New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
—OF—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1866.

Jefferson Davis in Prison.—The review of Dr. Craven's book—sixteen columns in length—in which so many interesting details of Mr. Davis's prison life are given, which we published in the Daily Crescent of Monday, will be republished in full in the next edition of our weekly. We were unable to supply the demand for the daily containing it, and we therefore have determined to republish it in the weekly. Orders for copies of the weekly, if left at our counting room at any time to-day will be registered and filled.

The Convention of '64.—We publish to-day a strong argument by Judge Abell against the proposition to reconvene the constitutional convention of 1864. Judge Abell, as a member of the convention which framed that Constitution, is authorized to speak as to the intent of its authors; but, in addition to that, he shows by the action of the convention itself, and by the contemporary and subsequent events connected with it, that the work of the body was completed by the adoption of the Constitution, and the convention itself *functus officio* as soon as the ratification was accomplished. He very properly declares that the convention cannot be reassembled by constitutional authority, nor indeed by any authority at all—and that should the movers in this matter persist in it, it will be a body without any legal existence, in no sense representing the people of Louisiana, or authorized to legislate for them. We commend Judge Abell's conclusive argument to the consideration of the people, though we do not believe the scheme really had any vitality in it from the beginning.

The Confederate Dead in Virginia.—We publish to-day two appeals from the women of Virginia for contributions, to be used for taking care of and honoring the remains of the Confederates who were buried in that State. One is from the Hollywood Memorial Association of Richmond, of which Mrs. Wm. H. McFarland is president, the other from the Ladies' Memorial Association of Fredericksburg, the president of which is Mrs. John H. Wallace. These appeals are both most eloquently worded, and we are very sure we could add nothing to their force and effect by anything we might ourselves say. We can only invite the attention of our people to them, and, generously as they have already responded to the many calls upon them in connection with the events of the war, we trust many will yet be found who are able to spare something from their means to enable the patriotic and self-sacrificing women of Virginia to carry out their views with respect to honoring the remains of our dead heroes.

St. Joseph's Academy.—We acknowledge the receipt of a courteous invitation from Sister Cleophas to assist at the distribution of prizes at St. Joseph's Academy, Napoleon avenue, Jefferson City, which ceremony takes place at 3 o'clock this evening.

We have received a very neatly printed pamphlet of thirty-five pages, containing the eleventh annual report of the association for the relief of Jewish widows and orphans of New Orleans. This report includes a list of officers and members of the association, a list of the different contributors during the past year, particulars concerning the widows and orphans who have been taken care of by the association, financial statements showing the skill and prudence with which its affairs have been managed, and other interesting particulars of one of the most useful benevolent associations of New Orleans. The report also contains, in full, the very eloquent address delivered on the anniversary of the association, 7th of January last, at Masonic Hall, by Alex. Dalsheimer, Esq.

Messrs. Hurd & Houghton, publishers, No. 459 Broome street, New York, have sent us a handsome catalogue of books issued from their house. The catalogue is, of itself, a very interesting book to read.

Entertainment of the Orleans Dramatic Relief Association.—This entertainment is already exciting public expectation in an unusual degree. The gentleman who is to represent *Hamlet* is a scholar, and has for years been a close Shakspearian student, particularly of the noble play in which he is to enact the great part. The other performers, like him, are amateurs, and all are accredited with more than common histrionic taste and talent.

It is now charged that Butler's re-embarkation of the troops intended for the capture of Fort Fisher and Wilmington, in direct violation of the instructions given by Grant, was owing to the fact that one Peters, a New Yorker, owned three thousand bales of cotton which were at the time in Wilmington, and of which Peters offered to give Butler fifteen hundred bales, provided he could get the whole number out. If Wilmington were captured, the cotton would prove a prize to the United States, and Butler lose his share. This theory elucidates the hitherto inexplicable and harmlessly premature explosion of the famous fire ship, which caused so much comment and wonder within the Confederate lines.

The Baltimore Gazette states positively that the matter was duly reported by Levi H. Greene, a first assistant engineer U. S. N., forwarded by Capt. Parker, commanding the James river squadron, to Admiral Porter, and by him laid before the congressional committee on the conduct of the war; but the committee consigned the report to oblivion, without comment or examination. Commander Parker's opinion of the writer, and the importance of his revelation is expressed in these words:

"I have full confidence in the truth and veracity of Mr. Greene, and think that this mystery should be unravelled and ventilated by the proper authority."

A serious affray occurred in North Carolina on the evening of the 20th, on the line of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford railroad, between several Irishmen and a party of discharged negro soldiers, which resulted in two of the negroes being killed on the spot.

The New York Day Book says the radicals have no right to celebrate the Fourth of July, and ought not to read the Declaration of Independence without a blush of shame.

The Cincinnati Commercial calls the President's message to Congress in regard to the constitutional amendment a "brevet veto."

Dr. Paul Cullen, the new Irish cardinal, is the first of Ireland to receive the hat. He started for Rome recently, to be invested with his new dignity. It is said that he declined it on a previous occasion, and has only been prevailed upon to accept it now in consequence of the interests of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland seeming to the Pope to require that he should occupy such a position and maintain the state incident to it.

The Memphis Bulletin states that General Fisk lately sent a corporal with a squad of soldiers to Jackson county, Tennessee, to liberate a negro boy sixteen years old, whom a white man persisted in holding in slavery, maintaining that slavery has been restored in Tennessee.

The British Admiralty has resolved, in order to test as fully as possible in time of peace the target principle, as fitted on Captain Coles's plans, to fire a steel bolt at one of the turrets at short range, from the Armstrong 10-inch or 300-pounder rifled 12-ton gun, now on board the iron armored frigate Bellerophon.

MINORITY REPORT ON RECONSTRUCTION.

The report of the minority of the "Reconstruction Committee" has just been published. The delay shows that the opponents of the Republican party never had any hope of successfully meeting their antagonists in the forum of Congressional discussion; and, indeed, it would have been entirely futile to address anything like argument to a body which yields with tame and plastic submission to the truculent dictation of Stevens and Sumner. But as the majority report has been placed before the country, which after all, must be the final judge of the grave questions which Congress assumes to settle with flippant predetermination, the minority, doubtless, deemed it proper to appeal to the powerful tribunal of public opinion, in hopes of escaping the influence of the "judicial insanity" which dominneers in the capitol.

The report, which is supposed to be written by Mr. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, is signed by that gentleman and by A. J. Rogers and Henry Rider. It is an able and almost exhaustive discussion of the points in controversy between the two parties, and in its calm, clear and dispassionate style, presents a striking and pleasing contrast with the feeble rhetoric, and turgid bombast of the majority report.

That document, in attempting to sustain the position of the Congressional majority dismissed the question whether or not the Southern States are, constitutionally, in the Union, as a "profitless abstraction." Yet it is on this very point that the whole controversy between the President and his adversaries, naturally hinges. "A profitless abstraction" it may be, in the eyes of a party resolved to decide the question in the negative, and to make their own decision the basis for subsequent action; but in its bearing on the question whether or not that decision is logically and legally correct, it is by no means a "profitless abstraction." That it is an abstraction is not to be denied. But all principles are abstractions; and all generalizations rising to the dignity of law are abstractions, of which particular facts and phenomena are merely the indices and evidences. The party of "great moral ideas" itself, is particularly fond of the abstractions which it calls "general principles," but the difficulty in the case is that its general principles are no principles at all; since they never regard facts, but almost invariably contradict them.

The minority, seeing that the question of "in the Union or out of the Union"—"State or no State"—is the pivot of the whole controversy, vigorously combat the attempt of the majority to shirk the issue, by dismissing it as a "profitless abstraction." They, therefore, devote themselves to the task of proving that the late Confederate States, are, constitutionally, States of the federal Union; and this point being proved the right of representation, as fixed by the Constitution, follows as a matter of course. The argument by which this conclusion is reached is, as against the Republican party, entirely unanswerable.

The next point is very dexterously handled by the minority. The majority had tried, and to some extent had succeeded in confusing the question by means of very illogical conclusions, drawn from the doctrine of belligerent rights. If the Confederates had belligerent rights, which is admitted, they were belligerent enemies, which is not denied. Thence came the question intended to terrify all the patriotic Northern people with visions of prospective subjugation by "rebels" and "traitors"—"Shall we admit public enemies into Congress to legislate for us?" This sort of *ad captandum* nonsense is supported by reference to the judicial decisions rendered by the prize courts, which admitted that the Confederates possessed belligerent rights. The minority report shows that the bearing and effect of that decision have been misinterpreted. It related to the rights of third parties, and its purpose was to show that the United States government possessed such rights of war as justified it, under certain circumstances, in capturing and condemning ships and property belonging to the subjects of foreign governments, as against them the contest was a war. But the United States government assumed that, as against itself it was simply an insurrection; all of Mr. Lincoln's proclamations calling for troops were issued under laws for "suppressing insurrection." But even granting that the contrary had been the case, and that the people of the South occupied toward the Federal government the position of alien enemies, yet belligerent rights could not outlast the war. Where one nation conquers another, it thenceforth governs the conquered people, not as a belligerent, but as a sovereign. When a nation fights simply to recover territory which it claims as its own, it merely recovers such rights of sovereignty as it previously possessed, and no others. The jurisdiction which it regains cannot exceed the jurisdiction which it originally held. Under the federal system of the United States, the measure of that jurisdiction is the Constitution. Its limits and extent are precisely those assigned to it by the Constitution, and no others.

As to that great danger to the perpetuity of the Union, arising out of some assumed disposition of the South to engage in another conflict with the government, the minority prove from the report of the majority, that no such danger exists. If danger lurks in the supposed attachment of the Southern people to the doctrine of secession, as a rightful remedy for political evils, why, ask the minority, has no Republican member of Congress thought of proposing an amendment to the Constitution, denying the right of secession and prohibiting its exercise. That no such amendment was proposed, shows that the Republicans themselves see that all danger from this source has ceased.

After effectually disposing of the arguments used by the majority this report proceeds to criticise and assail the proposed amendment. Its reasonings on this point are of no importance to us, because nobody in the South, except Brownlow's legislature, and such like people, think of ratifying the amendment, but it is to be hoped that its clear and cogent arguments will not be without effects on the public opinion of the North, outside of those unreasoning and vindictive bodies, known as the "loyal" legislatures of the so-called "loyal" States.

THE ENGLISH REFORM BILL.

The fight on the reform question still continues in the British Parliament. At the beginning of the session the indications were that the small majority of five which was obtained by the government on the first trial would soon be overcome, or that the bill would be ridden to death by amendments in committee of the whole. Later developments, however, show an unexpected strength on the part of the government. The concession made by the ministry in bringing forward a supplemental bill rearranging the distribution of representation, seems to have conciliated, at least to some extent, the disaffected elements in the party; or, at least, to have deprived the coverily hostile members of a pretext for going over to the opposition. After all, the real measure of reform is not so much the extension of the franchise as the equalization of representation. Besides, as a party measure, franchise extension is not the most important expedient for the Liberal party, because it would not necessarily increase the relative Liberal strength in Parliament. That object would be attained more surely by augmenting the representation of the large towns, and diminishing the representation of the smaller boroughs and the agricultural communities. As long as the government refused to publish their scheme of "distribution," many members made that refusal a pretext for abandoning support of the franchise extension. They pretended to see something infinitely more practical in the equalization of representation, by which the true sentiment of the country would find adequate expression, than in a mere addition to the number of voters, which might exercise no appreciable influence on the political complexion of Parliament. The government obviated this difficulty by removing the objection which gave rise to it. They brought in two bills; one extending the franchise, and the other providing for a redistribution and approximate equalization of representation. These two bills constitute the scheme of reform now under discussion in the British Parliament, and to which the existing ministry is pledged.

On the 7th instant several votes were taken in committee of the whole, on amendments proposed by opponents of reform; and in all of them the government obtained signal, if not decisive victories. The clause under consideration was the one relating to the county franchise. The chancellor of the exchequer intimated that the government were willing to withdraw the proposal to give votes to leaseholders in boroughs, but to Mr. Walpole's amendment fixing the county occupation franchise at £20 they would make a most determined opposition. The £14 franchise fixed by the bill was a concession to the opposition party in view of the fact that a £10 franchise had been frequently sanctioned by the House and had been incorporated in the reform bills of '54 and '59. Mr. Gladstone stated that the £14 franchise would admit 171,000 new voters, whilst the £20 franchise would admit but 115,000. Lord Stanley moved a postponement of the clause with the object of defeating all the franchise projects until the redistribution scheme should be disposed of. He feared that if the franchise bill should get through, the government would drop the other scheme altogether. Lord Stanley's motion was, of course, intended to defeat the whole programme of reform, as he and his party are even more hostile to a redistribution of representation, than to an extension of the franchise. But his tactics would combine, in opposition to the ministry, all the Conservatives opposed to reform, all those who were dissatisfied with the special features of the redistribution bill; and all who really feared that the government might not act on that bill after getting through the franchise measure. A vote to sustain Lord Stanley's motion would have been a crushing blow to the ministry, and would certainly have defeated reform for this session; both as to the extension of the franchise, and the redistribution of representation. The debate on the proposition was characterised by much warmth, and the division was taken in a scene of great excitement. The vote stood 289 for the motion and 267 against it; so that the government triumphed by a majority of 22.

Mr. Walpole's amendment then came up for consideration, and after long discussion it was rejected by 297 to 283. These votes seem to determine the character of the House, and to indicate the final passage of, at least, the franchise extension bill. Above all, the debates tend to relieve the government from the imputation of hesitating and halting in support of reform which had been almost fastened on them, and to demonstrate their sincerity in urging the passage of the bill. As an illustration of the character of this important debate we make the following condensed summary of that portion relating to Mr. Walpole's amendment:

Mr. Walpole argued that, according to the old lines of the Constitution, property had always been predominant in the country representation, and that if the present occupation franchise were to be reduced, no better resting place could be chosen than £20, which was the jury qualification and the point at which the house tax commenced. He dwelt on the importance of keeping up a distinction between borough and country constituencies, to preserve the varied character of the House of Commons.

Mr. Villiers opposed the amendment, and derided Mr. Walpole's arguments as obsolete.

Mr. Hunt argued that the £14 line was chosen, not so much to increase the number of county voters (to which he had no objection) as to increase it in a particular direction, and to give an advantage to the urban element.

Mr. Adderley maintained that a £14 franchise—added to the borough freeholders—would, in the midland counties, make the town voters two-thirds of the constituencies, thus destroying the balance of the urban and county elements. But in the absence of any assurance as to the form in which the redistribution bill would pass, or if it would pass at all, it was impossible, satisfactorily, to decide at what figure the franchise should be fixed, and the real obstructives, therefore, were those who had opposed Lord Stanley's motion. Under the circumstances he intended to vote to omit £14 from the clause, without pledging himself to the exact figure to be substituted.

After some observations from Mr. R. Stanhope, who said the bill involved this dilemma—either it would swamp the agricultural element in counties or would leave large urban districts unrepresented—and who also refused to pledge himself to any particular figure.

Sir G. Grey commented on the illatory character of the opposition, and in defending the clause he asserted that though in some manufacturing counties the infusion of the urban element by a £14 franchise might be large, in others it would be small, and would be of such a character as would tend to strengthen the conservative party. He showed that most of Mr. Walpole's arguments against the bill applied with even greater force against Lord Derby's bill, which disturbed the balance between the urban and rural elements more violently, and destroyed all distinction between the town and county franchise. To enfranchise the unrepresented towns about which the opposition were now so anxious, though Lord Derby's bill did not deal with them, would require a much larger measure of disfranchisement, which they might propose in committee if they chose. Sir George concluded by denying that there was any compact between the government and the advanced reformers.

Mr. Disraeli maintained that the first thing to be done in this question was to ascertain the general character of the county population, and so far from consisting simply of farmers and farm laborers, it would be found that, after all the unrepresented towns over 5000 inhabitants were eliminated, there was a village population in the counties equal to the population of the represented towns. That part of the population—half of the nation—ought to be secured the fair and legitimate exercise of its suffrage, without the interference of a strange element which had no interest in common with it, and if that could be done by £10 franchise he should be perfectly willing to consent to such an extension. But he maintained that until they knew what were the intentions of the government as to the regulation of boundaries and the enfranchisement of the great unrepresented towns, it was impossible to deal with the question, except in a hurried manner.

The chancellor of the exchequer replied, repeating many of his arguments in the previous portion of the evening, and intimating that the government was ready to consider the question of boundaries and more extensive enfranchisement of large towns at the proper moment. No doubt those were difficult questions, but it was unjust to those who were entitled to the franchise—and the fitness of the £14 occupiers had never been denied—to delay its extension to them until solutions could be found.

Mr. Henley denied that the House had ever assented to a £10 county franchise, as asserted by Mr. Gladstone, and, in reply to his argument that this would be a settlement, he pointed out that at all the Liberal meetings the bill had been accepted only as an instalment. The question was not whether the £14 occupiers were fit, but whether their admission would not outweigh the influence of the property qualification, and the statistics, imperfect as they were, showed that this would be the case. He objected, too, to the £14 franchise, because it tended to separate representation from taxation.

The Boston Journal says that the statue of Hon. Edward Everett has been completed in clay by Mr. Story, and that it will be ready for dedication in May. It is to be cast in bronze at Munich, but should the impending war prove of long continuance the arrangements now made may possibly be interfered with. The committee have sufficient funds, have also given to Thos. Ball, Esq., now in Italy, an order for a bust in marble of Mr. Everett, which will be placed in the Public Library. The statue by Story is highly spoken of by those abroad who have seen it, and flattering letters of its faithfulness to the original have been received.

The Leavenworth papers announce a thriving trade with Mexico. Scarcely a day passes without witnessing the departure of one or more long trains, each consisting of six to a dozen or fifteen wagons, and each wagon carrying nearly 5,000 pounds freight, hauled by six or eight yoke of cattle. The goods embrace every article known in trade, but principally dry goods, groceries, hardware, clothing, boots and shoes.

A serious difficulty occurred last week in Clay county, Ga. A freedman was ordered to report to the freedmen's bureau. Refusing to do so, the sheriff attempted to compel him, whereupon the negro, incensed by the violence of the sheriff, drew a knife, rushed upon him, closed with him, and cut him so that he is not expected to survive. The persons who were with the sheriff immediately shot the negro dead.

The colored people of Helena, Arkansas have voted to ask General Sprague, commissioner of the freedmen's bureau for Arkansas, to tax them to support colored schools.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Mankind have had divers and sundry ways of amusement in all ages and climes. Our copper-colored predecessors hunted for a livelihood, fished from necessity, and fought for fun; yet they never experienced the full blaze and glow of pleasure until they danced around a burning prisoner to the tune of their own yelling. The stately dames of old Rome loved poetry, applauded oratory, rejoiced in fine apparel, grew eloquent over an Apician dinner, and went wild with joy at sight of the chained prisoners and the gorgeous *spolia* of a triumph; but the noble ladies were never entirely and thoroughly carried away with inexpressible delight until they saw prisoners of war and convicts cutting each others throats in the gladiatorial arena, or torn in bloody fragments by the tawny lions of the amphitheater. The Hindoos have their various pleasures, mental and physical, but they never positively enjoy anything but feeding the alligators of the Ganges with invalids and babies, fricasseeing live widows in a bonfire along with their dead husbands, or throwing themselves into "everlasting smash" under the rumbling wheels of the Juggernautic car. In Japan they amuse themselves with a singular duel in which each belligerent spites his antagonist and heals his wounded honor by a fatal sword thrust into his own viscera. In China the heads of prisoners and culprits are sliced off for the edification of the common people, while for the special benefit of select circles a malefactor is sometimes carved up alive, limb by limb, and muscle by muscle. In Spain they dance, sing, play and converse for ordinary pastime, but for genuine pleasure they depend upon the bullfight. They enjoy other forms of amusement, but they are never "sicken to death" except when the horns of the bull and the weapons of his antagonists drip with blood.

But the national sport of the English is the pugilistic "mill," in which eyes, noses, muscles, skin and bones are ground into bloody pulp for the amusement of bystanders. It is designated as "sport" by the people who invented the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. It even has the preference over the sanguine pleasures of the chase, where forty men on fine horses, with a score of dogs, run after a poor, sickly, little, scared fox for half a day together. The pleasure of the "mill is greatly enhanced by the prohibitions of the law, and the officious intermeddling of the police, which compel the admirers of fistiana to scamper at midnight over plowed fields, ditches, hedges, walls and habas to some secluded spot where the "ring" can be fixed without molestation. Here two trained shifless athletes dance into the pen and proceed to punish, thump and pummel each other by the hour, until one or the other of the combatants falls blinded, bleeding, swollen and mangled into the arms of his second, unconscious, or unable longer to stand up before the victor. Thousands of pounds are wagered and all the minute details of the pounding match are spread before the people in the daily journals.

Falling somewhat into disrepute in England, the mill has been transferred to this side of the Atlantic, where by the encouragement of the "non-licentious" press it seems to grow in popular favor. Respectable journals here generally ignore the existence of a nuisance which evades the law, but sensational journalists contrive to report all the disgusting particulars of prizefights, introduced by brief moral lectures and covered with a transparent gauze of feigned reluctance. This covert but kindly encouragement of the press, coupled with general success in evading or cajoling the police, will raise the "box" into a permanent institution.

Seriously speaking, if a thousand loafers choose to steal away into the swamp to see two other loafers maul, punch, whale, wallop and cudgel one another for an hour or two, the direct injury to decent people does not seem to be very great. It is the notice and countenance of the press which do more damage than the evasion of the law.

Hydrophobia.—The Times, published at Leeds, England, says that nitrate of silver (lunar caustic) rubbed into the wound made by the bite of a mad dog, will cure hydrophobia and prevent all injurious consequences from the wound. The remedy should be applied as soon after the accident as possible, as the virus is disseminated through the system in about six weeks, and then all hope is gone. Dr. Yoncil, the well known veterinary surgeon, says he has been bitten eight or ten times, and has always cured himself by this means.

Three hundred unlicensed liquor dealers were arraigned in the police courts of New York city on the 21st instant.

In the case of Strong, of divorce notoriety, against Bennett of the N. Y. Herald, the jury rendered a verdict of six cents damages in favor of the plaintiff, on the 21st inst.

Dr. Edward Montague Scott, a graduate of the Corpus Christie College, England, was committed to jail in New York a few days ago to answer charges alleging that he had engaged board in several fashionable boarding-houses, and after tarrying one night in each, departed unceremoniously with jewelry belonging to other boarders.

Commodore Rodgers communicates the information that the United States steamer Monadnock arrived at Acapulco on the 30th of May, after a passage of eight days and a half from Panama. The average number of knots run was six and a half per hour. The greatest distance run by her in one day was 107 miles, and the least 147.

Governor Low of California, has appointed Steve Venard, of Nevada, aid-de-camp on the staff of the commander-in-chief, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, in consideration of "meritorious services in the field." This is the man recently referred to, who, single-handed, followed to their den in the mountains and killed the three express robbers, and recovered the money, over three thousand dollars.

At the late picnic of the St. Louis agricultural association, General Grant was among the guests, and enjoyed himself without restraint, driving a pair of horses several times around the ring, and bantering ex-mayor Howe, who is an old friend of his, for a foot race.

Jesse N. Fulgem writes a letter to Sandersville Ga., urging the people of Washington county to survey the county and build a schoolhouse in the center of every six miles square of land; then have good books and teachers, and pay the expenses out of the county treasury.

A meeting of negroes was lately held in Cherokee county, Alabama, where they bound themselves together not to work for less than $2 per day during the present harvest, under penalty of receiving fifty lashes. Consequently the white men are gathering the harvest at $1 50 per day.

At his own request, made before his death, the remains of General Scott were wrapped in a huge American flag made for him in the spring of 1861, by a young lady of Washington.

There are twenty-four major and nineteen brigadier generals of the volunteer staff still in the service. Many of these are in the bureau department.

A terrible gale and flood visited Auckland, N. Z., on the 1st of April, which sunk nine vessels in the harbor. The damage done amounted to £20,000.

The graduating class at West Point numbers fourteen, of which six are from Massachusetts and five from the other New England States.

A new institution, in imitation of the Paris "Morgue," and bearing that title, has recently been formally opened at Bellevue, in the vicinity of New York, the purpose of which is to provide a proper receptacle for unknown dead bodies, for a sufficient length of time to enable relatives and friends to identify them.

The smallest woman of the world, according to the testimony of history and tradition, is now on exhibition at No. 76 Main street, Richmond, Va. Tom Thumb would be a giant husband for her.

Hard on Hamilton.—The Houston Telegraph announced Gov. Hamilton's departure from Texas as follows:

Gov. Hamilton is about leaving his State, and we sincerely trust that his absence may not be damaging to its interests, as we are perfectly certain that his presence has never been of any benefit to it. We have supported his administration on the basis of the President's policy without reservation; but we, in common with nine-tenths of the people of Texas, have felt nothing but the most utter abhorrence for his sentiments and speeches, and for his general temper toward his fellow citizens ever since his return to the State. In all our reading of history, we have never known of a case of more utter disloyalty to all the better sentiments of human nature than Gov. Hamilton has exemplified. He is a bold, bad man—an enemy to the people of his State, an enemy to the Constitution of the United States, an enemy to President Johnson, and an enemy to the restoration of the Union. He has embittered the feelings of our people, and stirred up hatred against us in the North, and we suspect that he now leaves us only to do us all the injury he can at Washington."

Grinnell.—The Cincinnati Commercial says:

The personalities of Grinnell had a stupid coarseness and direct offensiveness seldom equalled, even in Congress. They suggest kicking from a pair of boots well up in the tens as to size and not over nice as to texture and condition, rather than a switching from a fashionable bamboo. The artist who dips his brush in molasses is not likely to achieve much in portrait painting; and Mr. Grinnell was not more artistic in his choice of materials in giving the country "a severe review" of a fellow member's career. The point of his calling attention to Mr. Roussean's "buttoned up" constitution is convincing that the reproach figuratively did not apply to himself. His violent, heedless and indecent language is proof that it did not; and his conduct under fire showed a failure to make that subsequent sartorial adjustment which in case of caning, must be peculiarly desirable, were it not a defensive measure, and therefore very wicked.

It does not become the class who claim all the loyalty to tarnish a soldier's record, and they who have perseveringly avoided getting buttoned up in blue coats are not precisely the persons to utter sneers about having been one hundred and fifty miles away from the front. Gen. Roussean's career in the army was without reproach, so far as courage, constancy and energy were concerned. This we know, and we do not know that it was not equally noble in every other respect. If he had retorted on Mr. Grinnell in the vile and senseless style employed by the latter, we presume the New York Tribune would not have discovered the conditions to the President Brooks assault—an outrage unlike in every feature to the encounter of last week. In the first place, Mr. Grinnell has only a scratch on the nose, and he can hardly create a tableau of national indignation about that; next, he had ample opportunity to defend himself, and with success, too, for Roussean is a circle in bodmanship—but self possession and forbearance forbid; and lastly, he distinctly said it was "all right," and he ought to know.

It is stated that the regular army is receiving recruits at the rate of three thousand per month. Its ranks will soon be full.

List of passengers per steamship W. G. Hewes from Galveston and Indianola, June 24 and 25, 1866:

S M Wilson, Capt Rundell, Moses Kagy, Esq, Reagy, Reed, M H Goodnight, Captain J R Richardson, Mrs M A Tiffin, Mrs H Lynch, Miss E Alexander, Capt Coulson and lady, Chas Richter, J M Sale, Horace Organ, Miss A Dunnett, Louis, Chas, J D Hinkley, H Blum, F Jenkins, Rockland, Campbell, Miss Southwick, Miss Copeland and children, Mrs J Dresser, Miss M Stiles, Mrs W Spencer, C Lewis and son, Mrs Francis and son, Mrs E Beers, E H Wells and lady, Mrs Keider, Miss Angel, W J Keller and lady, Mrs Jenkins, Mr Sphoor, Miss M Finch, Mrs Rice and child, W M Rice, J S Wanless, J O Rogers, J B Pollard, J F Howard, Stewart, E F Norton, E Frank, F Frank, J Gooddon, Mrs S Parnell, Dr C Spath, lady and children, F C Gilbert, C Herlong, S A Enright, Rodgers, McMaster, Lyle Lee, M T Kelso Shanks, W Coleman, S Hardy, Winston, H Pamplirey, Maxwell, C Harris, C A Carter, S F Marsh, H Long, lady and children.

MARRIED:

In St. Landry parish, La., June 6th, 1866, by the Rev. C. A. Frazee, Major T. A. FARIES, U. S. A., of New Orleans, to Miss ELIZA J. BILLIARD, of St. Martin parish, La. No cards.

DIED:

Yesterday evening, Wednesday, 27th inst., at fifteen minutes of five o'clock, A. A. FRASER, aged 6 y. five years, a native of Virginia, and for the last twenty-six years a resident of this city.

His friends, those of his brother, R. H. Fraser, and of Post Mott, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place from his late residence, No. 12 Exchange Place, at four o'clock THIS EVENING.

Clothing.

FURNISHING GOODS, TRUNKS, VALISES, ETC.

Tulane Building,
New Orleans, June 26, 1866.

A complete assortment of Men's and Boys' CLOTHING, Fine and Extra SHIRTS, UNDERGARMENTS, DRAWERS, Kid, HALF HOSE, etc.

At Very Reduced Prices,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

GARTHWAITE, LEWIS & STEWART,
Hotel 33 Camp street.

Notice.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.
New Orleans, June 26, 1866.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held at its office, No. 21 Carondelet street, on MONDAY, 6th July next, from 12 to 1 o'clock p. m.

LOUIS BARNETT, Secretary.

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, 10 gallons Oil, 100 gallons Pyroligneous Acid, 5 gallons Alcohol, 1½ barrels Pitch or Resin, 1 barrel Tar, 800 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 for different States for a certain number of cords, which number has been distilled daily for seventeen years or during the existence of the process. The State of Louisiana has the right to distill fifty cords per day for the term paid 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 reopened our books for subscriptions for that amount.

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

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

Fifteen per cent. of their subscription is required to be deposited with the Secretary 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 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 fireproof 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 regular demonstration, that the above products are produced as stated, the buildings 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—35 Carondelet street.

For Lease,

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

A Card.

The undersigned, having closed his business connection with the office of the True Delta, and connected himself with that of the CRESCENT, would respectfully ask from his friends a continuance of that liberal support which they have bitherto extended towards him.

FRANK A. BARTLETT.

How I Became a Homeopath.

A NARRATIVE OF PERSONAL EXPERIENCES,
BY WM. H. HOLCOMBE, M. D., OF THIS CITY.
"Brilliantly Written and Beautifully Printed." Price 25 Cents. At the Principal Bookstores.

Fourth of July, 1866.

90th Anniversary of National Independence.

GRAND CELEBRATION OF THE DAY BY THE FIRE DEPARTMENT OF NEW ORLEANS.

Under the direction of the

FIREMEN'S MONUMENTAL ASSOCIATION,

—ON THE—

FAIR GROUNDS.

Programme:

The day will be ushered in by the firing of National Salutes under the direction of the Military Authorities.
The Celebration at the Fair Grounds will commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

MUSIC.

The Declaration of Independence will be read by I. N. MARKS, Esq.

MUSIC.

The Oration will be delivered by G. H. BEAUGHN, Esq.

MUSIC.

Commencement of the Games and Sports.

MUSIC.

Races—Trial of Engines.

MUSIC.

First Race—Grand Base Ball Match between the Magnolia and Lone Star Clubs.

MUSIC.

Grand Acrobatic and Gymnastic Displays by a corps of Competent Professors.

MUSIC.

Trotting and Running Race.

Evening.

Grand Instrumental Concert by the Celebrated Silver Cornet Band of Charles Jaeger.

FIREWORKS.

Brilliant Display of Fireworks, under the direction of the celebrated Pyrotechnist, L. A. Dalsé.

DANCING.

A Platform has been constructed under the shade of the large and magnificent Oaks of the Fair Grounds, 120 feet square, with an elevated and central stand, adjoining, on which Dancing will be conducted, under the superintendence of the Terpsichorean Committee.

ILLUMINATION.

The Grounds will be Brilliantly Illuminated at night, under the experienced direction of the "Lighting Committee" of the Association.

The Five Boys' Festival.

The Festival of the Association will continue Five Days—the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th. Each day will be enlivened by all of the various Sports, Games and Amusements incidental to Exhibitions of this nature. Dancing will be continued each evening.

The Committee of Arrangements are determined that this shall be in every way a

PEOPLE'S FESTIVAL.

Every effort will be made to render it attractive and interesting.
Saloons, Restaurants, Ice Cream and Soda Water establishments will be open on the Grounds.

The Firemen's Monument.

The entire net receipts of the Festival will be devoted to the Fund now being raised for the purpose of building an IMPOSING MONUMENT to commemorate the dead of the

FIRE DEPARTMENT,

who, in the discharge of their duties as Soldiers and Firemen, yielded up their lives. All of their names will be appropriately inscribed on the Monument.

Preservation of Order.

An efficient Police Force will be in attendance to preserve order. It is also expected that every Fireman visiting the Festival will use his personal influence to prevent the occurrence of any unpleasant incidents on the Grounds.

Price of Admission.

Green Tickets, admitting one person, one day, $1.
Red Tickets, admitting one person, five days, $2.
Children under the age of fifteen years, accompanying their parents or guardians, admitted free.

Directions for Reaching and Entering the Grounds.

The Fair Grounds were formerly known as the Creole Race Course. They are situated between Esplanade street, on the one side, and the Gentilly Road on the other.
The Cars of the City Railroad Company will take visitors to the entrance on Esplanade street.
Vehicles of every kind will enter through the Gentilly Road entrance.
Tickets can be procured at the office of the Association, No. 10 Bank Place; from the Presidents of Companies, and from the members of the Committee.

I. N. MARKS,
Chairman General Committee of Arrangements.

Grey Jacket Bitters.

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

Wines and Liquors,

Would respectfully inform their friends and the public that although their 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 fit 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.

BARNETT & LION,
Manufacturers of Grey Jacket Bitters.
83 Gravier street.

Maison Doree,

144.....CANAL STREET.....144
NEW ORLEANS.

John Streams, Proprietor.

James B. Thompson,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 147 Fulton Street,
NEW YORK.

Hotel de Santa Isabel,

No. 130 CALLE DE LA HABANA
Havana Cuba.
KEPT IN AMERICAN STYLE.
LAY & HANCOCK, Proprietors.

Gray's Petroleum Stove,

—FOR SALE AT—

No. 106 CAMP STREET, (UP STAIRS.)

The most useful invention of the age. Will cook anything that any other Stove will in the most perfect manner. Throws off half only any onward heat. Makes no smoke, dust, soot, or ashes. The cooking qualities will be exhibited daily, between 1 and 2 P. M. at 106 CAMP STREET, UP STAIRS.

The Arrow Tie,

—A