The Gazette & Comet

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Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays.

J. C. CHARROTTE, T. B. R. HATCH, G. A. PIKE.

T. B. R. HATCH, : : : : : Editor.

BATON ROUGE:

SATURDAY,.....JULY 15, 1865.

☞ The lady friend who sends us the beautiful lines on "Anthony and Cleopatra," composed by the lamented Gen. WM. H. LYTLE, with a request for us to publish them, is respectfully informed that they already made their appearance once upon a time in these columns. When this elegant and touching production of the brave and heroic LYTLE first came out, it went the rounds of the American and English press, eliciting the tribute of unbounded admiration and encircling the genius of the warrior poet with a new halo of imperishable lustre.

We may on some future occasion gratify our fair friend and others of our readers by reproducing those gifted lines in our paper.

☞ We find no late telegrams of importance from any quarter to lay before our readers this morning.

☞ We return thanks to Mr. S. A. MOORE, for an Evening *True Delta*, of the 12th.

☞ It affords us much pleasure to learn that Mr. S. M. ASHER, who previous to the late war did a mercantile business in our city, designs re-establishing himself here in his old vocation.

We trust he will meet with a success commensurate with his worth as a clever citizen and business man, and thereby realize a return of those halcyon days, when there was hardly "a ripple on the surface" to disturb his pleasant relations and pursuits in our midst.

A NEW USE FOR THE TELEGRAPH. A Roman Catholic gentleman died in England recently. His son happened to be in Rome at the time, and with the Pope when he received the news, whereupon his holiness *telegraphed* his benediction to the family of the deceased. Blessing by telegraph is something new.

☞ A well known lawyer in Boston had a horse that always stopped and refused to cross the mill dam bridge leading out of the city. No whipping no urging would carry him over without stopping, so he advertised him, "To be sold for no other reason than that the owner wants to go out of town."

☞ The Lyons journals state that the flowering of the vine in that part of the country has seldom passed off more favorably. The grapes are growing fast, being in some places almost as large as peas, and presenting the most promising appearance. Old vine growers compare the present season, for its precocity, to that of 1822, of glorious memory.

☞ One of the Wisconsin boys, on the reception on Thursday night of the 5th regiment of that State said, "This is the first square meal I've had since I left home." Being asked what a square meal was, he replied: "Four cups of coffee, all the ham that I can eat, with bread, butter, pies, cakes, pickles, and cheese in proportion, with the ladies smiling to inspire the appetite."

☞ A brutal murder was done on a fine horse, by a "gentleman of the turf," a Mr. Brackett, last week. He laid a wager of $1,000 he would drive his horse, to harness, from Boston to Portland, (116 miles,) between sunrise and sunset, (15 hours.) When within six miles of Portland, the animal fell dead. Pity the fall did not break the other brute's neck into the bargain.

BOSTON CRITICS.—A New York paper says the chief pleasure derived by the Bostonians at a musical entertainment is criticism and he ventures the statement that "when they go to heaven they will declare that some of the harps are out of tune, that one of the angels take liberties with the composer's text, and that another sings flat. They will also deplore the absence of the Boston organ."

"UNCONSTITUTIONAL."—The Supreme Court of Wisconsin have decided that the law of Congress, requiring stamps to legal processes, in the the beginning or other stages of a suit, is unconstitutional, and therefore void, and the stamps on legal papers not necessary. The ground of the decision is that the imposition of a tax upon any proceedings in a State Court is an invasion of a right of a State to regulate proceedings in its own Court; that if Congress can tax these proceedings at all, it can lay a tax that will practically amount to a prohibition, and thus legislate the State Courts out of existance.—*Pittsburgh Courier.*

The National Debt.

The plan proposed and set on foot by BENNETT, of the New York *Herald*, for paying off the national debt by individual subscriptions, is a big thing if it will only work. We have heard nothing of it very recently, but a few weeks since, according to statements made in the *Herald*, some three millions we think, had already been subscribed. Assuming our national debt to be three thousand millions, and that in the process of acquittance therefrom an average sum of fifty millions per annum (a huge estimate, by the by,) could be realized in accordance with Mr. BENNETT'S plan, a space of threescore years would suffice to lift this burthen of debt completely from the shoulders of the nation. An early succeeding generation of the genus "Young America" would then start out unclogged by onerous taxation, already "booted and spurred" to run its race of destiny, and perhaps (although we earnestly pray not,) electrify the world by some utopian scheme of "vaulting ambition," which "o'erleaping itself," may plunge anew the country into excesses of maddened strife, and pile up another tremendous debt, eclipsing if possible, the present modest one of *only* three thousand millions.

It is hardly susceptible of probability that BENNETT'S project will amount to any great thing in the end, however much its novelty may please or its success be hoped for. Emanating from a source so purely sensational, people are apt to judge of it in the light of a "nine day's bubble," and to rate its feasibility accordingly, without the trouble of further investigation. But, nevertheless, it may not be inappropriate to hazard certain speculations on the bare possibility of success which might attend a persistent effort to relieve the nation of its debt in the manner prescribed.

When we come to consider the quantities of wealth concentrated in the hands of the rich Northern merchants, bankers and manufacturers, who, instead of having suffered desolation and ruin from the war, have profited therefrom to a degree of opulence hitherto unknown in this country; we can almost discern in that source alone, an inexhaustible Ophir of riches whence might be drawn, if patriotic incentives could prompt it, the aggregate required for "footing" the bills of the nation's indebtedness in all their entirety. What a sublime spectacle it would be to see those men of mighty means come forward with one accord and put their shoulders to the wheel to rid the nation of its incubus of debt. Were it necessary to enlarge the scale of operations so as to include all, rich as well as poor, each subscribing to the patriotic measure in proportion to his means, the grandeur of the spectacle, in which a a whole people were participants, would be unparalleled.

But, while such schemes must remain for a long while in abeyance, being of the kind

> "That keep the word of promise to the ear
> And break it to the hope,"

the old process of taxation will go on, the burden of which, in the opinion of some of our politico-economists, will become "small of degree and beautifully less," as the vast agricultural, mineral and industrial resources of the country develop themselves.

The Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, of Ohio, said in a recent speech, that our national debt, upon the basis of the present tax laws, will be paid off in twenty-five years, and without oppressing any branch of industry. And this, remarks a cotemporary, "is reckoning only upon our present population, but when we come to reflect that our wealth doubles in ten years, and our population in thirty years; that hundreds of thousands of emigrants come annually to help us pay the debt, that we have undeveloped resources almost without a parallel, this vast debt ceases to give us any concern."

A writer in the St. Louis *Republican* lays down the proposition "that our national debt made permanent and rightly managed, will be a national blessing," and arguing from these premises quaintly maintains, that "the funded debt of the United States is the addition of three thousand millions of dollars to the previously realized wealth of the nation. It is three thousand millions added to its available active capital. To pay this debt would be to extinguish this capital and to lose this wealth would be an inconceivably great national misfortune."

The proprietary interest in the finances of the country, now becoming so universally diffused among the people as holders of the "seven-thirty bonds," is one of the strongest ties undoubtediy to bind the people together in that unity of feeling which arises from a community of interest, and must have a goodly effect upon the permanence of the restored Union.

This, in substance, is one of the strong points urged by the writer in support of his theory, and by a parity of reasoning, he brings forward the significant fact, long since acknowledged, that British consols which are held by the English public as a first-class mortgage upon all the wealth and resources of the empire, act as a spur to the industry, capital and enterprise of the people, cementing them into one great bond of union, and keeping alive a spirit of energy and determination to support and perpetuate the Government under which they live.

President JOHNSON, in a late interview with Gen. LOGAN, remarked with reference to our public debt, "that the finances of the country were in a hopeful condition; that probably it was possible to resume specie payments immediately, were it not for the commercial distress it would create throughout the country generally. As to the public debt of the country, he was in favor of paying it to the last dollar, and would never countenance any man, party, sect or measure that even squinted at repudiation in any form. The debt was incurred to save the country. It was a legacy of the war bequeathed to us for good or evil. It was not possible to shirk it. On the other hand, the great question would be to make it, if possible, an instrument of good, not evil, to the public generally."

The hopeful view taken by the President of the country's finances, tallies with what was publicly stated by Mr. MCCULLOCH, the Secretary of the Treasury, several weeks since, and is certainly one of the most encouraging signs of the times.

Appointments Confirmed.

It will be seen by the following, that Gen. Canby has confirmed the appointments made by Gov. Wells, for civil offices in Terrebonne:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, } New Orleans, La., July 11th, 1865. }

Special Orders, No. 185.

[EXTRACT.]

* * * * * * *

4. The following appointments, made for the Parish of Terrebonne, by his Excellency the Governor of Louisiana, are hereby ratified and confirmed, to date from April 11th, 1865:

Adolph Verret, Sheriff, in place of R. W. Bennie.
Henry Newell, Clerk of Court, in place of J. O. Duplantis.
John R. Verret, Recorder, in place of A. Rougelot.
Theodore Duplantier, Assessor, in place of F. Duplantis.
Charles Tennant, Justice of the Peace, First Ward, in place of J. B. Boudreaux.

POLICE JURORS.

Joseph P. Tucker, vice J. B. Boudreaux.
Augustin Baben, vice J. Thibodaux.
Andrew McCollom, vice F. Le Blanc.
O. F. Aycock, vice A. Le Blanc.
A. Lerret, vice Pierre Daigle, Jr.
Tobias Gibson, vice B. Herbert.
W. J. Minor, vice Alfred Rougelot.
Joshua Baker, vice F. Moutardier.
James S. Saunders, vice Isidore Dupre.
B. F. Smith, vice N. Pelegrin.
Peter Welsh, vice Charles Theriot.
John M. Pelton, vice Augustin Bourg.
Norbert Bodain, reappointed.

All previous orders from these Headquarters, making civil appointments for the Parish of Terrebonne, are hereby revoked, so far as they conflict with the appointments hereby ratified.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY.
J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
B't Lt. Col., A. D. C., A. A. A. G.

MISSOURI COTTON.—Mr. CHARLES FINK, of New Madrid, sends us some cotton blossoms which were picked from his field on the 29th ult., being much earlier than ever known as far North as that point. There are a good many plantations in Southeast Missouri planted in cotton. Mr. FINK, has one hundred and thirty acres, and doing finely.—*St. Louis (Mo.) Republican.*

THE INMATES OF FORTRESS MONROE.—John Mitchel is treated very much in the style of the more important rebs. He subsists on Government army rations; is closely guarded, and is not allowed the wherewithal to manufacture treasonable newspaper articles; nor is he furnished with papers or any reading matter, save the Bible or any other prayer-book that he may desire. John whiles away the weary hours of his prison life by smoking. He brought a pipe with him and is allowed tobacco. No conversation is permitted with him, nor does he court any. Thus far he has shown himself rather taciturn than otherwise.

Clem. Clay smokes with philosophic indifference. He occasionally addresses a pleasant remark to his guards. As a prisoner he has given very little trouble. From the beginning he has subsisted on the army ration.

Jeff. Davis has fully recovered his health. He has not yet been returned to his diet, the army ration. His food is prescribed by Doctor Craven, and is such as will conduce most to his health. Since the tone of his physical health has been restored, he too, has taken to puffing the Indian weed. He uses an elegant meerschaum pipe, which he brought with him into the fortress. The bowl is wrought in the semblance of a turbaned head *á la zouave*. The stem and mouthpiece are of pure amber. This pipe is doubtless a relic of the pseudo royalty that Jeff. Davis maintained while presiding over the fortunes of the *ignis fatuus* Confederacy.

As not a word is allowed to be said to Davis, he speaks very little. No one is allowed to see him.—*Fortress Monroe Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer, 22d ult.*

COTTON AND COMPETITION.—Those who speculate on the future of cotton are too apt to ignore or but imperfectly to recognize the part which peculiar advantages of soil and climate played in securing the supremacy in cotton culture to the Southern portion of the United States. Of the two foundations on which rested Southern ability to defeat competition in the growth of that staple everywhere else one, black slave labor, has been shattered. Hereupon some commercialists seem to think that the whole question of restoring prosperous cotton culture in the South depends upon the restoration in substance of the same labor under a different name. This labor question is certainly a matter for very grave consideration; but as regards the competition of the South with other countries in the prodution of cotton, it is not an essential element of calculation.

The abolition of slavery can do no worse than place the South on an equality as to labor with other countries where cotton has been cultivated without slave labor.—She still possesses a singular ground of superiority in point of soil and climate. This advantage is indestructible; at least political causes cannot overthrow it. If the war had the effect of developing what seemed a dangerous foreign competition in cotton culture, it has also more fully revealed the fact that the South, on equal terms, has nothing to fear from competition.

It is now placed beyond doubt that in none of the competing countries can cotton be produced with the same facility and certainty and of as good a quality as in the splendid cotton belt of the United States, lying between 31 and 35 degrees of latitude and stretching from the Atlantic to the borders of the Western desert. Their inferiority in point of quality has been especially manifest.

These facts are enough to show that, with reasonable energy and sagacity, American cotton can be made to recover its empire and to hold it securely against all competitors.—*N. O. Bee.*

☞ A French author has lately said that the women in France are such slaves to fashion that if the Empress should decree that they should go without clothes this summer, they would blush — to see themselves dressed.

☞ A journalist says of the Conneticut Legislature: "Either branch of it can out chatter all the monkeys of a Brazilian forest, and an Albany brewer on tag couldn't furnish half the froth that it is constantly charged with and ready to uncork at the briefest notice."

☞ A new religious set has arisen in Maine. Among its peculiarities are eternal warfare with all other religious denominations. They believe in the power of the elders to heal the sick by the laying on of hands, and expect in a short time that they will be able to raise the dead.

From the N. O. True Delta, of the 12th.

FINANCIAL.

The New Orleans *True Delta*, of the 12th says:

The gold market opened this morning with an active demand at yesterday's improvement, the highest sales in our last report being at 145⅝@146, and subsequently still higher figures were paid. The sales thus far, including $6000 at 145½, $35,000 late last evening at 146, a round lot this morning at the same, another at 147, $1000 and $3000 at 147⅛, and $1700 at 147¾. Our market appears to depend on the local demand, and to be quite independent of the New York Gold Exchange.

Nothing has been reported yet in foreign exchange. In domestic, we notice sales of $27,000 five days' sight on Boston at 1⅛ discount, and a round amount of New York sight at 1¼. The banks and dealers continue to check on New York at ¾ discount. Nothing reported yet in bank notes. City Treasury notes are steady at ⅛@¼ discount.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, July 12, 1865.

COTTON.—The market opened with quite a brisk inquiry this morning, but thus far the only sale reported is 60 bales at 1611 prices.

Private telegrams from New York, dated on the 10th, quote middling cotton at 51c., which is an improvement of 1c., and state that the Liverpool market was firm at an advance of ⅛d.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There was nothing whatever doing on the sugar landing this morning. Yesterday, not previously reported, however, about 40 hhds. Louisiana sugar sold at 10¼c. ℔ lb for common, 13c. for fair, and 17c. for yellow clarified, and there were retail sales of fully fair at 13¾ @ 14c. ℔ lb. Refinery, reboiled molasses, in bbls., is selling to the trade at 85c. ℔ gallon.

WESTERN PRODUCE.—There is a fair supply of salted meats or provisions, such as pork and bacon, but lard and grain are very scarce, and the stock of flour is being very materially reduced. In fact the market is bare of superfine flour, the grade most in request. The sales this morning comprise 200 bbls. good extra flour at $8 87½, and 500 choice do. at $8 50 ℔ bbl.; 100 kegs prime lard at 20c ℔ lb 300 sacks oats at 70c. ℔ bushel, 187 bales pararie hay at $20, and 261 bales Western hay at $33 ℔ ton.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Mrs. Fair versus Dr. Pillule.

Dr. P.—"Good morning Mrs. Fair. You appear dressed up and in a hurry this morning."

Mrs. F.—"Yes, friend Pillule, I am going to KEDDY'S Gallery to get my portrait taken. Have you got yours?"

Dr. P. "O no! Madame, I have no use for such thing, I can see my face in the looking-glass whenever I please to look at it."

Mrs. F.—"Yes, Doctor, 'tis true, you can see your own image in the glass, but when you take that long, last journey, from which no traveler returns, where will your family and friends find it? Not in the looking-glass then! Tell me, sir, if you have no dear departed or absent friend, whose likeness, if you could but at this moment possess, you would value beyond price? Reflect, go at once."

Dr. P.—"I will accompany you Madame, as I understand Mr. KEDDY has engaged a very excellent operator—Mr. W. W. GARIG—I have seen that he excels in the art. Thank you, I will now

'Secure the shadow ere the substance fade;
Let nature copy that which nature made.'"

PHOTOGRAPHS, $4 50 PER DOZEN.
AMBROTYPES.....from $1 00 each.

☞ Address,
KEDDY'S GALLERY,
Corner Main and Third Sts.,
(Opposite Hayne's Branch Drug Store,)
july1-1m BATON ROUGE, LA.

LOST!

$10 Reward.

ONE VOUCHER in favor of M. MCCAUSLAND, given by the Quartermaster, Auber, for $165 00 The above reward will be paid by leaving said Voucher at this office
july15 THOS. C. HAGGERT.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of S. W WEAVER, and those indebted thereto, are hereby notified to make immediate settlement with Mrs. SARAH E. JONES, Administratrix, or to R. W. KNICKERBOCKER, her Attorney.
SARAH E. JONES,
july15-3t Administratrix.

LOST,

ON Levee street, in this city, on Friday morning, the 7th instant, a NOTE, drawn by Jacob Sutton, in favor of Emile Gassie and endorsed by C. E. Little, payable on the 20th day of July, 1865, for the sum of

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

All persons are warned against trading for said NOTE, as payment for the same has been stopped, except to the undersigned.
july11-3t-pd EMILE GASSIE.

AT BEAL'S:

50 Barrels Single Extra FLOUR.
10 " MESS PORK.
1 Hogshead Extra SUGAR.
¼ Gross P. & M. YEAST POWDERS.
Just arrived and for sale at moderate prices.

AT $3 50 PER SACK.

AT BEAL'S—Coarse Liverpool SALT—only $3 50 per bag.

N. O. ADVERTISEMENT.

J. J. WARREN. T. W. CRAWFORD.

WARREN & CRAWFORD,

(Successors to Warren, Gillmore & Co.,)

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 29 CARONDELET STREET,

july11-6m* NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Lumber! Lumber!!

THE undersigned respectfully announce to the public that they have on hand and for sale a large supply of assorted

LUMBER,

They have a Saw Mill in operation, which enables them to supply the public with any variety or quantity of lumber, and will be happy at all times to recive orders from customers.
LEFEVER & JADOT,
july-1m Cor. Lafayette and Main Sts.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice!

BATON ROUGE, LA., June 28th, 1865.

GEORGE A. PIKE, is fully authorized and empowered to act for me and in my stead, in all business matters in which I have an interest in Baton Rouge.
july1-3ts WM. S. PIKE.

Advances! Advances!!

I WILL MAKE LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES ON COTTON CONSIGNED TO MY FRIENDS,
BOWER, GARDNER & HARRISON.
july1-1m WILLIAM BOGEL.

J. C. STAFFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE ON LAUREL STREET,
BATON ROUGE, LA.

WILL practice in the Parishes of East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge and East Feliciana. july4-6m*

NOTICE.

THE Tax-payers of the Parish of East Baton Rouge, are hereby notified that I have deposited the assessment roll for the year 1865, in the Parish Recorder's Office, at the Court House, in order that any person aggrieved by such assessment, may appeal and have the same corrected, if found incorrect.
july1 4ts JAMES H. KENNEDY,
Assessor.
Baton Rouge, June 30th, 1865.

NOTICE!

THE Tax-payers of the Parish of East Baton Rouge, are hereby notified, that unless the State Taxes due by them for the years 1861-2, are paid within the next **thirty days**, I shall proceed to collect the same according to law.
ED. COUSINARD,
july1-4ts Sheriff and State Tax Collector.

GROCERY
—AND—
PROVISION HOUSE,
PLANTATION SUPPLIES.

E. R. BECKWITH,
THIRD ST., CORNER OF LAUREL,
BATON ROUGE, LA.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND EVERY VARIETY OF **PLANTATION SUPPLIES.**

☞ Planters and others would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Cotton bought at highest market rates.
july6-3mos.

A. BLUM,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
And Plantation Supplies Generally.
ALSO,
CROCKERY, TIN, WOOD & WILLOW WARE
Store, Cor. Africa and St. Napoleon Sts.,
BATON ROUGE, LA.

DETERMINED to keep a full and well selected stock of articles such as go to make up a first-rate variety store, A. BLUM hopes to merit and receive an increased amount of patronage. He respectfully invites his old customers and the public at large, to continue their calls as usual, assuring them of his determination to please and satisfy them in every particular.
july6-tf

VICTOR'S
RESTAURANT

THE PUBLIC ARE hereby respectfully informed that they can be accommodated with Board, at the above Restaurant, situated on Lafayette street, at the rate of **$8 per week.** This will include two meals a day. Every attention and care will be given to the comfort of guests. Payment must be made weekly.
july8-tf VICTOR CALVAYRAC.

BUTTER,
At only 40 cents.

JUST received 250 pounds New May BUTTER, which is offered at only 40 cents ℔ lb., retail.
july6 JOSHUA BEAL.

Oats, Sugar Cured Joles,
RUMP PORK AND BUTTER.

A SMALL supply of the above-named articles just stored and for sale at moderate prices by
july6 JOSHUA BEAL.

JAMES McVAY,
HARDWARE MERCHANT
AND DEALER IN
Agricultural Implements,
WINDOW SHADES,
WALL PAPER, ETC.

CALLS respectfully the attention of the public to his large and excellent stock of goods pertaining to his line of merchandise. He bespeaks a liberal share of public patronage.
Store on Third street, opposite the building of the Louisiana State Bank. ju y1

I. O. O. F.

THE Regular Weekly Meeting of DE SOTO LODGE, No. 7, I. O. O. F., is held at their Hall, on Main street, nearly opposite the Sumter House, every THURSDAY EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock.