New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

—OF—

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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THE DAILY CRESCENT

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Rates of Advertising:

Squares.	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos.
One	$ 12 net.	$ 22 net.	$ 30 net.	$ 50 net.	$ 75 net.
Two	22	38	50	90	125
Three	30	53	70	110	175
Four	35	67	90	140	225
Five	45	80	105	170	275
Six	54	93	120	200	325
Seven	60	105	135	230	375
Eight	65	115	150	260	420
Nine	70	125	165	290	450
Ten	75	135	180	320	500
Eleven	80	145	195	350	540
Twelve	85	155	210	380	600
Thirteen	90	165	225	410	650
Fourteen	95	175	240	440	690
Fifteen	100	185	255	470	730
Thirty	175	330	480	700	1200

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THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

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Three	12	22	30	50	70
Four	15	27	35	60	90
Five	18	32	42	80	110
Six	20	36	50	100	140
Seven	22	40	60	120	160
Eight	25	45	70	140	180
Nine	28	50	80	160	200
Ten	30	55	90	180	225
Eleven	32	60	100	200	250
Twelve	35	65	110	220	275
Thirty	60	120	200	350	500

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1866.

OUR JOB OFFICE is now the most complete and extensive establishment of the kind in the city. The type, presses, material and entire fixtures are new, having just been received from the foundries and machine shops of Connor & Sons, G. P. Gordon and R. Hoe & Co., of New York, and in variety and beauty cannot be excelled in the South. We have connected with this department one of the best ruling machines ever brought South, and can turn out all descriptions of job work, ruled, lettered and bound, at the shortest notice, in the most workman-like manner and upon most reasonable terms.

In addition to a corps of experienced printers, we have secured the services in this department of Mr. W. W. Brisbin and Mr. Charles W. Clark, so favorably known as job printers previous to the war, under the firm of Clark & Brisbin. Their friends and ours will bear this in mind and send in their orders.

The Courts.

Cases Set for Trial This Day.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT.

Succession of Preston Hewes—D. Augustin, Jno. Henderson, Jr.

Succession of Samuel Jones—J. E. Wallace, administrator.

Succession of Mrs. Courdain—Sambola & Ducros. Robert.

Succession of James Madarien—Fuller, Wallace.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT.

NEW.

Johnson vs. Hodges—W. W. Howe, Sheldon & Pardee.

ASSIGNED.

Rider vs. Palfrey—A. Miller, Bradford, Lea & Finney.

J. Hannon vs. J. Mandiola—Belden & Fuseller, John B. Holland.

Zaghamon vs. Fairchild, Gregor & Co.—Hawes & Grant, Bartlett.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT.

NEW.

Coleman & Cronan vs. Denis Cronan—J. P. Hornor, Bayne.

ASSIGNED.

Alf. Paillot vs. Rosalie Languevin—Murphy & Lambert, Dubuisson.

T. W. Reynolds vs. J. L. Simonds et al.—Breaux, Egan.

N. A. Llambias et al., vs. Mary Hein and husband—Sambola & Ducros, Grivot.

Llambias & Dockter vs. J. Hine et al.—Sambola & Ducros, Grivot.

Letter to Bishop Gregg.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, April 27, 1866.

Dear Master—I want to know if Mr. Vanclief is in San Antonio. I understand that he is the man who has stated here and has had it signed by several persons of this place, that you was a great master, and that you had collected money for the negroes that they would never get. Furthermore, that you was a great scoundrel. Now, all I have to say is this, that I have been raised with you from infancy up, and belonged to you up to the time of the Confederacy break up, and it is the first time I ever heard of you being called a dishonest man or a cruel master, and he who accuses you of either, be he white or black, bond or free, lies from his heart, and he knows it.

his
CATO X GRAY.
mark.

Witnesses: T. T. Culbertson, Dr. D. V. Spring.

I furthermore certify that I told Mr. Vanclief that you was a secessionist inside and out, and that when you gave up, you gave up all and set us free without a murmur, and that you never had said a harsh word to me; but on the contrary had offered me half if I would go with you to San Antonio.

I have lost my baby—died on the 12th March. Both boys have been quite sick. I am doing pretty well—had two horses and had one stolen by a Yankee.

Remember me to all as a devoted old servant. I wrote home on the first of January, and received no answer on the 8th of March; all well. Write to me immediately, and direct your letters to Dr. D. V. Spring.

his
Dr. D. V. Spring. CATO X GRAY.
mark.

AUTHORS AND PRINTERS.—To those who are inclined to grumble because slight mistakes may happen to occur in an illegibly written article, we would recommend the following from the New York Day Book:

I have seen the arguments of lawyers, in high repute as scholars, sent to the printer in their own hand-writing, with many—especially technical and foreign terms—abbreviated, misspelled and, with few or no points, and these few, if any, entirely out of place. I have seen sermons that were sent to be published without points or capitals to designate the division of sentences—sermons which, if published with the imperfections of the manuscript, would have disgraced the authors, and the printer would then be treated with scorn and contempt, as an illiterate block-head, as a fellow better fitted for a wood-sawyer than a printer. No one would believe that such gross and palpable errors were owing to the ignorance or carelessness of the author. And no one but a practical printer knows how many hours the compositor, and after him the proof-reader, is compelled to spend in reducing to readable condition, manuscripts that the writer himself would be puzzled to read.

The above, in whole or in part, will apply to at least two-thirds of the writers for the press. Many who have something of a reputation of authors, can neither punctuate, spell nor write grammatically—to say nothing of their sprawling penmanship. And, as might be expected, these are generally the ones that find the most fault, which is no small annoyance, and we have sometimes wished it were a penal offense to correct an author's manuscript.

CIGAR AS MUD.—The illustrious warrior-statesman, General Banks, in his great speech in Congress, the other day, made the following lucid statement:

He had no doubt that the government of the United States had full authority to extend the elective franchise to the colored people of the South, but did not think it had the power.

Late Northern Intelligence.

GENERAL CAUCUS OF THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE—THE FORT GOODWIN MASSACRE CONSIDERED HIGHLY PROBABLE—PREPARATIONS FOR THE TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS—PARDON GRANTED—BUSINESS OF THE PATENT OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—There has been a general conference of the Reconstruction Committee, relative to the course to be pursued in the constitutional amendment which comes up in the Senate on Monday. The result seems to be that a determined effort will be made to strike out the third section, which disfranchises all rebels from voting for the next President, and in place of it it is proposed to insert a clause depriving all officers of the rebel officers from ever holding any office under this government. In this shape it will necessarily go to the House for concurrence, and it is now believed it will command a two-thirds vote in that body. There has been a great amount of caucusing to-day on the above subject.

Gov. Goodwin, the delegate in Congress for Arizona, does not take the doubtful view of the massacre story attributed to it by Ross Browne. Gov. Goodwin says that it is no extra matter for the Indians to gather 2000 men for a treacherous expedition like the one represented at Fort Goodwin, and massacreing the inhabitants. The fort in question is named after the delegate in Congress.

The war department have reason to fear that it is true.

Judge Underwood, of the United States district court for the eastern district of Virginia, arrived here to-day with a copy of the indictment found against Jeff. Davis for treason, at Norfolk, on Thursday. The indictment is about the same as the one previously found in that court. Judge Underwood has been in consultation with the assistant attorney general to-day, relative to Davis's trial at Richmond in June. Every preparation is being made for the event at that time. It is now understood that Chief Justice Chase will preside, and Attorney General Speed will prosecute, assisted by Judge Clifford, of Massachusetts, and Wm. R. Evarts, of New York, as counsel on the part of the prosecution. The court will convene in the early part of June.

The president has pardoned the rebel General Bradly T. Johnson, under the 13th exception of the amnesty proclamation.

The business of the patent office continues in a very flourishing condition. The return of the country to peace seems to have given a remarkable impetus to the inventive faculties of our citizens in making improvements in art, science and mechanics. The commissioner of patents had received several hundred applications for patents during the week, and for the week ending May 15, there will be issued one hundred and ninety-six new patents.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU FRAUDS.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Gens. Steedman and Fullerton, the commissioners appointed to investigate the workings of the freedmen's bureau through the Southern States, have made a report of their observations in Virginia and North Carolina. They sustain the charges which have been frequently made against the agents, of being interested in speculations, etc., and recommending the removal of the present officers of the bureau from those States, and the transfer of the duties to the officers commanding the troops; that as the agents have but little to do, all cases for trial or adjustment have been turned over to the civil courts.

THE NEW YORK COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS PREPARING TO ENTER UPON THE DUTIES OF HIS OFFICE—INCORPORATION OF A NATIONAL THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The collector of customs for New York is here to day to file his bonds, and to make other preparations for entering upon the duties of his office on Monday next.

The President has approved the bill to incorporate the National Theological Institute, in the District of Columbia, for the education of persons for the Christian ministry. There is to be no exclusion from the institute on account of theological belief, nor will the bill allude to race or color.

SPEECH OF EX-GOV. H. A. WISE, AT ALEXANDRIA—HE CLAIMS THAT HE IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS PAST ACTS—THE INDICTMENT AGAINST JEFF. DAVIS—POSTMASTERS TO BE REMOVED.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Ex-Gen. and ex-Governor Henry A. Wise lectured in Alexandria last night, and in the course of his remarks made the following observations: You might call him the father of rebels, if you pleased, but he (the speaker) was alive to defend the dead against the charge of either treason or rebellion! A little further he remarked that there was no power on earth which could make him move one step from old Virginia. He had made no confessions and taken no test oath, and there was no power which could make him take one. He was no traitor; that he could swear before high heaven. If he were one he should deserve to be shot. He had taken no oath of allegiance, for he was no foreigner to be naturalized. For two centuries his forefathers had lived in the old commonwealth of Virginia, and their bones rested in her soil. He then asked how many of the foreigners who were present at the surrender of the Confederate army at Appomattox courthouse could say that. What he said only proved the truth of the three lines of political wisdom written by William Penn, according to whom the form of a government was but an inferior consideration; the worst form in good hands being almost as good as the best, and the best form in bad hands being almost as bad as the worst. He claimed to have always had the highest regard for the Constitution of the United States, and said that when the government of the United States called upon him to suppress insurrection, and, on the other hand, his State called upon him to repel invasion, it was simply a conflict of sovereignty, and he was not responsible for his acts, individually, in obeying the voice of his State.

The indictment presented by the grand jury of the United States district court of Virginia, against Jeff. Davis, for treason, was received at the office of the attorney general yesterday, being delivered by Judge Underwood in person. It was decided not to give it to the public at present. The indictment contains no features of special interest, being much the same in form as the previous indictment made at Norfolk.

There are some twenty thousand postmasters in the United States, of whom but eight hundred or nine hundred require confirmation by the Senate. There are to be vigorous removals among the rest, who are denouncing the administration. Their dismissals are being made out at the postoffice department.

THE RECONSTRUCTION PROPOSITION—THE CHICAGO COLLECTORSHIP—FIVE-CENT COINS.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The indications are unmistakable that the joint resolution proposing constitutional amendments, which passed the House on Thursday, will be modified in the Senate by striking out the third section entirely, or substituting for it a provision disfranchising certain classes of prominent rebels forever ineligible to office under the national government.

The President has appointed Judge Walter B. Scates collector of customs for Chicago.

To get up the new-five cent piece which is soon to be issued, it will cost about $800,000. There will be, when the coinage is complete, $5,000,000 in this money in circulation, that being the amount of postal currency of three and five cents that the coin is intended to supersede.

CORRESPONDENCE ON THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The last instalment of documents relative to Mexico makes between 500 and 600 pages. It appears from this mass of correspondence that, on the 5th of January, Mr Romero sent documents to Mr. Seward, showing, in the first place, that the assassination of Gen. Ortega was an accomplished fact, notwithstanding the endeavors of the French to conceal it, and, moreover, that it was premeditated and executed by orders from Mexico, or, by the command of the French general-in-chief of the invading army, or by the French agent in that city, on whom they try to lay the responsibility of their conduct. He adds that the assassins have not the manliness to assume the responsibility of their crime, but have tried to conceal it, or impose the guilt of it upon an unhappy traitor officer who has joined the conquers of his country.

In a subsequent communication, dated Feb. 20, transmitting to Mr. Seward additional documents in order to keep the United States government informed of the conduct of invaders of Mexico, he says: I now call your attention to the inconsistency of treating the Mexicans as belligerents, after having once decided them that right. The French agent Maximilian, after having denied all rights of belligerents to the soldiers of the republic, whom he proclaimed as bandits, in his decree of 3d of October, and shoots without trial in conformity with his decree, even though they belong to regular organized forces, now negotiates a formal exchange of prisoners with Gen. Riva Palacco, whom he calls general, and flatters with courteous language for his humanity towards French prisoners. To say the least, this signifies an acknowledgment of the rights of belligerents to the forces of the republican army. The evident object of this inconsistency is to gain the release of the French.

Mr. Seward replies, March 14, 1866:

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communications of January 5, and 22d of February, and 20th of March, 1866, with their enclosures, which relate to the decree issued October 3d, 1865, by the so-called emperor of Mexico, and in which the penalty of death is declared against all Mexicans found in arms and defending the integrity and independence of their country against the forcible intervention of France in that republic. You further inform me that this penalty has actually been visited upon Major Gen. Jose Marcia Ojeegon and part of his companions in arms, recently made prisoners by the French. In reply, it is scarcely necessary for me to assure you that the government of the United States deeply regrets the untimely fate which has overtaken these brave champions of the cause of liberty and republican institutions in Mexico, and fully deprecates the practice of a system of warfare so little in consonance with the usages of enlightened states. I beg to State that the subject will receive the attention to which it is so justly entitled from this government.

(Signed) WM. H. SEWARD.

NAVAL RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS TO BE ESTABLISHED AT CHICAGO.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—First Lieut. L. H. Cochrane is detailed from headquarters, Washington, and ordered to proceed to Chicago and establish a marine receiving rendezvous for the Western States. He will extend to the able-bodied men of the West an excellent opportunity of entering the regular navy.

GEN. SANTA ANNA'S MISSION UNKNOWN.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Gen. Santa Anna was, as is known, a professedly strong adherent of Maximilian, several years ago, but subsequently deserted his imperial highness. What his business is in the United States at this time has not yet transpired in Washington. Mr. Romero has received no communication concerning him. There is no reason to believe that he has come to this country in an official character.

A NEW BRIDGE—RAILROAD ROUTE BEING SURVEYED—SUPPOSED FAILURE OF THE COTTON CROP—REAPPEARANCE OF THE SMALL POX.

NASHVILLE, Tenn, May 13.—The splendid new iron bridge over Stone river, destroyed during the rebellion, is almost completed, and will be ready for trial in about two weeks.

Col. W. B. Gaw started on his survey of the projected Chattanooga route to Cincinnati on Saturday. He is accompanied by William Crutchfield and Robert Cravens. They go as far as Emory river.

Rev. Mr. Green of Winchester, Tenn., sent to Gov. Brownlow a claim for two stairs and fixtures taken from the Methodist Episcopal church in that town. The governor referred the matter to Quartermaster General Donaldson, who returned for answer:

"It appears that this church as an organization was rebel; therefore the claim cannot be entertained by this department."

The Winchester people are very wroth thereat.

Farmers in upper Georgia and North Alabama are plowing up their cotton crops and planting corn instead. More than one fourth of the crop cannot be counted on in those sections. Defective seed and excessive rains are the cause.

Small pox has made its appearance in Huntsville, creating quite a panic among the citizens.

FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, May 13.—*England.*—Contrary to the rather general expectation, the British ministry refused to regard the close vote on the reform bill as equivalent to a defeat.

Mr. Gladstone announced in the House of Commons that a franchise bill would be pressed, and the bill for the redistribution of seats would be introduced on the 7th, so that both might be considered together. In reply to an inquiry if government would stand by the bill, he said: "As long as the bill stands, we stand; if it falls, we fall."

The Jamaica commissioners had arrived at home. Nothing official as to their report is given, but the Times anticipates it will justify martial law, but censure subsequent proceedings.

A police constable had been shot dead in Dublin by a Fenian.

Austria and Italy.—The German question continues warlike. The relations of Austria and Italy are decidedly menacing. Both governments deny aggressive designs, but both are represented as vigorously preparing for war.

It is asserted that the Italian government has called out 150,000 men. The Austrian force in Vienna is computed at 160,000.

A Florence correspondent of the London Times says that there can be no doubt that the Italian government desires war as the only means of extrication from an exceedingly false and difficult situation.

Prussia.—The Austro-Prussian relations show no improvement.

A serious panic exists on 'change in London and Paris; funds and securities are materially depressed.

Napoleon presided at a special council of ministers on the 30th, reports say to consider the Austrian proposition that Austria and Italy shall simultaneously disarm. The rumor says it was determined at the meeting to prevent Italy from taking the aggressive, and insist on the proposition.

Later—City of Paris News.—By telegraph to Queenstown, from Liverpool 3d. The intelligence from Germany and Austria continues menacing, and arrangements are vigorously pushed forward.

The depression in the London and Paris exchanges is unabated. French rentes fell an additional ¾ per cent. on the 2d, closing firmer under a rumor of mediation by France, England and Russia. The rumor has not been confirmed.

Austrian incendiary circulars, it is stated, have received orders to put to sea. Their destination is believed to be the German ocean and Baltic.

The Russian troops upon the frontier are said to have advanced nearer to the Austrian territory.

A reply, dated the 29th, to the Austrian note, has been sent to the Prussian ambassador at Vienna, stating that Prussia does not agree to the Vienna cabinet's proposals in reference to the duchies. It lays special stress upon the community of interests of Prussia and Italy, and gives an evasive answer to the Austrian proposal for disarmament. No immediate rupture is, however, expected, as Austria will submit her proposals to the federal diet, but affairs continue critical.

In a circular dispatch to the Italian republic, General La Mormora states that at the moment when a disarmament of Austria and Prussia was expected, Italy saw herself directly menaced by Austria, who increased her armaments and gave them in Venetia a very hostile character toward us. It therefore became indispensable for the security of the kingdom that both the land and sea forces be increased, without delay. In taking the military measures required for the defense of the country, the government has only acted in accordance with the state of things created by Austria.

A Mexican officer has arrived at Vienna on a special mission, bearing a letter from Maximilian. Its purport was unknown.

ANOTHER DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Another daring highway robbery was perpetrated in this city early yesterday afternoon. Mr. J. H. Higgins, cashier of E. S. Higgins & Co., carpet dealers, doing business in Broadway, was robbed while going through Forty-third street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, with a carpet-bag containing $16,000, which he had just drawn from the bank for the purpose of paying off the hands employed in the factory of the firm, when he was brutally assaulted and knocked senseless to the ground by a ruffian, who was immediately joined by others, one of whom sprang from a butcher's cart and dealt Mr. H. a powerful blow on the head with a heavy weapon. The robbers then seized the bag, jumped into the cart, in which was the third accomplice, and made off with their booty. After his recovery from the shock, Mr. H. was enabled to give such a description of the villains as to lead to the hope of their speedy arrest.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM CHOLERA.

NEW YORK, May 13.—One death from cholera at quarantine was reported yesterday. There are no cow cases.

GEN. BUTLER'S ADDRESS AT BOSTON—EVERYBODY'S "PLAN" OF RECONSTRUCTION WRONG BUT HIS OWN—RUSSIA—INCIDENTS OF THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Gen. Butler, in the music hall at Boston, yesterday evening, expounded his scheme of reconstruction to an immense audience. All the leading politicians of the State, and some neighboring States, were in attendance. In his remarks he deprecated the restoration policy of the President and the committee alike, as unsatisfactory, and concluded substantially the principles set forth in his plan published some days ago.

The man who attempted to assassinate the Emperor Alexander is about 21 years old, and apparently well educated. He speaks pure Russian. It has been said that he is a farmer, but the more general opinion is that he is a student. Immediately after his attempt, and upon being seized, he cried out to the people: "All this I have done for you! He (the Czar) has cheated you, he has not given you enough land." They have found some papers on his person; one of the documents is in the form of a proclamation to the people of Russia, in which it is announced: "The world will not, nor can ever enjoy peace until all the princes have been destroyed."

THE FENIANS—A RECONCILIATION BETWEEN THE RIVAL FACTIONS PROBABLE.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Head Center Stephens was occupied yesterday with the executive committee. A prospect of a reconciliation becomes clearer between the rival factions. Almost the entire number of the old staff have resigned, and Col. Kelly has been appointed deputy to the head center.

STEAMER BURNED—THE LACLEDE SPRING RACES.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 83.—The steamer Jennie Deane was destroyed by fire last night, while lying on the docks at Carondelet. Loss $30,000. She belonged to the Keokuk packet company, and was not insured. It is supposed she was fired by incendiaries.

The Laclede spring races began yesterday. The mile dash was won by Glendower, over Luther, Lutestring and Abubecker.

The second race, mile heats, was won in two straight heats by Night Hood, over Laclede, Beckshire, Dixie and Revolver.

The Southern hotel purse was won by Muggins, in two heats, over Billy Connor, Lilac, Moonlight, Liverpool and Tobe Drum. Time moderate, best time made being 1:47¾.

THE WASHINGTON BROTHERHOOD ANNOUNCE A CRISIS AND ASK FOR FUNDS—THEY DECLARE IN FAVOR OF ROBERTS AND SWEENY.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The Washington Wolf Tone and Red Hand circles of the District of Columbia have joined in an appeal to the Fenian Brotherhood, whose zeal has considerably abated, announcing a crisis and exhorting a union in one grand struggle for the independence of Ireland. They forcibly declare in favor of Roberts and Sweeny. The promise is thrown out, apart from this appeal, that a real Fenian army will soon take the field, and contributions are accordingly solicited for the support of soldiers.

HIGH PRICE FOR A THEATER SEAT—INCREASE OF SAILORS' WAGES—SCARCITY OF DOMESTIC LIQUORS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.—Robert J. Tiffany, actor, paid $500 in gold for the first choice of seats on the occasion of the first appearance of Edwin Forrest.

The boarding-house runners having been refused access to vessels, has caused the wages of sailors to advance $10 per month, and their bounty has been increased $30. The ship-owners and consignees are very indignant at this move upon the part of the runners, and talk of establishing a large sailors' home.

The stock of domestic distilled liquors is running very low.

THE WEATHER—THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S CORRESPONDENT DENOUNCED AS AN UNMITIGATED LIAR—HIS REPORTS OF THE MEMPHIS RIOTS WILFULLY FALSE.

MEMPHIS, May 12.—Weather warm; river falling.

The Avalanche dissects the Memphis letters of "Battle" to the Chicago Tribune, and each one is denounced as a most flagrant and villainous lie. The letters pretend to give a correct report of the recent riots in this city. It is said that the author is a disgraced Federal soldier. Even the radical Post denounces the correspondent, whom all regard as the most unmitigated of all liars.

Jefferson Davis.

SECRETARY M'CULLOCH'S RECENT VISIT TO THE PRISONER.

[Fortress Monroe (May 6) Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

Secretary McCulloch paid us a flying visit to-day. Accompanied by his wife, two daughters, and a daughter of Postmaster General Dennison, he left Washington at 5 P. M. yesterday, on the United States revenue cutter Northerner.

At 11 A. M. the cutter Northerner threw its lines upon the Baltimore steamboat wharf. Secretary McCulloch and party, with Capt. McGowan, of the cutter, proceeded at once to the fort. But neither the high official position of the distinguished visitors, or proper display of naval gilt decorating the sleeves and shoulders of Capt. McGowan, could gain admission without a pass.

A few minutes delay set matters right. The sentinel submitted the case to the corporal of the guard, who submitted it to the sergeant, as next higher in rank, who submitted it to Capt. Beck, officer of the day, who submitted it to Gen. Miles, who presented himself in person, and with graciously allowed them to pass in.

Shortly after making himself known to General Miles, Secretary McCulloch expressed a desire to visit Jeff. Davis. Of course such a request, coming from such a high official, could not be refused. The interview lasted over an hour. No one was present during the interview. Not coming in an official capacity, the visit of the secretary did not in the slightest degree partake of the character of an official visit, and it would be simply absurd to attach to it the least significance as bearing upon the future disposal of Mr. Davis. A simple desire to see the man, and have a social chat with him as man to man, was, doubtless, the controling impulse and desire of the secretary. And such was the nature of the interview. It was nothing more than the social interchange of thought and feelings between two great minds. Many topics it is to be presumed were discussed, in which the shrewd, cultivated and incisive vigor of their diverse minds and views shone out with brilliant effect. A prisoner, and particularly one possessing the large degree of egotism characterizing Mr. Davis, the latter, it is reasonable to conclude, could not be restrained from speaking of himself, and it was natural he should seek to divert the channel of conversation in that direction and betray a palpable eagerness to speak of his long imprisonment, his impaired health and eagerness to be tried. Mr. McCulloch listened, no doubt, with mingled politeness and patience to these diversions; but all that could be wrung from him by his adroit interlocutor was the simple hope and assurance that justice would be done him. Thus the conference began, continued and ended.

Mrs. Davis is likewise honored with a visit from one of the party arriving in the Northerner. Her visitor was the colored steward of Secretary McCulloch, who bore him company to cater for him in his health-seeking trip. This colored disciple of Soyer in former years had been one of the family servants of Mr. Davis. He was received with becoming cordiality, and expressed himself greatly pleased with his visit. About the same time another visitor called on Mrs. Davis. The latter visitor was a gentleman from Richmond, who brought her, as a present from the ladies of Richmond, a magnificent silk dress and a costly variety of other articles appertaining to a lady's toilet. It is said that a portion of the gift embraced a tolerably cumbrous roll of Uncle Sam's greenbacks, but the latter part of the story is rumor. I do not vouch for its correctness.

Brevet Brig. Gen. Burton, commandant of the post, accompanied to the cutter the ladies of Secretary McCulloch's party. Half an hour afterward the secretary made his appearance, Maj. Gen. Miles, commanding the district, coming with him. At 3 P. M. the steamer left, and completed the programme set forth above; that is, took a circuit of the harbor, viewing in turn the projects to Sewell's Point, Newport News and Craney Island. Two hours passed in this inspecting circuit, when the cutter headed up the bay on her return to Washington.

The Lake Ontario Disaster.

PARTICULARS OF THE DEATH OF THE WELSH CHILDREN.

[From the Cobourg Publisher, May 4.]

The schooner Corsican, Captain Faulkner, left Hamilton, C. W., May 2d, for this port. When off Oakville, some thirty miles below Hamilton and fifteen miles out, the wind blowing fresh, the man at the masthead discovered a boat, and sung out accordingly. The schooner was brought to, and John Meden, first mate, and four seamen lowered away a boat and made for the object. On reaching the boat it proved to be a small scower punt, such as the boys scull around in the river here. In it were two boys and a girl. The boys seemed to be still alive, though in an extremely exhausted condition, while the girl was dead. They were all taken on board the Corsican, where, after resorting to the usual methods of restoring animation, and giving the lapse of four or five hours, the boys were enabled to give some account of themselves. The boys' names are John and James Welsh, and they live with their parents near Oakville.

On Wednesday morning five children, all of the same family, two boys, aged fifteen and thirteen years, and three girls aged, respectively, eleven, nine and seven years, got into the scow at Oakville, and the wind took them out to sea. The farther they got from shore the rougher was the sea, and to make the matter worse, the boat leaked badly. By hard work the boys managed to keep her afloat and tried to bail up, until two or three days after Wednesday afternoon, when she capsized and went clean over. The two youngest girls were drowned. The other girl and the boys clung to the boat and righted her. The boys say the boat went over two or three times in the same manner during the morning, and they righted her each time. They saw three vessels pass near them during the morning, but they had no means of making signals, and probably were not seen. When found, the girl sat in the bottom of the boat, her body reclining against a board used for a seat, and her hands clenched with the grip of death on the rowlock.

The oldest boy was wholly unconscious, and the younger said, when the mate took hold of him, "O my God, save us!" and immediately sank into exhaustion. The weather was cold, and they must have suffered terribly.

MORTALITY AMONG NEGRO TROOPS.—A tabular statement of deaths in the U. S. army during the war, from wounds and sickness, has recently been prepared in Washington, on which a correspondent of the Chicago Tribune makes the following remarks:

A very noteworthy feature of the above tables is the extraordinary mortality among the colored troops from disease it exhibits. It is seen that, while but two thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven died in action and of wounds, the enormously large number of twenty-six thousand three hundred and one died of disease. Among the white troops the proportion of deaths in action and from wounds to the deaths from disease is about as one to two; among the colored troops as one to eight. About one hundred and eighty thousand colored men were enlisted in the army during the war, of whom, accordingly nearly one out of every seven died of disease. The general proportion of white troops is one to fifteen.

These figures indicate conclusively that the negro, in the condition in which the war found him, was less capable than the white man of enduring the trials, physical and moral, of military service. It may be assumed that where one died of disease at least five others were seriously sick, so that a large proportion of the colored troops must have been constantly upon the sick list. A close analysis of the cause of this difference of physical fitness for military service in the two races, however, would no doubt show that they were in the main of a psychological character, that the great susceptibility of the colored men to disease rose from a certain lack of mental activity and buoyancy of feeling, and that a higher moral and intellectual culture would diminish the effect. This view is sustained by the professional opinion of medical authorities.

THE NEW TORPEDO.—The *Messager du Midi* publishes the following communication from Toulon: "Further experiments with the submarine torpedo have taken place here. The apparatus, charged with fourteen pounds of gunpowder, produced the most marvelous effect. The Vauban, an enormous frigate of five hundred and forty-horse power, ashore on the coast of Castigneau, with her hold full of water, was raised by the explosion a foot and a half, and then fell over, exposing an immense breach of a meter square in her side. The result proves that the new composition possesses an irresistible power of destruction."

PATENT LUMBER DRYER.

BULKLEY'S.....BULKLEY'S

PATENT LUMBER DRYER,

—BY—

SUPERHEATED STEAM, WITHOUT PRESSURE, WILL SEASON LUMBER IN FROM 2 TO 4 DAYS.

Important Invention for Seasoning Lumber.

It will season Lumber at an average cost of $1 per 1000 feet.

It will season Lumber more thoroughly, and check it less than any other process.

It is safer, does the work quicker, cheaper, and better than any other process.

The expense of a Kiln and a Right is within the reach of every one.

It costless to dry out the water in Lumber, than to haul it twenty miles.

NO NECESSITY FOR USING GREEN LUMBER.

The Lumber comes from the steam ready to be worked immediately.

The cost of changing a common Dry Air Kiln into a Steam Kiln, or of erecting a new Kiln and the price of a Right, are often saved in a year by this process.

No need of keeping large stocks of lumber on hand. It costs less to dry it by this process than the interest on the price while drying in the air.

Carpenters, Coopers, Cabinet, Carriage, Sash, Door and Blind Manufacturers, Owners of Planing Machines, Saw Mills, and all who wish to dry lumber, should be in possession of the Right to this invention.

A common Hot Air Kiln can be changed into a Steam Kiln for small expense.

This process is now in use in the Car shops of the Pennsylvania Central; New York Central; Atlantic and Great Western; Chicago and North Western; Chicago, Alton and St. Louis; Illinois Central; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; Michigan Central; Toledo and Wabash; Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati; and other Railroad Companies. Also, by many of the manufacturers of Cars, Carriages, Sash, Doors and Blinds. Agricultural Implements, etc., throughout the United States.

GRAIN, FLOUR, MEAL, FRUIT, VEGETABLES, TOBACCO, WOOL, PAPER, BRICK, SALT, and other substances dried by this process.

A test of the Dryer allowed before paying for the Right, by paying for the drawings and expenses.

For further information address

JOSEPH FRY,
Box 2125, Postoffice, New Orleans, La.

From the Washington Navy Yard.

WASHINGTON NAVY YARD, Feb. 13, 1864.

To Wm. Kelsey, Esq., Constructing Engineer:

SIR—We have two of Bulkley's Lumber Dryers in operation in this yard. We have made thorough tests of the process. We weighed and gauged in and out the following samples of lumber, viz: Five White Pine Planks:

No 1. Weighed in 64 lbs., weighed out 55 lbs; gauged in 12-3-16 inches; gauged out 12½.

No 2. Weighed in 67 lbs; weighed out 57 lbs; gauged in 13 9-16 inches; gauged out 14¼.

No 3. Weighed in 62 lbs; weighed out 52 lbs; gauged in 13½ inches; gauged out 14 13-16.

No 4. Weighed in 59 lbs, weighed out 51 lbs; gauged in 13½ inches; gauged out 14½.

No 5. Weighed in 64 lbs, weighed out 52 lbs; gauged in 15¼ inches, gauged out 16¼.

No. 6. A green black Walnut board weighed in 45 lbs, out 31 lbs; gauged in 17 5-16 inches; out 19¾.

No. 7. A black Walnut board, weighed in 49 lbs, out 38 lbs; gauged in 12¾ inches, out 13½.

No 8. An Ash plank 1½ inches, 10 years in yard, weighed in 77 lbs, out 71; gauged in 13 inches, out 13¾.

No 9. A Pine plank 2 3-16 inches, 4 years in yard, weighed in 98 lbs, out 91; gauged in 15¾ inches, out 15.

No. 10. An old dry board gauged in 4¾ inches, gauged out 4¾ inches.

No 11. An old dry board, 1¼ inch thick, gauged in 12¾ inches, gauged out 12¾ inches.

No 12. A green plank, 1¾ inch thick, was cut into three pieces, and one of the pieces taken out each day. One piece 18¾ inches wide, shrunk a quarter of an inch in 48 hours. The piece which remained under the three and a half days shrunk no more than the one which was in the kiln only 48 hours.

The shrinkage seems to be taken out by the superheated steam before the moisture is all gone.

This lumber was seasoned in less than four days and seems as bright and full of life as the best air dried lumber.

We consider these Kilns of great advantage to this yard, and believe the process to be just what we have long needed. It will save all the trouble about dry lumber. We think the process based upon the right principle—safe and economical.

C. L. WITTIG, Foreman.
A. TRUE, Quarterman.
J. K. DOWNING, Master Joiner.

I believe the statements set forth in the above communication to be correctly stated, and the experiments to have been a complete success.

W. P. S. SANGER, Navy Agent.

The results of the experiment as above reported are satisfactory, and we believe them to be correctly stated.

JOS. SMITH,
Chief of Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks.
W. P. S. SANGER,
Engineer in Chief of Navy Yards and Docks.

From R. L. & H. Webster,

Manufacturers of Barrels, Ellenburg Center, New York.

We have in use two of Bulkley's Patent Dryers. They are perfectly satisfactory. We can save the cost of the Dryers in interest alone each year we use them.

From W. H. Langley,

Manufacturers of Barrels, Gallipolis, Ohio

The Dry Kiln built under the direction of your Agent, for seasoning staves has been in constant use, and I believe it performs its work fully as well as you claim for it. I would about as soon buy green staves as those partly seasoned, knowing we can in a few days, at small expense, have them well