New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

—OF—

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

J. O. NIXON, Ed'tor and Proprietor.

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THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 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.

LOUISIANA COLLEGE.—We acknowledge the receipt of a courteous invitation to attend the literary and dramatic ceremonies of the above institution, which will take place this evening, at half-past six, at the Opera House, corner of Bourbon and Toulouse streets.

NEW BOOKS.—We have received from Bieloch & Co., 130 Canal street, two new publications:

"Moreton Hall, or the Spirits of the Haunted House"—a novel of 108 pages, said to be "a true tale of real life."

"Four Years in the Saddle," by Col. Harry Gilmor. This is a very interesting book, by a Confederate officer, from Maryland, who was one of our most dashing cavalry leaders.

We have also received from T. B. Peterson & Bros., through Bieloch, a card containing the stamp duties imposed by act of Congress, which took effect the first of this month.

General W. W. W. Wood, of Natchez, has in press, and will shortly publish, a "pamphlet of general and special information for American Brazilian emigrants." Single copies will be furnished for one dollar, twelve copies for ten dollars, fifty copies for forty dollars, and one hundred copies for seventy-five dollars. Address General Wood, Courier office, Natchez.

The suit brought against the city by the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, in consequence of the removal of the company's fences on the levee some months ago, was decided against the city, it will be recollected, by the United States Circuit Court, Judge Durell presiding. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States against the decision, and the case is now to be decided by that tribunal. We learn that Mayor Monroe has employed that eminent lawyer, James T. Brady, Esq., of New York, to represent the interests of the city in the case before the Supreme Court, and the trial will come on at the next meeting of the court, in December.

We are indebted to the Hon. Gerard Stith for a pamphlet copy of the proceedings of the National Typographical Union, held in Chicago, June 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, of this year. The proceedings are very interesting, especially to printers.

We are indebted to purser Benton of the steamship Matagorda, from Galveston via Berwick's Bay, for a file of late Texas papers.

Thanks to the Southern Express for latest Cincinnati and Vicksburg papers.

The New York Herald and the New York Journal of Commerce are maintaining that there has not been a case of Asiatic cholera in New York city. The health officers say the deaths from it have been more than two hundred per week.

The capital of the Atlantic telegraph company, when the cable is in final working order, will be £600,000, or say, in round figures, $3,000,000. The governments of the United States and Great Britain give a subsidy between them of $175,000 a year, and the cable having passed four thousand words in twelve hours may be held capable of passing messages which, at the charge as at present fixed, will yield an income of about three millions of dollars a year.

The fourth auditor has decided that sailors are not entitled to any government bounty under the new law. By a singular blunder they were omitted. Numerous claims filed by sailors are returned to them.

Judge Gholson, formerly of Petersburg, and a member of the Confederate Congress, has gone into the general exporting and commission business in Liverpool, with Mr. Allen, formerly a merchant in Mobile.

COMMERCE OF NEW YORK.—The following figures, from the New York Journal of Commerce, show the growth of the foreign commerce of New York:

The foreign imports for the year end-
ing June 30, 1866, amount to..... $305,133,808
Year ending June 30, 1865..... 141,270,273
Year ending June 30, 1864..... 234,067,046

Of the imports for the commercial year just ended one hundred and thirty-seven millions were of dry goods, one hundred and sixty-seven millions of other descriptions of merchandise, and two and a fourth millions of specie.

The exports for the like periods, inclusive of specie, are as given as follows:

Year to June 30, 1866..... $272,309,185
Year to June 30, 1865..... 242,462,048
Year to June 30, 1864..... 227,139,046

The amount of specie exported in the year ending June 30, 1866, was $67,870,954.

The revenue on imports for the like periods was as follows:

Year ending June 30, 1866..... $163,625,516
Year ending June 30, 1865..... 61,160,480
Year ending June 30, 1864..... 74,590,201

No better exhibition could be made of the enormity of the federal tariff than the above figures set forth.

A GOOD OLD STOVE.—A correspondent writes that John Hamilton, of Clark county, Indiana, has a stove which was made at Elizabeth Furnace, Virginia, in 1769. The date and name of furnace are yet quite plain on the stove, but rust has obliterated the maker's name, so that it cannot be made out. It has been in Mr. Hamilton's possession thirty-five years, and is yet a good stove.

FREE TRANSLATION.—A Philadelphia paper, discoursing of health, says: "The Romans knew a thing or two about dietetics. They inscribed on the walls of their banquet rooms the wholesome phrase, *festina lente*—eat slowly."

The demand of the journeymen carpenters of Brooklyn, for the privilege of quitting work at four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, has met with the acceptance of nearly all the employers. The movement is considered a success.

Cigar-shaped railroad trains are suggested as a means of decreasing the atmospheric resistance which is said to much retard the speed of the trains built on the present plan.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

The accounts of the opening proceedings of the Philadelphia convention are full of encouragement. The best spirit seems to prevail, and a sincere desire for harmony of action, directed to the accomplishment of a great purpose, which must exercise a controlling influence on the public mind. Contrary to general expectation, there are no indications of those irreconcilable differences which might have been anticipated from the past antagonisms of the various delegations; but, on the contrary, the efforts of ambitious and interested persons to sow dissension and discord have been completely nullified by the prevailing conviction of the existing necessity for entire harmony of act and object in the conduct of the great struggle in which the country is now involved. For some time past it has seemed that some of the very persons who were conspicuous in projecting and urging the movement which has culminated in the Philadelphia convention were really desirous of defeating the purposes for which the convention is held. Prominent among these persons is Mr. Raymond, of the New York Times, representing a select circle of politicians who appeared anxious to direct the movement for their own benefit by insisting on the exclusion from the convention of a large and influential class, who, from their past history, were necessarily led to the support of President Johnson's policy, and who, for the same reasons, were regarded with particular favor by the people of the South. The proposal, on its face, was absurd, unjust and ungenerous; and when it was extended so far as to embrace in the proposed exclusion, not only Northern Democrats, but Southerners who could not take the test oath, it assumed the character of a direct assault on the integrity of the convention, and of an attempt to divert a really useful and patriotic project to purely personal and selfish aims. The plan of constituting a convention, supposed to be composed of all parties hostile to the radicals, by excluding the great majority of the contemplated organization from representation, was as ridiculous as for a general to go into an enemy's country to recruit his army. The authors of this project, in their anxiety to maintain some sort of influence, seemed incapable of perceiving that the emasculatory process which they desired to apply to the convention would deprive that body of any effective power, and would reduce it to the dimensions of a mere conclave of office-hunting politicians, representing nothing but a chronic sense of personal importance.

Fortunately the plan has failed. The good sense of the public has detected the fallacy on which it was founded, and has perceived the necessity of constructing a "reconstruction" convention out of materials which should represent the great idea for which the convention was called together. It is pleasing to perceive that, between the conduct of the authors of the exclusive policy, and of the persons at whom that policy was mainly leveled, there is so wide and marked a difference; and that, while the selfish ambition of the former has made itself painfully conspicuous, the generous and self-denying course of the latter has been emphasized with equal distinctness. We learn by the telegraph that Mr. Fernando Wood, of New York, and Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, have both declined to go into the convention—not because they were not ardently anxious for the success of the movement, but because they had been assured that their presence might give rise to untimely and damaging discussions. These two gentlemen represent a large and influential portion of the Democratic party, and a phase of Democratic opinion which, within the party, has been dominant in many portions of the North. No two men in the country have a greater right to appear in the Philadelphia convention, if we consider the fact that their present attitude is the direct and logical consequence of the principles which they have always avowed and the policy which they have always supported. They are now, just as we are, desirous of a reconstruction of the Union on the basis of constitutional right and State equality; but not after having, like many who most bitterly denounce and oppose them, labored for the success of a policy which, if carried to its final and legitimate expression, must lead to the destruction of constitutional right and State equality. But it is this very consistency that makes them so objectionable to the exclusives who wanted to control the Philadelphia convention. Mr. Raymond and Mr. Wood seem to have an irrepressible horror of Vallandigham. It is a good thing to restore the Union, they think; but to restore it in company with a man who never did anything to break it up is too much for their sensitive nature. It is a fine thing to revive the Constitution, they declare; but to revive it with the assistance of a man who never violated it, is "most intolerable, and not to be endured." Now, we do not suppose that Messrs. Vallandigham and Wood care at all for the absurd denunciations and ridiculous protestations of their adversaries; but they know that in the present contest every vote is of importance. They know that the party whom they represent, being influenced solely by a sincere desire to defeat the despotical schemes of the radicals, will submit even to the exclusion of their delegates rather than endanger success by untimely remonstrance. But they prefer to take all pretext for opposition from the Raymond clique, and all cause of complaint from their own friends, by voluntarily surrendering their claims to seats in the convention.

LOYALTY OF THE SOUTH.

We do not pretend to have adopted in the South those views of "loyalty" which have met with such high commendations in New England. The term has been so often misapplied that the manner of its use often sounds like a caricature on fidelity. To be "loyal" in New England and in a few of the other radical States, is to be false to every just principle of government, to every sentiment of political integrity, to every claim of humanity, to the ties of honor that should exist between communities, and to all the obligations of constitutional law. To this kind of "loyalty" the Southern people have never subscribed. But in the true sense of the much abused term the inhabitants of the late Confederate States are as loyal to the fundamental institutions of the country as any citizens who can be found within the limits of the United States. We have been led to make these remarks by seeing the following paragraph in a letter from Paris in reference to Gen. Beauregard:

There is one question which is asked him almost every moment—"In case there should be war between a European power and the United States would the South revolt?" The general always replies that he thinks not, and this answer invariably seems to cause actual misery.

To those casual observers who regard only the bitterness manifested by the radicals in their attempts to persecute and oppress the Southern people, the reply of General Beauregard might not unreasonably occasion surprise. But a deeper study of the problem will show the justice of his conclusions.

Under the old confederation the Southern people were ever faithful to that ephemeral Constitution, even when Northern States ignored or disregarded their obligations. The Southern States, in order to form that "more perfect union" under the Constitution of the United States, compromised more interests than were yielded by the States of the North. In order to maintain the perpetuity of the Union the Southern people submitted, time after time, to invasions of their guaranteed rights, and remained loyal, in the best sense of that term, to the Constitution and the Union, when New England threatened to withdraw from the one and openly disregarded her plainest obligations to the other. Through decades of revolutionary excitement the Southern people clung tenaciously to the Union under the Constitution. Even the most violent of the present revolutionary radicals will testify to the anxiety manifested by Mr. Davis and other Southern leaders for effecting a compromise of the questions which eventuated in our recent civil convulsions.

It was only when sectional agitation had succeeded, by persistent efforts, in thoroughly arousing the North against the South on a platform which violated the well settled interpretations of the Constitution; and it was only when this hostile party, intoxicated by success, refused to concede any guaranty for the preservation of the Southern rights against which they professedly warred, that the Southern people determined to risk all the chances of battle to maintain, in a separate nationality, the rights which were denied them in the Union.

In the contest which followed our people were "terribly in earnest." They had tried compromise. Right after right had been given up for the sake of peace and Union. Their reasonable demands as security from further aggressions were scouted at. They saw in the presence of that Union the sure destruction by revolutionary efforts of interests which were dear to them. They risked all upon the cast, and they lost. Their purpose was honest and determined. They were satisfied they were right. And though their failure has been signal they do not possess that puritanical hypocrisy which induces them to say they were wrong because they were unsuccessful. In the midst of their disasters and their poverty they look proudly back on a career in which, like brave men, they opposed what they believed to be a revolutionary invasion of their guaranteed rights.

But while they do not concede they were in the wrong, they acknowledge, with a frankness which a magnanimous foe should appreciate, that the issues fought for have been irretrievably lost. They accept this result without reservation. They accept the Constitution even as modified by the prolonged contest. They accept, in good faith, the Union under this modified Constitution. They mean, as in former days, when New England swerved from her obligations to the Union, to stand by the Constitution of the country, and to find their welfare in the Union of the States. Their loyalty is of that character attributed to them, not long ago, by a distinguished federal officer who had fought them persistently through the long years of the contest. "I am convinced," said he, "the Southern people were terribly in earnest. But they have frankly given up the questions which were contended for, and will be, hereafter, as earnest in their support of the government as they have recently been in opposition to it. They have learned there is no way of getting out of the Union without fighting out. There are some people further east," he continued, "who have yet that lesson to learn."

The distinguished officer took a very just view of the question. We agree with him that if there is another attempt at secession it will be on the part of New England. She threatened it in 1815, when she wished to speculate on the misfortunes of the country; and she may threaten it again when conservative counsels give a check to her revolutionary course, and diminish the extent of the tribute which other sections now pay to fill to overflowing her "royal" pocket.

Home Again.

For the New Orleans Crescent.]

Traveling during the excessive heat of summer is anything but pleasant, but owing to the kindness of Captain Carson, of the Arthur, tendering us the use of his private parlor, over the usual cabin, where we enjoyed all the breeze striking the boat, we were enabled to pass the time quite agreeably from Memphis down. The Arthur is one of the Atlantic and Mississippi line of steamers—all first class boats—and is second to but one on the river. Her staterooms are much larger than the usual size, and fitted up with every convenience and elegance. Her fare is all that is desirable, and the waiters neat, prompt and attentive. All desiring to travel pleasantly, would do well to place themselves in charge of the polite and attentive captain of the Arthur. As he is a son of temperance, we have a guarantee of safety on his boat, which, under the present frequent recurrence of river accident, is an item of much importance.

An amusing incident, illustrative of people and times, occurred on the boat. The meals are served with small tables, accommodating about half a dozen each, and as I have said with taste and elegance; and no one but a "snob" could reasonably find fault. On board were a gentleman and lady, from Cincinnati, who have lately, as I understand, rented a plantation on the Mississippi. The lady sent word she wished a separate table for herself and husband, and a white table-cloth for breakfast and supper. She was accommodated with a separate table, until the captain heard of it, when my lady, finding she must sit down with Southerners, took her meals in her room. Finding she would reach her destination at night, the husband made the simple request of the captain to let his boat tie over during the night, as he did not wish his wife to land at night. The captain was impolite enough to go to sleep without giving the requisite orders for his accommodation!

These are the manners by which some of the Northern people render themselves obnoxious, and are obliged to run the gauntlet of sarcasm and ridicule for the assumption of superiority. Doubtless, these persons will send back an account of their persecution on board, for the lack of white table-cloths and private tables. What untold mental afflictions they suffered during the trip to Dixie from uncivilized, barbarous Southerners! Doubtless their healthful influence will work a change in our benighted country, and elevate our standard of manners as well as morals.

ADVANCE.

New Orleans, August 12, 1866.

ARKANSAS.—The Memphis Bulletin learns that Capt. B. L. Watkins, sheriff of Clarke county, absconded recently with some $5000 belonging to the people of the county and merchants of Arkadelphia.

A VERY FRENCH OLD JOKE.—The papers are recording the death of an elephant, belonging to a circus, at Belfast, Maine, a short time ago, and stating that he left no property whatever, nothing being found in his trunk.

"Caleb" says there are serious obstacles in the way of furnishing dispatches, when they charge for them like thunder.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

Letter from our Special Correspondent.]

BAGDAD, MEXICO, August 4, 1866.

Of all the crooked things I ever came across, I beg leave to offer the Rio Grande as just a little the crookedest. I have heard of a tree so crooked that when it fell it couldn't lie still, and that when it was split into rails and a fence made thereof, marauding pigs squeezing through it always came out on the side they started from. But the Rio Grande beats this. I believe if it were emptied of the last drop of water, its bed would keep on wriggling, from its very crookedness. The river has bends which are not bends, but elbows rather, angular and abrupt, the bend on the inner side coming to a sharp right angled point.

The last time I went up and came down on the Antonia, when the river was full and booming, I saw what a funny time steamers some times have of it. The Antonia went up in twenty-five hours and came down in six and a half. I could see that it was not in the power of steerage to keep her from running into the banks in many places, both ascending and descending. But as the banks are soft and sandy, and as the Rio Grande steamers have stout and heavy hulls, no damage results from these collisions, further than the jolt to those unprepared for it. In mentioning the time made by the Antonia, I should state, as well as to illustrate the tortuosity of the river, that the distance from here to Matamoros by the river is ninety miles, whilst by stage route, on the Texas side, it is only twenty-four miles, and on the Mexican side thirty. As no stages are running yet, the river at present is our only channel of communication. [Speaking of the steamer Antonia, I must mention my obligations to Capt. Sam. Dalzell for his courtesies to the CRESCENT as represented by me; also to Philip Adam, the steward, who, seeing me to be in bad health, puts himself to extra pains to render me comfortable. May their shadows never grow less!]

It seems that the butting of the river banks by the steamers is so customary, that they claim it as a right! For instance, the steamer Col. Holcomb, ascending the river recently, had her bow swept round by striking the heavy cross-current at one of the sharp angles above described. Her steerage way was gone, and she struck the Mexican bank precisely at the spot where a sail boat was properly and legitimately moored, at the landing place in front of a ranche. The sail-boat was crushed like an egg-shell, and utterly destroyed. The question of damages I heard discussed the other evening, by a crowd of steamboatmen and others. On one side it was argued that small craft running on the river had the right to moor wherever convenience dictated; that the destroyed boat certainly had the right to tie up at the ranche where her owner had business; and that said owner was entitled to compensation for the full value of his boat. The steamboatmen on the contrary maintained that small craft had no such right; that the place for them to tie up was on the still or shallow side of the river, under some point, and not in the center of a bend, where the current dashes against the bank full tilt from the opposite point; that it was impossible to prevent steamers from giving way to the current at such places; that the affair under discussion was an accident beyond the power of those on the steamer to avoid; and that no damages for the loss of a vessel at such an anchorage could ever be recovered in any court of law, etc., etc. The pros. rejoined, that steamboats that could not run a river without tearing the banks to pieces and smashing vessels at anchor had no right to the river. When I left, the steamboatmen were warmly maintaining their right to have the bends of the river kept clear and unobstructed. On no other river, perhaps, could the occasion arise for such disputes as the above. So much for the crookedness of the Rio Grande.

Bagdad is thinning out more and more, and is now, I doubt not, the most deserted place of its size on the whole Mexican Gulf coast. The change of government here has stopped the tide of commerce that kept the town awake under the Imperial rule. Only one vessel is at anchor in the roads. The French man of war passes up and down between Vera Cruz and Brazos, in full view of Bagdad, but never notices said town or stops in front of it as of yore. Her first appearance after the Liberals got in created an alarm; her subsequent appearances have created a mysterious twitter among the Bagdadders, something like that of chickens when they see a hawk in the sky. They don't know how far the ugly thing is to be trusted.

Oh, that I had Aladdin's ring! I would buy up frame houses here, and transplant them in a twinkling to the suburbs of New Orleans. There was great excitement in the real estate market last week. The barber shop adjoining Barney Mooney's hotel, and opposite the now deserted St. Charles—a neat frame house of three rooms and a kitchen, good shingle roof, glass windows, painted shutters and doors, well fenced yards, etc.—was put up at auction. After some brisk competition among the bidders, it was knocked off, ground and all, at $35. Another house similar to the above sold at private sale for $40. Another frame house of two rooms and a kitchen, and all the conveniences for a small family, (though until then used as a dry goods store,) also created lively bidding, and was finally knocked down at $15. All you have to do is to buy the house; the ground and the fiddler-crabs are thrown in, as a matter of course.

It has become a question of frequent discussion who will be the last white man left in Bagdad—for there must one long be a last one, if they keep on leaving as they have been doing for some time past. It seems to rest between Barney Mooney and Joe Cooper—the former, the solitary hotel keeper; the latter, the owner of the ship yard, and most of the lighters, with shares in the steamers, and consignee of all vessels, and transacter general of all the business now coming to Bagdad. In speaking of the people of Bagdad, I always mean the white people. There are copperheads and greasers enough, but as they are indigenous to the soil, or rather the sand, with the sand crabs, I never deem them worthy of mention.

The wrecks of the Angelina and Ada, the brigantine and schooner washed ashore three miles from here during the late gale, were auctioned off piecemeal a few days ago. Of course the purchasers got fat bargains. All the sails of the brigantine, put up in one lot, brought $115; her mainsail alone cost $300. A seventy-fathom chain cable was only strong enough to pull up $15; and everything else went in proportion. The net result of the entire sale was $1400. Thirty tons of coal on the Angelina, in one lot, brought $5.

For variety's sake, I will give you a snake story; but I don't ask you to believe it, for I don't believe it myself. I only give it because I have heard several persons say it is so. It is, that in certain interior districts in Mexico, there abounds a species of large snake, similar to the anaconda, which the rancheros, or farmers, train and domesticate, and render exceedingly useful. One of these snakes being trained to remain within the limits of a garden or a field, remains there faithfully, driving out all intruders, from a man to a mouse, and the whole feathered tribe; to do which, he has only to raise his ugly head to a sufficient height from the ground, and start in serpentine pursuit. Whilst thus terrible to strangers and to beasts and birds, he is said to be as docile and affectionate to his master and family as it is possible for a snake to be. There—what do you think of that?

I will give you a story of an extravagant woman, which is not to be doubted. In Matamoros there is a very wealthy storekeeper who has the greatest run of custom in the city; who continues to make money "hand over fist"; and who for some time past has allowed his wife to squander the money foolishly as fast as he makes it. They live in the costliest profusion; clerks and servants at all times sharing with their employer the choicest wines and dainties and choicest dishes known to Mexican cookery. Some time ago, the storekeeper's wife presented a friend with a bouquet. This bouquet was a triumph of the jeweler's art, being constructed entirely out of Mexican gold coins and diamonds, and was estimated to be worth more than $25,000. Who wouldn't like to have so generous a friend?

The salt water from the lagoons continues to flow through some of the streets of Bagdad, and the crab nuisance has abated.

The railroad between Brazos and White's Ranche is repaired and in use, but from the Ranche to Brownsville steamers have yet to be used.

The latest accounts from Tampico represent that place as being very dull, in expectation of the Liberals soon taking the place. It was also very unhealthy, both the coast and yellow fevers prevailing. Bagdad and Brazos continue healthy enough.

L. G.

LETTER FROM PARIS.

Special Correspondence of the New Orleans Crescent.]

PARIS, July 27, 1866.

The cannon is silenced for the present in Germany. Austria has consented to a suspension of arms and to accept the preliminaries of peace. The ambassadors of the plenipotentiaries are now at the Prussian headquarters, negotiating the terms upon which peace is to be concluded.

It is the desire of diplomacy to keep these terms secret; but, notwithstanding all the precautions that have been taken, the cat has been let out of the bag, and we now know for certain that Austria has, *nolens volens*, been obliged to consent to withdraw from the Germanic Confederation, which will be pulled down to be built up again on a new and improved principle.

Northern Germany will form a union by itself, under a diplomatic and military presidency, at the head of which King William intends to place himself.

The southern States will, if they so choose, form a confederation of their own.

Bismarck has, of course, taken to himself the lion's share—the duchies of the Elbe, a part of Hanover. Hesse will be annexed to Prussia. The other States of the north will, under an appearance of independence, be sooner or later swallowed up by the house of Hohenzollern.

Austria lets go her hold of Venetia, and will have to pay all the expenses of the war.

The Prussian premier is as hypocritical as he is ambitious. He has all along asserted that the war with Austria was undertaken to give more force to Germany, but the result will be the contrary; Germany, as a whole, has been weakened, and Prussia alone increased and strengthened.

The whole of the north of Germany will become Prussian. The Teutonic portion of the Austrian possessions will be separated from the other German States of the south, which are now sent to the drift without a steersman. A few weeks will show us what is to become of Bavaria, Wurtemberg and the Grand Duchy of Baden.

The peace which is about to be concluded will be but a lengthened suspension of arms, for not a single question has been solved. Even in Prussia there is much dissatisfaction at the policy of Bismarck, which has established a schism between the north and the south of Germany, and which deprives the nation of ten millions of inhabitants by the amputation of Austria. It is not likely that the Hapsburgs, though excluded from the confederation, will be likely to renounce playing a part in Germany. A stroke of the pen is not sufficient to do away with the traditions of ten centuries.

As regards the pretensions of Italy, they are on the increase every day. She now wishes for Trient and Triest. It is positively asserted that Prince Cousin Napoleon has been sent to Italy to prevail upon his father-in-law to be satisfied with the Tyrol, and to abandon the idea of getting either Triest, Istria or Dalmatia.

The house of Hapsburg must now bow its head and submit to the terms of the Hohenzollerns, but it has not yet fallen so low as to be dictated to by Victor Emmanuel, whose army has been beaten everywhere by the Kaiserlichs. At Custozza and in the Adriatic, however, all agree in praising the valor of the Italians, in which we had a proof in the blowing up of Il Palestro, a small cannon boat, which having run aground, the crew preferred a certain death to falling into the hands of the hated oppressors of Venetia. The captain of this cannon boat was named Capellini, and his name will be handed down to posterity as one of those who died gloriously for the emancipation of his country.

This naval combat also cost Italy the life of Boggio, one of the first orators of the Peninsula, and said to be an illegitimate son of the late Count Cavour.

An engagement was taking place in Hungary between the Prussians and the Austrians when the news of the armistice arrived. Things were beginning to take an awkward turning for Austria, when the command was suddenly given to suspend hostilities.

Whilst negotiations are going on, Bismarck is not neglecting his petty vengeance. I already informed you of the exactions of General von Falkenstein in the free city of Frankfort. Since I wrote last, the general has been replaced by General von Martenfel, already known for having acted with such severity in Schleswig. One of the first acts of the successor of von Falkenstein was to levy a fresh contribution of twenty-five millions of florins on the city of the Rothschilds, which has a population of 75,000 souls at the utmost. On the first merchants of the town assuring the general that it was impossible for the town to pay so heavy a sum, he declared to them that, if not paid within twenty-four hours, he should allow his soldiers to pillage the town. We know not yet whether the inhabitants have complied with the hard terms of the conqueror. In times of war we must be prepared for the theft after the murder. A few days of the Jewish banker has gone the rounds of the papers. Monsieur Rothschild said to Gen. Von Martenfel, you will find it much more difficult to bring together a million of florins than a million of men.

The Emperor of Austria, in concluding a peace with Prussia and Italy, has quite forgotten its allies, for Bavaria and Wurtemburg have not been included in the armistice. Telegrams from Italy inform us that the Italians put many obstacles in the way of the armistice, and that it is very likely that the suspension of hostilities will be prolonged for five days longer.

The French public is following the agitation that is going on in London as regards the electoral movement.

The cholera has unfortunately returned to our continent, and German papers inform us that the dreadful epidemic is causing much havoc in Berlin and St. Petersburg. Everything is being done by the authorities of Paris to keep off the scourge. Whitewashing and cleansing in every direction.

Great preparations are being made for the 15th of August next, which is the day of the assumption, and at the same time the saint's day of our Emperor. Should peace be entirely restored by that time, it is to be expected that the festivities will be on a very grand scale. There is a talk of a shower of decorations of the legion of honor, which will be thrown with a lavish hand. Many who have been hitherto neglected will, it is said, be rewarded on the fete of the Emperor. Among others, Paul de Kock is named. It has often been the intention of rewarding the witty author of La Maison Blanche, Le Bon Enfant, and many others, but the Parisians have always opposed the imitator of Pigault Lebrun being allowed to wear the same order as Lamartine and Victor Hugo. However, it appears that the Emperor has determined that the King of Ramalaville shall be allowed to wear the red ribbon.

There is an on dit that the Emperor of Austria, in order to show his gratitude to his ally for his pains in bringing about a peace, intends permitting the remains of the Duke of Reichstadt being exhumed and sent to Paris, where they will be laid by the side of his father, Napoleon I. Now is the time for the poets of France to prepare fresh incense for the present dynasty.

Passengers per steamship Matagorda, from Galveston via Berwick's Bay, Aug. 14, 1866:

F. Holtzclaw and daughter, Miss Theophilus, Mrs. Hodges, Relating and child, Miss Spencer, Mrs. Davidson, White, Levy, Alves, Melachin, Roach, Leigh, Zaduetz, Price, Taft, Shepard, Schmidt, Levy, Spencer, Walling, Tilley, Reif, Gibbons, Burns, Mitchell, Lewis, Lemon, Spencer, Worthington, Taylor, Adams, Price, Schmaltz, Hale, Jno. Donaldson, Patrick, Ward, Hennessey, Raymond, and six in cabin.

DIED:

August 15th, at Sunrise, P. M., MAGDALANE, age 1 year 1 month, only daughter of H. and Magdalene Hartels.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral THIS AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, from residence, No. 157 Common street.

Tulane Building.

AUGUST 15, 1866.

The undersigned are still offering at reduced prices their Fall and Winter assortment of

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.

For Spring and Summer Wear; FURNISHING GOODS, and SUTLERY of every description.

Travelers are requested to examine our complete assortment of TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, and SATCHELS, before purchasing elsewhere.

GARTHWAITE, LEWIS & STUART,
35 and 37 Camp street.

The Reasons Why

EVERYBODY USES

RED JACKET BITTERS.

BECAUSE:

They are compounded of RARE HERBS with the purest OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
They STRENGTHEN and INVIGORATE the SYSTEM.
They GIVE A GOOD and HEALTHY APPETITE.
They ASSIST DIGESTION.
They are a PREVENTATIVE of FEVER and AGUE.
They CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.
They are the BEST STIMULANT IN EXISTENCE.
They are perfectly PURE and PALATABLE.
They keep off the BLUES.
They are INVALUABLE to the LADIES.
They are of great BENEFIT to CHILDREN.
They are INDISPENSABLE in every HOUSEHOLD.
They are always UP TO STANDARD.
They are INDORSED by PHYSICIANS and DRUGGISTS.
They are kept by all GROCERS, DRUGGISTS and DEALERS.

Ask for

JNO. W. NORRIS & CO.,
52 Carondelet street, Wholesale Agents for the South.

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, per day, $2 50.

J. H. RINSHAW,
Proprietor.

A Sure Cure for the Cholera.

GREY JACKET BITTERS

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

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

BARNETT & LION,
81 and 83 Gravier street.

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 Boxes and Patent Conical Steel Keyed Couplings.
RUBBER and LEATHER BANDS.
STEAM ENGINES.
CIRCULAR SAW MILLS.
CIRCULAR SAWS.
GRIST MILLS.
And complete assortment of MACHINERY.
For sale by

EDMUND M. IVENS & CO.

Rooms and Board.

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

No. 243 JULIA STREET,
Between Baronne and Dryades streets.

Board.

Two gentlemen with their wives can obtain good ROOMS AND BOARD, upon application at No. 154 St. Joseph street, near Camp. References required.

Petroleum Stoves!

PETROLEUM STOVES, NO. 196 CAMP STREET.

Testimonials.

W. E. JERVEY, Esq., Secretary Louisiana Petroleum Stove Company:

DEAR SIR:—It is about two months since I purchased one of your Petroleum Stoves, and ever since then I have been using it constantly. I can say it is the most useful invention of the age, and most cheerfully recommend it to the public. It is the most ECONOMICAL, CLEANEST and BEST STOVE I have yet seen.

Authorizing you to make use of this letter as you think proper, I remain yours respectfully,

CHAS. LEAUMONT,
New Orleans.

Howard Association.

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

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

J. F. CALDWELL,
Secretary.

New Orleans, August 15, 1866.

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, mackered, white and fancy; Cocoa Matting, Hearthrugs, Rugs, Mats, Window Shades, Table and Plain Covers, Lace Curtains, Worsted Curtains, Cornices and Pins, etc., at reduced prices.

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

Gonegal's Cholera Specific.

The demand for this Specific is rapidly increasing, and it will, 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 heretofore with invariable success. IT IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR CHOLERA EVER DEVISED.

For sale in any quantity by

JAMES GONEGAL,
20 St. Charles street.

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

Gray's Petroleum Stove,

—FOR SALE AT—

No. 196 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 utensils will be exhibited daily, between 1 and 2 P. M. at 196 CAMP STREET, UP STAIRS.

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.

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 Pastoffice box 612, New Orleans.

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

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, 89 Canal street.
F. KELLER, 97 Royal street.

Board of Health.

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH, NO. 132 GRAVIER STREET, New Orleans, August 7, 1866.

The public will find COMPLAINT BOOKS at the following offices, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M., every day:

First District.
DR. JAMES BURNS, Health Officer, office No. 94 Camp street, up stairs.

Second District.
DR. C. H. TERAULT, Health Officer, office No. 235 St. Peter street, near Chartres.

Third District.
DR. ERNEST R. LEWIS, Health Officer, office corner of Elysian Fields and Dauphine streets.

Fourth District.
DR. JOHN L. BULNE, Health Officer, office No. 239 St. Andrew, near Magazine street.

BOARD OF HEALTH, 132 Gravier street.

GEO. WM. DIRMEYER,
Secretary Board of Health.

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 2 A. M.

Mails for Natchez, Bayou Rouge, etc., by Atlantic and Mississippi steamers, daily, except Sundays, at 3 P. M.

Coast Mails for all Post Offices as far up the river as Bayou Sara, by steamer Lacourse, on Wednesdays at 2 A. M., and Saturdays at 3 P. M.

Mails for Northeastern Texas and Red River, bi-weekly, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Mails for Ouachita River, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 3 o'clock P. M.

OFFICE HOURS.—Opens 8 A. M., closes 1 P. M. The General Delivery and Merchants' Delivery will be kept open until 3 P. M.

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

R. W. TALIAFERRO,
Postm