New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
—OF—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE, No. 94 CAMP STREET.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22, 1866.

Notice.

During my temporary absence from the city the Editorial Department of the CRESCENT will be under the charge of W. M. SEMPLE, Esq.

J. O. NIXON,
Proprietor.

SOUTHERN POETRY.—We understand that Miss E. V. Mason, of Baltimore, a lady who, from her exertions in alleviating the sufferings of wounded and sick Confederate soldiers, has won a name as dear and memorable, almost, in her more limited sphere, as Florence Nightingale, is now engaged in making a collection of Southern patriotic songs and other poetry, to be published for the benefit of the orphans of such Confederate soldiers as gave up their life in the great and sanguinary struggle of a four years war. Those who can contribute any verses, either of their own composition, or which they may have committed to memory, are earnestly called on to send such contributions to Miss Mason's address, Baltimore, or to Mr. Paul Waterman, of this city, his office No. 134 Tchoupitoulas street, or through postoffice box No. 290.

We are indebted to Capt. A. C. Thomson, of the firm of Overall, Tardrew & Co., whose general newspaper agency and bureau of correspondence is situated No. 60 Canal street, for the last number of the Field, Turf and Farm.

We are greatly indebted to the officers of the Southern Express Company for Western papers of the latest dates.

The Board of Health of Memphis have organized and gone energetically to work.

The Fayette Chronicle learns that the crops in Hinds county will prove a total failure.

LARGE SHIPMENTS OF TEA.—The shipments of tea from China to the United States recently have been very large, but the amount sent to Great Britain has been very light. The supplies of the article for the last season were the largest ever known. Such is the intelligence brought by the ship Voltiguer, from Hong Kong, June 10, which arrived at San Francisco on the 14th inst.

A United States soldier, named Berry, belonging to the garrison at Anderson, South Carolina, was murdered last week by two of his comrades belonging to the same garrison. The weapon used was a razor, with which the unfortunate man's throat was literally cut from ear to ear, and which was found all blood-stained upon the person of one of the accused. The motive was the money the murdered man had upon his person.

There was a grand Fenian pic-nic near Chicago on the 15th.

The Helena (Ark.) Shield, of the 11th, says that several negroes have died recently in that town from a disease supposed to be cholera.

The Natchez Democrat of the 16th says there were rumors in Natchez the day previous that General Zebulon York had died, at the Hoover Home place, in Concordia parish, La., of cholera. We sincerely trust these rumors were unfounded—for a more gallant soldier, a more liberal minded and patriotic citizen, or a more high toned gentleman is not to be found in the Southern country. Such a man could ill be spared in these times of trouble and adversity.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—The Imperial commission of the Universal Exposition of 1867, to be held early next year at Paris, have with rare judgment and sagacity forwarded circulars over the civilized world requesting photographic pictures, or representations in drawing of such remarkable, curious, useful or interesting specimens of vegetation as may be found in different localities, and of which living types cannot be furnished. Men of science and leisure generally, photographers, professors of drawing, and heads of learned institutes, and last but not least, young ladies and gentlemen with a fast for horticulture and botany, are respectfully requested to give this appeal of the French exposition their attentive consideration.

Sketches of the landscape and scenery near which such plants as are mentioned above grow and flourish are also desirable.

M. Edward Gottheil, State commissioner for the State of Louisiana to the Paris Universal Exposition of 1867, who is admirably qualified for the position to which he has been appointed, is sincerely anxious to further the views of the directory in this regard, and will take great pleasure in giving any information upon the subject.

The following "circular on the means of obtaining, by the use of photographs, the necessary contributions for the formation of a diorama representing the most remarkable scenery and vegetations on the globe," has been issued:

The imperial commission, in organizing the exposition of living vegetable products in the park of the Champ de Mars, desires to represent, as far as possible, such plants as cannot be exhibited here alive, 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 rather devious form of an international exposition of horticulture, a diorama, showing, under its characteristic aspect, the vegetation of the principal climates of the globe.

In order to make the exhibition instructive, the imperial commission will be obliged to exact every possible guaranty of the artistic and scientific exactness of these contributions. Among the visitors, who will come from all parts of the world, each one will desire to see faithful representations of the plants of his own country, and each picture will thus be submitted continually to a severe examination, which will establish its fidelity. The public will examine with great interest this abridgment of the vegetable world—this useful lesson in botanical geography, all embraced in a single evening's work.

To make this more complete, it is desirable to exhibit those 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 beauty of the objects may be seen with the greatest distinctness.

Photography, which seizes its subject almost instantaneously, alone offers the guaranty of exactness so rigorously which must be looked for in preparing this new diorama; and these photographs are, the materials, precisely, which the imperial commission will receive with gratitude from all persons who will kindly aid them in this portion of their labors, and it will make a special category of the names of all contributors.

Dollars have been subscribed in Clyde, Ohio, for the purpose of erecting a monument to General McPherson, United States army, who was killed fighting under Sherman.

HAVE WE PEACE?

It has been announced officially that we are again at peace. Heretofore the cry has been "peace, peace, but there was no peace." The President, in the exercise of his high executive functions, long since promulgated his proclamation announcing that the dove had gone forth from the ark of State, and that a new era of fraternity and good will amongst the people had commenced. He announced that the embattled squadrons which so late had met in

"The intestine shock and furious close
Of civil butchery now march one way."

The courts of the land, in the exercise of their high judicial functions, had, time and again, adjudicated the question and pronounced invalid and illegal the arbitrary decisions of those novel military tribunals which administered mock justice at the point of the bayonet.

But notwithstanding the official announcement made by the President, and despite the numerous decisions of State and federal courts, the military department of the government continued, at various points, the exercise of those arbitrary and unconstitutional powers to which a protracted civil contest had accustomed them. Power, whether derived from constitutional authority or whether it is usurped, is loth to relinquish its grasp upon its subjects. When wielded by those unaccustomed to its exercise according to the enlightened principles of free government, it invariably becomes oppressive; and the assumption by our equals under the law of a superiority to which they are not justly entitled, does not fail to beget in the minds of those who are wronged by this assertion of superior excellence, a feeling of dislike. A wrongful appropriation of power by one not entitled to its exercise is no more to be justified in the public mind, than a wrongful appropriation of property, and is often less hurtful to the interests of those who are subjected to such arrogations of authority. Those numerous assertions of a rebellious spirit which it is charged still prevades the Southern mind, may be traced by an attentive observer to that natural disposition in every ingenuous heart to protest against the wrongful use of a power by those who have acquired it in contravention of the well settled principles of our Constitution. All power is more or less irritated at opposition. Especially does arbitrary power, which has no just foundation in law watch with peculiar jealousy any manifestations of opposition. Conscious that a free discussion would expose the illegitimacy of its claims, it is disposed to exert a repressive influence on the first attempts to expose the fallacies on which it rests. It therefore detests reason and logic as much as Toby Belch "hated an unfilled can." Its claims are asserted through the medium of martial law which represses discussion and exalts brute force above intellect. Before this undefined and indefinable authority the decrees of a Marshall, or the judgments of a Taney fade away; and the will of a Butler or a McNeil, a Banks or a Sickles, though varying as the uncertain winds, replaces the ablest efforts of the most exalted intellects which have diffused the lights of reason and law from the judicial tribunals. Even nearer home those "harmless pleasantries" of an unstable will have perpetrated their fantastic jests in the midst of a law-abiding people, who are truly loyal to the Constitution of the country, who are ever ready to support its principles and whose opposition is manifested alone when the landmarks which have guided the giant statesmen of former days are in danger of being overthrown by the rude and violent efforts of revolution.

But the President, in his proclamation admitting the State of Texas to the enjoyment of her civil rights, has again enunciated his views on the subject of existing peace and the supremacy of civil law. It remains to be seen whether peace is a reality or a myth. We know that in law it exists. We know there is no opposition to the legitimate exercise of any federal authority. We know that the laws and the Constitution meet with no obstruction throughout the broad extent of the South. We know that the Southern people seek peace and tranquility, and wish to devote themselves quietly to their ordinary avocations and to recuperate their shattered fortunes.

But it remains to be seen if this will in all cases be permitted. The disposition to commit "harmless pleasantries" has become chronic in the minds of some who have tasted the sweets of jesting with the rights of their equals under the law. Some of them will be slow to recognize the fact that civil law is supreme. For years it was crushed under the weight of arms, but the seeds of the tree of liberty are still alive, and under proper nurture may again overshadow the land with its healthful luxuriance and stifle the noxious weeds which have for so long a time usurped its place. Civil law and the legal rights of citizens are beginning to command respect; and the sacred ermine of the interpreters of law is beginning to enforce obedience to those healthful principles of the Constitution, in whose strict observance can civil liberty alone be found.

The Southern people recognize the binding force of this instrument of Union, and freely yield their allegiance to the constituted authorities of the Union. The only obstacle to a complete pacification of the country, and to the return of a feeling of harmony between the recently estranged sections, is the opposition manifested elsewhere than in the South to the restoration of the Union and the supremacy of law. If the military men of the country, instead of setting themselves up in opposition to the law and overriding the plainest interpretations of the Constitution, will also recognize the fact that their just authority is not inherent in themselves, but derived from that charter which guarantees equal rights to all, the most fruitful source of discontent will be removed. If they wish to claim the sympathies of the people, they must cease that vein of "harmless pleasantries" which decides the existence of law. If they wish to command esteem they must cease to arrogate to themselves those claims of superiority and excellence to which they can show no legitimate title. If they wish to win for the government of the common country the love of its citizens, their presence amongst us, as the representatives of that government, must be felt otherwise than as our oppressors.

Let them set an example in their own persons of obedience to law, and the citizens of the country will soon learn to believe that we have a government which protects all alike, and which, therefore, has a just claim to the hearty and earnest support of every class of the community.

The new opera house now in process of construction at Atlanta, Ga., will be opened to the public early in December. The building is intended to be a magnificent one, and an ornament to that city.

WHY NOT BUILD?

What the interests of the city imperatively demand is increased accommodations for its present population. It is very hard to make even practical thinkers either realize any coming change, or act up to their conviction when realized. What was yesterday will happen precisely to-morrow is the sum and substance of most men's philosophy. The city has contained only so many thousand inhabitants hitherto—therefore it will contain no more hereafter; or if it will, it has contrived in some way to get along for the past ten years with the amount of house room it had then, and must do so for another decade.

The above we presume is a fair statement of the manner in which a large proportion of our population reason about what is really the greatest question of their life—the providing of comfortable tenements for themselves and families. The truth of the matter however is that this serious question receives no attention at all from a large number of our readers, and too many go through life without giving the matter a hearing one way or the other.

We wish to show that it is the duty of every head of a family, and of every young man who expects to become one, to buy some sort of a homestead at once, or to make some sort of a provision for obtaining one. The suggestion will raise a smile with many whose means are limited, and who, therefore, reason that the thing is obviously out of their power. Nevertheless, there are hundreds of young men who, with a little economy—by taking a few drinks less here, or by limiting their cigars there—could devote a small monthly fund of from fifteen to a hundred dollars towards fulfilling what is almost the first duty of nature. A man that lives all of his life on a comfortable salary, and yet dies without having provided his family with some shelter, would have been denied the right of sepulture by the Egyptians, and even a modern epitaph writer might feel some hesitation about according him every virtue upon his tomb. Where it is out of the power of one man to purchase a house by his own efforts and earnings alone, the plan adopted in many of our cities—to unite with one or more friends in an undertaking of this sort—is what naturally suggests itself. Such schemes may appear impracticable or absurd to those who have abundant means at their disposal, but they have robbed life of some of its most harassing cares in more than one instance. A few hundred dollars would purchase many of the lots which are now remaining unoccupied in the city and a few hundred more would provide a comfortable tenement, and relieve the happy house owner from the increasing exactions of landlords and the doubt of "where to-morrow" to sleep which disturbs more consciences than Richard's. Some regard for the comfort of wives and the raising of children inclines many who worship the household gods to agree with us in every thing we have said. The principal difficulties in the way are, the lack of capital, energy and confidence in the future. One thing every reader may lay to heart, who is now almost frantic at the prices he will have to pay for rents, is, that they will never be any lower. If they are high for the coming year, there is no certainty that they will not double the year after. Every probability is in prospect of their steadily increasing, and this view has never been falsified by the figures or statistics of the last sixty years. With the West settling up at its present rates, it stands to reason that this city, which does the commerce of the West, should double its population in ten years. But the city has virtually but little increased its accommodations for the last ten years—that is to say it has really room sufficient for only about half of its present inhabitants; and the remainder have been packed about in garrets, cellars, and closets in such a way as to justify the complaint that it is more difficult for families of small means to live here comfortably, not to say reputably, than in any city in America.

The objection that many have to building on account of the high price of lumber is the last that should prevail. There is no business in point of fact that has so much competition in the South as the preparing of lumber for the market. To our certain knowledge lumber made not two weeks since at mills in Alabama was supplied this city at ten dollars a thousand feet whatever it may have cost in getting it here. This price virtually pays only for the labor the value of the pine being counted as nothing. The scarcity of timber, if anything, ought in time add to the present prices.

But even if there was any probability of a general fall in building materials, (and there is not,) when the lowest rents are at least seventy-five per cent upon the value of the property, it would be cheaper for every head of family to build than to rent.

It is said that the general prosperity of a country in some measure depends upon the number of owners and small cultivators of the soil. If it is true of the country there are some considerations which ought to make it infinitely more so of cities. It is a matter of morality to provide for young couples commencing life, for even love in a cottage is out of the question to many at the present alarming rates of house rent. And not only this, but there is no happiness which is dependent upon the sufferance of a landlord. Suicide is indefensible with the Indian who has ten day's provision before him; but then he has half a continent for his quarters. The vexations about lodgings are almost as provocative of such thoughts as the scarcity of bread and meat, and should the philosophical red man be badgered as many are just at present in this city, about shelter, he would probably hand in his checks in less than half of the ten days.

In conclusion, while we are upon the subject, it may not be improper to mention that there has been a clearance of the disreputable population from Dauphine and adjoining streets, and that there is no sensible reason why these localities should not be occupied henceforth by an honester population.

Parties who lease apartments to single gentlemen could dispose of these almost as readily as any other; and the truth is, the city is so crowded for room that they should not any longer be allowed to remain out of the reach of the useful proportion of the community.

KILLED BY A HOG.—A little boy seven years old, son of Peter Peters, of Calamus, Wis., was attacked by a vicious boar in the public road, a few days ago, and had his abdomen badly ripped. The boy walked about a quarter of a mile to the house and died there. The boar was known to be a dangerous animal, and it is said he had just broken out of a pen.

A HUGE SEA TURTLE.—A huge sea turtle from Norfolk, weighing about fifty pounds, formed part of the freight in the Adams Express car over the Orange road on Thursday morning. While the train was in motion the monster watched his opportunity, when the messenger's back was turned, and deliberately crawled out of the door of the car. His escape was not discovered till it was too late.—[Alexandria (Va.) Gazette.

Some aldermen lost his soup.

DECEPTIVE.—The Rembrandt Times, of Clinton (Iowa), of the 11th inst. says that, a little while after midnight on the morning of the 10th six men entered the premises of a banker of that town named Dunning, whose banking house was next door. Breaking into his bedroom with some violence, their noise aroused Mrs. Dunning, whose chamber adjoined her husband's, and who, looking out of her window, discovered the robbers and screamed. One of them frightened her into silence with his revolver, while another seized Mr. D. in bed and throttled him. The son, Martin Dunning, Jr., Mrs. D.'s sister, and a negro servant girl, the only other inmates of the dwelling, were seized and guarded by four of the miscreants, while the remaining two took Mr. Dunning to the bank where they forced him to open his safe; they then helped themselves, with true robbers' gusto, to its contents, amounting to between six and eight thousand dollars, chiefly in seven-thirties. Returning to the dwelling, the whole party ransacked every nook and corner in search of plunder, of which they helped themselves to a valuable amount, although, unlike the grasping Butler, they returned a number of spoons to one of the ladies as being her mother's gift. We conclude the relation of this extraordinary affair in the words of the Herald:

On Mrs. D.'s protesting against their taking everything, one of the rascals slipped a $10 greenback in her hand, and whispered, "I wish you to understand that I am an honest man." The rascals took particular pains to appropriate the yaller gal's breastpin, as she made a disturbance once which frightened away some persons (about four weeks since) who were seen skulking about the house, and this was a tolerably easy job off for her, since they promised "to kill the d—d nigger." As to the other inmates of the house, they protested that they did not want to hurt any one—they only wanted the one thing needful.

When the party had satisfied themselves with booty, the whole family were ordered to bed, with threats of cold lead if they made the least noise, and approaise to return and burn the house if any report of the robbery should be given on Friday. They did even commence to tie some of the family in bed with twisted sheets, but this was finally abandoned, and those who deserved hanging on the spot went off scot free. They promised to leave a guard to watch the premises, and shoot the first one who should attempt to raise an alarm. Retiring from the back room, as they came, the robbers escaped without disturbance, with a promise to "visit Camanche again," although a team stood near the house and parties were at work in a rectifying establishment near the bank. This promise to "call again" makes many of our citizens nervous.

JUST OUT OF THEIR HOLES.—*Four Confederates Come in and Surrender.*—The Petersburg Index of Wednesday, says the serenity of the office of the commanding officer of this post was agitated on yesterday, by the apparition of four Confederate soldiers who gave their names and "descriptive lists" as follows: Anthony Moakas, Company E, 53d Georgia infantry, 3d army corps, A. N. V.; Thomas Wells, ditto; James Brinberter, ditto; Allan Tewksberry, 43d Louisiana, ditto.

A more ragged set of mortals had never appeared before the colonel during all the dealings he had ever had with the "ragged rebels" of Lee's army. Tewksberry was a sort of walking illustration of original patchwork. His clothing had been tied, and sewed, and stuck together with string, and thread, and thorns, until there did not appear a solitary square inch upon it which had not been tied up, sewed up, or stuck up, in some way or other. His companions were not quite as badly off, one having a pair of blue Yankee pantaloons, with only half a dozen rents in it; another hiding the raggedness of his grey pants with a flowing, though ribbony, Yankee over-coat, and the other making his decency apparent by concealing the defects of his upper garments with an old oil-cloth fly, awfully bedaubed with mud.

Tewksberry stated to the colonel that he and his party stopped on the Appomattox, about seven miles above the city, after the evacuation of Petersburg, for the purpose, at first, of resting; that they stayed longer than they expected, and were cut off. They then made a vow to live on that spot and never go home or give up until the Confederacy was completely annihilated. They sought out a cave on the banks of a river, which at that point is very rocky, and after some little industry succeeded in erecting for themselves a most comfortable little home. Here they lived upon fish and game and occasional roasting-ears during all last summer, and upon bread made of corn they had gathered from the corn fields, and an occasional pig they found without a mother, in their rambles during the winter. This spring and summer they lived as they did last summer, but recently, hearing from an old negro man that the Confederacy had undoubtedly "gone up," they concluded to quit the barbarian life and surrender. They marched to the city yesterday morning, with their muskets and accoutrements, stacked arms in front of headquarters, and in good time they were the remnant of the army of Northern Virginia, and that they wished to surrender upon the conditions accorded to the main body. Colonel Mulholland, cordially assented to their request, gave them transportation to their homes, and made them a speech.

The illustrious four roamed about town for a short time, had new suits of clothing given to them, and after having been made about half drunk, embarked on the Southern train for their homes.

If the number of Mr. Tewksberry's regiment, as given by the Index, be not a misprint of that paper, we should like to know who was the colonel of the 43d Louisiana: in what brigade, division and corps the 43d served during the campaigns in northern Virginia, and in what portion of Louisiana the 43d was raised. Mr. Tewksberry should have given the credulous Index an historical summary of the performances of the 43d Louisiana, in the shape of an autobiography; for we can assure our respected contemporary that the redoubtable Tewksberry comprises, in his single person, the entire *personnel*, the rank and file, field officers and staff, medical department, quartermaster, commissary, sutler, horse, foot and dragoons of the 43d Louisiana, C. S. A., so called.

In sad reality this wonderful tale smacks so much of the legend of the seven sleepers of Ephesus, which is recorded by the grave and stately historian of the Decline and Fall, that we are tempted to go still further and ask the Index if Shakspeare might not have been misinterpreted in the, accepted reading of Clarence's dream, and that the "shadow like an angel, with bright hair dabbled in blood," when it "sque aked out aloud,

"Clarence is come, false, fleeting, perjured Clarence,
That stabbed me in the field by Tewksbury,"

alluded to the sole living member of the 43d Louisiana, instead of the English town of that name.

A colored child died recently in Richmond from the effects of the bite of a house spider. The Richmond Times says the child could easily have been cured by a competent physician; but its ignorant and superstitious parents assigned its treatment to two negro doctors—the one an "astrologer" the other a "Hoodoo"—whose learned disputations were not ended even by the demise of the unfortunate pickaninny.

An English paper states that Major Gen. J. C. Walker, of the late Confederate army, who distinguished himself at the siege of Nashville in 1864, has been appointed colonel of an English regiment.

DIED.

On the 21st inst., in this city, WILLIAM HENRY, a native of Country-town, Ireland, a member of Company B, Sixth Louisiana Regiment, Gen. G. S. A., in the 35th year of his age.

His late comrades in arms and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 5 o'clock THIS AFTERNOON, from his late residence, 114 New Levee, between Girod and Notre Dame streets.

Edmund M. Ivens & Co.,
—DEALERS IN—
STEAM ENGINES AND PLANTATION MACHINERY,
No. 53 ST. CHARLES ST., NEW ORLEANS.
COTTON GIN SHAFTING and PULLEYS, with Universal Brass and Patent Conical Steel Keyed Couplings.
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And complete assortment of MACHINERY.
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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 proposes to form a DIORAMA DEGETAL 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 native 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.

The Great Southern Remedy.

BILLING'S CARMINATIVE AND ASTRINGENT SYRUP,

FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHRONIC DIARRHEA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY,

And all Diseases of the Bowels.

This preparation is so well known throughout the Southern country, that it is unnecessary to give a detailed account of its merits. It is an old and well tried article, and the testimonials continually coming in are sufficient evidence of its being a sure and speedy cure for all diseases of the bowels. At this particular time, when we may expect at any day that great scourge, Asiatic Cholera, upon us, every person and family should be provided with a remedy at hand which can be taken at once and thereby check the disease in its first stages. Billing's Syrup is a safe and certain remedy. Beware of imitations. Call for BILLING'S SYRUP, and get no other.

Sold by all Druggists.

A Good Cooking Stove

Is one of the most necessary and desirable articles of household economy, and, if properly managed, will promote the health, comfort and happiness of every member of the family.

TIME, MONEY and Extreme VEXATION, by choice of your daily meals, may be saved by using the

CHARTER OAK COOKING STOVE.

Over 19,000 of these celebrated Cooking Stoves are in daily use throughout the City of New Orleans. Every one of them has been sold under a full guarantee, and we offer them as a reference, wherever found.

THE IMPROVED CHARTER OAK STOVE,

WITH EXTENSION TOP.

Has but one damper, and is so simple in its construction that a child can manage it.

The OVENS are larger, BAKE more uniform, and the Stove HEATER than any Cooking Stove of corresponding size ever made.

The Hot Water Reservoir Boiler

Furnishes a constant supply of Hot Water at all hours of the day, and for hours after the fire has been extinguished, without additional cost of FUEL, a practical illustration of the ECONOMY in using the CHARTER OAK.

The Reflector Gridiron,

Original with the Charter Oak, and used on no other Stove—the most perfect manner to BOIL Meats and Poultry, whereby the offensive odor arising from meats during the process of Boiling is carried up the pipe, and the JUICES of the Meats preserved.

The Hot Closet,

In which MEATS and PASTRY are KEPT WARM for hours, when there has been a delay at Meals, besides enabling the Cook to furnish the greatest variety of dishes and desserts, and place them hot upon the table.

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Will do ONE-THIRD MORE BAKING, in a given time, and use TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT LESS FUEL than any other Stove now made.

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85 Magazine street,
Near Magazine Market.

Southern Pacific Railroad Co.

MARSHALL, TEXAS, Aug. 13, 1866.

Stockholders in the above Company are hereby notified that an election for Directors will be held at this place on the first Monday, being the 3d day of September, 1866.

J. M. WASKOM, President.

Stockholders in New Orleans can send their proxies through the undersigned by calling at his office before SATURDAY, the 25th instant.

H. S. FULKERSON, Agent.

Factors' and Traders'
INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Merchants and Business Men of New Orleans are hereby respectfully informed that the FACTORS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY will open its office for the transaction of business, at No. 20 Carondelet street,

On Saturday, September 1st proximo.

All parties of policies will find it to their advantage to investigate the principles of Cash Dividends as provided for in the Charter of this Company, and are hereby informed that the Subscription Book is temporarily open at 67 Camp street, where all information will be given them by the Vice-President.

Trustees:
JAMES HEWITT, of Heath, Norton & Co.
JOS. W. CARROLL, of Carroll, Hoy & Co.
W. A. JOHNSON, of W. A. Johnson & Co.
J. W. BURRIDGE, of J. W. Burridge & Co.
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MOSES GREENWOOD, of M. Greenwood & Son.
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HUGH McCOLL, of H. McColl.
MICHEL MUSSON, President.
HARMON DOANE, Vice President.
EDWARD A. PALFREY, Secretary.

A Sure Cure for the Cholera.

GREY JACKET BITTERS

Have proved a complete success in all cases of ASIATIC CHOLERA, where it has been tried.

For sale by all the principal Druggists and Wholesale Grocers, and as wholesale by the manufacturers,

BARNETT & LION,
81 and 83 Gravier street.

Oak Cottage,
FRONTING THE BAY,
THE MOST PLEASANT LOCATION ON THE COAST.
"Bachelor Home."

A Boat at all times ready for guests to go Fishing on Shell Bank, free of charge. Board and Lodging, on day, $2.00.

J. H. BINEHART,
Proprietor.

A Sure Cure for Cholera.

No family should be without a bottle of ANTICHOLERA SYRUP, as one dose taken on the first appearance of Diarrhœa will offer the antidote. In the epidemic of Cholera, it cured thousands of cases, and has ever, and in no case, failed when properly administered. It is purely vegetable. Retail price, $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared and sold by

DR. A. A. JONES,
At No. 13 Front street, between Common and Gravier.

To the Citizens of New Orleans.

ADVICE UPON CHOLERA.

OFFICIAL—BOARD OF HEALTH,
New Orleans, August 18, 1866.

In compliance with a resolution passed by the Board of Health at their last meeting, the Committee on Health offer such advice and make such suggestions as are based upon practical knowledge and experience in the medical profession through previous epidemics of cholera. In former epidemics many lives were sacrificed. First, through want of early attention; next, through the use of quack nostrums and specifics which flood this country, are generally injurious and not to be relied on; lastly, through the want of proper information among the people as to the recognition of mild cases and uniform system of management for the curable stages of cholera. Your committee would say, in time of cholera, every diarrhœa, no matter how slight it may be, must be attended to. It is well known that diarrhœa, with or without vomiting is the beginning of cholera. Although this fact is well attested by all respectable medical writers on this disease, yet the people cannot be made to believe it.

The reports we hear of death taking place in a few hours after the first symptoms appear, cannot be relied on. Close investigation, if the facts could be ascertained, would prove the patient sick longer than the time admitted. This is the experience of our best physicians. The danger is in proportion to the frequency and copiousness of the discharges from the bowels, and vomiting and cramps, though often easily checked by the early attention of a skillful physician, are always to be considered as warnings of great danger.

Cholera, then, becomes formidable through neglect and delay in sending for your physician. Wait too long, and it will be beyond all control. How truly distressing to the physician to arrive and find that hope has fled; that, had he been called sooner, before the disease had reached the stage which succeeds diarrhœa, all would have been well, and his efforts crowned with success. Your committee urge upon you to watch yourselves closely, remembering that diarrhœa is the most curable stage of cholera, is often of short duration, and in this stage the disease is easily checked in a large majority of cases.

In offering medical directions and recommending remedies, your committee have a difficult task to perform. Experience has shown, however, that a judicious combination of a few medicines, all of which have been long used in various proportions, and about which there is no secrecy or complication, is better adapted to the stages of diarrhœa and far more safe than the advertised specifics and nostrums of the day, and being all that can be done until the arrival of your physician, with probably the exception of mustard plasters applied to the stomach and bowels.

It would be very improper in your committee to give a specific treatment, as the circumstances, in consequence of the various habits and constitutions of men, require a well educated physician to direct and properly vary the treatment.

We think that the many remedies that are kept ready made, all of which contain a number of very heating things, that only act on the surface of the stomach, and produce no good effect upon the system in general, rather do much harm and ought to be avoided. As it is impossible for any one to determine positively whether any and every diarrhœa of the bowels is accidental or the premonition of cholera, which is always cholera, if it ends in it, we recommend that every one be affected should lay up and make himself as comfortable as possible. Anything that the properties of opium and of gelatine are so peculiar and so well known to the profession as operating on the nervous system so as to prevent congestion or stasis of the capillary circulation, it is reasonable to feel that in every case of watery discharges from the bowels five grains of gelatine and fifteen drops of laudanum should be taken at once, and repeated every hour, if not relieved.

You Committee also have much confidence in the use of small doses of calomel dropped on the tongue—say a grain every fifteen minutes, until your physician arrives; ten or fifteen grains are taken. This latter medicine not to be given unless the disease is manifest. The quinine and laudanum are advised, because it is known to be effective and permanent, while strong and heating medicines are frequently injurious to the coats of the stomach. A judicious use of brandy may be beneficial, but do not think that alcoholic stimulants are useful in guarding you against attack.

Purgative medicines should not be given except by direction of your physician.

Let your food be nutritious, and keep the digestive organs in a healthful condition.

In order to do this, your habits must not be much changed unless they are bad—in other words, if you are in the habit of living well, continue to do so. A nutritious and healthy diet will prevent cholera.

Use no stale fish or meats.

Let your vegetables be fresh and well cooked. Fruit (fresh and ripe) is not unhealthy. Abstain from the use of green corn, watermelons, cucumbers and radishes.

Cleanliness of the body is all important. Clean dirt in your houses is of equal importance. Keep your apartments dry, never damp. Suffer no decayed vegetables or stagnant water to remain in your yards. Any disagreeable smell from privies, cess-pools, or sinks, is proof of their unhealthiness. Remove them, and use freely lime, chloride of lime, chloride of soda, and whitewash, often. Ventilate well your houses and sleeping apartments. Expose your bedding to the air and run daily. Avoid excessive fatigue. Keep regular hours in eating and sleeping.

When you have diarrhœa or loose bowels, go to bed at once, and remain there until you are well.

Do not permit to pass the evacuations, but use the bed-pan or other conveniences.

Never chill the surface of the body by getting out of bed.

Remove immediately all evacuations from your rooms.

Scald all the utensils used, or disinfect them with chloride of soda or lime.

Boil your clothes, and disinfect them with chloride of soda or lime.

Fumigate and cleanse all your soiled clothing.

Use more and be starved, for fear will produce as well as aggravate the disease.

W. G. AUSTIN, M. D., Chairman.
SAMUEL CHOPPIN, M. D.
WARREN STONE, M. D.
JOHN D. FOSTER, M. D.

Petroleum Stoves!

MORE TESTIMONIALS.

We, the undersigned, are using the PETROLEUM STOVES sold by the Louisiana and Texas Company, and are satisfied that it will do all that is claimed for it by your circular.

It is simple in construction, CLEANLY, perfectly safe and easily managed. The heat is intense and uniform, and can be applied to any kind of cooking, the work being done better than by any ordinary Cooking Stove, and at LESS EXPENSE.

FRANK GARDNER, late Maj. Gen. C. S. A., 57 Prytania street.
JAMES H. THRIE, 297 Magazine street.
H. BEESE, Clothing store, near Canal.
J. VAN WINCKLE, corner Canal and Bienville.
T. DROUET, corner Gentilly and Elysian Fields.
E. BESSER, 303 Bourbon street.
JOS. GEMENES, 21 Annette street.

Rooms and Board.

A Family, or a few Single Gentlemen can obtain COOL and COMFORTABLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, and BOARD, on reasonable terms, with a family where there are no children, by early application at

No. 243 JULIA STREET,

Between Baronne and Broadway streets.

Gonegal's Cholera Specific.

The demand for this Specific is rapidly increasing, and we find it may be the most reliable remedy for the prevention and cure of the scourge now in our midst, that was ever offered to the public. There is no humbug about it, for it is prepared according to a prescription of an eminent Physician in this city, who has used it here before with invariable success.

IT IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR CHOLERA EVER DEVISED.

For sale in any quantity by

JAMES GONEGAL,
23 St. Charles street.

Also—A few tons of CHLORIDE OF LIME, still to be disposed of on liberal terms.

Late Statutes of Louisiana.

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

THE STATUTES OF LOUISIANA,

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

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

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., of 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.

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.

Howard Association.

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

E. F. SCHMIDT, President.
J. M. VANDERGRIFF, 1st Vice President.
CHAS. H. SOBLE, 2d " "
JOHN E. CALDWELL, Secretary.
WM. L. ROBINSON, Treasurer.
R. DA SILVA, Director First District.
S. C. DILLARD, " Second "
R. L. ROBERTSON, " Third "
A. J. VANDERGRIFF, " Fourth "

J. F. CALDWELL,
Secretary.

New Orleans, August 13, 1866.

Late Laws of Louisiana.

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

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

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