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TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1866.

LIFE OF GOVERNOR ALLEN.—We are informed and are requested to state that Mrs. Sarah A. Dorsey, a thorough scholar and very accomplished writer, is engaged in writing a life of the late Gov. Allen. This work was undertaken some months ago, as a biographical sketch, with the consent of Gov. Allen, the writer having his entire confidence and very high regard. That the work will be well and faithfully written, is sufficiently guaranteed by the eminent ability of the writer, and her very high esteem for the deceased and lamented hero. She will receive, with grateful acknowledgment, any data touching the professional, military and civil career of Gov. Allen, or any anecdotes, memoranda, letters or statistics which may be incorporated in her forthcoming biography, or which may be useful in its preparation. Her work being nearly completed, parties in possession of the desired documents will confer a great favor by sending the same without delay to Natchez, Miss., through E. R. Poole, Esq., No. 43 Natchez street, New Orleans.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE TROTTING RACE.—In consequence of the recent heavy rains having made the course too heavy for good sport, the interesting trotting matches which were to have come off to-day have been postponed until further notice.

THE BOARD OF VISITORS TO WEST POINT.—The President has appointed the following named persons to be visitors at the approaching examination at the United States Military Academy at West Point, commencing on the first Monday in June. For the State of Vermont, Rev. John Newman. Rhode Island, Thos. C. Turner, of Providence. New Jersey, Gen. L. Perrine, of Trenton. Pennsylvania, Wm. F. Johnson, of Pittsburg. Delaware, Wm. S. Maculey, Jr., of Wilmington. Virginia, B. J. Barbour. Florida, Wm. Marion. Mississippi and Arkansas, Josiah Snow. Texas, Major Anson L. Mills, of Washington. Missouri, General J. Stevenson. Tennessee, Judge S. J. W. Luckey. Kentucky, Judge Embree. Indiana, J. L. Campbell. Illinois, Dr. Jos. M. Ralston, of Quincy. Wisconsin, John McMynn. Kansas, Col. John P. Martin, of Atchison. Oregon, Hon. J. W. Nesmith. The persons appointed will report themselves to Brevet Major General Cullum on their arrival at West Point.

A new invention has lately been introduced into commercial world. We refer to "Holt's patent hand stamps," for cancelling revenue stamping letters, envelopes, etc. They are furnished with dates complete for five or ten years.

The ink is supplied to the die by means of a saturated ribbon. One ribbon, we are informed, will go as many as 100,000 (one hundred thousand) impressions. We have one of these stamps in use in our office, and think all business men would do well to examine them, as they can be applied to no many different uses. They are sold by Mr. A. B. Westrop, a very enterprising young man, No. 74 Camp street, sole agent for New Orleans. See his advertisement in another column.

We are indebted to purser Tompkins, of the steamship Lillian, for Galveston papers of the 24. Messrs. McVay and Roberts, clerks of the Quitman, have our thanks for late Vicksburg papers. The clerk of the steamer National, from Red River, will accept our thanks for a Shreveport paper of the 30th, and a Jefferson, Texas, paper of the 29th.

FREAK OF NEWS.—The first announcement in this country of the death of the Princess Charlotte of England, in 1817, was made in a little country newspaper in the town of Northampton, Mass., about one hundred miles from the seaboard. This was before the days of telegraphs, steamships, or even regular sailing-packets. In this case the news was taken to Canada on a British vessel; and as a passenger, who had a London paper in his pocket, will the news, traveled by stage to Boston. Stopping at Northampton over night, an accidentally spoke of the news which the country printer was of serving enough to take down and publish the next day. The Princess died November 5, 1817, but the fact was not published in this country for about six weeks.

The British authorities in Calcutta have just completed a census of that city. The whole population, including the suburbs, is one million souls. Excluding Howrah, the Surrey side, and all the green suburbs, like Garden Reach, there are said to be 378,966 inhabitants, of whom 11,067 are Europeans, 10,959 Indo-Europeans, 33 Greeks, 832 Armenians, 408 Chinese, 115,465 Mussulmans, and 239,580 Hindoos. Of these there are 100 children to 475½ adults, and 100 females to 159 males. All live in 15,970 brick houses and 42,917 huts.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY IN AN ENGLISH MINE.—A deplorable accident occurred on the 11th ult., in a mine at Parkhill Wood mine, about half a mile from Horrabridge station of the Plymouth and Tavistock railway, on lands chiefly belonging to Sir Massey Lopes. Seven miners and one boy lost their lives. Close to the mine, which is now being worked for copper, are old workings of the same mine, which have never been worked, within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, and although deep excavations were known by the miners to exist, their exact direction or situation was unknown. On Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock, the men ascended descended to the scaffold and engaged themselves in driving the 40-fathom level in an easterly direction, when it seems they unfortunately tapped the old workings, in which an immense body of water had accumulated, and no sooner did they accidentally break through the partition of stone which divided the level from the workings, than it rushed in upon the previous workings, then in rushed a rushing body of water upon them, and as the level was long one, the water overtook them and instantaneously ended their death.

A negro Sunday school procession marched through Washington last week, headed by their white teachers with banners flying, with the following inscription upon them, viz.: "We are John Brown's pet lambs."

Seven steamers have gone into summer quarters at Cincinnati. The papers of that city say it requires three or four weeks for a boat to get afloat, and then the freight paid would hardly keep the chambermaid in cologne water, or the cook in lucifer matches during the trip.

Charles E. Baldwin, a swindler, who has been making thousands of dollars in Pennsylvania, by collecting money, ostensibly for the freedmen's bureau, has just been arrested in Harrisburg.

The New York Times notices that the President of the United States is the only person a member of Congress can abuse and vilify, without getting out of order and incurring a rebuke from the speaker.

The steamship Lillian, Captain P. Olsen, sailed from Galveston June 2d, and arrived 3d inst.—time 27½ hours from bar to bar. The following is a list of her passengers:

H Hertsen, R Murphy, Adam Finck, wife and two children, R D Allen, wife, nurse and boy, Lieut Buffalo, Lieut Monson, Col Tucker, Col Walker, Major Scott, Maj H Zolnicki, Jesus Garnes, J F Brockenbridge, Major Stockton, Capt Yates, Capt Stone, Capt Greenhough, J H Rhodes, J F Wallace, A E Phillips, Geo A Dieterich, Wm Emmons, John Mettlebough, N Engel, M Lambeaubine, W L Hunter, Capt Hale, Capt Nelson, S H Fenn, W E Parrott, P Rosetta, Joe Rosetta, J Hogan, L O'Neal, Mr Orton, Max Franklin, S A Low, W. A. Tuttle, J B Nottingham, A S Appleton, Mr Bassett, J W Lumsden, Thos McKinney, Andrew Jackson, Robert Slack, S Curry, Thos Hassett, S Long and lady, H Lewis, F Allsin, J West, Phil Hastings, Alonzo Stephens and 25 deck passengers.

SOUTHERN EDUCATION.

The exclusion of the leading men of the South from the arena of Federal politics and legislation, the abusive tone and tenor infused into radical papers which render them unreadable and unbearable to our people, and the general and almost complete isolation of the inhabitants of the lately seceded States, will have the effect of turning their minds to affairs strictly domestic. They are now made fully sensible that they must look at home; and that if they have anything to do they must get to work and do it themselves.

The long war has left a legacy of labor to Southern parents. While the destructive fire storm of ruin was sweeping over us in successive surges the work of educating the youth of both sexes was almost entirely suspended. Young men—mere boys—were removed from home and school to the army—often at the very age when alone the solid and substantial parts of scholastic instruction can be imparted. Young men engaged in teaching (generally under thirty years of age) followed the common impulse, left their school houses vacant, strapped on their knapsacks, and marched away to fields where honor and chivalry beckoned. A few of the aged or infirm remained, some reluctantly, some resignedly as from a sense of duty, some few in the poltroon spirit of shirks and dodgers. But nineteen in twenty of all our schools were broken up, and of those left in operation the attendance was very small, owing to the fact that young boys were kept at home to supply the places in the cornfields of their fathers and elder brothers who were bearing arms on the Potomac, the Tennessee, the Cape Fear, the Alabama, the Tache or the Arkansas. During the last two years of the war not one in five of the children between six and sixteen years of age had the benefit of instruction at school or at home. Four-fifths of our colleges and young ladies' seminaries were suspended, and the number of attendants at those still carried on was very small.

Southern parents ought now to address themselves with industrious energy to the work of repairing the neglect in education which was caused and necessitated by the war. There are a great many ladies in the South who had before the war the benefits of very thorough teaching in all useful and ornamental branches—daughters of wealthy citizens, who had received the benefits of the best schools of the continent, and were surrounded by all the means of intellectual improvement which wealth, liberally employed, could purchase. In gratitude for the advantages thus enjoyed, and from a sense of duty towards their young brothers and sisters, we should be glad to see these accomplished ladies devoting their time to the education of the young. They are capable of the important task, and they would bring to it an honest and affectionate zeal worth more than all the mercenary talent that can be imported from a distance.

While no fear need be indulged as to the influence of young men and women from distant places on the minds and hearts of Southern children, it would be much better that, as far as practicable, the forming of their mental habits, the shaping of their thoughts and principles, the fixing of their tastes and the moulding of their yet plastic and docile minds, should be the work of the noble young women of the South, rather than of hirelings who come among us perfectly indifferent as to whether they teach whites or blacks, provided they are paid for their labor. While we cannot see a hyena in every adventurous New England damsel who comes to the South to teach, and while we do not expect to find a nest of vipers in every Northern schoolbook which they import, recommend and use, we would nevertheless infinitely prefer that the work of teaching Southern children should be given into the hands of our own noble young women, mainly because we wish to see these children grow up like their predecessors, with the same elevation of character, the same suavity of manner, the same dignified grace, the same candor and naturalness, and the same reverence and affection for their countrymen who bled or labored together in support of a common cause. So far as the inculcation of false sentiment is concerned, we believe there would be as little danger in employing teachers from Boston as from Constantinople. Southern children are not going to forget the principles and traditions of their fathers, nor will they ever learn to hoe the memory of those who sleep on a hundred battlefields. Yet it would be in all respects better and more fitting that the rearing of Southern minds and the training of Southern youth should be entrusted mainly to Southern teachers.

This work of educating the young must be carried on mainly in families and neighborhoods. The time is not auspicious for building up academies, seminaries and colleges. There is no money in the country to spare for the erection, endowment and support of such institutions. Mothers and elder sisters must assume the labor of teaching, sowing seed that shall return to them in a manifold harvest. Let those to whom much was given in a time of peculiar and unparalleled prosperity now share their richest dowry with the youth whose lot is cast in a land of poverty. Let them remember the money that was lavished upon them by the hands of admiring parents and try to impart to their young brothers and sisters a part of the great bounty that has been bestowed upon them.

Austria and Probabilities of War.

Almost consentaneously with the reports that hostilities between Austria and Prussia, if not already commenced, are on the very eve of breaking out, and with the reports of the actual invasion of Canada by Fenian troops, we received a contradiction of the report that the Austrian troops which had been destined for Mexico had subsequently been detained at home and disbanded. That there is as much significance in this resumption of the previous resolve of Austria to refrain from sending the troops, it seems quite safe to conclude. But in the present complication of national relations, it is not easy to come to a confident conclusion as to what this new step implies. The immediate inference is, that in the matter of Mexico, Austria is still acting with France in supporting Maximilian. If so, France, Austria and Maximilian must be acting in concert, in opposition to the known views and expressed determination of the United States. This action pressed to extremes would seem almost certain to lead to war between the opposing powers. Yet we have not even a whisper of such a contingency being thought imminent. What we see is, such action on the part of the Fenians as is very likely to lead to difficulties with England. In this event, France and Austria must either be left to pursue with impunity their designs in Mexico, or the United States will have to cope with England, France, Austria and Mexico, and all the allies they can secure. What these may be, it is difficult to conjecture. Austria, Prussia and Italy, having settled their difficulties, the two latter, with Spain, might be arrayed upon the European side. If they were, the United States would have the world to cope with. Prussia must be considered doubtful at best. The probability is that she would endeavor to preserve a vigilant neutrality, watching for circumstances that might enable her to extend her power in the East as well as to secure better naval positions than she now holds in Europe. She might ally herself with the United States; although this is scarcely probable in the event of such an extensive European alliance as has been supposed. If she should, it is very evident that she could not do much more than keep occupied a portion of the forces which might otherwise be employed against the United States. It is not impossible that she too might join the European alliance, however improbable it may seem at present. Leaving her out of the question seems, therefore, quite safe.

What the probabilities are of a settlement of the present difficulties in Europe, whether by means of a congress or others, we have not yet sufficient information to warrant a judgment. The latest reports seem to point to a strong effort in this direction. Supposing it not to be accomplished, it would seem as though there must be war in Europe, in which France at least must be involved, if not England, as well as Austria, Prussia, and Italy, without any reference to Russia, or to the allies of the other powers.

This would seem to be the only case in which the United States could, with some hope of success, enforce her determination with regard to Mexico; and the Fenians might confidently hope to accomplish their designs. The European powers would have enough to do at home, and Ireland rising against England would render her position the most embarrassing and perhaps the most dangerous of all. Should she, foreseeing this, endeavor to avoid being drawn into the supposed impending contest, there is little doubt but that she would excite the ill-feeling of all the others to such an extent, that all that could be done to weaken and humble her would be done most cordially. Fenians would arise in France in Austria and in Russia, aye, and perhaps in Hindostan and the West Indies, as well as in Ireland and Canada.

And what a terrible spectacle at best would be this shaking of the world with war! No reflecting mind can comprehend it without a shudder. Most will consider it one not at all likely to be realized. We hope not. But, notwithstanding the hopes raised by the latest reports respecting the agreement for a conference, it cannot be denied that there is great probability of war in Europe proving inevitable; and that some of the complications to which we have referred must attend it, if it do occur, is certain.

Our object in referring to the question in this manner, is not to prophesy, but to suggest to reflecting minds some of the consequences involved in the war threatening us. Experience teaches that reference to treaties in these days is as unreliable as relying on the promises of political candidates, and that international law is as flimsy a cobweb as any other description—it may catch the little flies, but the blue-bottles and larger animals of that or any other ilk will break through it at pleasure. It would be vain, therefore, to go into details, especially with the slender information really possessed upon the subject. But it does seem clear that Austria is determined to pursue her course in Mexico; and the rest appears to follow as we have alternatively suggested. Those who appreciate what war is, may do well to ponder on the situation and its possible results, before urging recourse to hostilities.

Foreign Items.

The Prince of Denmark is still at Paris. The Count of Flanders has arrived from Rome. The heir to the Viceroy of Egypt is here. Gen. Fleury has gone to England, and also Gen. Pepoli for Florence. Gen. Turr has come to obtain the consent of the cabinet of the Tuileries that Garibaldi shall command the volunteers, and M. Ratazzi has gone to Berlin. The diplomats are certainly busy, and the prince of them all, the Prince Napoleon, has returned to Paris.

The second volume of "The Life of Cæsar," by the Imperial author, has appeared, and relates the conquest of Gaul, contains a long dissertation upon civil war, and leads us with the great conqueror across the Rubicon.

It becomes more and more evident that it is the moral history of the two great Bonapartes; the apology for all that they have done that is generally disapproved, and the glorification of their lives. The allusions to their birth, imprisonments, friends, and public acts are as distinct as if names were called. In the chapter on civil war, he says: "All history shows that those who rise to power and position from the ranks of the people, seek always to promote their interests, and remain true to them in their sympathies; while those that are born to wealth and honors remain always aristocrats. The generals of Cæsar and the marshals of Bonaparte, whom they had elevated, stood by them in prosperity and adversity; while those who had been the servants of hereditary kings deserted when the tide of fortune turned."

"Leather Stocking" was played at the Gaieté a short time since, with great success. The Emperor and Empress were present, and remained to the end. At the point where were repeated the words of the author, "France is the country of great ideas and great men," there was great cheering, and a chorus of voices cried, "*Vive l'Empereur!*" which was, of course, a part of the programme, and the role of the *claqueurs*.

The Empress is making the tour of the hospitals, and dispensing smiles and more substantial favors with her usual grace; and the poor, the blind, and the afflicted of every sort are overwhelmed to see her majesty thus condescend to interest herself in their welfare. This is also part of another programme which Prussia and France have been long arranging.

The Princess Metternich is accused of having been rather imprudent with her bon mots, and refuses all invitations, lest she should speak unadvisedly in the present serious state of affairs, or be accused of saying that which she did not. She appeared for the last time at the final soiree of the Empress, on the 7th of May. It was the evening after the return of their majesties from Auxerre, and everybody was so gay that each one was astonished and knew not what to make of the almost undignified hilarity of imperial guests. But the Emperor was more brilliant than all, and more brilliant than ever. He had for once spoken his mind. It must have been a relief. Alone of all the crowd, the deputies were not disposed to be gay, and replied to his majesty's sallies by decided coldness.

The Empress lavished all her blandishments on the Austrian embassy; but though she received blandishments in return, they were evidently forced. It was like "the sound of revelry by night, in Belgium's capital," on the eve of the great battle from which resulted the treaties of 1815. The Parisian capital "had gathered there her beauty and her chivalry, and bright the lamps shone on fair women and brave men." No distant cannon disturbed the scene; all retired peacefully to their homes; but there was not one who did not feel that his feet rested on a volcano.

The Duchess de Mouchy has again taken her place at court, and though rumor and gossip say that the conjugal harmony does not seem to be very complete, this is not necessary to the happiness of a court lady, and was something which she probably neither expected nor desired.

On this occasion she wore a tunic of white taffeta over tulle, and corsage ornamented with white geraniums.

The Empress wore a white tulle embroidered with roses of white straw, a bow of cherry ribbon on her shoulder, and diamond necklace tied with ribbons of the same color.

The Princess Metternich, a sky blue silk, with many flounces and white jet ornaments.

The theaters close with the balls. Patti has departed, but is engaged for all next season, from which we may infer that the managers of the Italiens are not ruined by the unprecedented salary they gave her.

England has no time just now to think of anything but the financial crash which has come so unexpectedly, and which she has been so long predicting for others with an air which betrayed that she not only prophesied, but hoped, it would come. Never since 1825 has such a panic been felt in London. It could only be arrested by annulling the law of 1844, which prohibited the Bank of England from emitting paper beyond the amount of coin in its coffers. All the world demanded that this be done, and that such a law should never again trammel its directors. In one day the sum loaned and discounted amounted to more than thirty millions of dollars, and there were only twelve millions remaining.

Failures were reported every hour, and Lombard street was thronged with a crowd that demanded help where alone it could be expected. At length the Chancellor of the Exchequer proclaimed that the Bank of England would come to their relief, and grave financiers cried aloud for joy.

All these misfortunes not being sufficient, the news of the bombardment of Valparaiso arrived by the same mail, and the dispatches of Mr. Seward concerning the departure of Austrian troops for Mexico. They are English, French and American merchants who have suffered in Chili, and Spain must indemnify them.

Austria is in no danger of refusing to comply with the demands of the United States government; but what will France and Maximilian do when they find that the French army is not to be replaced by the foreign legion? They will perhaps be convinced that honesty would have been the best policy, and they would not now be fearing retaliation if they had not insulted the republic in the day of her tribulation. This is a dark day for Europe.

The Environs of New Orleans.

NUMBER SIXTY-SEVEN.

This extraordinary spectacle of some five hundred laborers taking possession, as it were by main force, of this piece of property, might have created, under other circumstances, a riot or public commotion; but at the time this strange proceeding took place, old Rouffiniaco, as he was called, presided over the destinies of New Orleans in the capacity of mayor, and he was mainly influenced by some of the up-town large real estate proprietors who counselled forbearance and compromise. So then, the working parties continued uninterruptedly their grand enterprise. Besides the enormous dam or levee which they erected, as already stated, in a diagonal line, they furthermore dig ged a large canal in front of Julia street, and conducting or leading through the levee towards the Mississippi. This latter undertaking was for the purpose of letting in the flatboats and barges descending from the Western States, and with the intention of making them pay wharfage or canal toll, just as if the whole batture lot had been adjudged the private property of Messrs. Gravier, Livingston & Co. Now this bold proceeding stirred up, however, a decided opposition on the part of the city council, who saw more than an ordinary usurpation in these arrogant presumptions. Hence orders were obtained from the judicial courts to stop the half finished work, and after some time, a temporary compromise or convention was entered into by the parties, leaving to the city authorities, until final decision, the disposition of the batture upon condition of completing the great levee dyke thus commenced.

As for the canal in front of Julia street, it was again closed and all the boats and barges had to fasten outside of this levee, and there to acquit the levee dues and wharfage charges to the city collector, as before. We shall not detain the reader with a recapitulation of all the various law proceedings in this case, among the numerous parties, and all the backward and forward movements of the litigants from the inferior courts to the superior ones, or from the State jurisdictions to the Federal appellate authorities. All these legal measures had but one object in view, to-wit: to tire out the patience of the public, who had really the greatest stake in the controversy, and to dispose the others interested individually in this piece of ground—of which it was calculated that the sale would produce several millions of dollars—to come to a final compromise and partition of this California mine. This, then, had been already inaugurated by the bold proceeding of having the whole batture enclosed by the new levee dam, which most effectually shut out the public from the former general use; hence, it was ultimately agreed to have a division made between all the parties, and those who would, might take possession of their share, build thereon, or otherwise dispose thereof. It will be seen that this arrangement was outside of any judicial decision, for although our Supreme Court had laid down as an axiom of Louisiana jurisprudence that all riparian proprietors, as absolute possessors or owners of the soil, had also an equal right or title to whatever accretion or bottom might be formed in front of their respective properties; still could they not ignore, in the batture case of the faubourg St. Mary, the equity, claim and right of the community, for the indemnification of all the city's outlays and costs for the making of the several levee dams, which had amounted to very considerable sums. Well then, Messrs. Livingston and the Graviers had gained their point, after many years strenuous opposition, and we recollect the time, when by order of the former Edward Livingston, the first solid brick stores were erected upon the batture, which was right in the triangle between Canal street and Common, Tchoupitoulas and New Levee streets. These structures had very deep cellars, a most uncommon occurrence, and one which we have not seen repeated in any other locality.

The reason was that the architects wanted to save the heavy expense of filling up these batture lots, which then were particularly low. These stores became in after years the property of Benjamin Story, long President of the Bank of Louisiana, who, or whose heirs, had them considerably altered; for we are not aware that the cellars, which served as oyster saloons and other retreats, have any longer an existence. All the front proprietors received some part of the accumulated batture, and to the city at large other portions were reserved, so that everybody, more or less, seemed to be partakers of this inviting subject of millionary dreams. However, times have much altered the relative value of properties in that formerly favored section of the city. At one time, stores, warehouses and buildings in that vicinity would be leased at fabulous prices, but since a number of years, business has so much withdrawn from Tchoupitoulas street, and all the adjoining neighborhood, that we have observed the vacant lots of former stores burnt down, not to have been built upon again for long past years. There is no doubt that business in general has selected more backward localities, such, for instance, as St. Charles and Carondelet streets, whilst in ancient times every locality in the vicinity of the steamboat landing and the levee generally, seemed exclusively to be the most eligible ones for our commercial houses and forwarding and shipping concerns. This explains the altered condition of that section, which now seems more and more to attract manufacturing establishments.

Our readers will have perceived that speaking of the late Edward Livingston, we have avoided saying anything in disparagement of this great man's merits as a jurist or even as an eminent statesman. We could, however, not suppress his part in the famous batture case, because he performed in fact the principal role in this memorable controversy, which, indeed, as long as it lasted, caused a continual turmoil among the citizens of our metropolis.

Apart from this egotistical enterprise, which in his latter years he may have regreted ever to have stirred up, Edward Livingston no doubt had rendered some very great and important services to the State and country. His character was, however, not calculated to be a very popular one; he was too much a man of reserve to be very pleasing among the masses, and we have known other members of the bar with much less talent, such as his own brother-in-law, the late Daveiza de Castero, who would far outshine him in public meetings, and mass or public assemblies. As a statesman, and as a most capable ambassador in his mission to the court of France, under Louis Philip, where he had been charged with the most ungracious commission, that of reclaiming from that power the large indemnity moneys, General Jackson had no doubt well judged of his capacity as a subtle negotiator, in order to bring matters to a proper focus. Hence, although his career apparently terminated little to his outward glory or estimation, those that have followed the then very critical posture of affairs, cannot refuse him the fully deserved credit for most extraordinary dexterity in this very unpleasant undertaking. Nay, it has been often stated that the payment of the twenty-five millions of francs, thus obtained from the citizen king Louis Philip, by order of General Jackson, and in consequence of the persisting reclamations of Edward Livingston, did, indeed, very long after, rankle in the breast of masses of Frenchmen who would pretend to say that France, having assisted the United States to their independence against the mother country, never ought to have been called upon to pay any indemnity whatever. These people forget that their is no plea of gratitude in politics.

The Rochester Express thus exposes the manner in which the Buffalo coroners manage to do so much "business:"

A citizen of that place (Buffalo), who was in town a few days ago, upon being twitted on the number of bodies found in Buffalo Creek, defended his beloved city thuswise: "You don't suppose that every time there is a coroner's inquest in Buffalo, some new murder or death has occurred. If so, you are mistaken. The Buffalo coroners are enterprising, and know how to value a corpse, and when they get one they hold an inquest, and then 'chuck' it back into the creek, holding an inquest each time, until the subject isn't fit for use. I've known a coroner to get a dozen cases out of the same body."

Acrostic.

[For the Crescent.

Ever thus like a Gheber adoring,
Let me rest in the light of thy eyes;
Like his wild heart my spirit is soaring,
And loves—but no orb of the skies.

For the sun and the stars beam with splendor,
Round this earth for each worshiper here;
I kneel to a shrine far more tender,
Enshrined where but one can be dear.

Return, oh! return me some token,
So that hope like the morning may rise;
Oh! whisper one word which when spoken,
No light will be dear but thy eyes.

[Correspondence of the New Orleans Crescent.]

Affairs in Mississippi.

MONTICELLO, June 1, 1866.

On way to this place, from Natchez, via Brookhaven, on the evening of the 28th ult., I was overtaken about thirty-five miles from Natchez, in one of the hardest storms of wind, rain and hail it was ever my lot to experience. I cannot make any estimate of the extent of country over which it passed. I hear of its doing immense damage, twenty-one miles east of this, at a place called Mount Carmel, where, it is said, the hail lay in piles six inches deep, destroying every thing in the fields and gardens in the way of vegetables and crops.

I saw a number of plantations on my journey, and such grass and weeds I have never seen, nor anything that approximated it. Many of the planters are not done scraping by one-fourth; some are not done planting, and some few are plowing up and planting over again, thinking it the best way to kill the grass and have a portion at least of their crops clean. Much of the cotton that has been scraped is so foul that it ought to be rescraped before moulding; but the planters cannot do it, for want of time and efficient labor. Many of the planters have their all at stake this year, and they are so exceedingly anxious to make a good and large crop that I fear they will delay too long in trying to save the whole of their crop. The portion first worked will be so materially damaged that it will never recover, and thus they will make almost no crop at all. The system of cultivation for the past four years has been so imperfect and slovenly, that the earth (tillable lands) is completely poisoned with weeds and grass seed and this being the best season I ever saw for the propagation of these crop destroyers, the condition of the crops is awful. Fruits, both wild and cultivated, seem to abound, and I think there will be a very excellent acorn mast this year. I noticed on the tops of trees overturned by the storm, and on the small limbs broken off by the wind and hail, that the acorns (about the size of duck shot) were very numerous.

I notice that since the rise in the cotton market "everybody" is carrying in the last bale to Natchez and Brookhaven, and I believe that all the old cotton will be in market by the first of July. There are two reasons operating to bring or force the cotton at once into market—perhaps three, viz: Many have bought their supplies for the used their farms on short credit, waiting for cotton to advance; others have been waiting and making short allowance do until times should get better; others are fearful of having to pay the additional three cents per pound on cotton, which report says Congress has levied upon all cotton owned or possessed after the first of July next, but which I believe to be a trick to get hold of the cotton. At all events, these reasons are operating, and the roads are lined with teams carrying from one to five bales to market, and the next two weeks will see very nearly all the cotton in market. The planters will not or cannot hold any longer. Nevertheless, I am inclined to think the receipts will not be very heavy, as I do not think there is much in the country.

Yours, BEPPO.

DIED:

At Fort Christian, Miss., on Saturday, June 26, ELEANOR P. ENNELLINS, wife of F. Van Benthuysen, and daughter of the late E. J. Pinckney.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on TUESDAY, 5th inst., at 4 o'clock p. m., from the residence of her brother-in-law, J. S. Smith, corner Chestnut and Sixth streets.

Planters' Hoes.

20 PACKAGES—EACH CONTAINING 15 DOZEN ASSORTED SIZES,
—OF THE—
Best Cast Steel, with Oval Eyes.
For sale by
DRUFF BROTHER & SEAVER.
61 Carondelet street.

Bought Since the Fall in Prices,

CLOTHING AT LOW RATES.

READY MADE AND MADE TO ORDER.

THE MATERIAL OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,

SUITED TO EVERYBODY'S PURSE,

—ALSO—

Made to Order with Promptitude

—BY—

DREYFUS, BROTHERS & CO.,

Nos. 2, 4 and 6 Camp street, Corner Canal,

THEY HAVING BOUGHT THEIR STOCK SINCE THE FALL IN PRICES.

In connection with the Clothing department, they keep constantly on hand a LARGE and SELECT ASSORTMENT of

Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, etc.,

All of which will be sold at the same LOW RATES as the Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

Day Board.

A few Gentlemen can obtain DAY BOARD at 830 per month, on St. Joseph street, near Camp. Table furnished with the best the market affords. References required. Address F. S. C., Crescent office.

A Card.

I beg to inform my friends and the public generally that in consequence of the conflagration of my Drug Establishment, No. 12 Magazine street, on the night of the 30th ult., I have temporarily removed my office to the corner of Common and Magazine streets, entrance 84 Common street, over the store of Messrs. R. F. Dunn & Co.) where I am prepared to receive orders, as usual.

Thankful for past patronage and favors, I would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

G. N. MORISON, Wholesale Druggist.
New Orleans, June 1, 1866.

Firemen's MONUMENTAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting was held last Saturday evening, May 19th, at the Hall of Louisiana Hose Company, and organized the FIREMEN'S MONUMENTAL ASSOCIATION. Object: To erect a monument to the memory of the late JOHN F. GRIBBEN, to the Confederate Dead of the Fire Department, and to those who lost their lives while performing duty as active Firemen since September 28th, 1850.

President—ISAAC M. MARKS, of Perseverance No. 13.
Vice Pres't—WM. E. FITZGERALD, Pelican H. & L. No. 4.
Secretary—JOS. H. DEGRANGE, Jackson No. 13.
Treasurer—JAS. A. BROWN, Louisiana Hose.

Carpet Warehouse,

17 .....CHARTRES STREET.....17

We have in store a Large Assortment of CARPETING, of all kinds and qualities; FLOOR CLOTH, OIL CLOTH, of all widths and qualities; Matting, Checked, White and Fancy Cocoa Matting, Hearth Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, Lace Curtains, Worsted Curtains, Cornices and Pins, etc., at reduced prices.

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

Weekly Report of Deaths

—IN THE—

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS,

FROM 27th OF MAY TO THE 4th DAY OF JUNE, 1866.

Diseases:

Abscess of Kidneys	
" of Liver	
" of Lungs	
" of Thigh	
Abortion	
Accidents	
Amputated	
Aneurism	
Angina Pectoris	
Anemia	
Angina	1
Pectoris	
Albuminuria	1
Apoplexy	4
Asphyxia	
Asthma	
Bronchitis	
Burns or Scalds	
Bright's Disease	
Cancer	1
" of Rectum	1
" of Breast	1
Catalepsy	
Catarrh	
Chicken Pox	
Cholera	
" Infantum	5
" Morbus	
Cirrhosis of Liver	
Colic	
Croup	
Pneumonia	
Compression of the Brain	
Congestion of the Brain	
Congestion of the Bowels	
" " Brain	1
" " Liver	
" " Lungs	
Constipation of the Bowels	
Consumption	10
Convulsions, Adult	1
" Infantile	2
" Puerperal	
Croup	
Debility, Adult	1
" Infantile	
Delirium Tremens	
Diarrhœa, Acute	1
" Chronic	
Dropsy	2
" in the Chest	1
Drowned	1
Dysentery, Acute	3
" Chronic	1
Diphtheria	
Enlargement of the Heart	
" " Liver	
Enteritis	2
Epilepsy	1
Encephalitis	
Exhaustion	1
Erysipelas	
Elephantiasis	
Exposure	
Fever,	
" Bilious	1
" Congestive	2
" Puerperal	
" Intermittent	
" Typhoid	1
" Nervous	
" Panama or Chagres	
" Puerperal	2
" Remittent	
" Scarlet	
" " Indigenous	
" Typhus	
" Typhoid	
" Yellow	
Fracture,	
" of Skull	
" of Ribs	
Frozen	
Gangrene	
" of Stomach	
Gastritis	
Gastro Enteritis	2
Gout	
Hemorrhage	
" from Lungs	
" " Liver	
" " Nose	
" " Bowels	
" " Stomach	
" " Uterus	
Heart, Disease of	
Hepatitis	
Hospital Gangrene	
Hydrocephalus	
Hydrophobia	
Hydrothorax	
Imperforate Anus	
Inflammation	
" of the Bladder	
" " Bowels	
" " Brain	
" " Chest	
" " Heart	
" " Kidneys	
" " Liver	
" " Lungs	
" " Spleen	
" " Stomach	
" " Throat	
" " Testicle	
" " Womb	
Infanticide	
Influenza	
Insanition	
Injuries	
Intemperance	
Intoxication of Intoxicants	
Jaundice	
Kidneys, Disease of	
Killed, Accidentally	
Killed or Murdered	
Lightning	
Liver, Disease of	
Malformation	
Marasmus, Adult	
" Infantile	
Measles	
Meningitis	
Mortality	
Old Age	
Ossification of the Heart	
Palsy	
Parturition, Difficult	
Peritonitis	
Pericarditis	
Phthisis	
Pleurisy	
Pneumonia, Typhoid	
Pneumonia	2
Poison	
Premature Birth	2
Pyemia	
Purulent Absorption	
Purpura	
Retention of Menses	
Retention of Urine	
Rheumatism	
" of the Heart	
Rupture of Urethra	
St. Vitus's Dance	
Scrofula	
Scurvy	
Small-pox	
Softening of the Brain	
" " Stomach	
Spina, Disease of	
Suicide	1
Syphilis	
" Secondary	
Strangulated Hernia	
Salivation	
Suffocation	
Suicide	
Sun Stroke	
Teething	4
Tetanus	1
Tri-Nucleated	4
Tubercle Meningitis	1
Ulceration	
" of the Bowels	
" " Bowels	
" " Head	
" " Throat	
Unknown	
Total	122
Ages.	
Under 1 year	24
1 to 2 years	25
2 to 5 "	6
5 to 10 "	5
10 to 15 "	6
15 to 20 "	1
20 to 25 "	1
25 to 30 "	5
30 to 40 "	11
40 to 50 "	9
50 to 60 "	10
60 to 70 "	10
70 to 80 "	3
80 to 90 "	1
90 to 100 "	
100 and upwards	1
Unknown	6
Total	122
Nativities.	
Africa	
America	
British America	
Belgium	
China	
Denmark	
East Indies	
England	1
France	1
Germany	5
Holland	
Ireland	9
Italy	
Madeira	
Mexico	2
Norway	
Poland	
Portugal	
Prussia	
Russia	
Scotland	
Sea	
South America	
Spain	1
Sweden	
Switzerland	
Turkey	
United States	76
Unknown	
Wales	
West Indies	3
Not Stated	24
Total	122
White	85
Black	27
Mulattoes	15
Not Stated	15
Total	122
Males	65