New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
—OF—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

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THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1866.

THE WEATHER.—If we knew of any little scrap of poetry which would describe the warm weather of yesterday, we would certainly quote it—for it seems that there is some inseparable connection between poetry and the weather, which renders the former indispensable in describing the latter. But we happen to have no dictionary of poetical quotations convenient, and we are therefore compelled to say, in the most prosaic manner possible, that the weather yesterday was hot—decidedly hot—most unmistakably hot. There was little or no breeze. What we did have was like the steam from a hot oven or a boiler. Clean shirts were in active demand, paper collars were at a premium, sherry cobblers and claret punches disappeared quickly, and gentlemen of a fat disposition of body were blowing and puffing like porpoises all day. At night a lively business was done on Canal street in ice creams, lemonades and sherbets. People who are generally payers of cash in all other transactions, were found willing to

"Go!) for a lodge in some vast wilderness,
Some boundless contiguity of shade!"

P. S.—As will be seen from the above, we got some poetry in at last.

Capt. H. W. Clokey and Thomas J. Nally have purchased an interest in the Memphis Avalanche, and will hereafter act as joint editors and proprietors. Capt. Clokey was one of the owners and editors of the paper previous to the late war, in which position he won for himself an enviable reputation as a courteous gentleman, an able writer, and a well informed politician.

Mr. Nally has heretofore been connected with both the Appeal and Commercial. He is a young man, but is said to possess a high order of talent and indomitable energy of character.

THE CONCERT AT OD FELLOWS' HALL.—Every seat in the vast concert room of the Odd Fellows' Hall, last night, was occupied by the native elegance and beauty of the South. There was nothing startling or odd in dress. Everything was simple and chosen for occasion for the display of correct feeling and disregard of meretricious ornament. The concert was to aid in rebuilding Grace Church, St. Francisville, in the parish of West Feliciana, one of the most beautiful of all the temples dedicated to worship in the Southern country. Who Bayou Sara was attacked by Federal gunboats, Grace Church, the steeple of which was a prominent land mark, was the principal target during a long bombardment. The church is not a ruin, and melting charity was needed to rebuild it. The room was full, the audience attentive and when Miss Annie McLean appeared, she was greeted with such applause as has been rarely elicited by Malibran or Grisi. We do not say that she is the equal of either of those great artists but when time shall have matured her wonderful powers of song, she may make a name which will resound through the universe as one of the great prima donnas upon whose strains, even in tradition, the world loves to linger.

Miss McLean sang beautifully, last night, and was admirably supported by the ladies and gentlemen who volunteered their aid on the praiseworthy occasion. The violin concerto was deservedly encored, and the quartette of two ladies and two gentlemen was really excellent. Rarely has a concert been given in New Orleans with such consummate good taste. It was a triumph.

THE GREAT TROTTING RACE.—The two interesting races which were to come off last Tuesday, but were postponed on account of the weather, are now on the tapis for Saturday, the 9th inst., at half-past 3 o'clock p. m. The horses entered for the first race are: *Beauseer* and *Jim Martin*, each horse to carry 200 pounds independent of sulky. Purse $2000. The second race is a two-mile stake and purse, and the following horses are entered: *Shifty*, *Great Western* and *Beauregard*. Pools will be sold at Lay & McMurdo's saloon, (Johnny Hawkins's,) this evening, at 8 o'clock. See advertisement for particulars.

POINT CLEAR.—The season at Point Clear, we learn, has opened very brilliantly. The guests at that famous and favorite watering place, as well as the lovers of aquatic sports generally, from New Orleans to Mobile inclusive, are to be entertained next Monday and Tuesday with a regatta, the particulars of which will be seen on reference to an advertisement in to-day's paper. On Monday the yachts *Jennie* and *Josephine* will contest for a purse of $300, and on Tuesday a race, for yachts of all sizes, will be run, in which handsome prizes will be offered. The attractions of the Point will be much increased by such entertainments. We hear, also, that a grand hop will take place every Wednesday night, which will be an additional inducement to all lovers of the dance, which includes nearly everybody, to visit the Point. We would suggest, in this connection, that the steamers from New Orleans to Mobile would find it to their interest to stop at the Point on their trips. By so doing, and by issuing excursion tickets, they would get many additional passengers.

SOCIAL AMENITIES IN ILLINOIS.—The Lawrenceville (Ill.) Globe is responsible for the following: "About seven miles north of this city a couple of our citizens called at a house for dinner. Just before they took their seats at the table the gentleman of the house and his wife got into a dispute, and to end the matter he knocked her down with his fist. In a moment she took a chair, and in return knocked him down, and directly after they took their seats at the table and eat their dinners together as though nothing had happened."

A machine is now in operation in a New Jersey peat bog, and turns out twenty-five tons of peat per day. The peat is pressed into bricks and comes from the machine as hard as bituminous coal and much neater to handle. It is estimated that peat can be manufactured at a cost of one dollar per ton, exclusive of the handling. The success of this machine has given a speculative value to peat bogs in the East, and it may not be long before similar tracts of land in the West and South will be bought for manufacturing purposes. The peat thus prepared makes a cheerful fire and gives out as little smoke as wood.

In Boston, a few days since, a negro represented to several citizens that he had been robbed of a beautiful silver mounted pistol, given him by Gen. Lee, whose slave he had been, while strolling on the common, by four policemen who also beat him. The matter was brought to the attention of the police captain of the precinct, who summoned all his officers and confronted them with the negro, who was unable to identify them as his assailants. Subsequently the same fellow applied to an officer at Newton Corner, repeating the same story about the pistol; but locating the robbery at Watertown. The officer, in addition to collecting some money, procured a situation for him as a servant with Charles Brackett. The negro worked about half a day and then silently decamped, taking with him about $200 in money, clothing and jewelry. He was afterward arrested, and committed to jail to await the action of the grand jury.

The prospect of a vigorous prosecution of the work on the Southern Pacific railroad, to complete it to Marshall, Texas, is very encouraging. The company advertises for five hundred hands to go to work at once. It is definitely ascertained that the cars will be running from Shreveport to Marshall before the present crop is ready for market.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Any people who may be groaning under the yoke of oppression, and who may be refused an equal participation in framing the laws under which they are compelled to live, will excite a friendly interest in the minds of all true lovers of freedom. In any efforts they may make to relieve themselves from such an inequality, they may always rely upon the heartfelt sympathy of the people of the United States. For this reason, many have expressed sympathy with the leader of the Fenian movement in Ireland. His words and his actions show him to be an earnest man, deeply interested in the welfare of his countrymen, and directing all the energies of his nature to attain the independence of Ireland as the only means, in his judgment, of alleviating the oppressions which have for centuries borne heavily upon his countrymen, and driven so many of them into exile. The sympathy with the Irish people in any efforts they may employ to alleviate their sad condition, is very natural.

In like manner, should the people of Canada become dissatisfied, from any just cause, with the control exercised over them by the British government, and find that their safety from undue oppression and relentless tyranny must be sought in winning their independence, they would be entitled to receive the kind wishes of every freeman in their patriotic struggle.

But our sympathies as individuals and the duty of our government in connection with the questions which may arise out of the inauguration of a conflict in Ireland or Canada, are entirely separate and distinct propositions. In recognizing the right of expatriation, no opposition can be legitimately urged against the right of any citizen of the United States to seek a residence in any other country, and to identify himself as a citizen with the interests of the land in which he may choose his new domicil. But the concession of such a right does not accord to any body of immigrants to this country the privilege of organizing, or of arming themselves, upon our soil, with a hostile purpose against any people or government with which we are at peace. No principle of international law is more distinctly defined than that which imposes upon every nation the duty of preventing the use of its territory as a means of aggression upon a friendly people. This principle is recognized and enforced by the municipal laws of the United States, which forbid such aggressive combinations under heavy penalties. The several filibustering expeditions under Lopez and Walker evaded these laws, it is true—but they were none the less a violation of them—and the government used every effort to prevent their sailing. Its vigilance in enforcing the law, completely frustrated the more extensive expedition contemplated and planned by Gen. Quitman.

The action of the United States authorities on the Canadian border indicates a determination on the part of the government to comply with all treaty stipulations and international obligations. Whatever may be the sympathies of the United States officials, the British government can urge no just complaints against their action. Their duty would be equally plain if the movement of the Fenians were against Ireland itself. But the discharge of a public duty imposed upon us by our international relations should not give rise to obnoxious criticism on the part of the sympathisers with the movement against Canada. Especially is there less reason for this as the Fenian chief himself is opposed to the whole movement, and appears to consider it prejudicial to the true interests of Ireland. If the leaders of the present movement should be careless enough or reckless enough to violate the laws of the country in making their preparations or in conducting their offensive movements, they must expect, as a matter of course, that the United States will act in such a manner as to enforce our laws, and thus prevent complications which might otherwise arise with the British government.

It does not appear that the Canadian people entertain a wish for a separation from Great Britain. To impose upon them a government they do not wish to receive, would therefore be a violation of the principles upon which republican governments are founded. A knowledge of this fact, connected with the announcement that the good judgment of the Fenian chief is opposed to this movement, will necessarily divest the actors in the scene of that ardent sympathy which they would undoubtedly receive in this country, if their movement were directed only to support the efforts of Ireland to free herself from the oppressions of a government whose authority appears to her to be so tyrannical.

THE COTTON CROP.

The exaggerated impressions existing abroad in reference to the extent of the cotton crop of the present season do not appear to be founded on any substantial basis. By many intelligent persons the opinion sometime since uttered by Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, and so seriously spread abroad by the telegraph, seems to have been taken as necessarily correct. This estimate of three million of bales was doubtless hazarded because of the fair prospects of some particular locality in Georgia, which had probably been casually observed by Mr. Stephens, and a certain degree of credence was attached to the reported conjecture because it was to the interest of the manufacturers and other purchasers to believe ourselves which, if verified, would redound so much to their advantage. Ever had the season proved propitious, and the valley plantations had escaped the overwhelming disasters occasioned by the spring floods, there could no possibly have been a close approximation to so large an estimate.

The correctness of this view will be apparent on considering the var diminution in the agricultural force, and the comparatively small portion of the plantations which have at any time been under cultivation since the war. A prominent fact, illustrative of the rapid diminution in the field force, will show at a glance the correctness of our position on this subject. One need but to visit the river plantations in Arkansas and Mississippi to find that the working force on any one plantation is collected from many localities far removed from each other. On one plantation at Laconia, Ark., for example, the freedmen engaged in the cultivation of the place have been collected from Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Cincinnati: and what is true of this place is equally true of hundreds of others. An investigation of the question will convince any one of the constant tendency of the freedmen to leave the uplands and to migrate to the fertile bottom lands, and especially to the valley of the Mississippi. Yet, notwithstanding this general migration, which has to a great extent depleted the interior counties of their labor, the greatest scarcity of laborers is still found, even in the districts to which so many have been migrating; and even now planters may be found at the various cities on the Mississippi "where freedmen most do congregate" in search of laborers to supply the existing deficiencies. With this prominent fact staring us in the face we are compelled to infer that the negro is fast fading from the land; and though New England philanthropy may have given him his freedom it is also reducing in an alarming ratio the production of agricultural wealth which he should properly yield to the general industry of the country.

But when, in addition to the vast diminution in the amount of the labor applied to the soil, we take into consideration the extent of the disasters occasioned by the floods, we are compelled to place a very small estimate upon the cotton crop of the year. From every direction come the most heart-rending accounts of the losses entailed by a succession of overflows and of storms. The Mississippi valley, in consequence of the dilapidated condition of its levees, is, with some exceptions, one scene of desolation as far north as the Arkansas line. Above that point the lands have been flooded to a considerable extent on both banks of the river. But where the plantations immediately bordering the streams have been protected, the fertile plantations on the lower lands further back have been extensively injured. From Alabama we learn that the Tombigbee, in a course of several hundred miles, has devastated the fertile plantations on its banks. Every considerable stream in Texas has carried disaster on its swollen tide. Red River has been unprecedentedly high, and the district of country from which it was expected Louisiana would gather its largest supplies of cotton has not yet been relieved from the high waters and cannot, even under the most favorable circumstances, yield a large crop the present year.

The incessant rains and the varying temperature, which have added to the difficulties of the planter, have tended also to diminish the yield even of the cotton which has already been planted, and we constantly hear of planters who have been fortunate enough to escape the overflow, who, in consequence of the unfavorable weather, have been compelled to plough up a part of their cotton and put in a crop which they could more readily till with their inadequate labor. The inferior quality of much of the seed has also been the occasion of heavy losses at a season when it was too late to provide seed of a better quality.

From these various causes, the commercial world must be prepared for a cotton crop, the smallness of which will astonish those who have indulged expectations of an approximation to the immense yield of former years, and tax the financial ingenuity of the country to sustain the public credit, which is so intimately connected with the great Southern product.

The Environs of New Orleans.

NUMBER SIXTY-NINE.

We have spoken of the floods of the great Mississippi, but what may not be so universally known is the peculiar quality of this water—one that distinguishes it from nearly all other rivers of the globe—we mean its incorruptible nature. Aye, sea captains, who had provided themselves with water taken out of the middle of the stream, have carried it around the whole terrestrial globe, and found it as sweet and as sound as when first poured into the water casks. Nay, we have been assured that no length of time will breed worms in this same water when preserved in well secured vessels, either of wood or some other material. This valuable property of the Mississippi element must be ascribed to its constituents, of which calcium, it is well known, is one of the most conspicuous. Now it may be this same material which may contribute, perhaps, to another peculiarity of the water of our stream, to wit: that acting as an aperient; for to people who are not fully accustomed to the use of this water, it very often, in the first few days, will serve as a gentle purgative; and it has also been recommended as a corrective, in certain cases, of sterility. When we made our appearance upon the levee banks in 1846, we then observed a number of water cart men, who would descend the slope of the bank of the river, and out of the very oddy tide fill the tumbril cask, with which they supplied their customers. A whole cask-full was then sold in the city proper, which extended not very far from the river, for half a Spanish dollar; by retail sale a couple or small water buckets were sold for a picayune, or 6¼ cents.

The Mississippi water being exceedingly muddy or turbid, particularly during the spring months, or high floods, it had to be filtrated through sand stones, or purified in large earthen jars, imported principally from Marseilles, by some alum or some peach kernels; after which process it became perfectly limpid and palatable. There were naturally a number of houses provided with cisterns and wells, yet many families being habituated to the use of the river water, would prefer this latter one. The yellow or loam color of the Mississippi water may be seen out in the Gulf, at a very considerable distance from the mouths or efflux of this river; and after having mingled with the open sea water, its distinctive qualities even are perceptible at certain seasons of the year, upon the various oyster banks which surround the Gulf shores to the right and left of this great water stream. This influence consists in the effect upon the bivalves, by softening and whitening their pulpy flesh, and rendering them little salty; in that condition people call them milky oysters, and they are not as much valued by amateurs than when more salinous and less pulpy or fat. The most tasteful oysters, some pretend to say, are those nourished entirely by the heavy, green salt water of the sea, and unmixed by any of the sweet water from out of the rivers or the inland lakes of our lower delta. This species of oysters when in the middle of summer and part of autumn is, however, liable to cause some bowel complaints, on account of certain copperas dispositions, which they contract under this other extreme of the Gulf water when entirely deprived of its usual admixture of Mississippi contribution.

Our readers will observe that one peculiarity of the great Mississippi river consists in its having very little ebb and flow. This arises, no doubt, in the first instance, from its almost ever full and rapid current towards the sea, and again on account of its southern efflux, for it is remarkable that there exists but little influence of the tides upon the northern shores of the Gulf of Mexico. Unlike the shores of Nova Scotia, at Halifax, or the northern part of France, at the Palaiser of St. Malo, where the spring floods, occasioned by the phases of the moon, sometimes reach to the enormous hight of forty and fifty feet, we hardly ever, in the late fall and summer months, when the Mississippi is at its lowest stand, perceive any greater tide than perhaps half a foot or so, in the stand of the water. At that season of the year, say from the latter part of August to the beginning of December, when the rains in the upper rivers again begin to furnish the great valley stream with new supplies, the water opposite even our city has then a green, beautiful sea-colored tint, quite in contrast with its usual loamy or yellowish looking surface. Although, from the appearance in the high water season, one would suppose that the Mississippi actually flows upon the higher part of the delta, still this is a mere delusion, as the great depth of the stream at once establishes the fact that it flows in the lowest channel of the alluvial tract, and that its seeming rise above the circumjacent lands is occasioned by its being confined between the high river banks or levees, during the period of its high stages.

It is, however, perfectly true, that the water level or stand of the river branches at Bayou Manchac on the left bank, as well as the Lafourche on the right bank, if not even as high as the Bayou Plaquemine, indicates at those points the exact difference between the high banks of the Mississippi towards the lake and sea shore levels, to-wit: the difference of some twelve or fourteen feet. From this state of facts it is evident that if it were not for the protection of the river dam or levee, the whole of the delta area, from this point downward to the sea, would, in the season of high water mark, be flooded over its natural banks or shores to the extent of one or two feet, without fail; some few isolated spots, perhaps, excepted, that may be found here and there, as some knobs or hillocks, in the otherwise universal level plain of the delta alluvia. Hence it is self conclusive that no rural establishments could have been erected without the previous dyking of this, to be, cultivated lands; and when we have recounted in some former number, how the first country farms and vacheries were formed upon the slopes or high ridges of the Gentilly and Metairie neighborhoods, it is easily comprehended that these spots were naturally pointed out to the first settlers by the aborigines themselves, as the dryest and best parcels of land between the lake and the river, and the vegetation with which these grounds were covered, also indicated that there alone could the colonists venture to make a permanent lodgement in the otherwise wholly covered water waste during the season of floods, before any dyking of the river had been begun. Such a scene of water floods is every year to be witnessed in such localities, for instance, as the mouth of Red river. There, when the Mississippi is low, the banks present from 12 to 20, are sometimes 40 feet of elevation; yet, when the season of high water sets in, all this terra firma disappears, and the whole country, though covered with vegetation, nay, strong forest trees, represents but one vast watery waste. So, also, would be the immediate neighborhood of our metropolis, were we not protected by our levee dykes, and our superfluous rain water again drained off by the steam-power hydraulic engine pumps that reject over the back dykes this element of disturbance towards Lakes Pontchartrain and Borgne. For us there is no greater subject of admiration and rejoicing than when we come to reflect upon how vast an area this delta alluvion presents to the human genius, to the combined efforts of our modern society in rescuing from the chaotic condition of this desolate waste, the country which can be made the smiling abode of millions of industrious and prosperous inhabitants. Where yet, even now, we behold, as it were, the stagnant pools, the dormant flakes of water, covered with green slime, rushes, flags and sedges, we may, by proper culture, after dyking, damming, levelling and draining, erect the finest and fairest country farms, dairies and cottages; so that in half a century more New Orleans will present its front as well upon the lake, now behind the cypress swamps, as upon the river Mississippi. When this state of things shall have been brought about, by the unceasing perseverence of our citizens, we may be sure that our great metropolis will then present a most unrivaled position in the world of commerce. There will then be as yet an unknown development of trade from over the lake and ocean by way of the lakes Mauropas, Pontchartrain and Borgne; at the same time that the particular local climate of our city may have altered for the better in an almost inconceivable degree: for we hold that by introducing the cool and healthy lake breeze in the summer season, and by clearing the surrounding forests and marshes of their malaria, and also by giving to the otherwise stagnant waters in our back canals and reservoirs the wholesome admixture of the Mississippi floods, by means of subterranean aqueducts, we will be able to create almost a new Eden upon the shores of this our mighty river. And, having the permanent health of our people once secured, all else will follow in its train.

Foreign Items.

An English newspaper tells the following extraordinary story, which, if it is true, proves that a dog may, by culture, become in certain respects as unreasoning and absurd as some men, who cowardly throw away their lives to get rid of some petty and transient annoyance:

A fine dog belonging to Mr. George Hone, of Friindsbury, near Rochester, has committed a deliberate act of suicide by drowning in the Medway at Upnor, Chatham. The dog had been suspected of approaching hydrophobia, and was accordingly shunned and kept as much as possible from the house. This treatment appeared to cause him much annoyance, and for some days he was observed to be moody and morose, but still without any appearance of becoming rabid. On Thursday morning he was seen to leave the house and proceed to an intimate acquaintance of his master's at Upnor, on reaching the residence of whom he set up a piteous cry on finding he could not obtain admittance. After waiting at the house some little time he was seen to go to the river close by, and then deliberately walked down the bank, and after turning round and giving a kind of farewell howl, he walked into the stream where he kept his head under water until he drowned himself. This extraordinary act of suicide was witnessed by several persons. The manner of the death proved pretty clearly that the animal was not suffering from hydrophobia.

The anniversary of the principal Protestant religious societies in Ireland are held in the city of Dublin in the month of April. Ten societies report an aggregate of receipts amounting to nearly $900,000, (£185,538.) The two largest are the Church Education Society, £45,155; and the Irish Church Mission, £26,074. The archbishop of Dublin presided at two or three of the meetings, the venerable earl of Roden at the rest. Mr. Anderson, at the Irish Society, said: "There are 163,275 persons in Ireland who could be approached through this society only—namely, those speaking only the Irish language. There were about six times as many who spoke English and Irish, and who might be called bilinguals. The speaking of two languages was an unfortunate thing in any country, but more especially in Ireland, where there is so impassable a barrier between the two races kept alive by the separation of two languages."

A Chinaman recently sent to the hulks at Toulon, France, for a murder committed in the French possessions in Cochin-China, appeared not to have had the slightest idea of the gravity of his position, having looked upon his condemnation and transportation to Europe as a means of proving his devotedness to the religion of Confucius; but he was painfully surprised on his arrival to learn that his magnificent tail of hair was to be cut off. To lose this appendage is considered in China to be totally dishonored, and he was, of course, most anxious to preserve it. However, he was compelled to submit, but the shock was too severe for him, as the moment the scissors cut through the tuft of hair he fainted, and was obliged to be conveyed to the hospital.

A woman, about thirty-five years of age, was found dead in a back yard near the city road in London, on the 5th inst., having strangled herself in a most extraordinary manner. A police officer, who gave evidence at the inquest, said she had fastened a piece of spring—a penny ball of thick twine—round her neck. She had evidently held with her left hand the end of the twine against the left side of her neck, while with her right hand she had wound the twine eighteen times around her neck. Every time that she twisted the string round her throat she had pulled it tight. When she was found dead the remains of the ball of twine were in her right hand.

Steam omnibuses are to be established in Paris. The company propose to run from the Champs de Mars to the Bastile, making six halts. The first is to be at the Champs Elysees, the second at the Madeleine, the third at the new opera on the Boulevard des Capucines, the fourth near the theater of the Gymnase, the fifth at the Porte St. Martin, and the sixth at the Chateau d'Eau. The omnibuses drawn by horses take an hour and twenty minutes to perform the distance; the steam company undertake to accomplish it in forty-five minutes, including stoppages.

The population of London has been estimated by the registrar-general at 3,054,840 on the 8th of April, 1867, five years from the date of the last census. Of this population 2,929,339 are within the metropolitan parliamentary boroughs, represented by eighteen members in the House of Commons; the remaining 125,601 persons are not within the limits of any of the boroughs. The "metropolis" of the registrar-general extends from Fulham to Plumbstead, and from Hampstead to Streatham.

A few days ago, says an English paper, soon after the sexton of the parish of Altriston finished digging a grave, a robin took a great fancy to this new domicil, and soon built a nest in it. She must have worked hard to complete her design in so short a space, for when the sexton went on the following day to see that all things were as he left them the night before, he saw the robin pop out from her hiding-place, and, to his great astonishment, found her nest.

Mr. J. D. Mason, of Tenby, England, writes to the Gentleman's Magazine, identifying Hoyle's Cave, near that town, with the Cave of Belarius, mentioned by Shakspeare in "Cymbeline." He says the description of these two caves agree in three points, namely: in the distance from Milford Haven, situation with regard to the sea, and capability of harboring outlaws.

A singular discovery has been made at Rye, England. While workmen were excavating for a drain they came upon what has proved to be the deck of a vessel made of English oak, and of larger construction than are built at that port in the present day. This appears to confirm the tradition that the town was at one period nearly surrounded by the sea.

At a recent sale of antiquities at Chester, England, one of the lots was a well-attested relic of Miles Coverdale, the translator of the first English bible, consisting of a silver-mounted box, containing a metacarpal bone of the right hand of the reformer, taken out of his grave in Cripplegate Church.

Trinity College, Cambridge, England, has fallen heir to the large sum of from $60,000 to $70,000, under the will of the late master. It is to make provision for the establishment of a professorship and studentship of international law in the University.

Sir Moses Montefiore has returned from England from his mission of charity to the Jews at Jerusalem. During his stay in the Holy Land he laid the foundation of the corner stone of some new almshouses to be built for occupation by the poor of his coreligionists.

On the 5th instant there died at Crews Hole, Gloucestershire, England, a veteran named John Belcher, who had reached the age of one hundred and three years. He fought against American independence, and sailed with Nelson in the Saturn.

Mr. Malcolm, M. P., the tallest man in the British House of Commons, has been promoted to the rank of color sergeant in the first company of the London Scotch rifle volunteers.

A proposal to erect a "national statue" of the chancellor of the exchequer (Mr. Gladstone) by penny subscriptions among the working classes, has been favorably received in London.

Salmon fishing has been unusually good this season in Ireland, the abundance of fish being attributed to the beneficial operations of the new fishery law.

Mr. Denis Canny, a well known Irish steeple chase rider, died on the 6th ult., from injuries caused by several falls while riding a race at Scariff.

Great numbers of swallows died in the first week of May, in the south of England, owing to the cold weather.

A NOVEL KIND OF FUEL.—The Cleveland (O.) Herald asserts that the lake steamboats now use fish for fuel. Huge sixty pound sturgeon are flung head foremost into the furnace. The oil assists the combustion of the wood, twenty sturgeon being equal to a cord of wood, in the production of heat.

MARRIED:

By Rev. J. W. McNeil, at Crystal Springs, Miss., on the 4th inst., Mr. WILLIAM C. WILKINSON to Miss GABRIELLE P. BARNES, both of that place.

General Orders No. 9.

HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, La., June 5, 1866.

The following orders from the Headquarters of the Army are republished for the information of this command:

Five honors, as directed therein, will be duly paid throughout the Division.

HEADQUARTER OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, May 30, 1866.

General Orders No. 35.

With profound sorrow the General-in-Chief announces to the Army the death, at West Point, N. Y., on the 29th inst., of its late illustrious Commander, Brevet Lieutenant General WINFIELD SCOTT.

His history is a part of the history of the country; it is almost needless to recall it to those who have venerated him so long. Entering the army as a Captain in 1808, at the close of the war of 1812-14 he had already, by the force of merit, won his way to the rank of Brevet Major General.

In 1841 Major General SCOTT was assigned to the command of the army.

In the spring of 1847, the Mexican War having already begun, he commenced, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army in Mexico, the execution of a plan of campaign, the success of which was complete as its conception was bold, and which established his reputation as one of the first soldiers of the age.

A general country conferred on him, in 1855, the rank of Brevet Lieutenant General, as a token of its estimate of his brilliant services.

As the vigor of his life, whether in peace or in war, had been devoted to the service of his country he loved so well, so in his age his country gave to him in return that veneration, reverence and esteem which, won by few, is the highest regard a nation can give.

Of most commanding presence, with a mind of great breadth and vigor, pure in life, his memory will never fade from the minds of those who have reverenced him so long.

As a testimony of respect, the officers of the army will wear the usual badge of mourning for six months on the left arm and hilt of the sword.

Guns will be fired at each military post at intervals of thirty minutes, from sunrise to 10 o'clock p. m., on the day succeeding the receipt of this order. Troops will be paraded at 10 a. m., and this order read to them, after which all labor for the day will cease, and the flag will be kept at half-mast during the day.

By command of Lieutenant-General GRANT.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:
S. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

By command of Major General P. H. SHERIDAN.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:
GEORGE LEE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Card of Thanks.

The Board of Directors of the LOUISIANA SOLDIERS' HOME take pleasure in publicly acknowledging the receipt of One Hundred Volumes (more or less) Valuable English Works from Mr. JAMES NUTHALL, of this city, as a voluntary contribution from him to the Library of the Soldiers' Home, at Mandeville, for which handsome donation, the Directors offer, in the name of the maimed Veterans of Louisiana, their heartfelt thanks; hoping that other patriotic citizens will emulate Mr. Nuthall's example, by contributing works in the French and German languages also.

THEOD. F. THIENEMAN,
President Soldiers' Home.

New Orleans, June 7, 1866.

H. M. Thompson,

AGENT OF THE

NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT,

—AND—

GENERAL NEWSPAPER AND ADVERTISING AGENT,

NO. 11 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Day Board.

A few Gentlemen can obtain DAY BOARD at $30 per month, on St. Joseph street, near Camp. Table furnished with the best the market affords. Reference required. Address P. S. C., Crescent office.

Planters' Hoes.

20 PACKAGES—EACH CONTAINING 15 DOZEN ASSORTED SIZES,
—OF THE—
Best Cast Steel, with Oval Eyes,
For sale by
BRUFF BROTHER & SEAVER,
41 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,

—AND—

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.

Crescent Hall,

92 ..... CAMP STREET 92
Between Natchez and Poydras streets, New Orleans, La.

A LARGE AND SELECT STOCK OF
CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
S. WIENER, Agent.

Dr. Charles E. Kells,

DENTIST,

Has removed his office to 14 DAUPHINE STREET, second door from Canal, near Lopez.
Teeth extracted without pain, under the influence of Nitrous Oxide Gas or Chloroform.

The Great Cholera Remedy.

GREY JACKET BITTERS

A SURE CURE FOR

Cholera, Cholera Morbus and all Diseases of the Stomach and Digestive Organs.

We would respectfully announce to the public that recent experiments both in Europe and New York have proven that our Grey Jacket Bitters act like a charm in the cure of ASIATIC CHOLERA, as well as in DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHRONIC INDIGESTION, and all other affections of the Stomach and Bowels. It has been tried in several cases of Cholera Morbus in this city, and each time the sufferer was relieved almost instantaneously. As it is undoubtedly a tonic of the most valuable description, persons taking it habitually will not be liable to Cholera or other diseases of a kindred nature. It strengthens the system, gives tone to the stomach, and guards the constitution generally from the inroads of disease, possessing the additional advantage of being pleasant to the taste and not containing any of those deleterious drugs which have made most Cholera preparations obnoxious to the public. It must prove popular with all who try it. Believing that nature has provided remedies for all complaints, in every locality, we have culled the simples which are the basis of our Grey Jacket Bitters, from the vegetable kingdom in our State. Their use separately for diseases of the Digestive Organs is not new, and all the originality we claim in the compounding of the valuable medicine is in combining and distilling together in particular quantities, well known herbs, so as to get ALL the virtues of each to act in concert with the rest.

We advise heads of families to provide themselves with a bottle of GREY JACKET BITTERS, so as to have it ready for immediate use, should their children be suddenly attacked with dangerous symptoms.

It can be had at all the principal retail Drug Stores and Groceries in the city and country, at a very low price, or by the trade, at wholesale, from

BARNETT & LION,
Manufacturers,
Nos. 51 and 53 Gravier street, New Orleans.

Crescent Steam Laundry,

178 ..... Carondelet Street 178
BETWEEN GIROD AND JULIA.

WASHING DONE UP IN THE BEST STYLE AND AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

CLOTHES CALLED FOR AND DELIVERED WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

ORDERS LEFT IN THE POSTOFFICE, Box 394, or at the office of the Laundry, will receive prompt attention.

WASHING LISTS furnished at the Laundry.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT will be made on Steamboat, Hotel and Restaurant Washing.

NEW YORK DONE UP FOR MANUFACTURERS IN NEW YORK STYLE.

P. Mallard,

IMPORTER, DEALER AND MANUFACTURER
—OF—
FINE FRENCH FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY,
RICH CURTAIN STUFFS,
CARPETS, MATTINGS,
House Furnishing Goods,
LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.
No. 55 Royal and 80 BIENVILLE STREETS.

Point Clear Hotel.

The undersigned will open the Point Clear Hotel on or about

The 10th day of May next,

This establishment is now being repainted, and put in complete repair and condition. Gas and water works are being erected, the grounds beautifully laid out, and the house furnished entirely new, with the best of materials and the latest improvements.

Arrangements will be made for direct communication with New Orleans and Mobile, both by steamboat and telegraph.

BILLIARD TABLES

Of the most approved pattern have been ordered, new Ten Pin Alleys being built, and every amusement suitable to the climate and place afforded to man, woman and child. For

BATHING AND FISHING

And healthfulness this celebrated watering place has no superior on the continent, and the undersigned intends to make it the most easant and comfortable one in the world.

CHAS. E. SMEDES, Manager.

Carpet Warehouse,

17 ..... CHARTRES STREET 17

We have in store a large Assortment of CARPETING of all kinds and qualities; FLOOR OIL CLOTH, of all widths and qualities; Matting, Checkered, White and Fancy, Cocoa Matting, Hair Cloth, 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.

A Card.

Messrs. Editors—I regret the temporary suspension of my agency in your delightful city; but have concluded to postpone its further prosecution until the fall trade revives. Meanwhile, however, Mr W. C. BLACK (firm of W. A. Violett & Co., No. 138 Gravier street) has kindly consented to represent the interests of the Gen. Lee Endowment. A subscription list has also been left with several prominent business gentlemen who have undertaken in a generous, public spirit, to promote this noble cause.

Respectfully, etc.,
E. P. WALTON,
Agent of Gen. Lee Endowment of Washington College.

Black Diamond Steel Works,

PITTSBURG, PA.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

CAST AND GERMAN STEEL.

Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.

Best quality Refined CAST TOOL STEEL; SPRING, MACHINERY, PLOW, SHEET and SHEAR STEEL; RAILROAD, SPRING and FROG STEEL; LOCOMOTIVE, AXLES, CRANK PINS, PISTON RODS, SLIDE BARS, FIRE BOX and FLUE PLATE, etc.

Branch Warehouse:
NOS. 42 and 44 ..... BATTERY MARCH ..... NOS. 42 and 44
Between Milk and Broad streets,
BOSTON, MASS.
OLIVER HUNT,
Agent.

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. GRUBER, to the Confederate Dead of the Fire Department, and to those who lost their lives while performing duty as active Firemen since September 29th, 1860.

President—ISAAC N. MARKS, of Perseverance No. 13.
Vice Pres't—WM. E. FITZGERALD, Pelican H. & L. No. 4.
Secretary—JOS. H. DEGRANGE, Jackson No. 18.
Treasurer—JAS. A. BROWN, Louisiana Hose.

Late Statutes of Louisiana.

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

THE STATUTES OF LOUISIANA,

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

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

To the Public.

Knowing that our brand of CIGARS—El Otato de Orione—has been counterfeited by certain importers of Cigars, at New Orleans, I take this method of cautioning known to dealers and consumers, that my only Agent and Importer of this brand in Havana, is Sen. D. JOSE DOMINGO, 44 Cuba street.

I have just received, per steamers Winchester and Liberty, from Havana, fresh lots of the above named CIGARS.

JAIME GODINA,
JOSE DOMINGO, 44 Cuba street.

Great Northern and Eastern

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

NEW YORK CITY

REACHED IN 100 HOURS,

—VIA—

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

QUICKEST LINE OF TRAVEL

FROM NEW ORLEANS TO ALL THE GREAT COMMERCIAL CENTERS AND RESORTS O