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MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1866.

JEFFERSON DAVIS IN PRISON.—We republish today, from the New York World of the 16th, the entire review which that paper makes of the book lately published by Dr. Craven of the United States army, in regard to the prison life of Jefferson Davis. Dr. Craven was the medical attendant of Mr. Davis from the time of his first imprisonment in Fortress Monroe up to about the first of this year—a period of some eight months. He had frequent and long interviews with the distinguished captive—and he has given us a report of those conversations, than which we know of nothing at this time more interesting and instructive. The article from the World, which we copy today, embodies Mr. Davis's views upon many subjects of great importance, and we are certain we could not present our readers with anything more likely to arrest their attention and excite their interest. Having already, in a leading article, expressed our opinions fully in regard to Mr. Davis's imprisonment, and the sentiments he has given utterance to, we need do no more at present than simply call attention to the review in to-day's paper.

VICKSBURG DAILY TIMES.—Such is the title of a new paper just issued at Vicksburg, the prospectus, as well as the first number, of which we have received. The Times is under the control of those able and experienced journalists, Colonel J. B. Manlove and Dr. Harvey Shannon, and is edited with great vigor. Politically, it defends the ground taken by nearly all the Southern press, of opposition to taxation without representation, of support of the President against radicals, and of no concession to the illegal and unconstitutional requirements of Congress. Those desiring to subscribe to, or advertise in a good paper, will find that the Times will meet their wishes.

NEW MUSIC.—Mr. A. E. Blackmar, music publisher and dealer, No. 167 Canal street, sends us the following new publications, just issued by him, to-wit: "Carolina," a fine poem, taken from the Metropolitan Record; music by A. E. B. "La Belle Juive," valse favorite par A. E. A. Muse. "Days of Early Youth," a medley fantasia, by F. W. Smith. These three numbers of "Santa Claus' Music Satchel," to wit: "Animation Waltz," "Dulcinea Mazurka" and "Buncombe Reel." Also "Hunter's Joy Quickstep," by F. W. Smith. "Farewell to Alps March," by F. W. Smith. "It is my Country's Call," transcribed for the piano by Adolph Baumbach. A new and beautiful edition of "La Rosalin Quadrilles Lanciers."

FIREMEN'S FOURTH OF JULY FESTIVAL.—The gallant boys composing our fire department have struck upon a novel though judicious mode of celebrating the Fourth of July, which we hope will prove as successful as its promoters could desire, and be continued as one of the "institutions" of the "boys" for all time to come. We speak of the great festival they are inaugurating for the five days commencing on the 4th and ending on the 8th of July. The festival is for the benefit of the firemen's monumental association, and promises to be a "big thing" and no mistake, for in putting out a fire or in getting up celebrations our gallant firemen cannot be excelled. We refer the readers of the CRESCENT to the programme of the affair, which is published in another column and contains all the particulars.

LATE CAPT. LOUIS E. D'AQUIN.—It will be seen upon reference to our advertising columns, that the members of the Louisiana Guard Monumental Association are notified that the remains of the above named gentleman and gallant soldier are expected to arrive in the city shortly, when his funeral will be celebrated in proper form by his old comrades, and all other compatriots are invited to attend.

General Grant was in Cincinnati on the 20th. The Commercial describes his countenance as being "imperturbable with its firmly compressed and silent lips, iron jaws and *problematic* eye." A little further on the same paper says, "the only remarkable thing we have to mention about the lieutenant-general is, that he was not seen in Covington with that invariable cigar. He seemed to have thrown Mars off, and with the bloody god the Vesuvian propensity to smoke."

A fact of great significance, as showing that France expects to take part in the coming war, is that Abbe Laine, the emperor's first chaplain, has been made chaplain-in-chief of the army. This priest served as chaplain in the Italian war of 1859, and was at the battles of Magenta and Solferino.

Senator Sumner wants to establish a "Repository" in Germany to spread "light and knowledge" about America. There are salaries attached—a superintendent at $2500, an assistant at $1000, janitor at $1000, and there is room for other loyal patriots.

A young man named Scott Dudley, while riding in a freight car on one of the western roads a few days since, put his head out of the door, and was knocked out instantly. The entire train passed over him, tearing him to shreds. His heart was found four hundred yards from his body, one leg one hundred yards off, and the other could not be found at all.

Several poor gentlemen, who have seen better days (say in 1842), are building five new mills at Fall river, Massachusetts. They have their little jokes among themselves about mill-ionaire, and the mill-cennium, and then go down to Washington, put on long faces, and whine for "protection."

Advices from Bucharest state that one of the first acts of Prince Charles on arriving at that place was to publish an amnesty for all persons confined for political offenses.

Drs. Henry Fabre and Franz have found the philosopher's stone, and have placed before the Paris Academy of Science their discovery of the means of transmuting silver, copper, and quicksilver into gold.

Walter Sampson, in his history of the Gypsies, estimates that there are 250,000 of these strange people in Great Britain, and in Europe and America not less than four millions.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.—The following circular, from the department of state at Washington, has been received by Governor Wells:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, June 16, 1866.

To his Excellency, the Governor of the State of Louisiana, Baton Rouge or New Orleans, Louisiana:

SIR—I have the honor to transmit an attested copy of a resolution of Congress, proposing to the legislatures of the several States a fourteenth article to the Constitution of the United States. The decisions of the several legislatures upon the subject are required by law to be communicated to this department. An acknowledgment of the receipt of this communication is requested by your Excellency's most obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The Odd Fellows of Cincinnati have purchased a lot on the corner of Sixth and Vine streets, in that city, for $25,000. They intend to erect a magnificent Hall upon it.

NEW FIVE-CENT COIN.—The treasury department commenced on the 19th a small disbursement of the new five-cent coin recently authorized by Congress.

Captain Jackson Ivers, one of the oldest steamboat captains on the Western waters, died in St. Louis on the 15th.

IMMIGRATION FROM NEW ENGLAND.

We regard a healthy immigration as essential to the development of the natural resources of the South. The fertility of our soil, which yields a reward to labor equalled in few portions of the globe, is a constant temptation to all persons discontented with other sections to migrate to a country where industry meets usually with an ample reward. The climate is one of the most pleasant under the sun, and with the exception of a few localities, the Southern country is salubrious. A few points, it is true, are occasionally subject to fearful epidemics whose ravages visit with severity all strangers to our climate, but the acclimated pass unharmed through the occasional visitations of the epidemic diseases peculiar to our section. No population can be found more healthful than the creole population of Louisiana. Though inhabiting a region to which popular prejudice elsewhere erroneously attaches the greatest fatality, statistics will show the native population peculiarly exempt from diseases of a severe character: and the acclimated immigrant incurs as slight a risk as the native population during the prevalence of the most fearful epidemics. The constitution, during a residence of a few years, is gradually adapted to the climate, so that the diseases which sometimes affect a stranger become innoxious after this gradual process of acclimation.

It is charged by the Northern press that the Southern people are totally opposed to the immigration amongst us of people from the North, and upon this charge are based some of the most virulent attacks upon the South. We grant that there is some shadow on which a fanatical or narrow-minded people could build up denunciations like those uttered, for political effect, by violent or unprincipled men at the North. But the allegations, in our opinion, are incorrect to the extent to which they are urged. It is true that we do not think that a desirable population which comes amongst us with feelings of animosity or hatred to our people, and with a design to stir up discord and strife between the different races which inhabit the South. We do not think that Mr. Sumner or Mr. Stevens would look with an eye of favor upon immigrants from any part of the world, who should locate in Massachusetts or Pennsylvania with the avowed purpose of exciting animosities between the different classes of society there. These singled-viewed gentlemen would be very apt to regard such immigrants as incendiaries sent to unsettle the best interests of society. With equal justice the Southern people would consider such immigrants as those two dignitaries as anything but an acquisition to our population, and would regard them as such unpromising immigrants as to "dote upon their very absence." It was probably to such persons as those we have mentioned that the Richmond Whig alluded when, in commenting the other day upon the impolicy of immigration, it said:

There is not a single Southern State in which this process—this fatal process—of New England colonization is not going on. We must stop it, and from this hour we must resolve to stop it, before it unwraps and crushes us in its anaconda folds. We do not mean that it must be stopped by a resort to violence, or any unwarrantable means, but by refusing, as we have the right to do, to sell our lands, or any part of them, or lease or tenant them out, to radical enemies of the South.

The Whig has much reason on its side when it considers that immigrants from New England are not always the most desirable acquisition to a country. With many traits of character which claim respect and admiration, they combine others of a less attractive nature. They possess intelligence, energy and perseverance. But their intelligence is not generally of that comprehensive character which respects the views of others; their energy is directed chiefly to the attainment of purely selfish ends; and their perseverance is as often marked by an obstinate persistence in wrong as in the pursuit of a rightful end. They are a people of an earnest character; but their earnestness degenerates into a spirit of propagandism in religion, in politics, and in everything else to which their active intellects are directed. They would burn a heretic to their faith with the same clear conscience that they would hang a political adversary, or drum into unwilling ears the ceaseless song of the superiority of their nostrums and the excellence of their various inventions. Having once enunciated a doctrine, they will talk it, and preach it, and sing it, and pray it, until the listeners are sometimes disposed to concede all they urge, merely to escape the din of constant rehearsal. They possess undoubted courage; but their ideas of chivalry encourage them to oppress the fallen with the same persistence that they combat an active antagonist. Possessing cool temperaments, they are not easily aroused to feelings of personal bitterness; but when their animosity is once excited it is never appeased. They are self-reliant; but their pride of opinion is such that they never admit an error, and they know not how to forgive others on the acknowledgment of a fault. They will legislate away the rights of an entire people; they will insist on the confiscation of the property of a whole section; they will urge the immolation of hecatombs of victims to gratify an unappeasable animosity, and yet such is the peculiar conformation of their minds that they will both declare and believe that they are displaying the utmost magnanimity! Such are some of the most salient points in the character of this singular people. We do not, of course, consider this as applicable to the whole population of New England, but we contend that they are the leading characteristics of the faction which now rules in that section and dominates in the national councils. The Southern people have a right to consider that such propagandists coming amongst them would not be a desirable acquisition to our population.

But we should not judge that because such immigrants entertained certain notions in New England, that therefore they will persist in them when fully domiciliated in the South. With their other qualities they unite an admirable versatility of character, which shifts with the varying winds of interest and adapts itself with wonderful readiness to their individual welfare. It was proverbial, before the war, that New England adventurers who sought a home at the South were most oppressive on their slaves, and were the most cruel of masters. And those who come amongst us now, with the view of permanently residing in the South, will no sooner acquire an interest in the soil and in the prosperity of this section, than they will hereafter become as radical in their Southern views as they now are in their ideas of oppressing the South. There is danger they may become so fierce, that it will be difficult for men of moderate views to hold them. They may now be willing, in their own supposed interest, to see wrongs perpetrated upon others, but when their interests become identified with ours, they may preach and pray fresh resistance to the general government; and denounce those of us who have got through with our fight as tame submissionists in not adopting their counsels to begin a new one. Many of our readers may have witnessed some of these remarkable metamorphoses in the principles of New England men. The members of the recent congressional committee which visited Memphis seemed to have observed it, and, by a ratiocination which to us is not very clear, seem disposed to consider the "rebels" very much to blame because many of the Northern men who have located in Memphis evinced a feeling of bitterness against the negroes, during the recent riots, more intense than that manifested by any other class of the population.

If, therefore, the "anaconda" of which the Whig speaks, should assume the vast proportions which our contemporary fears, we think it more likely that Southern conservatism will be employed to appease its newly excited wrath against the parent horde, and to prevent the execution of its malicious purpose of incontinently gobbling up Mr. Sumner and Faneuil Hall, and pitching Mr. Stevens and Plymouth Rock into the unfathomable depths of the sea.

There were 7050 deaths, 4400 marriages and 10,203 births in Connecticut during the past year, leaving the population of the State 2252 greater than in 1864. A negro woman in Stratford, one hundred and seven years old, was the oldest person who died. Four hundred and four divorces were granted during the year.

LANDS AND LEVEES.

We have not yet seen any complete copy of the recent report of Major General Humphreys to the war department, on the subject of the Mississippi levees, but the known attainments of that officer make it certain that the report must be of an important and interesting character. A telegraphic summary, more extended than the very brief abstract forwarded to the New Orleans press, is published in the Northern papers, and indicates, in a measure, the character of the document. It appears that his general conclusions, in regard to protection against inundation, are embodied in a recommendation of the following repairs: First, five levees on the Yazoo bottoms, 699,000 cubic yards, at a cost of $305,000; second, eight levees on the Tensas bottoms, 739,000 cubic yards, costing $295,000; three levees on the Mississippi Delta, 554,000 cubic yards, costing $217,000. The aggregate of the three is 1,992,000 cubic yards at an expense of $817,000.

General Humphreys states that at present prices the crops of cotton grown on the alluvian above Red River in 1860, would be worth $108,000,000, and that the product of the sugar region below, at present prices, was equivalent to $50,000,000. He estimates that the complete and permanent repair of all the losses, would cost, for Arkansas, $1,200,000; for Mississippi, $1,500,000, and for Louisiana, $1,200,000; or a total of $3,900,000.

It appears that the repairs made last winter upon the levees in Louisiana amounted to 700,000 square yards. He refers to statements in his report of a former examination of the levee system, which assume that the cost of all the levees of the river, if none were then in existence, and a complete and sufficient protection should be secured, would amount to $26,000,000, and to perfect those already in existence would require $17,000,000.

General Humphreys likewise estimates by completing the levee system a million and a half of additional acres of sugar land would be brought under cultivation, and seven million acres of additional cotton land, capable of producing a bale of cotton to the acre.

The mere statement of these estimates, coming from so distinguished a source, ought to corroborate the arguments of the two sets of commissioners from Louisiana and Mississippi, who are now in Washington trying to enlist the aid of the Federal government in the rebuilding and repair of the levees in the two States. So strongly has the importance of this subject been impressed on intelligent and inquiring minds at the North, that papers like the New York Times, which are by no means friendly to the South, are arguing that the Federal government should give the desired assistance. That paper refers to the facts and arguments presented by the Mississippi delegation, in the case of Yazoo valley, as being applicable to certain localities in Louisiana, and as indicating a mode in which "an industrial interest of the highest national importance may be effectually promoted." The question of assistance, in this instance, as the Times very justly remarks, "really involves a policy, vital in its immediate bearings upon the condition of the finest cotton growing region on the continent, and remotely, but not less positively affecting one of the principal sources of national recuperation and prosperity."

The district for which the Mississippi commissioners ask assistance, embraces 3,500,000 acres of remarkably fertile cotton land. Previous to the war, much of this region had been reclaimed and placed in cultivation, but during the recent struggle it relapsed again under the dominion of the waters. Unavoidable neglect, and military necessities, caused the decay or destruction of the levees. When peace returned, the State was unable to resume her system of levying; the planters, impoverished by the war, were without means or credit to prosecute the work, and consequently a vast body of productive land has been wrested from the hand of industry and surrendered to the dominion of nature. Precisely the same things may be said of a large body of land on the Louisiana side, and below Red River. As to Mississippi, it is computed that by proceeding with the construction of repairs during the present year, sufficient land may be brought once more into cultivation to produce in 1867 a crop of 300,000 bales, with a certainty of rapid increase in each succeeding year.

These considerations suggest to the Times the following remarks:

The value of such an addition to the national resources would be immense, and its incidental advantages in regard to revenue, and the reopening of markets for the products of New England and the Northwest, would be many and obvious. These considerations alone may not be sufficient to enlist the aid of Congress, but they are potent corollaries of an argument otherwise strong. A system of internal improvements which, within twelve months, will add millions to the national wealth, with a certainty of enormous growth, cannot be classed among the visionary schemes which are constantly thrust upon the notice of Congress. The result contemplated is neither speculative nor remote. Besides furnishing new tributaries to the national income, it will stimulate our commerce and shipping, and promote the development of resources upon which we must under any circumstances rely for succor and strength. An appropriation of four millions of dollars is suggested as sufficient—not indeed to complete the works required by Mississippi, but to enable the State, by the exercise of its own credit, to command all that is required for the purpose—a large sum in the present condition of the national finances, no doubt, but really trifling in comparison with the results which its judicious expenditure may be expected to produce.

In conclusion we append the following extracts which are truly commendable as to their tone, and which show that the vast importance of this subject is not overlooked even on the remote shores of the Atlantic:

Other reasons than those arising out of the business aspect of the question will suggest themselves to every thoughtful mind. The development of a great industry is not a thing to be scouted by a judicious legislator. The acquisition of revenue and the infusion of fresh blood into every artery of commerce, is an end which none should overlook in times like these. But above and beyond these considerations are others which the statesman will weigh with generous care. The expenditure sought is not an expenditure which can in any sense be truly called artificial. It is not designed to impose upon the government a burden which its citizens, unaided, are able to carry. The merit of the proposition is, that it involves the construction, with government help, of necessary works which, without government help, will remain undone. So long as they were able, planters and States, combined, assumed the entire load. But the war has left the planters beggared and bankrupt and the State too crippled to have much financial credit of its own. Both are helpless. And unless the general government comes forward to assist them, the Yazoo valley region, in itself nearly half the size of Maryland, will return permanently to waste. There are, perhaps, other though smaller localities in whose behalf the same argument may be set up. The policy applicable with reference to Mississippi is, then, equally applicable to all. The case we have cited tells the story, and the principle we rely upon, namely, that the government may be properly asked to do for its people what the people are unable to do for themselves—covers the question. * * * * * * * * *

By helping the South to resume its industry, by fostering improvements which, while locally merciful and beneficial, will be nationally advantageous, we shall do much to obliterate a remembrance of the last four years, and to secure the reconstruction of the Union on a basis of mutual sympathy. The Mississippi delegates, in their memorial, make a passing allusion to the effect of the relief they solicit "in cementing kindly relations between the people of different portions of the country;" and that this would be its effect cannot well be doubted.

CROPS IN TEXAS.—We have received a private letter from Danville, Montgomery county, Texas, dated the 12th, from which we make the following extract:

On account of the awful floods of rain since February, the crops are exceedingly poor. The corn is drowned out. Cotton is small and stunted by grass. The corn cannot be cured now, either by working or good weather. It is all in silk and ruined. Almost every planter has been obliged to abandon a part of the cotton planted. They may make a half crop, even so late as this, but the risk is too great. Everything must be favorable from this to the end, to make even half a crop. The river lands will make absolutely nothing. The freedmen do very little more than half work, nor can they be stimulated to do more by any means yet tried in this country.

A train of eight hundred Mormons passed through Quincy on the 15th, en route for Salt Lake City. The people filled eleven coaches, while six were required to carry their baggage.

Personal.

Rev. J. T. Headley, the author, is engaged on he personal reminiscences and official action of Gen. L. C. Baker, the chief detective of the war department.

A department of natural history has been established at Dartmouth College, under the charge of Professor Fairbanks. Professor Aiken is to resign the Latin professorship at the close of the present year.

Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Furness will deliver the address before the graduating class of the Harvard Divinity School.

Capt. Turner, formerly in charge of Federal prisoners in Richmond, has been released.

There were lately at the Grand Hotel, Paris, Mandarin Ping, Mandarin Ko-Wang, Mandarin Teh-Mieg, Mandarin Fun Yin, Mandarin Yen-Hivrei, (the Chinese embassy;) Mustapha Pasha, Nubar Pasha, Djall, Bey Sakakim, and the Prince of Orange, who travels under the title of Count Van Buren.

Rev. A. P. Peabody, D. D., professor at Harvard College, has sailed for Europe to attend the meeting of archæologists at Antwerp, and to make the tour of the Continent. He will also visit the Holy Land, intending to be absent about eight months.

The Syracuse Standard says: "Mr. George W. Curtis is seeking subscriptions for a money testimonial to Herbert Spencer. Mr. Spencer's works have had but a limited sale in England, but have had an extensive circulation in this country, from which, however, Mr. Spencer has derived no benefit. Mr. Spencer is poor, and we are glad to hear that Mr. Curtis's efforts in his behalf promise to produce something substantial."

Baron Paul Garat, commander of the Legion of Honor, and deputy governor of the Bank of France these thirty-six years gone, is dead; he is succeeded by Mons. Cuvier, a grandson of the eminent naturalist. The place has a salary of $8000, and lodgings worth $2500.

The Chapel Hill (N. C.) University celebrated its sixty-ninth commencement a few days since. Ex-Gov. Vance was present, and addressed the literary societies. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on Judge Reade, of the supreme court of North Carolina, and on Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.

Gen. Rousseau, of Kentucky, was in New York on the 18th. Mr. Grinnell was not with him.

Bishop Early, of Virginia, recently injured by a railroad accident, is pronounced out of danger.

Forney has joined Ben. Wade's Sunday school, and repents, in his paper, the lesson running, "God defend the right."

President Johnson is said to have subscribed the sum of $5000 towards the new Metropolitan M. E. Church in Washington.

Somebody has died lately and left Mr. Charles Stewart, editor of the Jackson County (Wis.) Banner, a fortune of half a million dollars.

Neal Dow is having a fine time in England—receptions, and the like. He "received" a good deal in Pensacola and New Orleans.

Collector Smythe, of New York, is to make the arrangements for the President's trip to that city, Boston, Long Branch, and "round generally."

Captain the Duke of Edinburgh, R. N., has accepted the office of commodore of the Royal Albert Yacht Club.

The Chinese commissioner and suite visited the London Times office, and then went to Pentonville prison.

Mrs. Teresa Yelverton has withdrawn the suit for libel against the conductors of the London Saturday Review.

Sir Henry Rawlinson's inscription on the memorial bust of Captain Speke, lately erected in the Shire hall, Taunton, records the captain as "The Discoverer of the Sources of the Nile." In quotation, as if the discovery itself were doubtful, or, at all events, disputed.

Lucretia Mott thinks the marriage contract should partake more of the nature of a "reciprocity treaty" than it does at present.

The will of the Rev. John Keble (Poet of "The Christian Year") was proved in London on the 28th ult., under £18,000 personality.

The prize at Oxford for an English poem on a sacred subject, awarded once in three years, has been adjudged to the Rev. Samuel John Stone, B. A., of Pembroke College, Oxford, and Curate of Windsor—subject "Sinai." The poem, although not recited at the Commemoration, has to be printed, and copies sent to the Chancellor, the heads of colleges and halls, the proctors, the judges of the compositions, the professors, and the Bodleian library.

The Tamanian papers record the death of Mr. John Dall, the oldest man in the colony. He was in his 105d year when he died. He was a native of Reading, in England, and he arrived in New South Wales with the 102d regiment of foot in 1788, in the ship Surprise, the first of the fleet that brought convicts to Botany Bay. He was pensioned in 1815, and was appointed chief constable of Launceston in Tasmania, in 1818. He afterward became an extensive and wealthy farmer.

Voltaire is slightly personal, when he says that ideas are like beards—men get them when they grow up, and women never have any.

The creation of Prince Albert as Duke of Edinburgh corrects the popular idea that the second son of the British sovereign must necessarily be Duke of York. The new title has never before been conferred on the son of a reigning sovereign.

The Vienna papers of June 1 assert that Queen Victoria has addressed a letter to the Empress of the French, asking her Majesty to use every exertion on behalf of the preservation of peace.

Miss Thackeray is about to commence a serial story in the Cornhill.

Algernon Charles Swinburne has a volume of miscellaneous poems in press.

J. W. Patterson, of New Hampshire, who destroyed Senator Clark's hopes in caucus, and beat him by more than a hundred in the Legislature, was a poor boy, who worked hard, saved money, went to college, studied theology, fell from grace, and landed in Congress. He has been professor of mathematics in Dartmouth, and is still professor of astronomy in the same institution, though, on the night of his nomination, Clark saw more stars than he did.

The London Army and Navy Gazette is disgusted that the Chinese princes were left to find their own way to Aldershot, with no one but an officer of engineers to receive them, and no lunch except what they happened to pick up at the mess of a hospitable corps. This was on the Queen's birthday, when etiquettish and punctilious people like the Chinese would surely expect something very different.

Count de Flandre is honorary president to the Belgian committee, and is now in Paris arranging for the exhibition.

Three million people now in Paris are claimed by the latest census; and a million more "floating," are expected next year at the exposition.

A Rev. Mr. Adams, of Maine, has formed a religious society for emigration to Palestine. They pay the bills, and Adams promises the appearance of "the Redeemer, who is to rain over them."

Mr. Grinnell thinks if he had not been surrounded by his friends, General Rousseau would have pushed him from the portico steps which his friends could not approve.

The King and Queen of the Belgians are about to visit Louis Napoleon.

Mr. J. R. Ivey, of Columbus, Georgia, has received from Count Roman, of Paris, an emerald medallion, encircled by diamonds, for protecting from Wilson's raid five hundred bales of cotton belonging to the Count.

Joseph de Lamballe having been seized last winter with insanity, the post of head surgeon to the French Emperor became vacant. This responsible situation has been conferred upon the celebrated M. Nelaton, to whose genius Italy owes the complete recovery of her hero after the wound received at Aspromonte.

Dr. J. C. C. Blackburn, of Atlanta, Georgia, and a brother somewhere in Texas, are the presumed heirs at law of two millions of dollars, lately left by Robert Bruce Blackburn, of Blackburnshero', Scotland.

Edgar M. Larue and John P. W. Walter, United States appraisers at the port of Charleston, have tendered their resignations (at Secretary McCulloch's "reluctant suggestion") because they cannot take the test oath.

Governor Gordon, of New Brunswick, has been appointed governor of Trinidad, and Major General Doyle, commanding the garrison at Halifax, has been promoted to the governorship of New Brunswick.

Ex-United States Senator George E. Pugh and wife, of Ohio, were confirmed at St. Xavier church, Catholic, in Cincinnati, recently.

Tookoolita, now Lady Fitzsomebody, may be seen every day promenading in the Palais Royal, offering the singular spectacle of an Esquimaux becoming an English lady of distinction.

Mr. Peabody's taxation in Massachusetts was received with an indignant howl in England. All the papers say something sharp about it. Well; it was a "sharp" thing.

Thad. Stevens, when asked "what ailed him," said, "about seventy years, I believe." He subsequently thought his liver was affected, and, in reply to the suggestion, admitted that his gall was very bitter.

Queen Emma, of the Sandwich Islands, is at Carlsruhe, where (says the John Bull) she received kind attentions from the royal family at Baden. Her majesty will make a short visit to Paris, and then revisit England. The queen's stay will probably be brief, and then she will return to her native islands.

Pin-Ta-Fin is the latest Chinaman of "his excellency" order in London.

Musical and Theatrical

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean reappeared in London on the evening of May 17, after an absence of three years. They were *Cardinal Wolsey* and *Queen Katharine* in "King Henry VIII," of course, and Charles made a neat little speech.

The National Intelligencer (Washington) says: John Dyott, the well-known actor, arrived yesterday to join the comedy combination which opens the summer season at Grover's Theater on Monday next. The last half of a character which Mr. Dyott played in this city was that of *Abel Morgan* in "Our American Cousin." He never finished that performance—the pistol of John Wilkes Booth, more fatally potent than the prompter's whistle, ending the mirth of the audience, and sending woe through the land. The old actor, on his arrival, walked from the train straight to Ford's Theater, and, standing inside, simply exclaimed, "Crazy John, crazy John!"

Miss Fanny Stockton, who has hitherto only appeared in opera, is to try the stage, as an actress, in the fall.

Mr. Grau has almost completed his arrangements for the Ristori season. Mme Ristori will arrive in New York in September, attended by a company of more than forty artists. She will give first a season of twenty-four nights in New York and Brooklyn, beginning about the end of September. She will open in Boston on the 29th of October, in Philadelphia on the 12th of November, and then give five performances in Baltimore and four in Washington. In New York Ristori will appear at the French theater three evenings a week, and in Brooklyn one evening. In the other cities named, the theaters have already been engaged, and all the arrangements are nearly made. After the close of the Washington engagement, Ristori will again appear in New York, and then go to Havana.

There were five candidates for the seat of the late M. Clapisson in the French Institute, (section of music,) which has just been filled up—M. Gounod, the composer of "Faust;" M. Fellicien David, of "Herculanieum," "Lalla Rookh," etc.; M. Victor Masse, of "La Reine Topaze" and "Fleur d'Alsace;" M. Aime Maillart, of "Lara;" M. Elwart, of "Les Catalans." M. Gounod gained the vacant chair.

Ole Bull was fiddling, with great success, at St. Petersburg, when the papers killed him at Quebec.

Sivori is in Paris, and has given two brilliant concerts this season with the pianist Jaell.

John Brougham is preparing his own version of "Our Mutual Friend." He would be immense as Bodin, or stunning as Silas Wegg, whose wooden leg would be as famous as Captain Cuttle's hook.

Adah Isaacs Menken calls her new residence near Central Park, "Bleak House"—it's so bare round there.

Cohier, the boy-soprano, is creating a sensation in London.

Edwin Forrest did not draw well, the first week, in San Francisco. The prices came down and the people came up.

Mr. and Mrs. Florence leave for Europe shortly.

And poor Miss Cotterell, known as Midge Edi, since she joined the Italian troupe at her majesty's, she is dead. She fell on her face, during rehearsal, her head almost striking against the foot-lights, and never rose again. She was carried home and expired two nights afterwards. She had a sweet voice, which gained her promotion from the Olympic to the Italian opera, and was considered one of the most beautiful woman of the day. She was a married woman of the most exemplary character, and leaves five children to deplore her loss.

Poor little Piccolomini is dying of a cancerous disease.

Banker Jaques, of Berlin, has purchased the score of Mozart's "Zauberflote," for eleven hundred francs. He gave it to the Royal Library, and received the Red Eagle order of the fourth class in return.

Joseph Tamaro, the tenor singer, brought an action yesterday in part two of the supreme court against Leonard Grover, the operatic manager, for balance of salary alleged to have been due for professional services during the season of 1865-66. The jury brought in a verdict for plaintiff for one thousand and eighty dollars.

Flotow has given an original opera composed more than three years ago, but never produced, at the Opera Comique, Paris. It is called "Zilda," and is expected to rival the popularity of "Martha." At least, it has been very favorably received in Paris. The libretto is a story from the "Thousand and One Nights," and Haroun-al-Raschid is a prominent character. The music is light, gay and brilliant.

MARRIED:

On Tuesday, June 19, at the residence of the bride's sister, by the Rev. Father Hayden, Mr. JAMES LOGAN to Miss KATE C. FARRELL, both of this city.

In Houston, Texas, June 13, 1866, by Rev. Father Heilbil, Miss FANNIE BELLE MORGAN, eldest daughter of the late Ken Morgan, to HARRY LONNES ALLAN, of the First Company, Sacrafice Washington Artillery.

☞ Petersburg and Richmond, Va., papers, please copy.

DIED:

This morning, at a quarter past 12 o'clock CLOTILDE, wife of George H. Penn, and only daughter of Rufus Del Boat.

The deceased was born in this city, 24th September, 1838.

The funeral will take place TO-DAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 152 Felicity street, between Camp and Magazine. The corpse will be taken immediately to Covington, for interment in the family tomb. The friends of both families are invited to attend without further notice.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

HALL OF LOUISIANA GUARD ARTILLERY MONUMENTAL ASSOCIATION.—The Members of this organization are hereby notified that the remains of our lamented Captain, LOUIS E. D'AQUIN, are expected shortly to arrive in this city.

Members of Fenner's Battery, Washington Artillery, Hays's, Stafford's, Adams and Gray's Brigades, as well as all others connected with Louisiana organizations in the field, are respectfully invited to assist in the Funeral Ceremonies, of which due notice will be given.

By order of the President. H. HIGINBOTHAM, JR., Secretary.

Gold 146 1-2 to 169!!!

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With the exception of the Store occupied by McClosky & Co., for a term of years. Possession given 1st November, 1866. Apply to the Grand Secretary, at the Hall.

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Just received by ship Fanny, a large assortment of the

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Direct from the Manufactory.

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Dealer in Music and Musical Instruments,

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Grey Jacket Bitters.

The undersigned, manufacturers of GREY JACKET BITTERS, are general dealers in

Wines and Liquors.

We do respectfully inform our friends and the public that although our store, No. 81 Gravier street, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 17th inst., thanks to the exertions of the Fire Department, their store, No. 83 Gravier street, is still in for occupation, and they will there continue to manufacture

GREY JACKET BITTERS,

and sell WINES AND LIQUORS of as good quality and at as low prices as before.

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New Orleans, June 24, 1866.

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Fine all Linen SHIRTS, UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, English HALF-HOSE, &c. Ladies' Russia TRUNKS, Gents' Fine Sole Leather TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, etc.

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31 and 33 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. These are produced from One Cord, as distilled, say 20 gallons Spirits Turpentine, 30 gallons Oil, 100 gallons Pyroligneous Acid, 5 gallons Alcohol, 18 barrels Pitch or Rosin, 1 barrel Tar, 3000 feet Illuminating Gas, superior to that made from coal, and 50 bushels Charcoal. This incredible thought it may appear to seem, 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 singular 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 invention power 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 the 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 to the stock.

The capital stock is $250,000, 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 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 petro oil 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 over 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 certain demonstration, that the above products are produced as stated, the balance and machinery (the 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—33 Carondelet street.

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