New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

—OF—

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

M. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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MONDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1866.

Notice.

During my temporary absence from the city the Editorial Department of the CRESCENT will be under the charge of W. R. SEMPLE, Esq. J. O. NIXON.
Proprietor.

CONFEDERATE DEAD.—On our sixth page will be found a list of the names of Confederate soldiers who died and were buried in and near New Orleans during the war. We shall keep this list standing for some time, for the benefit of those who desire such information as it affords.

Mr. J. H. Hardy, our estimable secretary of state, having been in ill health lately, has left for his home in Opelousas, where he will remain a few weeks to recuperate. We trust to see him return in the happy enjoyment of his accustomed good health.

NEW MUSIC.—The following new music was published during the past week by Mr. A. E. Blackmar, No. 157 Canal street. Four numbers of "Santa Claus' Music Satchel," as follows: No. 9, a stirring "quick-step"—Frontier. No. 10, an elegant "mazurka"—Josephine. No. 11, a rare "schottish"—Exotic. No. 12, a darling "mazurka"—May Queen. Also, "Il Badio," by Schwartz. "Mary of Argyle," transcription by Adolph Baumbach.

Our thanks are tendered to Mr. S. C. McClure, the attentive and obliging purser of the steamship Gen. Grant, for numerous late files of the leading journals of New York.

The officers of the steamer T. D. Hine have our thanks for late papers from Shreveport and Jefferson, Texas.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.—*Bank Dividend*—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, held on the 7th inst., a dividend of five per cent. on the reduced capital, $2 50 per share, was declared out of the profits of the past six months, payable on and after the 16th inst.

Gold—The Gold market was almost at a stand still on Saturday and operations were unusually light, the market closing languid at 151½ to 152, against 152 to 152¼ on Friday evening. A sale of 4000 twenty Franc pieces transpired at 151. The shipments of specie to the North on Saturday included a large amount of Mexican dollars, per steamship.

Foreign Exchange—The movement in Sterling and Francs was of a restricted character on Saturday. Offerings were not so heavy as on the day previous and the market closed quiet at 168 to 167 for bank sterling, 159 to 160 for clear bills, 3.35f to 3.30f for Francs, and 3.45f. to 3.40f. for outdoor Francs.

Domestic Exchange—Rates of Domestic Exchange have further declined since our last. Offerings of commercial disclosed some increase on Saturday and the demand for remittance purposes exhibited a material abatement. The closing quotations on Saturday were ¼ to ½ per cent. premium at bank, and par to ¼ per cent. premium for out of doors for sight checks on the Northern cities.

Uncurrent Notes and Securities—Operations under this heading were partially suspended on Saturday. Offerings of the latter classes were limited throughout and the demand could not be reported at any time as much better than nominal.

Cotton—The absence of later advices from Europe and the enhanced prices demanded by factors tended to check operations on Saturday, and sales were confined to 800 bales, taken by eight brokers at rates tending to the outside quotations in our commercial article.

Sugar and Molasses—There is no alteration of any kind to notice in the movement in Sugar or Molasses. Offerings of Louisiana are nearly exhausted, while the supply of the imported articles is more than ample, and the demand for both shows a steady diminution.

Western Produce—Flour was inactive on Saturday at weak and unsteady prices. Corn was firm with a good demand. Oats were active at full previous prices, and Hay and Bran were dull and neglected throughout.

Provisions—Pork continues firm, with a moderate demand, and prices tending upward. Bacon is in fairrequest at full rates, but mostly for retail lots; and all other articles classed under this heading still rule as depicted in our last.

In Mobile, the other day, an old gentleman punched the driver of a city car for smoking a cigar whilst the car was in motion, for which he was arrested on the charge of disorderly conduct and fined ten dollars. The old gentleman then had the driver arraigned for violating the law against smoking on the cars. The driver was fined only five dollars.

General John H. Cocke, a Virginian of great wealth, high social position and fine education, died in Richmond, on the 2d, at the advanced age of eighty-six. The Richmond Whig says he exerted a decided influence upon the several generations of Virginians amongst whom he lived.

There is the story of Prince Christian's courtship. Prince Christian is the youth who was to marry the Princess Helena on July 5th. Queen Victoria, at an appointment of a statute to the Prince Consort, saw a gentleman wiping his eyes and looking very much affected, and asked who he was. It proved to be Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. From that hour the Queen took the almost unknown, unnoticed, and penniless young Prince into favor, and finally bestowed upon him the hand of her daughter. Not, however, without the hearty consent of the young Princess herself, who shares her mother's enthusiastic admiration for this tender-hearted Prince, who, like some hero of a fairy tale, won a royal bride by an appropriately dropped tear.

The Governor of Virginia has retained Judge H. B. Curtis, of Boston, to act with Attorney General Bowden and Mr. Hunter, of that State, in instituting proceedings for the recovery of jurisdiction over the counties of Jefferson and Berkley, transferred to West Virginia.

The remains of Gen. Ashby are to be removed from Charlottesville, Va., where they now lie unmarked, to a place in the "Stonewall cemetery." The little girls of Warrenton have in contemplation a fair, the proceeds of which are to be appropriated to this purpose.

A driver in a train crossing the plains lifted a fallen telegraph wire from the ground at the moment a flash of lightning struck the wire, and a ball of fire as large as a man's hat was seen to issue from his breast, and he was instantly killed.

THE SO-CALLED CONVENTION.

Under ordinary circumstances the proclamation of Judge Howell convoking the so-called convention of 1864 would be considered quite as absurd as the proclamation of the three tailors of Tooley street to the people of England, or as the solemn warning addressed to the Czar of Russia by the editor of the Little Peddlington Gazette. The Tooley street patriots had just as much claim to represent the British public as the disheveled remnant of the conglomerate convention of '64 to represent the people of Louisiana, and the Czar attended as earnestly to the Peddlingtonian warning, as, ordinarily, this community would heed such a summons as that which the pretended president of a suppositious convention has just addressed to his fellow conspirators. But there are circumstances which lend more consequence to this audacious proceeding than it would otherwise merit. It can scarcely be supposed that persons such as those who composed the so-called "convention," would venture to expose themselves to the public gaze at this day, if they had not entered into alliances which they fancy may sustain them in thus defying the pronounced sentiment of the community.

It could hardly be presumed that even a respectable minority would dare to usurp the powers and functions of sovereignty, still less the representatives of such a minority as that which composed the voting population of this city two years ago, if they did not hope that the usurpation would be supported by some effective power outside of the State. We do not know how much foundation there is for these hopes, or precisely in what direction the conspirators are looking for aid in their extraordinary and insolent project. It is plain, however, that they expect no assistance from the President. The signer of the call so emphatically endorses the legislation of Congress, and so plainly takes sides with that body in its contest with the Executive, that the defiance of President Johnson is expressed almost as plainly as the challenge to the people of Louisiana. We must believe then that this movement, so bold and so defiant, is only a part of a scheme by which the radicals expect to get control of our State government; to force the ratification of the constitutional amendment, and to establish negro suffrage. What such a consummation would be worth, accomplished by means of such agencies, and with so flagrant a disregard of the unanimous opinions of our people, we can scarcely estimate. Rightly considered, of course it would be valueless; but for radical purposes it might, perhaps, be sufficient. The formal action of even such a body as that which Judge Howell has summoned together would perhaps be recognized by the congenial body which meets at Washington, and would be impudently declared to be the voice of Louisiana. But it is not the less an insurrectionary movement; not the less a rebellion against the constituted authorities of the State; not the less an attempt on the part of an audacious minority not respectable enough in character or numbers to be recognized as a party, to effect an infamous and revolutionary purpose.

One remarkable feature of Judge Howell's proclamation is that he calls on Gov. Wells to issue writs of election to fill the vacancies in the "convention." When we remember the energy with which the governor last winter opposed the proposition to call a convention of the people in due and regular form, and the persistency with which he clung to the Constitution under which he was elected, in spite of the general wish to modify that instrument in a legal way, we can hardly believe that he has authorized this use of his name by persons who are acting in a manner which is not only illegal and revolutionary, but totally unparalleled in the history of this country. If Governor Wells opposed a convention of the people, called by legislative authority, he ought to oppose still more vigorously this audacious scheme to revive a body which he well knows to be flagrantly hostile to the interests and opinions of the people of Louisiana. We shall, of course, presume such to be the case until Governor Wells gives us reason to believe otherwise.

As to the legality of this so-called convention, and the validity of its acts, should it ever venture to assemble, we have too much respect for the good sense of our readers to enter on such a discussion. It is only necessary to say that even on the very grounds on which it claims the right to meet, it is utterly powerless. The president, Judge Durel, who alone possessed the right of convoking it, has refused to exercise that right, and the acting president, Judge Howell, is in fact, no president at all. He was designated as the presiding officer of a mere informal gathering of individuals—not a quorum of the late convention—and he possesses no legal power whatever. In fact, the pretensions which are set up in his proclamation are even more absurd than insolent, even more ludicrous than audacious. What course the authorities will take in this matter we cannot, at this moment, predict; but it can scarcely be supposed that any set of unauthorized people, much less those who formed the so-called convention of 1864, will be permitted to usurp the sovereignty of the people of Louisiana.

SIMPLIFICATION.

There seems to be a tendency of minds that are visionary, or unhinged by infatuation, towards simplification or rigid singleness of idea. Enthusiasts and fanatics quarrel with all complicated systems. They can endure nothing but what can be at once reduced to its simplest elements and stated in the plainest formula. They are always trying to find volumes in nutshells; utility in simples, perfection in aboriginal forms, and the essence of all truth in some copy-book motto or some "posy of a ring." Their mathematics extend only to axioms and simple equations, and their logic consists of a solitary syllogism. They have one idea, one purpose, one theory, one thought. Whatever cannot be measured by their measure is thrown aside. Whatever can not be woven into their narrow loom is cast out to be trodden under foot. They eject and eliminate down to a few abstract rules or propositions, and then travel about attempting to propagate their rudimental faith and teach their simplified theories. Universality is the pet word in their vocabulary. The medical fanatic proclaims a universal nostrum. A Fox prescribes a leather shirt as the universal dress. The abolitionists want universal suffrage and all government simplified by concentration and consolidation. Fanatics in politics think all men ought to belong to one universal party. Fanatics in religion want no faith or worship tolerated except their own.

All this desire for simplification is symptomatic of disease and perversion. It is all contrary to nature. Complication surrounds us in all forms and substances. The living frame of man is itself so various in its elements, so complex in the combination of its constituent substances, so wonderfully intricate in its manifold functions, so diverse in its variety of motions, that even when viewed as to its mechanism only, the human body in its inscrutible complexity mocks at the investigations of science and defies the curiosity of the naturalist. Add to these machines the still more complex mechanism of thought, emotion, mind and soul, then multiply the individuals into millions all with diverse and most complicated relations to each other and to the things around them, form these millions into societies or governments, and then tell us if the rules for their government can be intelligibly condensed into a brief chapter that may be written in a child's primer or carved on a sign-post? Complication adheres to everything in nature from the shooting of snow crystals and the growth of a leaf, to the propulsion of plants and the balancing of stellar systems. Variety is infinite throughout all creation. Change is perpetual. Neither the earth nor its inhabitants are what they once were. The whole universe wages war against monotony and the unperverted natural mind revolts at it. When the land and the sea, the rock and the flower and all that lies on the face of the globe shall be of one sombre drab color, when all trees are exactly perpendicular and of equal height and size, when all streams run in straight lines through flat plains to waveless seas, then and not before may we expect to see all mankind under one rule, speaking the same language, governed by the same laws and influenced by the same motives.

Simplifiers are persecutors. They must stretch the short and amputate the tall until all are made to fit their bed of torture. They must whip, burn and mangle all who stray from their road to heaven. To make up their government all must obey the commands of the majority. If favoring monarchy their king must be absolute; if advocating popular government there must be no ranks no distinctions, no blacks no whites, with a majority absolute in its mastership. Instead of taking men and races and States as they are, and allowing government to regulate itself by its own slow natural processes, they must write their Constitutions and laws in books and then insist upon strict conformity. Systems are overturned, vested rights are trampled on, hereditary sentiments are outraged, the happiness of free action is nullified, the monuments of the past are reviled, the anticipations of the future are mildewed, compulsory outward ceremony is substituted for spontaneous inward morality, the governed grow servile, the rulers grow hypocritical, cringing buys peace, cant wins office, and all the evils accrue which history allots to every ill-governed or over-governed people.

COMMERCE WITH MEXICO.

The political convulsions which have agitated Mexico during the past forty years, have checked and retarded the growth of a commerce which, but for civil disturbances, would by this time have assumed vast proportions. The advantages resulting both to the United States and to Mexico from an unrestricted trade between the two countries would be almost incalculable, if the chronic agitations which afflict that unhappy country could be permitted to give place to civil order, and thus open the way for the development of the industry of Mexico. Aside from her metallic wealth, the natural products of the forests, consisting of dye-stuffs, mahogany and other valuable timber, the corn, cotton, tobacco, sugar, coffee, and the various fruits of the country, would constitute the basis of a trade which could not but result in contributing vastly to the prosperity of Mexico and to the advantages of commerce. In the earlier days of the Mexican republic a lucrative trade was rapidly developing between the two countries, but owing to the disturbances which checked the cultivation of these products, the commerce with Mexico, which at one time was so flourishing, has been for many years constantly declining.

As New Orleans is the natural entrepot of that commerce, and should command from her position the greater portion of the trade of the gulf, she is particularly interested in the settlement of political questions and the restoration of prosperity throughout Mexico. Whatever may be the preferences of individuals for particular forms of government there, the first wish of our people in regard to that country should be the establishment of a stable government. Chronic revolution will paralyze industry and destroy commerce. In forty years of trial the so-called republicans have, through rival chiefs and rival "plans," brought about such a succession of changes from bad to worse, that but little vitality seems left in a country which in former years contributed so much to the wealth of the world. The empire of Maximilian, however objectionable in some respects, has certainly established something like order in the region over which its rule extends. Robbers are being extirpated; abandoned haciendas have been reoccupied; the communications between different sections have been improved and made comparatively secure; an impetus has been given to railways, and telegraph lines have been constructed to all the important points under imperial rule.

On the contrary, robbery, murder, and all kinds of civil disorders seem to prevail where the Republican cause is in the ascendant. Properly speaking, Juarez does not appear to possess an army. The Republican forces seem to be composed of predatory bands dispersed over the country, preying equally upon friend and foe, and practising the theory that liberty consists simply in universal license. Juarez himself, though once the president *de jure*, now claims the office by assumption, and has no more legitimate claim to the position than Maximilian, Santa Anna, or any other adventurer who chooses to style himself emperor, president, or his serene highness of a country so torn by civil convulsions. The picture is gloomy in the extreme. It but foreshadows the destiny of our own country if radical councils prevail and the Constitution is wiped away by the adoption of the "plan" of New England, as the Mexican Constitution was overthrown by the "plan of Iguala."

But even in the midst of this anarchy we find some evidences of our own enterprise seeking the development of Mexican industry. In various parts of the country little colonies of emigrants from the United States are being formed. Numbers of our citizens who sustained heavy pecuniary losses in our recent war, prefer to encounter the uncertainties of exile rather than endure the ills which oppress them in their own land. Many, of course, are disappointed, and return; but others, of less sanguine temperaments and better fitted to buffet with the tide of misfortune, adhere to their determination, and prosecute with energy the enterprise of colonization which they have seriously undertaken. The colony near Cordova, which seems to have attracted most attention, still receives accessions to its numbers, and while its general condition does not appear very prosperous, a number of the settlers meet with sufficient success to induce them to remain. They are encountering the uncertainties attending upon all new enterprises, and time alone can develop the result of this attempt to engraft upon Mexican society this bud of Anglo-Saxon growth.

While public attention has been chiefly directed to the Cordova colony a number of colonists have recently established themselves in a district of country which has been heretofore overlooked. It has been announced that "twenty Texas emigrants sailed for Tuxpan, Mexico, on the 5th, to settle in the valley of that river, about twenty miles from the port."

We have recently come in possession of some information in reference to this colony which will be interesting to many of our readers, and while we in no case advise our people to seek other regions for their homes, we think it proper to call attention to this district to the end that those who have determined on emigration may select such a location abroad as will best subserve the ends they have in view.

Tuxpan is a little city of about three thousand inhabitants, situated at the mouth of the Tuxpan river, on the Mexican gulf about forty miles south of Tampico. The bar at the mouth of the river affords, at all times, an entrance to vessels of seven feet draught. The lowest water in the river above Tuxpan, for forty miles, is twelve feet. At that point, in the midst of a region of uncommon fertility, the colonists have laid off a town which they called "Washington," and which is twenty-five miles in a direct line from the gulf. The valley of the river varies in width from five to eight miles, and is enclosed by mountains of such an altitude as to afford varying degrees of temperature. We extract the following in reference to the colony from the notes of our informant, who is one of the colonists:

The temperature of this location, cooled by the mountain and sea breezes, is delightful and pleasant, particularly at night; and the experience of the natives proves it healthy and exempt from common epidemics. Labor is here cheaper and more abundant than in other parts of the country, from the fact that the country is rather isolated. The population is mostly Indians, and have not been demoralized by the frequent political convulsions which have occurred in other sections of Mexico. The greatest disadvantage the Tuxpan colony labors under, is the want of transportation between it and New Orleans. An effort is now being made to establish a line of sailing vessels which, carrying down emigrants, would return laden with the rich productions of the country. This enterprise, if successful, would develop commerce, assist emigration, and pecuniarily reward those engaged in it.

As New Orleans has a direct interest in developing the country which is necessarily tributary to her commerce, we regard the enterprise above suggested worthy of the consideration of our mercantile community.

The Environs of New Orleans.

NUMBER EIGHTY-SEVEN.

Not having finished in our last number the very interesting subject of the ancient French commercial firms that gave most activity to the industrial and mercantile pursuits, at the time when Louisiana was about being transferred to the United States government, we shall continue naming the most prominent ones, according to our sources of information, which are, indeed, very often merely oral traditions, for want of any better statistical materials. And here we would observe, that for writers, who should like to devote their time to deeper researches than what our own vocation allows us, it might, perhaps, be possible, by consulting the old customhouse registers, kept under Governors Miro and Baron Carondelet's administration, to compile a very satisfactory commercial tableau, both with respect to the houses and firms as well as the transactions upon the New Orleans market. As for ourselves, we are even deprived of the assistance of the first commercial directory, which was printed somewhere about the year 1820 by one Packwood, and of which a copy may probably be extant in some private library. Indeed, it is to be regretted that no public writer has yet undertaken to give us what might be called a detailed statistical table of public matters in the commercial line, say from the time of Bienville's foundation of our city until the year 1803, when Louisiana was acquired by the federal Union. Even from that later period to the above named year, 1820, when first a directory containing the commercial and other business firms of our city was published, there is still ample material for compiling a very interesting work, which, at the present day, might be perused with pleasure and profit by our mercantile as well as general industrial community. We shall, as far as in us lies, endeavor to fill, at least, some of these vacuums in the history of our city's chronicles, and therefore continue our commercial reminiscences.

We named the highly esteemed P. F. Dubourg as having been in active commercial pursuits. In later times Seaman Field, Esq., a former partner of the large druggist house of Field & Morgan, of whom Mathew Morgan also was then a partner, had espoused one of the accomplished daughters of ex-collector of customs Dubourg, whose brother, the archbishop, if we are not mistaken, was afterwards promoted to some grand bishopric in France, under the Bourbon rule. In consulting some Masonic records in our possession, we find that brother P. F. Dubourg was Worshipful Master of the Perfect Union Lodge in 1812, which again confirms what we already stated in our former notes, that nearly all the ancient commercial firms had been connected with our Masonic associations and Lodges.

Among the ancient French firms of which we have already enumerated a good many names, and which we shall not now here repeat, we find however room to mention that of Jean Baptiste Modeste Lefebvre, who for nearly half a century established in our city, has left an unblemished memory for strict commercial integrity. This worthy merchant in the French importation or Bordeaux line business, was also an active member of the Masonic fraternity and Worshipful Master of the Polar Star Lodge, under the French or modern rite. However we shall not enter upon any further details in this respect, and having already furnished sufficient proof to establish the intimate connection between the bulk of our commercial houses and that very influential society, which has always in an enlightened community exercised a most beneficial and healthy action. We shall refer our readers to another ancient building in Royal street at the upper river corner, as we have designated it, and St. Peter street, not far from the old city council house called in Spanish times the cabildo or the town chapter. This solid, massive looking three story high building, dates no doubt from the beginning of this century. It belonged in former times to Yoes Lemonier, a much esteemed practicioner or physician, and it may still be in the same family for ought we know. At this building were kept the Masonic meetings of the Worshipful Lodge La Chanti, under the French rite, which flourished for a number of years under the auspices of such worthy members as the already mentioned Doctor Yoes Lemonier, Jean Blanque, Dominique Bouquette, Doctor Cyprien Gros, Duplessis père, Francois Canonge, Pierre Derbigny, Louis Fortier, Jean Baptiste Dejean and a host of others. Now we shall content ourselves for the present in stating that in this locality were then made most of the initiations, by which the creole population, or the natives of the soil, were made acquainted with one of the most ancient orders of society, who in the Old World or the European continent, has exercised an almost incalculable influence. Inasmuch as what we shall state has become matter of history, there can be no impropriety in mentioning at this day, that, not without reason, some of the very popular movements in the beginning of the French revolution were attributed to the spread and influence of the Masonic associations in Europe. Though much has been exaggerated in this respect, there can be no doubt that the propagation of liberal sentiments and opinions which from the fundamental basis of the fraternal association, has as a natural consequence, contributed in opening a way or an issue as it were for their ideas in the industrial, commercial and active masses of civilized modern society. The same consequences have flown from the institutions of this social agency in our country in Louisiana, or the delta of the Mississippi, for most undoubtedly the commercial classes by the continual contact and relation with all the other classes and populations of our society have influenced, to no small degree, the liberal bias of the spirit of the times. This has been perceptible in Louisiana, particularly by the extremely liberal credit system which formerly prevailed throughout the whole State, not only in the city, among commercial men, but also with respect to the advances made to planters, of all degrees, in the open country or the parishes. Now, if we could, at this present day, re-establish this former personal credit system, it would be of invaluable service in re-establishing the agricultural prosperity of the country; and upon this depends all the rest. But, perhaps we are swerving from our subject we intended to make known to our readers the former ancient French mercantile firms. This we have done to a certain extent, reserving other details for further consideration; next, we desired to impress upon our readers the basis upon which, in those times, when no banks, no financial facilities existed, trade and commerce then were carried on, that is to say, the personal trust of man in man, and which was greatly favored by the then well known conducted system of fraternal initiations. And finally we now would wish to inculcate as a means of assisting our embarrassed country, to get out of its difficulty, to revive again that ancient spirit of social fraternity among homogenious people, the active, industrial classes, so as to bring about, what our country is wanting, to-wit: peace, harmony, order, stability and good feeling. With such social elements, we would soon present a spectacle to the world, that would, in this lower delta, the environs of our city, eclipse all our former exploits, all our former prosperous undertakings. Neither social convulsions in other countries, or political revolutions in foreign empires or States would then divert our activity from the peaceful labors of what is called the great human bee-hive community. There would then be no drones amongst us, and without any of the theories of Robert Owen, or Fourier, or St. Simonism, or any of the other disciples of what are called the modern school of sociologists, the LeBlanc, Proudhon, etc., we would practically carry out a very ancient and very simple state of society, like that, which for thousands of years flourished under unknown kings or leaders in the anti-historical times, known only by the designation of the reign of the shepherd kings; that is to say, self governing society, by its own innate instinct of what we stated above, of peace, harmony, order and stability, the four cardinal points, making up the main square or full compass of good feeling.

MARRIED:

In Calvary Church, Stonington, Conn., on Wednesday evening, June 20, by Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Bishop of Connecticut, assisted by Rev. John C. Middleton, Rector of the parish, Rev. CORNELIUS H. STARKEY, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Niagara Falls, to HELEN A., daughter of James Ingersoll Day, Esq., of Stonington. No cards.

DIED:

On Monday, July 2d, 1866, at New Orleans, of apoplexy, EDWARD C. C. WALSHE, Lieutenant, of Company I, 62d Louisiana Regiment, late C. S. A., aged 21 years and 2 months, a native of New Ross, County of Wexford, Ireland.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM FLOOD WAGNER, eldest son of the late distinguished Peter K. Wagner, died in this city on Friday, the 6th of July, a little before midnight, after five days of suffering from measles, in the forty fifth year of his age. In spite of a rigorous constitution, the unusual violence of his disease baffled professional skill, and the devoted attention of relatives and friends.

Deceased was a native of this city, and had spent his life here. He received an excellent education, the result of careful instruction and inherited talent. Being a diligent, thoughtful, and appreciative reader, he acquired an unusual amount of historical, literary, and political knowledge, which rendered his conversation entertaining and instructive.

He would have made a successful and distinguished lawyer, the profession intended for him by his father, had he not been placed in a responsible public position at an early age. Very much of the time for the past twenty-odd years he has held some important and honorable public trust, which he has discharged with ability and the strictest fidelity.

In politics Mr. WAGNER was a Democrat of the strict and olden school, and was remarkably well informed as to political affairs. He mingled much in political circles, where the honesty of his purposes and the soundness of his opinions gave him great influence.

Mr. WAGNER was kind, generous, and courteous in manner, and in character he was faithful and honorable. He was equally incapable of selfishness in action, and of uncharitableness in sentiment. Millions passed through his hands, but not the dust of a dime ever clung to his fingers. No one ever prized more highly, or cherished more ardently, that jewel—honor. He knew and all that is right and true and noble for its own sake, and in this respect his appreciation of the characters of others was singularly correct. Few won his friendship without merit, none lost it without a cause. Like the rest of us he had faults, but they were the results of his virtues—shadows cast by the sunlight. The recollection of his faults will fade away—his virtues will live bright and long in the memory of surviving friends. H.

At Moody's

Another invoice of MOODY'S CELEBRATED SHIRTS, together with the latest styles of Gentlemen's UNDER WEAR, per steamer General Grant, will be opened on Monday, and, together with the present large stock of SHIRTS and all kinds of UNDER CLOTHING, will be sold at

Astonishingly Low Prices.

GOOD L. R. SHIRTS at $2 each.
GOOD LINEN DRAWERS at $1 75 per pair.
GOOD COTTON SOCKS at $2 per dozen.

The prices for other goods of finer quality in proportion.

—AT—

S. N. MOODY'S
GREAT SHIRT EMPORIUM,
Corner of Canal and Royal streets.

Clothing.

TULANE BUILDING, New Orleans, July 9, 1866.

A large stock of Men's and Boys' CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, etc.
Also, Ladies' TRUNKS, Gent's Fine Sole Leather TRUNKS, VALISES, TRAVELING BAGS, etc. Wholesale and Retail

At Very Low Prices.

Louisiana State Treasury Notes,
Louisiana State Bank Notes, TAKEN AT PAR.

GARTHWAITE, LEWIS & STUART,
31 and 33 Camp street.

Proclamation,

—BY—

H. K. HOWELL, PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

—OF THE—

Convention for the Revision and Amendment of the Constitution of Louisiana.

Whereas, By the wise, just and patriotic policy developed by the Congress now in session, it is conceded that the organic law of the State of Louisiana should be revised and amended so as to form a civil government in this State in harmony with the General Government, establish impartial justice, insure domestic tranquility, secure the blessings of liberty to all citizens alike, and restore the State to a proper and permanent position in the great Union of States, with ample guarantees against any future disturbance of that Union.

And whereas, It is provided by resolution adopted on the 25th day of July, 1864, by the Convention for the revision and amendment of the Constitution of Louisiana, that when said Convention adjourns it shall be at the call of the President, whose duty it shall be to reconvene the Convention for any cause.

And whereas further, It is important that the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States should be acted upon in this State within the shortest delay practicable; and that he shall also, in that case, call upon the proper officers of the State to cause elections to be held to fill any vacancies that may exist in the Convention, in parishes where the same may be practicable; and whereas, at a meeting held in New Orleans, on the 26th of June 1866, the members of said Convention recognized the existence of the contingency provided for in said resolution, expressed their belief that the wishes and interests of the loyal people of this State demand the reassembling of the said Convention, and requested and duly authorized the undersigned to act as President pro tem., for the purpose of reconvoking said Convention, and, in conjunction with His Excellency the Governor of the State, to issue the requisite Proclamation reconvoking said Convention, and ordering the necessary elections as soon as possible.

Now, therefore, I, RUFUS K. HOWELL, President pro tem. of the Convention as aforesaid, by virtue of the power and authority thus conferred on me, and in pursuance of the aforesaid resolutions of adjournment, do issue this, my Proclamation, reconvoking the said Convention, for the revision and amendment of the Constitution of Louisiana; and I do hereby notify and request all the Delegates to said Convention to assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives, Mechanics' Institute building, in the city of New Orleans, on the Fifth Monday (fifth day) of July, 1866, at the hour of 12 o'clock M.; and I do further call upon His Excellency, the Governor of this State, to issue the necessary writs of election to elect Delegates to the said Convention in parishes not now represented therein.

Done and dated at the city of New Orleans, this seventh day of July, 1866, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety first.

Attest: R. K. HOWELL, President pro tem.
JOHN B. NIELIS, Secretary.

Mackerel, Salmon, Beef, Pork,

ETC., NOW LANDING.

25 bbls No 1 MACKEREL,
50 .. No 3 ..
25 half bbls No 2 ..
25 kits TONGUES and SOUNDS,
50 .. MESS MACKEREL
25 .. No 1 SALMON
20 .. HALIBUT FINS
100 half bbls FULTON MARKET BEEF—Chamber sts
50 .. .. .. PIG PORK
50 quarter kegs ..

For sale by
W. H. HENNING & CO.,
95 and 97 Camp street.

Porter, Ale and Claret.

JUST RECEIVED:

100 casks Barclay & Perkins PORTER,
50 .. McEwan's Edinburg ALE
50 .. Jeffrey's .. ..

For sale by
W. H. HENNING & CO.,
95 and 97 Camp street.

Eureka.

THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Decidedly the best article for restoring Gray Hair to its original color last dyeing; effectually curing all diseases of the scalp, preventing the hair from falling off, giving it a softness and a gloss that nothing else can produce.

For sale in New Orleans by
J. S. MAUNSELL & CO.,
No. 21 Chartres street,
Between Canal and Customhouse.

Card of Thanks.

I. O. O. F.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL ASSOCIATION,
New Orleans, July 8, 1866.

The Directors of the above Association would fail in their duty did they not return thanks to Capt. John Adams and the members of Hope Hook and Ladder Company No. 3, and Brother Robert Strong, for their untiring exertions in saving the books and papers of the Grand Secretary's office. They also return to the Fire Department their acknowledgments for their efforts on the occasion.

To Sergeant White, and the police under his command, their acknowledgments are due for their unwearied exertions in aiding not only in saving, but subsequently protecting the property placed under their charge. To Mr. George E. Ruloff they tender their thanks for his valuable assistance also.

By order: HENRY BIRE, Secretary.

The Land We Love.

A NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE AND THE FINE ARTS.

Edited by Gen. D. H. HILL, late of the Southern Army.

JAMES A. GRESHAM,
Bookseller and Stationer,
93 CAMP STREET,

Has been, through the agency of Gen. James Longstreet, appointed sole agent for the above Journal.

He is prepared to receive subscriptions and advertisements, and exhibit a specimen number of the work.

Late Laws of Louisiana.

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

BLOOMFIELD & STEEL,
106 Camp street.
THOS. L. WHITE,
106 Canal street.
JAS. A. GRESHAM,
92 Camp street.
W. P. GOLDTHWAITE,
69 Canal street.
P. KELLER,
97 Royal street.

Post Office Notice.

Until further notice the Mails at the New Orleans Post Office will be closed as follows:

Mails North, East and West close daily at 6 A. M., via N. O., Jackson, and G. N. R. R.
Mails for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Mobile, Selma, Montgomery and Atlanta, close daily at 11 A. M.
Brutcher, etc., via Opelousas Railroad, daily, except Sundays, at 6 o'clock A. M.
Galveston, Indianola and Southern and Western Texas Mails, by Morgan steamers, Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays, at 7 A. M.
Mails for Natchez, Baton Rouge, etc., by Atlantic and Mississippi steamers, daily, except Sundays, at 3 P. M.
Coast Mails for all Post Offices on the river as Bayou Sara, by steamer Lafourche, on Wednesdays at 9 A. M., and Saturdays at 4 P. M.
Mails for Northeastern Texas and Red River, tri-weekly, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Mails for Ouachita River, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 3 o'clock P. M.
OFFICE HOURS.—Opens 8 A. M., closes 4 P. M. The General Delivery and Merchants' Delivery will be kept open until 5 P. M.
SUNDAYS.—Office opens 9 A. M., and closes 12 M.

R. W. TALIAFERRO,
Postmaster.

For Lease,

THE LOWER STORY OF THE
Grand Lodge, Masonic Hall—St. Charles St.,
With the exception of the Store occupied by McCloskey & Co., for a term of years. Possession given 1st November, 1866.
Apply to
T. D. VAN HORN,
Secretary Board Directors, Crescent office, 94 Camp street.

Notice.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, June 28, 1866.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held at its office, No. 21 Camp street, on MONDAY, 9th July next, from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M.

LOUIS BARNETT, Secretary.

James B. Thompson,

MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 147 Fulton Street,
NEW YORK.

Prospectus.

The FIRST NATIONAL CHEMICAL WORKS COMPANY OF LOUISIANA is organized for the purpose of distilling one fat Pine Wood by the raw process, and for the sale of the products realized therefrom. There is produced from One Cord, as distilled, say 25 gallons Spirits Turpentine, 50 gallons Oil, 100 gallons Pyroligneous Acid, 5 gallons Alcohol, 1½ barrels Pitch or Rosin, 1 barrel Tar, 3000 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 extend the quantity of some of the above products with the fat Pine so abundant in this section. The process is simple and of comparatively trifling expense; the articles produced are all marketable and pronounced by the best Chemists in this country altogether superior to those produced in the ordinary way.

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

The capital stock is $900,000, six hundred shares of $1500 each. This 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. 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 twenty 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 large profits on the investment to 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 required to carry out the designs introduced, and put in practical operation to the complete satisfaction of every stockholder. As soon as the company is satisfied, by counter 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 this offers of making a safe and very profitable investment.

T. JEFF. HALL, President.
Office—55 Carondelet street.

Hall of the

YOUNG MENS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION,

NEW ORLEANS, July 3, 1866.

At a special meeting of this Association, held this day at 4 o'clock P. M., to pay the last sad tribute of respect to our late Brother and ex-Secretary, EDWARD C. C. WALSHE, the following preamble and resolution were offered by the undersigned Committee and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, By the decease of our late beloved brother EDWARD C. C. WALSHE, this Association has sustained the loss of one of its brightest ornaments and most active and energetic members, the community that of a good and useful citizen, and his family a dear and devoted relative.

And Whereas, This Association is desirous of manifesting its sorrow at its own loss, and its condolence with the family of our late beloved Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That the officers and members of this Association do wear the usual badge of mourning for the ensuing thirty days