heretofore we have not had to complain of more than the natural and legitimate results of the oppressive and restrictive system which has been imposed on us. In some places, and particularly in Louisiana, since the exodus of the Rev. Conway, the officers of the bureau have tried to accommodate their action to the real necessities of the case, and have thus, to some extent, mitigated the injurious consequences of a false method. But now, we find that an attempt has been made to nullify the salutary provisions of the labor law of the State, by invoking the provisions of that extraordinary piece of legislation known as the civil rights bill. The particular case appears to be as follows: In Concordia parish, near Vidalia, two gentlemen named Connor have been engaged in planting, and had employed a number of negroes, with whom they had made contracts, which were ratified by the agent of the bureau for Madison parish. It appears that eighteen of these negroes were enticed away by a certain Mr. John Lockwood and a Mr. Barringer, who were working a neighboring place. This act was a violation of the labor law of the State, and for its perpetration that law imposes a penalty. The officers of the freedmen's bureau sustained the Messrs. Connor, and Gen. Baird ordered his subordinate in Concordia parish, Major Brown, to assist those gentlemen in recovering their employes, and directed him not to interfere if the perpetrators of the offense should be prosecuted under the State law. Subsequently, Mr. Lockwood was arrested on the complaint of the Messrs. Connor, and was examined before Justices Geo. W. Green and James Norman. On the evidence given, Mr. Lockwood was held to answer before the district court, and required to give $500 bond in each case. Major Brown, of the freedmen's bureau, thereupon returned the negroes to the Messrs. Connor. Mr. Lockwood gave the required bail and was released. He then came to New Orleans and sued out a warrant before United States Commissioner Shannon, and on this warrant Justices Norman and Green were arrested and brought to this city, and have been arraigned for examination before the commissioner.

Now what is peculiar about the matter, is, that even under the most forced construction of that latitudinous piece of legislation known as the civil rights bill, it cannot be made to bear on any point involved in this case. The warrant charges the accused with depriving John Lockwood of a right secured to him by the civil rights bill, and "of subjecting him to a different penalty than is provided by the laws of the United States for the citizens thereof." But Mr. Lockwood was not deprived of any right secured to him by the civil rights bill, unless indeed Mr. Commissioner Shannon thinks that the bill in question confers on him the right of violating a State law with impunity. If the State law had discriminated against Mr. Lockwood on account of color or class, and had inflicted on him a penalty different from that imposed on other persons accused of the same offense, then the civil rights bill might be invoked by him at a later stage of the proceedings—that is to say when such penalty should be inflicted on him. But the State law does not discriminate for or against any person. It simply punishes the offense of enticing employes and apprentices away from their employers. It is true that the law of the United States imposes no punishment for such an offense and therein "a different penalty is inflicted than is provided by the laws of the United States for the citizens thereof." But neither do those laws punish murder, or larceny, or robbery, or forgery, committed within State jurisdictions. Does Mr. Commissioner Shannon thence suppose that the precious civil rights bill is vetoed whenever Recorder Ahern holds a man to answer for a crime before the First District court, or sends a vagrant to the workhouse? Are all of our committing magistrates and criminal judges to be arrested on Commissioner Shannon's warrant, because they have imposed on prisoners brought before them penalties different "from those provided by the laws of the United States for the citizens thereof?" Are we to have a general "jail delivery" as one of the effects of the civil rights bill?

It is stated that Mr. Shannon announced that in his opinion the State law is unconstitutional. We are not told why; but perhaps at a future time we shall be enlightened on this point. Let us grant the proposition, however, and in what manner would the case of Messrs. Norman and Green be affected by it? How would the fact of the unconstitutionality of a State law show that Mr. Lockwood had lost or been deprived of any of the precious rights secured to him by the civil rights bill?

Of course, after the issuing of such a warrant, it is impossible to predict what course the case will take before the commissioner; but we can scarcely imagine that the final result will correspond with the beginning. If people who violate the State laws can do so with impunity; and if magistrates who enforce the State laws are to be punished for enforcing them, we might as well dissolve our society at once; or else call in a radical directory to take charge of our affairs—to govern the State, administer the city, and conduct our private affairs for us. Otherwise we may all be sent to prison for violating the civil rights bill.

A HORRIBLE CONSPIRACY.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, John W. Forney, has discovered a horrible conspiracy. This time it is not a plot to destroy the Union; it is not a scheme to repudiate the public debt; it is not a plan to hunt up all sorts of Confederate obligations and pay them off to the supreme consternation of "loyal" people; it is not a design to cut the throats of all the freedmen of the South; it is nothing more nor less than a grand conspiracy, of which the President is said to be the chief and organizer, to prevent the Southern States from ratifying the constitutional amendment. A conspiracy to force the Mississippi to run down stream—to make the earth revolve on its axis—to cause the ocean tides to ebb and flow would, questionless, be a very superfluous sort of a conspiracy; but not more superfluous, it appears to us, than this alleged plot to prevent the ratification of the constitutional amendment by the Southern States. If plots and schemes were necessary at all they would be required in order to compel these States to ratify that amendment. It is very likely that some such plans had been set on foot by indiscreet members of the dominant party who failed to perceive that the amendment was intended to be a political platform, and that its adoption would be just what the radicals at this moment do not want. But to fancy that any sort of plotting, or of executive pressure, is required in order to prevent the Southern States from giving their adhesion to the amendment, could only have originated in a brain so totally obfuscated by radical heresies as to be incapable of perceiving that two and two make four. The fact is that the amendment was contrived expressly to be rejected in the South, and thus to afford a pretext for depriving the Southern States of representation in Congress until such time as the whole programme of republican usurpation should be permanently fastened on the country. It is possible that the masses of the Northern people will themselves prove recusant in this matter, and refuse to ratify the plan which has been proposed to them by an unscrupulous faction; and which, if successful in all its parts, will prove destructive to public liberty, as well at the North as at the South. All that the Southern people can do is to wait quietly for the issue of the contest in the so-called "loyal" States. A year's experience has shown them that there is something much worse than being unrepresented in a Republican Congress, and that there is something more desirable than electing representatives and senators who could only gain admittance to the Capitol, if the test oath act be not repealed, by falsifying their own history, and by misrepresenting the opinions and wishes and sympathies of their constituents. The reorganization of our industry, the reestablishment of our commerce, the cultivation of our lands, are objects of far more importance to us than the discussion of political metaphysics with Sumner, or the liberty to cast a few unavailing votes against Stevens in a body in which that vindictive politician reigns supreme. We wish success and good fortune to our friends in the North in their brave struggle in behalf of public liberty and enlightened progress; but we should feel more than ever obliged to them if they would save us from oppressive tariffs, and the restrictive legislation of all kinds which it is the aim of the Republican party to impose on the country. But, until a great change in public opinion at the North manifests itself in some practical and appreciable form, it is useless for us to embark on the troubled sea of federal politics. In the meantime we shall try to raise corn and tobacco, cotton and rice, and may-be, a little sugar, if radical legislation do not utterly paralyze our efforts. We shall endeavor to become rich again, and to command power by means of the possession of those great material agencies, which, depending on energy, industry and intelligence, are the fountain of moral and political influence.

NEW ORLEANS MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.—We have to acknowledge the reception of the July number of this excellent old established periodical. Its contents are worthy of its reputation. The first article on the "Instincts of Races," by Dr. J. C. Nott, is one of the most scientifically exhaustive and trenchant that the well known author has written. The relation of the negro to civilization is grappled with a vigor that laughs to scorn all puny, debased, and depraved fantasies and profligacies about his equality with the Caucasian races. It is handsomely illustrated; and ought to be carefully perused and studied by every man who wishes in accordance with the apostolic precept to be able to "give a reason for the faith that is in him."

An exceedingly valuable paper is the second by that Nestor of the Southern Medical Faculty, Dr. Warren Stone. It is upon the absorbing subject of cholera and its treatment. Dr. Stone does not believe the disease to be contagious, but he takes care to proclaim that the mischiefs of ochlesis will spread it, and yet he is not satisfied that the excrements of patients are not dangerous to the extent some have supposed. The truth is, he says, "we know nothing of the essential character of any epidemic or contagious poison," and the two are different in their effects. But we can do no justice to the article without quoting more of it than we can here insert. To be properly appreciated, it must be carefully read from beginning to end.

The other articles, original and selected, of the Journal, are in every way worthy of those briefly referred to; but want of space forbids our noticing them at even as moderate a length as we have the first. They are all by devoted and able members of the profession, and on subjects of great interest to the profession. That on "Modified Inoculation," by Dr. Tebault, is worthy of particular attention. Those of Dr. Richardson, on military surgery, and Dr. Bozeman, on vesico-vaginal fistula, are of eminently practical value; and that by Dr. Turpin, suggestive of remedies of great value. That by Dr. Herrick, on "Marriages of Consanguinity," is worthy of all attention. A case of cure of popliteal aneurism by pressure, by Dr. Armand Mercer, with observations by Dr. Caire, and "Surgical Notes of the Late War," by Dr. A. I. Semmes, are no less interesting articles. The selected articles are of great variety and value; and the whole number one of the best specimens of a medical journal published on the continent.

We are under obligations to the officers of the steamship Texas for Galveston papers of the 3d.

The clerk of the Fashion has our thanks for a late Vicksburg paper.

For St. Louis papers of the 30th we are indebted to the courteous officers of the Olive Branch.

The Southern Express Company has our thanks for late papers from various quarters.

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

The officers of the St. Louis have our thanks for a file of Boston papers.

The Southern Express Company last night brought us Cincinnati papers of the 3d, Charleston of the 2d, Atlanta of the 3d, and Memphis of the 4th.

Col. Wm. B. Stokes, the radical member of Congress elect from Tennessee, has fallen under the displeasure of Seward and Johnson, for when his name was recently sent up to the White House for promotion to a brevet brigadier generalship, the President took up his pen and *drew a black line through it!* Cause why? Col. Stokes faced the rebels in the storm of battle, while the President faces them now in the drawing room of the White House, and has no gratitude for a colonel who gave his new friends such terrible blows as Stokes did!

The above, from a Northern radical paper, reminds us of what the late President Lincoln used to call "a little joke." During the war, Stokes's cavalry was a famous military organization—famous for always avoiding a fight, and retreating before the Confederates. At one time a Confederate regiment summoned a town in Kentucky, garrisoned by Stokes's cavalry, to surrender, and gave notice that if it did not, they would open on it with artillery. They would, however, allow twenty-four hours for the removal of the non-combatants—and in this list they said they included the women, the children, and *Stokes's cavalry!*

A Slander Refuted.

A party, whose wife had been indicted by the grand jury of the parish of Rapides for stealing cotton, lately addressed a letter to the military authorities stating that the bill of indictment had been found because he and his wife had been Unionists throughout the war. This letter the military referred to Governor Wells, who sent it to Rapides.

The following communication from Hon. William B. Lewis, judge of the Rapides district, will be read with satisfaction by every good citizen, by all who desire peace and order. The charge that the judicial authorities of that parish are persecuting Union men is shown to be a calumny, and the contradiction comes with irresistible force from Judge Lewis, since he was a Union man from the beginning to the end of the war:

ALEXANDRIA, LA., June 27, 1866.

Governor J. M. Wells, New Orleans:

Dear Sir—Late yesterday evening I received from Judge Ryan, through several intermediate channels, a message from you to the effect that some person in this parish had written to Gen. Canby, that the grand jury of Rapides had indicted a number of Union men simply because they were Union men. Not knowing the author of this letter, I cannot of course form any opinion as to the respectability of its source. It may be some one who was indicted by the grand jury, or some innocent but credulous individual, easily misled by designing men, whose only motive is to keep negro troops in the country under pretense of protecting Union men, but really to enable these miscreants to foster and keep a spirit of discord in the community, and thus for a time ward off the odium which attaches to them on account of their crimes. Be this as it may, I have no hesitation in stating that although the proceedings of the grand jury are necessarily secret by virtue of positive law, and that I have no means of knowing the motives which actuated them in their official conduct, still the character of the men who constituted that body, is a full guarantee that they acted in accordance with their oaths with perfect impartiality. In fact I do not know whether a part of the jurors may not themselves have been Union men. I never enquired, nor did I deem it of any importance, as the political opinions of a man have nothing to do with his duties as a grand or petit juror, nor on the other hand have they anything to do with the guilt or innocence of the parties accused: all standing before the law on the same level, and having precisely the same rights. I can conceive of no motive for writing such letters, except to bring about a collision between the civil and military authorities, and this for bad purposes. As for myself, I shall pursue the "even tenor of my way" without any reference to these reports, and I trust you know me well enough to believe that no act of mine will ever give the slightest countenance to any measures on the part of any of the officers or attaches of the court over which I preside, which tend to injustice; but all, whether Union men or Confederates, shall stand, as heretofore, upon the same level, entitled to equal protection when right or innocent, and equal punishment when guilty. I must be permitted, however, to make this remark: I look upon the civil and military authorities as entirely separate and distinct, each acting in its own sphere, and independently of the other, and neither having the right to interfere with the other in the legitimate exercise of their proper functions.

I have written this so that we may not, by misrepresentations, have an additional force of negro soldiers sent among us, to insult our already deeply afflicted people, and to comply with your request.

Very truly yours,

W. B. LEWIS,
Judge of the Ninth District.

The Saints Jubilee—A Satire.

For the New Orleans Crescent.]

A short satirical poem, bearing this title, and published in pamphlet form, has made its appearance in our midst. It may be found at most of the booksellers in our city. The author, whoever he may be, has modestly declined literary pretension, by anonymous publication. Rumor claims to have detected the concealed authorship and accredits it to a gentleman of well known ability and acquirements, whilom distinguished in fields far removed from the field of letters. We shall not seek to penetrate the veil the author has seen fit to employ. Suffice it to say that the sword now hanging unused on his wall, though wreathen with well won honors, may repose without discredit side by side with his pen.

The satire is "dedicated to all the saints in and out of the freedmen's bureau"—a numerous host of ominous and obscure spirits, who circle round some central figure, pre-eminent in evil, as the multitude of lost spirits are portrayed in Paradise Lost, grouped about the fallen Son of the Morning.

The purpose of the satire is to present in Hudibrastic style the doctrines of the radical Republican party, and the inevitable conclusions of social disorder and national disruption which must result from those doctrines, if carried into effect. A brief history of the radicals is furnished, from the mooring at Plymouth Rock of the bark Mayflower down to the present time. The history is admirably rendered—in nervous, energetic, antithetical lines—and often with considerable grace of versification.

It is not to be expected in satire—indeed, it would not correspond to the genius of that species of poetry, that the language should be always smooth, or the ring of the verse always musical. The essence of satire is vigor, terseness and words fitting close to the idea. Its dress should be not the rich and flowing vesture of imperial dames, but rather the strong and elastic "tights" of the acrobat, which hug the form they encase without impeding its movement.

Our author seems to have kept this principle in view with commendable steadiness of purpose. Only once or twice does he deviate from the line of true satire, and then at times where the thought has assumed proportions of some magnitude, and is dignified by emotions of scorn and indignation. We can well forgive occasional departures from rigorous adhesion to established poetical canons, where the heresy is characterized by power and brilliancy.

We have not proposed to ourselves an extended or minute criticism of this little poem. Our purpose is simply to indicate to the reading public the existence of a new poem which ought to be widely read, because it may be widely useful.

The views of the author are so correct and enforced with so much vigor, that public sentiment must be impressed by them.

We take leave of the subject, therefore, approving the performance, and recommending it to the favor of the literary public.

The Duff Green lately confirmed by the Senate as U. S. marshal for the Southern District of Mississippi, is not the Duff Green of quondam political notoriety.

Mr. Pike has made public his plans and specifications for his new building on Fourth street, Cincinnati. He has determined to erect, instead of an opera house, an immense mechanic's exchange of the finest style. It promises to eclipse any other similar building in the country.

A sickening case of infanticide occurred at Nashville on the 28th. A woman having illegitimate twins, smothered them by throwing them into a vault. She has been arrested.

On the 27th, a corps of engineers, under Col. Hudnutt, drove the first stake and commenced the survey for the extension of the Illinois and Michigan canal to the Mississippi.

The Tallahasse and Sumter were sold at auction in Liverpool, under orders from the U. S. Consul, on the 13th ult. The Tallahasse fetched £6400, and the Sumter £1150.

A recent fire in Virginia City, Nevada, destroyed property to the amount of $200,000, and rendered four hundred people homeless.

The steamship Liberty, Captain Stafford, sailed at 7 o'clock last evening for Baltimore, via Havana, with a full freight and the following passengers:

B Pitkin, C Pitkin, C H Rust, Captain H Denman, Mrs De Carnick and servant, R Hickey, Mrs Hewitt and daughter, J H Lane, E J Jones and wife, M L Hamburger, Mr Gerding, Mrs Gerding, E Bruchar, E Herman, J Sharpless, E Deveny, B Morel, S Seaman, W P Brewer, Mr Couturie, W S Hawkins and others.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the New Orleans Crescent.]

WASHINGTON, June 28, 1866.

PUNISHMENT FOR IDLERS.

The time that was wasted in the early part of the session must now be rendered back to the public service in the tropical weather of June and July. The cold season, so conducive to the sharpness of the wits, has been lost in puerile discussion, and now the legislators must tie themselves down to the details of business, with the mercury standing at 93 degrees in the shade. The new freedmen's bureau bill that has passed the Senate, with amendments, is the most important piece of legislation that has occupied the attention of Congress since the passage of the civil rights bill. Of course it is a very considerable modification of the original scheme, and so lessened in its scope as to secure some chance of executive approval. Six million dollars is, however, a large amount of the people's money to expend for the support of indolent negroes, when the great States of the Southwest are applying in vain for the protection of their richest lands from a devastating overflow. It is still satisfactory to see the radicals defeated in their favorite project and forced to sue humbly for the success of such a constitutional measure as the President will approve. The sea island question of proprietorship has been settled with due regard for the rights of the land-owners, but the insertion of a clause giving the negroes special privileges in the purchase of property sold for taxes was an instance of meanness designed to injure the Southerners and afford a basis for some future philanthropy (so-called).

The energetic course of Mr. Morrill, of Maine, has given the District of Columbia business a very prominent position before the Senate. In addition to an unusual amount of local affairs, we have the famous negro suffrage bill for this District, that has already passed the House. Of course, this enactment will not be signed by the President, and its consideration is merely intended to reflect on Mr. Johnson's status. This session will be memorable in the history of the Pacific railroad; enormous lobbying influence has been exerted to push it through the House. The settlement of bounties, indemnification of contractors, and incorporation of railway companies, keep the business men at the capitol on the qui vive. There is some talk of a long recess about the Fourth of July, and afterwards a continued session until December. But this report cannot be relied upon, and we may safely anticipate an adjournment about the middle of next month.

THE MINISTER TO CHILI.

Some very serious charges against Gen. Kilpatrick, published in the New York Citizen, have attracted general attention, and are now under the consideration of the secretary of state. If Mr. Seward is satisfied of their correctness the general will be withdrawn from his post. They involve his private conduct, and injure the name of the country he represents.

When explanations were demanded the general tried to be facetious, but he will probably find that the thing is far from being a joke. When Kilpatrick was appointed to represent us at a foreign court, all who knew him were much astonished at the impropriety of the selection. His predecessor, seeing the character of the individual, kindly tendered some advice as to the conduct which he should adopt in social intercourse with the diplomatic corps. The general promised to profit by these instructions, but in his first interview with the British minister misbehaved himself so grossly as to elicit some very strong remarks from that official to Mr. Nelson. This mania of our military men for diplomatic positions should be checked by the State department, or the country will be needlessly involved in foreign complications by their headlong rashness, as it is now disgraced, in some cases, by their indecent behavior.

SEWARD AND GRANT.

The editorial notice of the New York Herald removes the ban of secrecy which has heretofore been observed in reference to the differences between these two distinguished men. Perhaps we ought to have said difference, because the only one that exists is founded on the lieutenant general's opinion of Mr. Seward's foreign policy, and particularly with regard to the Mexican difficulty. Grant thinks that we ought to drive Maximilian from the continent, inasmuch as his majesty is a part of the "rebellion," and never would have existed as Emperor of Mexico if the "rebellion" had not taken place. He believes that the empire would have crumbled before Sheridan's army, and a march from the Rio Grande to Mexico would restore the republic. Seward, in the opinion of Grant, is a wily, deceitful politician, who is for himself and no one else. His foreign policy says "the greatest military commander of the age"—according to the New York Herald—does not accord with the dignity of republican institutions. With due respect for General Grant, we must express our confidence in the policy of Mr. Seward and belief that it will attain all our people could desire, without the cost and inconvenience of a war with France. Diplomacy is a field not very well adapted to the military character, and perhaps the general had better leave it to one whose thorough success proves that he fully understands it.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE DAVIS TRIAL.

The arrangements now being made leave no doubt that the greatest trial of the age will take place at Richmond in the month of October. One of the best short-hand reporters in the country, Mr. Cazauran, of this city, has been secured by the prisoner's counsel, to make an accurate verbal account of the trial.

Efforts are in progress to obtain permission for a couple of boat loads of visitors to be landed at the port, and have the entrée to Mr. Davis's apartments. The passengers will consist entirely of Baltimoreans, who are either acquainted with the prisoner, or have a personal interest in his prosperity.

KANGAROO.

PROSPECTIVE DUELS AT MEMPHIS.—A dispatch from Memphis, dated the 2d, says:

General Jordon, chief editor of the Appeal, on Saturday challenged M. C. Galloway, of the Avalanche, to mortal combat. The challenge was accepted, and the parties repaired to Hernando, Mississippi, where both were arrested and placed under bonds. It is thought the parties will go to Arkansas to settle the difficulty. The challenge originated with Colonel Galloway writing a severe attack against General Jordon, on account of an article written by the latter to Harper's Weekly, in which Jordon blamed Jeff. Davis for the failure of the Confederacy.

Another duel is to mature to-morrow, between two printers. The quarrel is in reference to a respected lady friend.

Counterfeit twenties on the First National Bank of Portland, Conn., are in circulation in Nashville.

The murderers of Mrs. Perrine and her children at Little Rock, have been arrested, and one of them was hung by an infuriated mob. Two others were committed to jail to await examination. While taking them to jail, the sheriff was obliged to fire into the crowd to prevent their seizing the prisoners. The ball wounded one man in the head, clipping his ear off.

A prize fight took place at Louisville on the 29th ult., between two well-known pugilists. After fighting fifteen rounds, one had an eye punched out and was otherwise seriously injured.

MARRIED:

On July 3, 1866, by Rev. L. P. Heintz, WM. MILLER to MISS SUSAN SCHOENDER, both of this city.

On the 14th inst., by J. L. Morris, Esq., at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. W. M. C. NELSON, formerly Editor of the "Central Organ" and late of the "Creole Chargers" (1st Louisiana Cavalry,) to Miss MOLLIE J. McBRIDE, of the parish of St. Landry.

DIED:

On Tuesday, the 3d inst., at 12 M., MARGARET ALLEN, infant daughter of the late Charles A. Farwell and Martha S. Blair, aged 13 months.

Thou art gone from us darling Margie! to know thee was to love thee—no one could be indifferent to thy winning and affectionate little ways. You had always a smile and a caress for every one; long, long shall we miss thee, darling. The void left in our hearts can never be filled; but the thoughts of thy bliss, Angel Margie, and thy escape from the sufferings and snares of this world, will be our greatest consolation. Thou art now a little rosebud, transplanted from earth to Heaven, to bloom for ever in angelic sweetness. N****

☞ Mobile papers please copy.

Central Executive Committee.

NEW ORLEANS, July 3, 1866.

The members of the CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the National Democratic Party of Louisiana are requested to meet at Parlor P, St. Charles Hotel on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, the 7th inst., at 8 o'clock.

A full attendance is earnestly requested, as business of great importance will be brought before the meeting.

J. M. TAYLOR, Chairman.

S. D. HARPER, Secretary.

The Land We Love,

A NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE AND THE FINE ARTS.

Edited by Gen. D. H. HILL, late of the Southern Army.

JAMES A. GRESHAM,
Bookseller and Stationer,
92 CAMP STREET,

Has been, through the agency of Gen. James Longstreet, appointed sole agent for the above Journal.

He is prepared to receive subscriptions and advertisements, and exhibit a specimen number of the work.

Hall of the

YOUNG MENS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION,

NEW ORLEANS, July 3, 1866.

At a special meeting of this Association held this day at 4 o'clock P. M., to pay the last sad tribute of respect to our late Brother and ex-Secretary, EDWARD C. C. WALSHE, the following preamble and resolutions were offered by the undersigned Committee and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, By the decease of our late beloved brother EDWARD C. C. WALSHE, this Association has sustained the loss of one of its brightest ornaments and most active and energetic members, the community that of a good and useful citizen, and his family a dear and devoted relative.

And Whereas, This Association is desirous of manifesting its sorrow at its own loss, and its condolence with the family of our late beloved Brother, therefore be it

Resolved, That the officers and members of this Association do wear the usual badge of mourning for the ensuing thirty days.

And be it further Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be forwarded by the Committee to the family of our late Brother EDWARD C. C. WALSHE, and that they be published in the official organ of this Association for three days.

R. R. SCHMIDT,
JULES DUBALEN,
Committee.

Clothing.

TULANE BUILDING, New Orleans, July 5, 1866.

A large stock of Men's and Boys' CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, etc.

Also, Ladies' TRUNKS, Gents' Fine Sole Leather TRUNKS, VALISES, TRAVELING BAGS, etc., Wholesale and Retail

At Very Low Prices.

Louisiana State Treasury Notes,

Louisiana State Bank Notes, TAKEN AT PAR.

GARTHWAITE, LEWIS & STUART,
51 and 53 Camp street.

Crescent and Single Star Slippers.

These BEAUTIFUL SLIPPERS, for both Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready.

DRAKE & MARKHAM,
50 Camp street.

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 612, New Orleans.

EDWARD GOTTHEIL,
Agent and Representative
Paris Universal Exposition 1867.

President Davis in Prison.

DR. CRAVEN'S CELEBRATED WORK.

For sale by

JAMES A. GRESHAM,
92 Camp street.

Price $2.

Armadale. Armadale.

ARMADALE.

WILKIE COLLINS'S LAST AND BEST—PRICE $1.00.

For sale by

JAMES A. GRESHAM, Bookseller,
92 Camp street.

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 6 A. 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 4 P. M.

Coast Mails for all Post Offices as far up the river as Bayou Sara, by steamer Laforche, on Wednesdays at 9 A. M., and Saturdays at 5 P. M.

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

Mails for Ouachita River, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 5 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 5 P. M.

SUNDAYS—Office opens 9 A. M., and closes 12 M.

R. W. TALIAFERRO,
Postmaster.

A Card.

THE ALABAMA LOTTERY.

The following correspondence gives ample assurance that the Drawings of the ALABAMA LOTTERY, the first of which takes place in MOBILE, on the

7th DAY OF JULY,

Will be unquestionably fair. There is no mistake about this institution. The prizes will be drawn, and some fortunate ticket holder must surely get the money. The drawer gets either the money or the prize at his own choice.

OFFICE T. S. AND A. ASSOCIATION,
Mobile, Ala., June 25, 1866.

Hon. J. M. Withers, Mayor of Mobile:

SIR—On behalf of the "Tuscaloosa Scientific and Art Association," I respectfully request that you will appoint three disinterested Commissioners of unimpeachable integrity to superintend the drawing of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of Prizes, to be made by the Association in this city on the 7th of July, for the benefit of the UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA.

Very respectfully,
N. L. WHITFIELD,
President T. S. and A. Association.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF MOBILE,
June 26th, 1866.

To Col. John H. Higley, H. Ballentyne and Col. Chas. Forsyth:

Gentlemen—In compliance with the above request, I appoint you as the Commissioners named, and hope that you will serve.

Respectfully,
J. M. WITHERS, Mayor of Mobile.

MOBILE, ALA., June 26th, 1866.

Hon. J. M. Withers, Mayor of Mobile:

Sir—In pursuance of your appointment we will serve as the Commissioners to superintend the drawing of the Tuscaloosa Scientific and Art Association, to be held in this city on the 7th of July next, for the benefit of the University of Alabama.

JNO. H. HIGLEY,
H. BALLENTYNE,
C. FORSYTH.

Tickets for sale and Prizes Cashed in Full, on demand, by

CHAS. T. HOWARD,
LICENSED DEALER, No. 49 CAMP STREET,
And at all Branch Offices in New Orleans.

For Lease,

THE LOWER STORY OF THE

Grand Lodge, Masonic Hall—St. Charles St.,

With the exception of the Store occupied by McCloskey & Co., for a term of years. Possession given 1st November, 1866.

Apply to

T. D. VAN HORN,
Secretary Board Directors, Crescent office, 94 Camp street.

Notice.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, June 28, 1866.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held at its office, No. 21 Camp street, on MONDAY, 9th July next, from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M.

LOUIS BARNETT, Secretary.

James B. Thompson,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 147 Fulton Street,

NEW YORK.

Hotel de Santa Isabel,

No. 136 CALLE DE LA HABANA

Havana Cuba.

KEPT IN AMERICAN STYLE.

LAY & HANCOCK,
Proprietors.

A Card.

The undersigned, having closed his business connection with the office of the True Delta, and connected himself with that of the CRESCENT, would respectfully ask from his friends a continuance of that liberal support which they have hitherto extended towards him.

FRANK A. BARTLETT.

Prospectus.

The FIRST NATIONAL CHEMICAL WORKS COMPANY OF LOUISIANA is organized for the purpose of distilling our fat Pine Wood by the new process, and for the sale of the products realized therefrom. There is produced from One Cord, so distilled, say 25 gallons Spirits Turpentine, 30 gallons Oil, 130 gallons Pyroligneous Acid, 5 gallons Alcohol, 1½ barrels Pitch or Rosin, 1 barrel Tar, 9000 feet Illuminating Gas, superior to that made from coal, and 50 bushels Charcoal. This, incredible though it may appear to some, is nevertheless true; and we expect to exceed the quantity of some of the above products with the fat Pine so abundant in this section. The process is simple and of comparatively trifling expense; the articles produced are all marketable, and pronounced by the best Chemists in this country altogether superior to those produced in the ordinary way.

The process is patented and rights are sold the different States for a certain number of cords, which number can be distilled daily for seventeen years or during the existence of the patents. The State of Louisiana has the right to distill fifty cords per day (when paid for) for that length of time. Machinery is now in process of erection for this Company to distill ten cords per day, portions of which will be here very soon, and we have more than enough subscribed to pay for the right, etc., for that amount; but we wish to secure the control of the whole amount due the State, viz: fifty cord works, and have therefore re-opened our books for subscriptions for that amount.

The capital stock is $600,000, six hundred shares of $1000 each. The Stockholder has the advantage of only being required to pay his proportion towards the ten cord works now being erected.

In connection with this we would state that from the great demand for these works in other States, and the length of time necessary in their construction, we are quite confident that the profits arising from the ten cord works in operation will entirely pay for the additional works as fast as they can be furnished us. If this prove true, the stockholders will only be called upon to pay the original amount due for the ten cord works.

Fifteen per cent. of their subscription is required to be deposited with the Secretary of the Company at the time of subscribing, and ten per cent. more will be called for upon the completion and successful operation of the works.

Unlike petroleum and other mining operations, this is not speculative or uncertain; but, without any doubt, will pay larger profits on the investment than any other stock in this country. To prove that it is a certainty, we wish to call particular attention to the fact that, before a dollar of our money is paid over for the works, good substantial brick, or iron fire-proof buildings will be erected, all the machinery of the most perfect description requisite to carry on the business introduced, and put in practical operation to the complete satisfaction of every shareholder. As soon as the company is satisfied, by ocular demonstration, that the above products are produced as stated, the buildings and machinery (the price for which is included in the sale of rights) are turned over to the company, and the money paid, and not until then.

We call the attention of capitalists, and also those of limited means, to the opportunity thus offered them of making a safe and very profitable investment.

T. JEFF. HALL, President.
Office—53 Carondelet street.

E. Carver Company

IMPROVED COTTON GIN.

The Undersigned, Sole Agents in New Orleans for the Sale of this well-known and justly celebrated GIN, are now prepared to offer to Factors and Planters, a complete

ASSORTMENT OF SIZES,

Of recent manufacture, and containing all of the Latest Patented Improvements, which render it superior to all other GINS.

Materials are also Furnished for Repairs.

FOSTER & CO.,
46 St. Charles 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.

Firemen's

MONUMENTAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting was held last Saturday evening, May 19th, at the Hall of Louisiana Hose Company, and organized the FIREMEN'S MONUMENTAL ASSOCIATION. Object: To erect a monument to the memory of the late JOHN P. GRUBER, to the Confederate Dead of the Fire Department, and to those who lost their lives while performing duty as active Firemen since September 20th, 1803.

President—ISAAC N. MARKS, of Perseverance No. 13.

Vice Pres't—WM. E. FITZGERALD, Pelican H. & L. No. 1.

Secretary—JOS. H. DeGRANGE, Jackson No. 18.

Treasurer—JAS. A. BROWN, Louisiana Hose.

Late Statutes of Louisiana.

We have now on hand for sale, full bound or in paper,

THE STATUTES OF LOUISIANA,

Adopted during the extra session of December, 1865, and the recent session of 1866.

BLOOMFIELD & STEEL,
Law Booksellers and Stationers,
No. 106 Camp Street.

Maison Blanche.

157 .... CANAL STREET 157

WINES, LIQUORS AND PRESERVES

IN RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

GALLOT & CHAVANNE, PROPRIETORS,

Would respectfully inform their friends and the public in general that, on MONDAY EVENING, the 11th inst., they will open their Store at 157 Canal street, next door to Holmes's. In this Store—which is of an entirely new style—will always be found, in great abundance, a splendid assortment of fine

Wines, Liquors and Preserves,

of all brands, and from every country.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, MEATS, FISHES and PATES of all sorts and the best qualities, at very low prices.

N. B.—A Sample Room for gentlemen will be found in the back part of the Store.

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,
49 Canal street.

F. KELLER,
27 Royal street.

H. M. Thompson,

AGENT OF THE

NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT

—AND—

GENERAL NEWSPAPER AND ADVERTISING AGENT

NO. 11 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Carpet Warehouse,

17 .... CHARTRES STREET 17

Lately received from England and the North, CARPETING of all kinds and qualities; FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, of all widths and qualities; MATTING, checkered, white and fancy; Cocoa Matting, Haircloth, Rugs, Mats, Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, Lace Curtains, Worsted Curtains, Cornices and Pins, etc., at reduced prices.

A. BROUSSEAU & CO.,
Importers and Dealers at Wholesale and Retail.

Grey Jacket Bitters.

The undersigned, manufacturers of GREY JACKET BITTERS, and general dealers in

Wines and Liquors,

Would respectfully inform their friends and the public that although their store, No. 61 Gravier street, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 17th inst., thanks to the exertions of the Fire Department, their store, No. 83 Gravier street, is still fit for occupation, and they will there continue to manufacture

GREY JACKET BITTERS,

and sell WINES AND LIQUORS of as good quality and at as low prices as before.

BARNETT & LION,
Manufacturers of Grey Jacket Bitters,
83 Gravier street.