New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

—OF—

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE, NO. 94 CAMP STREET.

Yearly Subscriptions, in advance, $16; 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 21, 1866.

If C. H. will furnish us with her real name, in confidence, we will take great pleasure in publishing her very beautiful poetry.

PERSONAL.—Col. C. C. Gillespie, editor and proprietor of the Houston Telegraph, one of the leading daily papers of Texas, is now in this city, and complimented us with a call yesterday. A former citizen of New Orleans, he returns after a long absence, and is greeted with the welcome of many old friends and acquaintances. From his appearance we conclude that Texas is not only a good country to publish a newspaper in, but a good place to live in besides.

IN HALIFAX.—Colonel John Taylor Wood, a grandson of General Zachary Taylor, and Captain Wilkinson, both of the late Confederate navy, are engaged in the commission business at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

During the recent debate in the House of Representatives, Mr. Rogers, of New Jersey, stated that the House Judiciary Committee had failed to find any evidence tending to implicate Mr. Davis in the assassination plot. Mr. R. is a member of the committee. When he made the statement, he was called to order by the speaker for revealing the secrets of the committee room.

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.—The juvenile Thespians of New Orleans, will give a dramatic entertainment at the New Opera House, Saturday evening next, for the benefit of the stage manager, Mr. W. A. Gregston. The benefit is a complimentary one, and the occasion, we have no doubt will be one of great interest. We acknowledge the courtesy of tickets of invitation.

The amendment to the Constitution proposed by the radical Congress will have the effect, if adopted, of reducing the representation of the South in the House of Representatives one-third. The following table, prepared by the New York Journal of Commerce, will show its effects:

	Actual number of members.	Under Constitutional Amendment.
Alabama	7	4
Arkansas	2	2
Delaware	1	1
Florida	1	1
Georgia	7	4
Louisiana	4	2
Maryland	5	4
Mississippi	3	2
Missouri	9	6
North Carolina	8	5
South Carolina	6	3
Tennessee	8	6
Texas	6	3
Virginia	9	6
Total	75	50

Inasmuch, however, as none of our members are now admitted, we suppose it makes very little difference, practically, whether we adopt the amendment or not. If we are to be perpetually excluded from Congress, we see no reason why we should concern ourselves about the question at all.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.—*The Bank of America.*—We are pleased to learn that owing to the steadily increasing business of this popular and well managed institution, it has been found necessary to materially enlarge the present building. In the meantime the operations of the bank will be conducted in the building at the corner of Royal and Conti streets, known as the Bank of Louisiana, where all parties having business to transact, will on and after Monday next, find the polite and attentive officers of the Bank of America.

Railroad Dividends.—At a regular meeting of the board of directors of the City Railroad Company, held yesterday, a dividend of six ⅌ cent. was declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 5th proximo. This, with 25 ⅌ cent. previously paid, makes 31 ⅌ cent. as the net dividends declared by the City Railroad Company since June 30, 1865. It is hardly necessary to predict that the stockholders will be satisfied with their profits during the past year.

The Gold Market was unsettled and inactive yesterday. It opened at 147@147¼, sold down to 146¾, reacted and went up to 150, under advices of an advance at New York, and closed at 148@148½.

Foreign Exchange.—There were some fluctuations noticeable in Sterling and France yesterday, but sales were restricted, and the market closed at about the opening rates, which were 160@162 for bank Sterling, and 5.45f.@5.40f. for bank France.

Domestic Exchange.—We have to report a further decline of ¼ ⅌ cent. in Domestic Exchange, superinduced by the transfer of government deposits from national banks to the officers of the treasury department. Sales were heavy at ⅞ discount to par for bank sight, and ⅞@1 ⅌ cent. discount for private sight.

Cotton.—There is no apparent vitality in the leading staple just now, but holders, nevertheless, set so great a value upon it that they are unwilling to reduce their asking prices. Sales yesterday amounted to only 525 bales, of which one lot of 200 bales was taken without the intervention of a broker. Rates are still too irregular to give reliable quotations, but low middling rules at about 30@32c.

Sugar and Molasses.—There is scarcely any movement to report in Sugar or Molasses, and prices are nominally the same as heretofore quoted.

Western Produce.—Flour is in active demand and limited supply, with an upward tendency in prices. Sales yesterday 1000 bbls. Corn is quiet but firm. Oats are active at previous figures, and Bran and Hay are inactive.

Provisions.—The excitement in Pork has abated, and sales yesterday were light at our quotations, while Bacon disclosed an active demand, mostly, however, in the way of retail lots.

A dispatch from Chicago says: The chairman of the committee of arrangements for laying the corner stone of the Douglas monument last night received a dispatch from other members of the committee now in Washington, announcing that President Johnson consents to deliver the oration on that occasion, provided the ceremonies be postponed until after the adjournment of Congress. The committee will therefore change the time to suit the President. Several members of the cabinet will probably accompany the President hither and participate in the ceremonies.

The sloe little boy Starkweather, who thoughtlessly killed his mamma and sister, has engaged the attention of the Connecticut philanthropists, who are so pleased with his amiable disposition that they wish to save him from the gallows.

Information has been received by the secretary of the interior that the eastern division of the Union Pacific Railroad has been completed from Kansas City, up the valley of the Kansas river, to the vicinity of Manhattan, for a distance of one hundred miles, on the main line, while the track from Manhattan to Fort Riley, a distance of forty miles, has been nearly finished and is supplied with a sufficient amount of rolling stock. Besides this progress in the work, a branch from Leavenworth to Lawrence, in a southwesterly direction, has been completed for a distance of forty miles.

D. Manning, of Palmer, Mass., has brought suit against W. S. Nichols, of Monson, to recover $200 for medical attendance upon his daughter, who for several years has been unable to walk or talk. Dr. Manning says he commenced treating her in January last, and agreed to charge nothing for his services unless he could make her walk and talk before the 1st of May. The young lady did not recover previous to that time, and her friends did not chuse paying the doctor's bill, claiming that her remarkable cure was effected by the prayers of the church, and not by any medicine of the doctor.

THE WEST AND THE EAST.

It does not accord with a true national policy to keep alive the sectional distinctions which have so long convulsed the country. The custom of exciting new agitations on a subject so fruitful of discord and bad feeling has been reprobated by all the sages of the Constitution. Yet when the question of sectional interests is constantly forced before the public view by the advocates of a policy for administering the general government in the interests only of a single section, and for excluding every other part of the country from a fair participation in the benefits derived from a just administration of public affairs, we are compelled to meet the issues thus persistently thrust before us.

We do not make these remarks especially with reference to the political attitude which has been forced upon the Southern States. By a combination of radical New England with the Western elements which sympathise with the interests of that section, the rights of Southern States and Southern people have been totally disregarded by Congress, and the political existence of the Southern States entirely ignored. We have, as it were, been blotted from existence, and our voice is silent in the halls of legislation. Whatever questions may there arise, whether they may affect only ourselves or the general welfare of the country, we have not even the privilege of discussing.

We cannot even avail ourselves of the right conceded to the territories of raising our voices in the Congressional halls, in feeble protest against the wrongs inflicted upon us. Not only would the radical majority manacle us, hand and foot, but they have effectually stifled our voices by the Congressional gag which excludes eleven States from their legitimate places in the public councils, and does not even accord them the privilege conceded to the territories, of representation by means of delegates.

We do not now urge this action in the way of complaint. The South can afford to be excluded if the rest of the country can afford to do without them. We merely state our attitude as a fact. It is for the other sections to decide if these relations shall continue. Their interest in the question is as deep as ours. Though we may suffer more acutely the present wrong, the principle of exclusion is applicable to all States alike. If, to accomplish a selfish purpose, New England thrusts us out to-day, she may, if the principle prevails, receive us to-morrow and exclude New York and Illinois. If the principle on which she has acted be correct, perennial revolution is right, and nothing in our government is fixed or constant. Interest will be the rule of constitutional action; public caprice will be the rudder to guide us through every political storm, and chance will direct our varying course amongst the breakers which roar madly on our pathway.

We appeal to the Western people to examine carefully into the questions which the East, through its congressional representation, has presented for their action. Finding themselves in a temporary majority, and desirous of perpetuating their power, the radicals have not hesitated to ignore their former protestations and to assert, that though the whole purpose of the recent struggle was to prevent the Southern States from leaving the Union, yet when those States ceased their efforts to leave, and when their military power was crushed, their object had been, by some miracle, unaccountably accomplished. Dreading a combination of all the conservative elements of the country in opposition to the selfish policy of New England, the radicals did not hesitate to declare that the States for whose political life they had successfully fought were politically dead, and therefore could not be permitted to representation in Congress. Unable in any other way to override the patriotism of Andrew Johnson, they expelled from Congress, without any remorse of conscience, a sufficient number of members to secure, as they claimed, a constitutional majority over his objections to their unconstitutional proceedings. In order to perpetuate their power, thus wrongfully obtained, they have instituted a series of tinkerings with the Constitution calculated to inflict wrong upon every section, to change essentially the form of our government, and to bring into disrepute and contempt the sacred character of American liberty.

An examination of the legislation which they have accomplished, or attempted, will reveal the fact that it is simply a contest for political power. Mr. Stevens did not hesitate to state, in a speech delivered in Pennsylvania last year, that the Southern States must be excluded as a means of repressing the conservative elements of the country, and of preserving power in the hands of himself and friends—and his action as their leader in the House of Representatives has sufficiently demonstrated that the interests of his party are the measure of his public conscience.

In all the revenue legislation of the radical Congress, the interests of New England seem chiefly to be consulted. If articles of her manufacture are taxed at all, that tax is counterbalanced by means of a high protective tariff, which transfers the tax to the consumer, and thus compels the western farmer to refund to the New England manufacturer, in the enhanced price of his wares, the amount of tax which he had paid the government. The effect of this high protective tariff, therefore, is not only to require other sections to pay their own direct taxes, but thus indirectly to pay the taxes of New England besides.

The radicals having failed in their attempt to levy a five-cent tax on the cotton of the South, are now seeking, through the motion of Mr. Stevens, to procure the adoption of a constitutional amendment which will permit them to levy the tax as an export duty. This, too, is a measure designed especially for the benefit of New England. For, if adopted, the New England manufacturer could buy his cotton in New Orleans or New York five cents cheaper than the English manufacturer, and the former being at the same time protected by a high tariff, the English goods could not be brought into competition with those of New England. As a result, the already enormous profits on the latter would be doubled, and all at the expense of the farmer and the planter of the West and the South.

A course of legislation so iniquitous has seldom been attempted even in a country where individual rights have been least regarded. A persistence in such wrongs against the masses of the people has demonstrated that no right is held sacred when it stands in opposition to radical or New England interests. The industry of the West, already indirectly taxed by the high protective tariff made in the interests of the East, will be directly assailed, like the industry of the South, whenever New England shall have the power successfully to assail them. The Western people are now deprived, by the exclusion of the South, of their natural allies in the impending Congressional struggle. It is for the West to say whether she prefers to encounter the struggle alone, or whether by her potent voice she will veto the longer exclusion of the South from the halls of legislation.

The Zanesville (Ohio) Signal reports that recently a coffin, containing the body of a lady, was shipped from Parkersburg on board the D. M. Sechler for transportation to Guernsey county, via Wheeling. Upon reaching its destination, and being opened by the friends, their horror and dismay may be imagined upon discovering that the unfortunate lady had evidently come to life during her incarceration within the narrow limits of her coffin. Her hands were up to her head, and her tangled and disordered hair gave evidence of a struggle which must have been as brief as terrible.

Daniel P. Peters, a hotel proprietor, has been fined $1400 by a jury of the United States Court at Chicago, for failing to affix revenue stamps to receipts for money.

A "run" on a London bank was stopped, and the crowd dispersed in ludicrous plight, by the simple expedient of emptying a bag of flour over them from the upper window.

John Krolman, a German citizen of Erie, Pa., blew his brains out the other evening because an officer interfered with his pastime of flogging his wife. Naughty officer to interfere with John's "constitutional rights."

SANTA ANNA AND MEXICO.

From his safe and comfortable quarters in Elizabethtown, N. J., General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna has issued an address to the Mexican people. For some time there has been doubt of the position occupied, and the designs entertained by this distinguished Mexican, and he publishes an address in order that the mystery and obscurity which have shrouded his movements may be cleared away. Without burthening our columns with this long exposition, which, we may remark, is replete with its author's characteristic vanity and egotism, we may state, in brief, that Santa Anna pronounces against Maximilian's government, and declares in favor of a return to the so-called republican system. He omits, however, to state that his own efforts, while he was at the head of affairs in Mexico, were persistently directed towards such a modification of that system as might convert the government of Mexico into a military dictatorship. No one, perhaps, will blame him for such efforts—certainly not those friends of republican institutions who saw in the perpetually recurring pronunciamentos and revolutions of Mexico, in the rapid succession of constitutions established without regard to public opinion, and of presidents chosen without respect to constitutions, a painful parody on republicanism, which had almost brought the name of the republic into contempt. But it is something absurd for this practised revolutionist, who claims that his history is the history of Mexico for the last forty-five years, to proclaim an affectionate regard for a republic which he always tried his best to destroy; and to express so violent an antipathy to the regime with which he confesses that he had at one time entered into negotiations. Take, for instance, as an illustration, the following passage of the address:

It was necessary at all hazards to visit the theater of events, in order to investigate the proceedings and attempts being made by the new interventionists. With this conviction, and following the suggestions of old friends I resolved to go to Vera Cruz. What took place on my arrival is known to all. Gen. Bazaine rudely drove me from the Mexican territory, and I was obliged to re-embark shortly after my arrival. I bear no resentment on this account. I am rather glad that the outrage was committed, because it may have saved me from making certain compromises which circumstances might have imposed upon me, and because it opened my eyes regarding the intentions of the interventionists. Having been absent from Mexico since 1855, other agents took upon themselves to represent and direct public opinion, entirely free from my influence. It was others who were the guides of the allied invasion, who negotiated with the archduke, and who finally escorted him to the capital. My antagonists say that I went thither in search of an elevated position near the archduke. The truth is, that I went thither in order to look after the interests and liberties of my compatriots, and not to separate myself from the real interests of the people.

The statement is not very clear; yet the inference is by no means forced that Santa Anna did go to Mexico with the design of entering into relations with the imperial government, and of playing a part entirely inconsistent with his present professions. It is probable that a wholesome recollection of his previous history, on the part of the Imperial authorities, alone prevented a consummation of this purpose. During the war with the United States Santa Anna managed to delude the government at Washington into the belief that, if he were permitted to return to Mexico he would operate for the re-establishment of peace. A passport was furnished to him; he passed through the United States blockading squadron under authority from Washington; landed at Vera Cruz, went into the interior, got possession of the government, and immediately set himself at work to reorganize that resistance to the United States armies which, but for him, would not have been capable of further efforts. There is no doubt that his energy, activity and zeal infused themselves into the Mexican people and entailed on them finally the calamities of the campaigns of Buena Vista, Cerro Gordo, and the Valley of Mexico. The lesson was not lost on General Bazaine, and he very wisely declined to avail himself of the services of such an ally.

Referring to the events of his last administration—from 1853 to 1855—Santa Anna declares "that in order to wear the imperial diadem," it would have sufficed for him to stretch forth his hand and grasp it. But "never did the royal purple dazzle his eyes;" he was and is "a stranger to the ambition of vulgar souls." "Generals, and even governors of departments, awaited only his acquiescence to proclaim him emperor on his birthday;" like Cæsar, who, "thrice upon the Imperial refused a kingly crown," he was obliged "to use even threats in order to silence the proposals of those who thought it a personal honor to him, and an advantage to the nation, that he should wear the crown." After gravely informing us of this patriotic abnegation, he adds, with great simplicity and quite as much truth, that if, at any time, he could have dreamed of usurping the imperial dignity, "the bloody picture of Yturbide" would have deterred him from making the dangerous experiment. Perhaps in this is to be found the explanation of his hostility to Maximilian, who does not seem to have been at all disturbed by Yturbide's bloody picture. In the meantime, however, he admits that he did, at one time, entertain monarchical projects for Mexico, and he cites the example of Bustamente, Bravo and Barradas in Mexico, who held similar views of San Martin in South America, as a palliation for this heresy. But now he is devoted to the republic. Now he wants nothing so much as to fight for the republic, and he asks "where is the Mexican who can refuse my services without incurring the opprobrium of history, or deny me the right to fight and die, if necessary, in the defence of our desolate hearths?" Probably no one of his compatriots would deny him the right to die. Indeed they all seem to wish him well out of the way. But before granting him the right to fight for that mythical and imaginary Mexican republic, they will be very apt to inquire whether he means Juarez's republic, or Santa Anna's republic. So far all parties seem to be pretty well satisfied that this veteran intriguer and revolutionist, whose abilities are unquestionable, has no thought of fighting for anybody but himself. He has been repudiated by Maximilian; he has been repudiated by Juarez, and if he is taken up by the United States government, that government must expect, as in 1847, to become merely the instrument of a wily and unscrupulous ally.

GOLD.

Five years ago, when the population of the South was greater than now, and that of the North not much less than it is to-day; when business was active; when we had large crops to move to market; when trade was buoyant and consumption was unrestricted by any forced economy, all the vast business of the country was done with a circulation amounting in all, in coin and bank paper, to about two hundred millions of dollars, exclusive of individual notes, checks, bonds, mortgages and other evidences of indebtedness, which, in reality, enter into the general circulation, and form a part of it, just so far as they are transferred from hand to hand in the settlement of balances or in payment for purchases. With this amount of money the business of the country was successfully transacted. It was in greater proportion to property than in other countries, for which reason prices here were higher than in Europe, including the prices of labor, which enabled foreign manufacturers to undersell ours, in spite of our swinging tariff on their fabrics; but the excess of circulation was not then felt to be a very serious evil. The banks, authorized by law to speculate on their own liabilities, and to lend out their promises as cash for a heavy interest, were closely observed by vigilant capitalists, and seldom succeeded in flooding the land with any very great excess of issue. To most intents and purposes the circulation was convertible into coin, and equivalent to gold and silver. Bank paper ceased to circulate whenever it fell much below the par of coin; and although the redemption of all the bank notes in circulation on any given day would have been a financial impossibility, yet practically the power of redemption extended to ninety-nine dollars in every hundred of the paper issued. We may therefore consider the circulation as tantamount to coin—gold was then substantially the measure and standard of value.

In round numbers the present circulation of the United States is about one thousand millions of dollars, consisting of U. S. notes, local and national bank notes, and the issues of State and municipal corporations. Gold forms no part of this circulation, and in its connection with the currency is but an article of merchandise. The so-called "money" of the country is fourfold greater in volume than it was in 1860—that is to say, four or five times more than necessary for the transaction of business. Hence it requires a larger sum to represent the same value. Hence the bank paper dollar, then worth ten per cent. in gold, is now worth only sixty or seventy cents. Hence high prices of all wares and products. The great wonder is that prices are not very much higher than they are now, and that a hard, substantial gold dollar will not buy two or three dollars in paper. In spite of the skill of financiers and the hocus-pocus of bankers and legislators, gold is the standard of exchangeable values, and will remain the actual measure by which exchanges will be regulated. Paper fluctuates like the waves: gold is unmovable and changeless like the rock. Gold is quoted at a hundred and fifty on one day, and perhaps a hundred and sixty or a hundred and forty on another day; but it is not gold that rises and falls in value. The value of it and the value of property are fixed. It is the paper that rises and falls in perpetual fluctuation. No fiction of law can change this result, or materially alter these relations of property to its real measure of value. The prudent landlord estimates the gold value of his house and the income in gold which he thinks a remunerative rent; he therefore demands rent in paper sufficient to produce the amount in coin which he has fixed upon, with a margin in his own favor for fluctuation. So through all the important transactions of business, values are increased by what is fixed and uniform. All the legislation in the world cannot make paper money a true and valid standard of commercial values, or establish any substitute for the precious metals. Congress and legislatures might limit paper circulation to a fixed amount and yet its value would rise and fall with every rumor of war, with every indication or disturbance, with every important move in politics and with every rising cloud of national trouble.

The paper issues of the United States ought to be withdrawn, by funding or redemption, rapidly but steadily, until the volume of paper is reduced to the actual requirements of business, and at length, until the whole shall be paid or converted into bonds. This was the one important duty of government and it is the one which has been most persistently ignored and neglected. No step has been taken towards bringing back the operations of the country to a specie basis. Partizan schemes or measly vindictive legislation have taken up the whole attention of Congress; not a single measure has been inaugurated in the great and vital work of monetary reform.

The Environs of New Orleans.

NUMBER EIGHTY.

It may be said that the scenery of the rural landscapes around our city is not of that very picturesque description in which painters, as well as romance writers, generally delight; but if some of our readers are of the same disposition with us, we have always found in the quiet, happy retreat of some country seat, or some suburban cottage, with fruit and vegetable gardens attached thereto, the very acme of what ought to be the pleasant abode of a contented family union. Such a one we have known, in one of the most modest looking and retired farms, belonging to the ancient Creole family by the name of Kernion, of whom, our readers will recollect, one of the ancestors figured already in the troublesome times of the French colony, in the famous colonial convention of 1768, some one hundred years ago. There it is stated that one of the Kernions, a name which appears to us of some Breton origin, was counted among the twenty four delegates that formed the assembly, who afterwards demanded the deposition or expulsion of the Spanish Governor Don Juan de Ulloa. But let us leave, for the moment, these historical reminiscences, and turn our view to the country farm, and that quiet life which, for a number of years, we have witnessed to have been led by some of the descendants of those first French colonists, and of whom, even at the present day, there are several branches of descendants living in our very midst.

The country farm of which we intend to give our readers a few details, was situated a little inside the Gentilly road, somewhat in front of the present Fair Grounds race track, and went generally by the name of the Kernion place or farm Kernion. We do not know whether any of the old family buildings are still existing, for since a number of years this property, like many others in course of time, being so near the city, has been divided into squares and lots, for the better disposing thereof to speculators and real estate buyers, and streets have been opened and drawn across the old garden plots, the fine orchards and rosebush alleys, so that the whole site is no longer recognizable. But before these modern changes, these farming premises, upon a small scale, were, indeed, one of the most lovely rural localities in the whole vicinity of our city. The owners, with but a very moderate force of black gardeners, had been constantly attending their grounds, and by dint of continued efforts, rendered, indeed, their estate a most productive resource, although the extent of their territorial grounds was by no means so great as many others of their neighbors, who, with more means, still were unable to attain the same valuable results. We have observed upon these choicely cultivated lands the finest specimens of fruit trees in the fig, plum and peach line that it was possible to find anywhere round about the city; then, again, there was a number of beehives, which added considerably to the revenues of the farm by the sale both of the honey and the equally valuable product of the beeswax. Being upon the subject of keeping bees, we cannot conceal our surprise that so little pains should be taken by our farming people generally in the neighborhood of our city, with regard to this branch of very lucrative rural production; indeed, to us it is really a matter of astonishment that no more attention is paid to this species of farm industry, when, according to our views, there is such an ample chance for pecuniary profit in this line. Some people may imagine, perhaps, that the low lands of our delta region do not afford a proper field for the fostering of this branch of rural economy, and that the farms in the high pine woodlands over the lake offer a more advantageous chance for the successful carrying out of bee keeping in general. Although we shall not controvert this latter view of the case, we know from actual examination upon the premises just named, and that of another old gardener on the Bayou St. John, Mr. Conrad Lambre, long deceased, that the bee keeping which was carried on by the industrious people netted them annually the most splendid results. And we cannot admit that it should not be profitable to attend to this special department of bee farming, when we know that the attention which it requires is indeed quite insignificant, and that there is by no means a lack of material for nourishing ample beehives in the many flower and fruit orchards surrounding our rural environs. What then may be the reason that so few of our agricultural people have undertaken bee keeping, is what still remains a total enigma to us.

We said that the family farm of the Kernions, at the entrance of the Gentilly settlement, was in former times a most delightful rural retreat. Aye, this is so true, that we have known more than one poetical writer who, in those remote times, has immortalized, in prose as well as verse, these beautiful abodes *champêtre*. But it must also be said to the praise of those long past days, that the country sites in that vicinity did not present their present naked deformity; then the primeval forests and natural groves and thickets had still preserved that aspect which was capable of inspiring a poetical genius; there were then a host of little songsters that enlivened the environs of those retired landscape spots, where now nothing is heard but the melancholy cry of some sweeping hawk or manguer de poule, and the eyesight is saddened by the desolated plains, deprived of every verdant tree and exposed to the ardent, unrelenting rays of a vertical sun. This change of the aspect of these vicinities arises from the former establishment of several brickmaking mills; when this business became more profitable than that of country farming, the whole of that neighborhood was at once altered or transformed. All the gardens, fields and orchards were converted into brick delys; large holes or holes were dug in the ground to take out the earth for the making of the brick; the whole of the area assumed a naked aspect inasmuch as every tree and bush was cut down in order to furnish fuel for the ever burning kilns, and in fact the entire scenery took such an aspect of desolation and dreariness, that even now, when long this branch of industry has ceased, the grounds and meadows have not been able to regain anything like their former verdure or freshness.

What an erroneous idea for people to suppose that Louisiana's rural landscapes offer no pictures for the romantic writer or painter. We wish we had the talent necessary for the description of former scenes and sensation. We would then be able to transmit to our readers the beauties both physical and moral, which once pervaded our quiet, peaceful environs. What delightful days in the shady leaves, under the grape-laden arbors of these modest looking farm houses and gardens. There certainly was no outward show to attract the gaze of the passer by, but the richness of all the agricultural products, the teeming abundance of everything in the farming line, made one's heart glad and expand, as it were, in thankfulness to the Divine Giver of such superabundance and plentifulness of every natural production.

In those rural abodes, during the warm summer months, the long evening hours more particularly would be attended with the most delightful sensations. In the starlit nights, during that perfect stillness and quiet which prevail in the rural domains at that season of the year, as if by unanimous consent all nature seems to repose and to recuperate from the exhausting heat of the day; what pleasure for the observer of natural phenomena, to behold then the manifold fire flies animating the thickets and groves of the perfume laden orange hedges and bowers. Add to this quiet contemplation the occasional interruption of the universal silence by the faint echo of some musical notes, wafted by the soft summer night breezes from neighboring residences; and you may form an idea of the sweet, pleasurable thoughts and sensations of long past days in the spring life of our existence. However, age has not altered in this respect our views nor our feelings. There is as much matter for rejoicing and enjoying nature's beautiful creations in our environs at the present day as in all past former time, and let, therefore, our readers not imagine that our lower delta regions are incapable of affording such enjoyments of rural scenery as writers are wont to place at far away country sites, and which it must take us long distances to travel in order to reach and to enjoy. All that, however, is indispensable to feel the beauties of natural landscapes, in the low countries as well as the mountainous districts, is the innate, lively and quick-discerning sensation of the pleasure seeking observer. Without this predisposition, without this mental gift, the very sight of that beautiful being, the humming bird, fluttering from flower to flower, will at little awaken sensations of gratification with respect to the beautiful, as other contemplations of either nature or art, dedicating the rare and refined productions which arrest our attention and cause our admiration. Think only of the beautiful colors of our Southern birds, the red cardinal and the blue or violet papal bird, and then say if we are wanting in any coloring of our feathered tribe—though all our songs are hushed or mute.

J. R. Barrick, the poet and ex-major of the Confederate army, has become one of the editors of Scott's Monthly Magazine, published at Atlanta.

Wm. Preston Johnston is a candidate for the clerkship of a court in Louisville. He is a son of General Albert Sidney Johnston, who was killed at Shiloh, and was aid-de-camp to Jefferson Davis during the war.

The first bank established in the United States was the Bank of North America at Philadelphia. It was founded in December, 1781, by Robert Morris, Esq., with a capital of $400,000, divided into shares of $400 each, and its management was placed in the hands of twelve directors, chosen by the stockholders. The institution secured the good will of all by its various judicious measures, and greatly aided the country in its revolutionary struggle by the loan to the United States of its funds.

A Philadelphia paper states that the life boat used by Dr. E. K. Kane in escaping from the perils of the Arctic seas, has been presented to the commissioners of city property by Mr. George W. Childs. It will be placed between two trees at Fairmount Park, near Gen. Grant's cabin, and will be protected by a light shed.

DIED:

Of wounds received at the battle before Nashville, private EDGAR GREENOW, Company B, Fourth Cooper Artillery, son of Thomasson and of Aurore Dudert.

The friends of both families, and of his brother in law, J. K. Charbonnet, are invited to his funeral, which will take place THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 5½ o'clock, from his father's residence, on Friday street, between Ursulines and Hospital streets.

Celebration of the

EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY

—OF THE—

YOUNG MEN'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

OF NEW ORLEANS,

—AND—

THE LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE

OF THEIR TOMB,

To be erected in the new St. Louis Cemetery, on Esplanade st.

The officers and members of the YOUNG MEN'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION are requested to meet at their Hall, on St. Louis street, on SUNDAY, June 24, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M. precisely, for the purpose of celebrating the Eighth Anniversary of the Association.

THE PROCESSION

Shall leave the Hall at 10½ o'clock, in the following order:

1. Grand Marshal and his Aide.
2. The Ensign of the Association.
3. Music.
4. Invited Guests.
5. Orator of the Day.
6. Banner.
7. Officers of the Association.
8. Members.

The procession shall move up Chartres to Canal, to Royal, down to Esplanade, and to the new St. Louis Cemetery, where the ceremonies of the laying of corner stone of the tomb shall take place, and an address be delivered by ANTHONY SAMBOLA, Esq. After which the members and invited guests will repair to the Fair Grounds, to participate in a Grand Picnic.

By order of the Grand Marshal.

J. A. FEUILLOLEY, Secretary.

Tulane Building.

NEW ORLEANS, June 21, 1866.

LARGE STOCK OF

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

FURNISHING GOODS, LINEN BOSOM SHIRTS, ALL LINEN SHIRTS, UNDER SHIRTS, DRAWERS, ENGLISH HALF HOSE, ETC., ETC.

LADIES' TRUNKS, GENTS SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, ETC.,

Wholesale and Retail, at greatly reduced prices.

Louisiana State Treasury Notes, Louisiana State Bank notes taken at par.

GARTHWAITE, LEWIS & STUART,

31 and 33 Camp street.

Dr. J. A. DeHart,

SURGEON DENTIST.

Has the honor to announce to his friends and the public, that he has returned to the city, and will resume the practice of his profession as soon as he can procure a suitable office, at which time due notice will be given.

Maison Dorce,

114 ..... CANAL STREET, ... 114

NEW ORLEANS.

John Streuna, Proprietor.

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, so distilled, say 25 gallons Spirits Turpentine, 50 gallons Oil, 350 gallons Pyroligneous Acid, 5 gallons Alcohol, 15½ barrels Pitch or Resin, 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 have therefore re-opened 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 could 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 of 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 this is undeniably so, we wish to call particular attention to the fact that, before a dollar of our money is paid over for the works, good substantial brick, or iron fire proof buildings will be required, 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 stockholder. As soon as the company is established, by certain demonstrations, that the above products are produced as stated, the brilliancy and pecuniary life interest for which is included in the value of stock, are to be turned over to the company, and the money paid, and not until then.

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

T. JEFF. HALL, President.

Office, 38 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, 104 Camp street.

THOS. L. WHITE, 105 Canal street.

JAS. A. GRESHAM, 98 Camp street.

W. F. GOLDTHWAITE, 92 Canal street.

F. KELLER, 97 Royal street.

Notice to Stove Dealers.

By power of attorney vested in me as the Agents of the Patentee, we have entered suit against Messrs. A. SIMON, T. PADERAS and B. GRIFFIN, for the illegal sale of our celebrated CHARTER OAK COOKING STOVES. All other stove dealers selling the 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.

James B. Thompson,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 147 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 Mollhenny & 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. 16 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Civil Code—Code of Practice.

NEW EDITIONS.

Will shortly publish the CIVIL CODE OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, with the Statutory Amendments from 1825 to 1866 inclusive, and References to the Decisions of the Supreme Court of Louisiana in the Sixteenth Volume of Annual Reports, with a complete Index compiled and edited by James O. Fuqua, Esq., Counsellor at Law.

—ALSO—

CODE OF PRACTICE in Civil Cases for the State of Louisiana, with Statutory Amendments from 1825 to 1866 inclusive, and References to the Decisions of the Supreme Court of Louisiana in the Sixteenth Annual Reports, with a complete Index, compiled and edited by James O. Fuqua, Esq., Counsellor at Law.

BLOOMFIELD & STEEL,

Law Publishers.

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 China Matting, Rag Carpets, Rugs, Door 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.

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.

To the Public.

Knowing that my brand of CIGARS—El Cinto de Oriente—has been counterfeited by certain importers of Cigars, in 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.

Maison Blanche,

157 ..... CANAL STREET 157

WINES, LIQUORS AND PRESERVES

IN RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

GALLOT & CHAVANNE, PROPRIETORS,

Would respectfully inform their friends and the public in general that, on MONDAY EVENING, the 4th inst., they will open their Store at 157 Canal street, next door to Holmes'. 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 very low prices.

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

A Card.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I regret the temporary susp