New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
—OF—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

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OFFICE, NO. 94 CAMP STREET.

Yearly Subscriptions, in advance, $15; half yearly, $8; quarterly, $4. Single copies, 10 cents.
THE WEEKLY CRESCENT is published every Saturday; subscription $5 per annum, invariably in advance.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1866.

ARNSDALE.—This new novel, by Wilkie Collins, has been sent us by Mr. S. H. Goetzel, 57 Magazine street. The author of "No Name," "The Woman in White," "Queen of Hearts," etc., has so many admirers that we anticipate a rapid sale for this new production of his pen. A portrait of Wilkie Collins faces the title page, and there are a good many illustrations scattered through the body of the work.

TROTTING RACES TO-DAY.—The trotting races at the Fair Grounds course, which the weather interfered with when previously advertised, will positively come off to-day, unless there is again a storm. We trust, however, the time may be propitious, and that no further postponement of what promises to be very fine races will have to be made. For the names of the entries—including some very famous and well known trotters—as well as all the other particulars of the races, reference may be made to the fifth page of this morning's paper under the head of "Amusements."

BENEFIT OF MRS. CHIPPENDALE.—Mrs. Alfreda S. Chippendale will be the recipient of a benefit to-morrow evening, at the Varieties theater, from the Crescent Dramatic Association. No one could appear before a New Orleans public with more sterling claims upon their regard. Her bereavement by the loss of her gallant husband in the war, must appeal largely to the sympathies of our people, and we but echo the opinion of all who are acquainted with her, that either in professional or private life, she is herself eminently deserving the considerate compliment paid her by the Association. The leading performance on the occasion will be that spirited and elegant drama, "Don Cæsar de Bazan," Mrs. Chippendale performing *Maritana*. She will also appear as *Gertrude* in "A Loan of a Lover," her brother, Mr. Luke Schoolcraft, making his first appearance on the stage in this play, as *Peter Spyke*. There will also be various other performances, such as negro minstrelsy, etc.

CONSULATES OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY.—We are much pleased to find that the great injustice recently done the Swedish consul at New York, and the vice-consul here by a sudden revocation of their exequaturs without complaint or notice, or proper cause, has been, to some extent, repaired. President Johnson, by a proclamation just issued, has restored to S. M. Swenson, Esq., vice-consul at New Orleans, and C. B. Habicht, consul at New York, their exequaturs, and declares that these gentlemen are "effectively relieved of the charges of unlawful and unfriendly conduct, which had been entertained against them." The numerous friends of Mr. S. M. Swenson here and in Texas, know him to be far above any act which would render him unworthy to hold any position in the government, or in the country, which he would undertake to fill. A more upright, high minded and honorable citizen cannot be found.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.—The New Orleans board of brokers, which only commenced operations at the beginning of the present week appears to have got fairly under way, without let or hindrance, and already gives promise of unprecedented success. On Tuesday two regular sessions of the board were held for the transaction of business, and an unexpectedly large amount of Gold and securities changed hands at highly satisfactory prices. Yesterday's morning and afternoon sessions were largely attended, and the movement at both disclosed steadily increasing confidence in the enterprise. We have already published particulars of the first day's transactions, and would refer to our financial article in another column for a full report of yesterday's proceedings. The Gold market has considerably fluctuated since our last, and sales yesterday included some heavy amounts. The market closing steady at 142@142½ against 140@141, which were the ruling rates on Tuesday evening.

Foreign Exchange—Has advanced, in sympathy with Gold, and we have to report moderate sales at 156@158 for bank Sterling; 151@153 for clear bills; 3.50@3.45f. for bank France, and 3.60@3.55f. for outdoor France.

Domestic Exchange—There is no material alteration in the movement in this class of Exchange, but the market is rather better supplied, with a light demand at slightly weaker rates. Quotations still rule, however, at ¼@¾ ₱ cent. prem. at bank, and ¼@¾ ₱ cent. prem. out of doors, for sight checks on the Northern cities.

Bank Notes and Securities—The only movements of any importance transpiring under this head are through the agency of the Board of Brokers. Quotations are nominally unchanged, and particulars are set forth in our financial article.

Cotton—Sales yesterday were restricted to 1900 bales at previous prices. The demand was active in the morning, but the movement was checked, owing to the high pretensions of factors and to the intimation of a slight reaction in the New York market.

Sugar and Molasses.—There is no alteration to refer to under the above head.

Western Produce and Provisions—Flour is in good demand and limited supply at firm prices. White corn continues in request at full rates, but other descriptions are somewhat neglected. Oats, bran and hay are inactive. Pork is in moderate inquiry, and bacon is in active demand at full quotations.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—One hundred miles of the Union Pacific Railroad were completed on Monday, giving three hundred and eighty-three miles of continuous rail west of St. Louis. This company is now running one hundred and twenty-six miles of road, including the Lawrence and Leavenworth branch, and will reach Fort Riley in the latter part of July.

THE INCOME TAX.—The commissioner of internal revenue has issued an order correcting certain instructions to assessors, concerning assessment of incomes for the year 1865, by which it appears a guardian residing abroad should return the income of his ward in the district where the ward resides; and that all expenses for insurance upon property, and all actual losses in business may be deducted from the gross income of the business of the year.

MAMMOTH HOTEL.—Hiram Cranston, of the New York Hotel, has purchased thirty-four lots opposite the main entrance to the Central Park, and intends to erect upon it a hotel of the most imposing character. It is to contain nearly a thousand rooms, one hundred and seventy-four of which will be private parlors. It is intended to be the finest and most costly hotel in the world.

NUMEROUS ANCESTRY.—The Worcester Times says that recently a son was born in Orlando B. Pond, of Dudley, Mass., which child has ten ancestors now living, viz: a father, mother, two grandfathers, two grandmothers, two great-grandfathers and two great-grandmothers.

A REMARKABLE INVENTION.—A man is exhibiting a machine of his invention, in Chicago, for extracting gold and silver from quartz ore, which, under the severest tests, not only surpasses his own expectations, but, as is stated by the Times, will revolutionize the present expensive system of mining.

STRIKE AT CINCINNATI.—The street railroad drivers are on a strike in Cincinnati. They demand an increase of wages and the privilege of sitting down while driving.

THE TAX ON COTTON.

Those benevolent and patriotic gentlemen who compose the present Congress of the United States have been much concerned of late on the subject of taxing cotton. It has been discussed in committees and discussed in both Houses. It has been the subject of elaborate reports and of eloquent speeches; and has furnished a theme for newspaper editors innumerable at the North, who have been kind enough to advise Congress precisely what is proper to be done under the circumstances. The conclusion which the radicals were at one time about to reach was that nothing less than a tax of five cents a pound would meet the requirements of the case. But, just at this point, some new evidence was introduced, which seems to have disarranged their calculations. A memorial came up from a number of ex-officers of the United States army, who had settled down to agricultural pursuits in Georgia and Alabama, who had beat their spears into pruning hooks and their swords into ploughshares, and who had abandoned the business of leading Sambo and Cubee to the deadly charge, for the more pacific pursuit of leading them to the cotton field, in which they informed Congress that the proposed tax of five cents a pound on cotton would never do at all—that it would ruin all the small planters, and seriously cripple all the large ones—that it was a blow at "American industry," (forgetting, however, that "American industry," according to the radical idea, means American industry in New England only)—and that the finances of the country required that the culture of cotton should be encouraged, instead of burdened with oppressive conditions. This memorial, from the latest accounts, made the committee pause. There is reason to believe that even Mr. Thaddeus Stevens was somewhat disconcerted. That practical statesman had announced, some time previously, that cotton could be cultivated by free labor at a cost of only one cent a pound; and, of course, a tax of five cents a pound would still leave ample margin for profit. It was in vain that Southern planters, who had been cultivating cotton all their lives, objected to Mr. Stevens's estimate of cost. They were not to be believed, partly from a constitutional inability in a Southern man to tell the truth, and partly because they were "rebels," and, therefore, not to be believed, even if, by accident, they *should* tell the truth. But when these "loyal" gentlemen in Georgia spoke—these ex-officers of the Federal army—these gentlemen of Mr. Stevens's own political faith—the case presented a somewhat different aspect. The committee seems to have hesitated. Some of them began to think of the danger of killing the goose that lays the golden egg. We do not know yet what rate of tax on cotton will be agreed upon, but there's reason to hope that radical pretensions on this point will be somewhat abated, as well out of deference to the "loyal" men in the South who are trying to raise cotton as because of the danger of destroying the culture altogether, which, as cotton is our principal article of export, would be an unfavorable circumstance for the sustenance of the "national" credit.

The reason urged for the proposed imposition of this heavy tax on cotton was that revenue must be raised, and a great deal of it. That was only the apparent reason. We are very much inclined to the opinion that the oppression and punishment of "rebels" had quite as much to do with it as any thing else. If Mr. Stevens can succeed in grinding down our people to the lowest depths of poverty; if he can ruin them financially as well as politically; if he can crush out of them all the spirit of manhood, and make them penniless outcasts and beggars, we believe that benevolent gentleman would exult in the spectacle. Nothing but the fear—a well grounded one—that he and his friends might be involved in the common ruin, would ever cause him to pause in his diabolical work.

The planting of cotton this year was undertaken under every circumstance of disadvantage. The labor system of the South had been broken up, agricultural implements worn out or burned, horses and mules "confiscated" by raiders, and capital exhausted. With an exhibition of energy the world has never witnessed before, the people went to work, however, the best way they could; and there was a prospect at one time that the crop, if prices kept up, would turn out to be something like as valuable as it was before the war. But, recently, many of the best producing regions of the South have been overflowed, and the hopes of our people have sunk. In the midst of all these misfortunes, the Congress "so called" of the United States coolly discusses a proposition to tax the struggling planter five cents a pound on what little cotton he may raise, in addition to the other innumerable taxes he will be called upon to pay. Rich capitalists who invest in bonds escape taxation—manufacturers pay taxes with one hand, and grab from the people five times as much with the other—agriculturists of the grain-growing States are kindly exempted. It is only when the cotton planter is reached that the necessities of the treasury come to be so closely considered. We say nothing to Mr. Stevens, because he is a fool—but we tell Mr. McCulloch, the secretary of the treasury, that the difficulties of managing his department are now a mere trifle, compared with what they will be if Congress carry out its first intention of taxing cotton to death.

THE NORTHWEST AND THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

It is gratifying to discover that the efforts making in Louisiana to interest Congress in redeeming our lands from overflow, are being seconded so promptly by the friends of commerce in the West. The prompt action of the Directory of the Merchant's Exchange of St. Louis on being solicited to support with their voice the petition of the Board of Levee Commissioners of this State, demands the return of our thanks for the interest taken in the welfare of the Louisiana people. The manner in which they discuss in their communication the question of national action in reference to the rebuilding of our levees is also indicative of the comprehensive views of the St. Louis merchants. As the commercial metropolis of the great West that city feels a deep interest in the prosperity of the whole country. Her commerce reaches from the sources of the Missouri and the Mississippi rivers to the Gulf of Mexico. The products which find their way to her markets go to supply the wants of a large portion of the vast district watered by these streams, and she is as deeply concerned in the development of the planting interests of Louisiana and Mississippi as she is in developing the farming interests of Missouri, and Kentucky, and Indiana, and Ohio, and Illinois, of Iowa, of Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Every farmer, and every merchant and manufacturer in these last named States should also feel a like interest in this subject. For with a diminution of the products on the plantations of the South will come a lessening of the demand for Western produce and manufactures, and with the increased productiveness of the Southern country, there will result a corresponding need of supply from the Northwest. We say nothing in this connection of the true interests of New England also in developing to their fullest extent the industry of the South; for it seems needless to discuss great public interests with a people who seem so blinded by fanaticism, and who appear to have devoted themselves to exciting the passions of the country, with a view to perpetuating their own power, rather than to bring peace and prosperity to a country which has already been sufficiently wasted by their policy. The question of the levees, however, is placed in its true light by the Directory of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis when they say, that "the reconstruction of the levees on the Mississippi river is a national measure, to which the general government should lend its aid and assistance." And they further add:

The prosperity of the residents of this great valley, in the districts subject to overflow, depends so entirely upon the protection of their lands, that without the assistance asked for they will not be enabled to contribute to the support of the government or to the general welfare of the country, and this Directory are of the opinion that the project has the same claim upon, and is of as much importance to the country at large, as the harbor and coast improvement on our seaboard.

The policy of national assistance to this great measure seems to us so plain, that it is difficult to divine that any opposition can be offered from any quarter. We confidently look to the Northwest for their co-operation in accomplishing a measure of such vast public moment. Hostility to the proposition can only arise, we think, from the New England Representatives. The radical elements of that section refuse to look beyond their own immediate interests, and while they seem ever willing to impose upon the West and upon the South the most onerous burdens they are indisposed to award to either the just legislation necessary to the development of their interests. If they will levy the heaviest contributions upon the products of the South and West, it might be thought they would be willing also to adopt a policy which would develop the industry of those sections with a view to increasing the public resources. But in the action thus far taken by the radical element of the country we can discern only an attempt to repress the interests of other sections and to develop the prosperity of New England at their expense.

For some years past the Northwestern people have submitted patiently to this domination, and have quietly seen their wealth absorbed by the manufacturers of New England, who are waxing fat under the shadow of high protection and by the various railroad and other monopolies which greedily devour the substance of the Western farmer in its transit to market.

The action of the St. Louis merchants, which we are bound to consider an index of public sentiment in a large portion of the Northwest, coupled with various other evidences which reach us from the upper Mississippi valley, is an indication that the people of that region are awaking to their true interests, and do not propose any longer to sacrifice them on the altar of a narrow policy which cannot look beyond the contracted limits of the New England perimeter. The commercial interests of the Northwest are so closely allied to those of the South, and the development of both is so essential to the welfare of the whole country, that we feel confident there must be common action between these kindred sections on a measure of such reciprocal advantage.

(For the Crescent.

Bouligny Crevasse.

The successful closing of the Bouligny crevasse which has just been accomplished in so short a space of time under the supervision of Major B. H. Greene, chief engineer of the first division, should claim more than a passing notice. It seems to establish the fact that under scientific principles, energetically applied, crevasses can be closed and the waters of the mighty Mississippi confined within its banks. Heretofore the chief reliance in closing crevasses has been on the strength of timber used, and it has been sought to procure them of such size as to resist the current and weight of water that was thrown against them; but when the strength of these timbers was tried against the power of the Father of Waters they cracked like pipe stems, and it was found that it was not by any physical power which man could command that the force of the river was to be controlled, and often the effort to close a crevasse was abandoned and the country had to suffer all the loss and injury of an overflow until the river from natural causes retired into its banks. The scientific principles applied by Major Greene in closing the Bouligny crevasse have illustrated the fact that if physical force cannot control the river, when science is called to its aid and its principles wisely and judiciously applied there is no difficulty in successfully closing any crevasse.

The principal feature in Major Greene's plan seems to be, not to present any broad surface to the force and action of the direct current passing through the crevasse, but to present a salient point which will divide the current and turn its force from acting directly on the work. In the success which has so strikingly marked the application of scientific principles in this work, how strongly are we admonished to select men well qualified for the duties they are to perform. I doubt not that there are many men who were interested in the closing of this crevasse who had grasp of mind equal to that Major Greene, but they had not been taught the principles that govern such work, nor had they tested the correctness of those principles by long and practical experience.

Major Greene is a highly educated civil engineer, and has had, on some of the principal railroads in Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi and this State, and as a staff officer under Gens. Ewell and Early, much practical experience, and the closing of the Bouligny crevasse shows that it was a most fortunate thing for at least a part of the State that the levee commissioners were enabled to induce him to resign the office of chief engineer on the New Orleans and Jackson railroad. It is hoped that the commissioners, whose intelligence enabled them to make so judicious an appointment, will fully recognize the importance of the scientific principles inaugurated by Major Greene, and will place him in a position to have a thorough reconnoissance made of the river, and efficient steps taken to prevent a recurrence of the disasters that have afflicted the country this season.

New Orleans, June 12, 1866. VIDI.

GANG OF ROBBERS BROKEN UP.—The Schuylkill Haven people have had a gang of robbers amongst them the last few months, and some frequent and bold robberies were committed as have not been heard of since the Schuylkill Rangers were exterminated. The people in the country for eight and ten miles around were frequently visited and robbed, their houses often entered, their families abused, and their women ravished, and on other occasions these worthies would go their rounds with no other purpose than that of passing counterfeit money. Recently some families were compelled to employ special night policemen to prevent these outrages. So bold and determined were these rogues, that the constables were unable to do anything with them, and it was only by the bravery of a returned veteran, Captain Chas. Brown, that the ringleader, a young man named John Gray, was arrested on Wednesday of last week, after an exchange of shots and a chase of two miles. Charges of rape on a married woman, housebreaking and passing counterfeit money, are to be brought against him. On Friday of last week another of the gang, named Arthur Young, was arrested after a long chase, and was only captured by being followed by the people of Schuylkill Haven, a number of whom followed him with horses and carriages, through woods and water. Another of the gang, named Hendricks, a villainous looking cut-throat, made his escape from one of the acting constables, after having been knocked down by Capt. Brown, who then followed after Gray. This man Gray is strongly suspected of having been with the gang last fall, when Owen Mallon was shot on a canal boat below Schuylkill Haven.—[Pittsburg Post.

"A huge cry and little wool." All these preparations; employing night police to watch premises; pursuit with horse, foot, dragoons and carriages, led by a returned veteran, the gallant Captain Charles Brown, (doubtless a lineal descendant of the doughty Major Brown, renowned in school-boy stories,) to catch three poor trembling rogues in such a populous neighborhood as that of Pittsburg! Oh, fie.

BOSTON MILK.—A Boston paper reports that the assessors of ward seven, in that city, recently had the curiosity to examine a large milk establishment, and finding four large casks, weighing probably two thousand four hundred pounds, they investigated the contents of one of them—a stave being broken and thus affording access. It was filled with refined whiting, and on taking a sample for experiment, they found that mixing it with water gave a very good imitation of milk.

THE END OF A GYMNAST.—Franz Joseph Christ was killed by injuring his spine, while attempting to turn a summersault, in Pittsburg, Penn., on Monday last. He fell upon his head, and lay senseless, with his lower extremities paralyzed for forty-eight hours, when he expired.

It is said that a serious proposition has been made to Head Center Stephens to unite with Santa Anna, for the purpose of founding an Irish republic in Mexico. The Canada corollaries are to be solved before the original proposition is demonstrated.

A Texas editor was recently shot in a street rencontre. Fortunately for the man, he carried his misfortunes about him. The ball lodged in a bundle of unpaid bills. He was on a collecting tour

The Environs of New Orleans.

NUMBER SEVENTY-FIVE.

For those that will come after our time, it will be an easy matter, with the proper experience and necessary residence, to collect materials for the chronicling of events; for, by the aid of numerous daily publications in our midst, this task will be a very feasible one. It is not so with us when we attempt to render a somewhat detailed account of former historical events in our city or the lower delta of the river. Here we have no such aid; there are no publications to be found anterior to the year 1794, in which the French Moniteur of Louisiana was established, under the administration of Governor Baron Carondelet, and which afterwards was converted into the long existing Courier of Louisiana, or some other local New Orleans publication. However, by the historical records which we possess, it is mentioned that one Brand, *Empirique du roi*, was comprised among the members of the provisional colonial administration, which had existed after the cession of Louisiana to the Spanish monarchy, in 1763, who finally received the royal pardon, and were amnestied under the government of the cruel O'Reilly. Hence we infer from this mention of "printer of the king" that some kind of public printing must have existed in Louisiana even under the old French colonial regime. It may be that this official royal printer had only the charge of issuing such printed documents as related to the royal ordinances or the decrees and arrests of judgments of what was styled the superior council of the colony. If so, and that no other news was thus disseminated among the inhabitants of the colony, it would be of little assistance if these mere official documents could be procured from the archives, existing no doubt to this day in some department of the colonial affairs in either Versailles or Paris, at the great depot of ancient public State documents. As mentioned therefore, upon some former occasion, we have not even the aid of the local records of former notaries or other officers, under the colonial system up to the date of 1763; after which a sort of interregnum took place, which actually ended only upon the final appearance of Governor O'Reilly in the month of August, 1769. Let our reader keep this uncertain condition of local affairs in mind, when we come to relate that most interesting period of the colonial history, which treats of the interval between the abandonment of Louisiana and the final taking possession thereof by the Spanish authorities, that is to say, from about the year 1763, to the month of August, 1769, when the before mentioned Governor O'Reilly, made his triumphal and sanguinary appearance upon the then devoted ground of the lower Louisiana. Indeed, of this interval in the history of our country, we have but very scanty materials left, and we shall try to make the most of them in order to present to our readers some worthy sketches or notes of this ever-memorable epoch in the colony's chronicle. What renders the recital of that eventful period particularly interesting is the appearance of such family names of Louisiana, which by these circumstances have acquired an actual historical importance, and by the transmission of their names to the present living generation, who have the descendants of these historical characters in their very midst, these events become heightened to an unusual degree. The naming of such well known family appellations as the Villere, the St. Maxent, the Delachaise, the Garics, the Mazent, the Reisblanc, the Lalande, the LaSassier, the Kernion, the Carren, etc., do, in fact, communicate an interest of actuality to this period of our history which can only be compared to the more immediate events of our own time, just past, under circumstances, if not altogether similar, yet in very many respects bearing a great resemblance to what has passed under our own view, and with more or less participation on our own side, in the memorable strife of the sectional interests now dividing our great country. Then it was a mother country that abandoned its own children to the care of a foreign monarchy, to a strange people, who had had no hand in the rearing of the colony; who had not aided in the establishing of this infant settlement upon this majestic river, whose mighty destinies were well foreseen by all the colonists, who had contributed whatever was in their feeble power to render the colony productive and profitable to the mother country. Nay, they had even very often paid with their own blood the debt of nationality when France was involved in war with their haughty and hereditary neighbors and enemies, Great Britain and Spain; and they had in those wars, in the Lower Louisiana, been generally victorious and successful against the Spaniards, their rivals and antagonists. And now it was expected from them that, following the mere caprice and whims of European ministers and favorites, they should cheerfully submit to such humiliating a transaction, when they themselves had been most successful in their warlike enterprises. Several times had the colonists of Lower Louisiana, starting from the city of New Orleans, taken possession of the Spanish city and harbor of Pensacola, which were afterwards handed back to Spain in consequence of European treaties; they had pushed their military excursions far into what the Spaniards pretended to be their own exclusive dominions, the Texas and New Mexican provinces, Sante Fe, etc. Everywhere, in Natchitoches, on Red River, St. Denis had established the French rule. Upon Onachita, forts and block-houses had been erected, as well as on Arkansas, and all the other important Indian stations. And thus conquests of the colonists were to be given up now to the very power with whom they had thus contended for over half a century. Nay, when we come to consider what efforts and unceasing trials it had cost the inhabitants of Lower Louisiana to reach that degree of tranquility and of stability which the colony had then acquired, after such painful and laborious endeavors—of which no one knew better than old Bienville, who had been at its very commencement, in 1700, and only left about the year 1745, the great value and importance—we say, when we reflect upon these circumstances, we cannot find it extraordinary that the colonists would not believe the cession of their country to Spain possible, and would not make up their minds to submit to such an unexpected fate and denouement. When, therefore, this matter came seriously before the superior council of the colony—which parliamentary body consisted of some of the most influential inhabitants, together with the royal administrative authorities—circulars were sent into all the parishes of the country, and the rural population invited by urgent solicitation to send their delegates to the metropolis upon this most vital of all questions to the fate of the colony. This convention of delegates took place in the latter part of 1764, and consisted, according to historical documents, of the most eminent merchants, planters and jurists then in the different settlements. We have already made mention of some of the names of those delegates, of whom the descendants bearing their names are still living; other descendants, no doubt, may claim posterity from these historical names which we find no longer, as far as our knowledge goes, existing among us—for the male descendants among us, it is well known, only transmit the hereditary names, whilst the female descendants necessarily, in the course of time, lose or merge theirs by the commingling of the family ties. But we shall give in our next the names of those who, in this first of popular assemblies upon our soil, have left to posterity an example of patriotic spirit, a spirit which we have seen has taken deep and lasting root upon the low grounds of our Mississippi bottoms.

DANGERS OF THE RAGING CANAWL.—The Chicago Times announces the fearful sinking of a canal boat, and the narrow escape of passengers, officers and crew:

About four o'clock on Wednesday morning the steam canal boat Atlantic, while lying at Harvey's dock, on South Water street, filled and sank, barely giving time to those on board to make their escape to the dock, leaving most of their wearing apparel behind them. The boat was loaded with one th usand bushels of wheat. The Atlantic was a new boat, and considered to be a strong and worthy craft. The only assignable cause for her sinking is that the cargo with which she was loaded caused such a strain as to spring some of the bottom timbers.

AN AFFECTING INCIDENT.—Wednesday we witnessed an affecting scene at the dock of the New York Central line of propellers. A party of emigrants, some thirty-five in number, were expected to arrive on the Dean Richmond, and, when she came in, many of their friends were on the docks to receive and welcome them. Among the number was a Norwegian and his wife from Mormon Cooly, somewhere in Lacrosse county, named Symeson. This man had sent to the old country, remitting money, for his aged father to come out here and spend the balance of his remaining years in peace and happiness on the Mississippi, and as a party of emigrants were about leaving Belstad, the old man was to join and come with them. As the boat neared the dock, the pleasure of Symeson knew no bounds. He left his home ten years ago, and, of course, he had not seen his father during that time. He flew about the deck, straining his eyes to the utmost, to catch a glimpse of his father among the passengers on the upper deck, and, although a man of forty years of age, his childish happiness and simplicity attracted the attention of all. Before the boat touched her landing-place, he was on board, embracing quickly those of the emigrants whom he had known in the old country, and looking meanwhile anxiously around him, his face red with excitement and pleasure.

We noticed that although his friends greeted him cordially and kindly, there was a reserve about them that seemed out of place on so joyful an occasion. After a look about him, the man seemingly missed the face he expected to see, and very suddenly, earnestly, in contrast to the stolid manners of the Scandinavian, very nervously asked a question. The man to whom he spoke took him to one side, away from the party, and imparted to him the sad information that on the voyage across the Atlantic, in the crowded steerage of the steamer, his father had fallen a victim to the cholera, and his body had been consigned to the deep. The effect was terrible. The rough, strong man, a moment before so joyous, was bowed and stricken by grief, and wept like a child. He was taken upon the dock and given to the care of his wife—he weak and helpless, all tears, like rain, pouring down his cheeks, while moan after moan escaped him. The blow deprived him of all strength, and when the old man's effects were landed, and he saw a chest, an ancient heirloom of the family, which he had known so familiarly in childhood days, he fell prostrate upon it and kissed it time and time again. It was a scene those present will not forget. The man and his wife left for home the next morning, he still sad and unhappy.

(Milwaukie paper.

NEGRO KILLED AT BOWLING GREEN, KY.—At Bowling Green, Ky., on Sunday last, says the New Albany Ledger, as we learn from a gentleman who arrived from that place this morning, two young men were quietly walking along the pavement, when they met a negro, who rudely ran up against them, jostling them nearly off the sidewalk. One of them said to the negro, "You had better knock us into the street." The negro replied, "I'se not gwine to give de sidewalk to any d—d white man," and immediately commenced pulling out a pistol from a belt buckled around him. Seeing what the negro was at, one of the young men quickly drew a knife, and striking a back hand lick, stuck the blade up to the handle in the negro's left breast. With the other hand he hit the negro in the face, and he fell to the ground and died instantly. The knife had penetrated through the heart. The negro is said to have been a turbulent, drunken character, and no sympathy was manifested for him either by whites or blacks.

A CONSCIENCE CASE.—About a year since our readers will remember that the safe in the Free Press office was opened and about $1700 extracted therefrom. Several parties were at the time suspected of the crime, but gradually the excitement about the case died away, and everyone except detectives had almost forgotten the occurrence. This morning a young man named John McCloud voluntarily gave himself up to the police authorities, and confessed the crime. He was at the time of the robbery acting as book-keeper in the office, and yielded to the temptation held out to him, and took out the money. He had always borne a good reputation for honesty and industry, and few, if any, ever suspected him of committing any crime. The fear of detection, and the promptings of his better nature, at last led him to acknowledge the crime, and restore about $500 of the amount taken, and give up about $400 or $500 worth of goods and articles which he had purchased with the stolen funds. He will doubtless be leniently dealt with.

(Detroit Tribune, J ne 8.

POINTS OF A GOOD HOG.—The mere name (breed) of a hog is not always a criterion of its excellence. Early maturity and a tendency to take on flesh will do more towards making the hog valuable than any virtue contained in the mere title of Berkshire, Suffolk, etc., for it may possess more of the valuable qualities of the breed.

In the true Berkshire, the result of a cross between the Chinese and Neapolitan varieties, we find the nearest approach to a desired standard, the chief points of which are as follows: The breast and jaws should be broad, the bone and joints small, and the legs just long enough to prevent the belly from touching the ground; the feet should be firm, even, upright and sound; the head should be broad and thick; the snout short, and the ears light, thin and inclined slightly forward.

Nor is the color to be overlooked in determining the breed of the animal. A dark skin and thin hair shows Neapolitan blood; a white skin and medium size indicates the Chinese breed, while a light or reddish hue, with dark spots, denotes the Berkshire.—[Rural American.

An editor in Arkansas, was lately shot in an affray. Luckily the ball came against a bundle of unpaid bills. The bullet could not go through them by a long shot.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

HALL OF PENNIE'S BATTERY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION—New Orleans, June 13, 1866.—The members of this Association are notified to assemble at Hall of Mississippi Fire Company No. 2, on THURSDAY, 14th inst., at half past 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of paying tribute to our departed dead—BRUNET, SEEELS, BRIDGENS, LOCKE.

The members of Louisiana Guard Artillery, Washington Artillery, Gibson's Brigade, Hays's Brigade, Stafford's Brigade, Crescent Regiment, Drew's Battalion, and officers and members of the late Confederate armies are cordially invited to attend.

WALTER H. ROGERS,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

DIED,

At Marietta, Ga., January 12, 1864, JOHN OLIVER LOCKE, of New Orleans, son of the late Samuel Locke.

The remains of the deceased having been brought home for interment, the funeral will take place from the house of Mrs. Samuel Locke, No. 232 Canal street, on THURSDAY, the 14th inst., at 4½ o'clock P. M.

The friends of the family and those of G. A. Breaux are invited to attend without further invitation.

Rats! Rats! Rats!

DEATH ON RATS AND ROACHES!

WILSON'S GENUINE RAT AND ROACH DESTROYER, guaranteed to be the most safe and effective agent ever used for the destruction of these troublesome vermin.

Be sure you ask for WILSON'S Rat and Roach Destroyer, as there are many spurious articles offered for sale.

For sale by all Druggists, and by the proprietor,
T. W. WRIGHT,
36 Bienville street, N. O.

To the Afflicted.

The only Specific for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Whites, etc.,
—IS—
VAN ZANDT'S DETERGENT INJECTION.

A few days' use of this Never-failing Remedy invariably effects a cure.

No other medicine need be employed, and no change of diet is required.

Sold wholesale and retail by all Druggists, and by the proprietor,
T. W. WRIGHT,
36 Bienville street, N. O.

The Iuka Springs,

—VISITED—
BY 9000 PERSONS IN 1861,
—AND—
On the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.
TERMS MODERATE.
IUKA, MISS. C. N. MILLER.

Notice to Stove Dealers.

By power of attorney vested in us as the Agents of the Patentee, we have entered suit against Messrs. A. SIMON, T. PADERAS and R. GERTH, for the illegal sale of our celebrated CHARTER OAK COOKING STOVES. All other stove dealers selling this stove without authority from us, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the patent laws of the United States.

RICE BROS. & CO.,
Sole Agents for the State of Louisiana.

Late Statutes of Louisiana.

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

THE STATUTES OF LOUISIANA,

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

BLOOMFIELD & STEEL,
Law Bookseller and Stationers,
No. 135 Camp Street.

Prospectus.

THE FIRST NATIONAL CHEMICAL WORKS COMPANY OF LOUISIANA is organized for the purpose of distilling our fat Pine Wood by the new process, and for the sale of the products realized therefrom. There is produced from One Cord, as distilled, say 25 gallons Spirits Turpentine, 30 gallons Oil, 100 gallons Pyroligneous Acid, 5 gallons Alcohol, 15 barrels Pitch or Rosin, 1 barrel Tar, 9000 feet illuminating Gas, superior to that made from coal, and 50 bushels charcoal. This, incredible though it may appear to some, is nevertheless true; and we expect to exceed the quantity of some of the above products with the fat Pine so abundant in this section. The process is simple and of comparatively trifling expense; the articles produced are all marketable, and pronounced by the best chemists in this country altogether superior to those produced in the ordinary way.

The process is patented, and rights are sold the different States for a certain number of cords, which number can be distilled daily for seventeen years or during the existence of the patents. The State of Louisiana has the right to distill fifty cords per day (when paid for) for that length of time. Machinery is now in process of erection for this Company to distill ten cords per day, portions of which will be here very soon, and we have more than enough subscribed to pay for the right, etc., for that amount; but we wish to secure the control of the whole amount due the State, viz: fifty cord works, and we have therefore reopened our books for subscriptions for that amount.

The capital stock is $500,000, six hundred shares of $1000 each. The Stockholder has the advantage of only being required to pay his proportion towards the ten cord works now being erected.

In connection with this we would state that from the great demand for these works in other States, and the length of time necessary in their construction, we are quite confident that the profits arising from the ten cord works in operation will entirely pay for the additional works as fast as they can be furnished us. If this prove true, the stockholders will only be called upon to pay the original amount due for the ten cord works.

Fifteen per cent. of their subscription is required to be deposited with the Secretary or the Company at the time of subscribing, and ten per cent. more will be called for upon the completion and successful operation of the works.

Unlike petroleum and other mining operations, this is not speculative or uncertain; but, without any doubt, will pay larger profits on the investment than any other stock in this country. To prove that it is a certainty, we wish to call particular attention to the fact that, before a dollar of our money is paid out for the works, good substantial brick, or iron fire proof buildings will be erected, all the machinery of the most perfect description requisite to carry on the business introduced, and put in practical operation to the complete satisfaction of every shareholder. As soon as the company is satisfied, by similar demonstration, that the above products are produced as stated, the buildings and machinery at a price for which is included in the sale of rights are turned over to the company, and the money paid, and not until then.

We call the attention of capitalists, and also those of limited means, to the opportunity thus offered them of making a safe and very profitable investment.

T. JEFF. HALL, President.
Office—35 Carondelet street.

Late Laws of Louisiana.

THE ACTS OF THE LAST REGULAR AND EXTRA SESSION OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE, are just published in pamphlet form and can be had of

BLOOMFIELD & STEEL,
135 Camp street.

THOS. L. WHITE,
106 Canal street.

JAS. A. GRESHAM,
92 Camp street.

Selling Off at Less than Cost.

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS!

PAGE, PEEL & MORAN,
10 ..... MAGAZINE STREET 10

In consequence of their stock having been slightly damaged by water during the fire which destroyed Mr. G. N. Morison's store, we are

Selling it Off at Less than Cost.

The Goods are as SERVICEABLE AS EVER. Call and examine.

James H. Thompson,

MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 142 Fulton Street,
NEW YORK.

For Lease,

THE LOWER STORY OF THE
Grand Lodge, Masonic Hall—St. Charles St.,
With the exception of the Store occupied by McCloskey & Co., for a term of years. Possession given 1st November, 1866. Apply to the Grand Secretary, at the Hall.

H. M. Thompson,

AGENT OF THE
NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT,
—AND—
GENERAL NEWSPAPER AND ADVERTISING AGENT,
NO. 14 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

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.

Maison Blanche,

157 ..... CANAL STREET 157
WINES, LIQUORS AND PRESERVES
IN RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

GALLOT & CHAVAINES, PROPRIETORS,

Would respectfully inform their friends and the public in general that, on MONDAY EVENING, the 11th inst., they will open their Store at 157 Canal street, next door to Hobson's.

In this Store—which is of an entirely new style—will always be found in great abundance, a splendid assortment of fine

Wines, Liquors and Preserves,

of all brands, and from every country.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, MEATS, FISHES and PATES of all sorts and the best qualities at rare low prices.

N. B.—A Sample Room for gentlemen will be found in the back part of the Store.

To the Public.

Knowing that my brand of CIGARS—El Cielo de Oriente—has been counterfeited by certain importers of Cigars, at New Orleans, I take this method of making known to dealers and consumers that my only Agent and Importer of this brand in that city is Sen. D. JOSE DOMINGO, 44 Canal street.

Havana, Feb. 10, 1866. JAIME CODINA.

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

JOSE DOMINGO, 44 Canal street.

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 POS