New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

—OF—

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

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TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1866.

We are indebted to the officers of the Big Gray Eagle for late Vicksburg papers.

Mr. J. T. Mayberry, purser of the steamer Lucretia, has our thanks for Mobile papers of the 9th.

Our thanks are tendered Mr. D. B. Pusey, clerk of steamer Semmes, for Baton Rouge and Bayou Sara papers.

Master Sam Small, of the Southern Express Company, has our thanks for Galveston papers of the 7th.

Purser Townrou, of the steamship Star of the Union, has our thanks for favors.

We have received, through the kindness of Mr. E. E. Overall, of the Commercial Exchange and Reading Room 143 Common street, the Field, Turf and Farm for Saturday the 8th inst. This is an unusually interesting number, and contains an excellent engraving of the renowned racer Lexington.

Through the courtesy of Mr. G. H. Spencer, purser of the Steamship Tappahannock, we have received the Mexican Times of the 27th August, and the Vera Cruz Criterio and Revista of the 3d and 4th insts.

Messrs. Tardrew & Co., newspaper subscription and advertising agents, 115 Common street, have sent us the Mexican Railway Era of the 12th ult., published at Orizaba, for which they will please accept our thanks.

Our thanks are tendered to the officers of the steamer Idahoe, for Arkansas papers of the 6th.

THE ST. CHARLES, last night, as was natural, was somewhat affected by the opening of the Academy of Music, but we found time to look in and listen for a moment, with pleasure, to the African school of minstrelsy. It will remain in the city for some time longer, and continue its performances until further notice.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC opened last night to a house packed from parquette to ceiling. It is no use trying to give any idea of the performance—to be appreciated it must be seen. It was a big thing.

A company has been formed in California for the purpose of digging a tunnel in the Sierra Nevada mountains, and through it conveying the clear waters of Lake Tahoe to the channel of a stream, and so across the valleys to San Francisco. It is designed thus to supply a dozen interior towns, as well as the larger city, with delicious water of great purity, provide the miners with water for carrying on their work during the dry season, and irrigate thousands of acres of land that are now unproductive. The difficulty of the undertaking will be comprehended when it is remembered that the lake is fifteen hundred feet higher than any body of water on earth ever navigated by a steamboat. Col. A. H. Von Schmidt is the engineer by whom the undertaking was conceived and is to be executed.

Judge Wylie, of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, in chambers, has recently made a decision in the case of Levi H. Whitney vs. John B. Frisbie, granting an injunction to restrain Frisbie from accepting from the government a patent for the quarter section of land known as the Soscal Ranche, on which is situated the city of Benecia, the town of Vallejo, the United States navy yard on Mare Island, and the depot of the Pacific Steamship Company. It is claimed by Frisbie, who is a son-in-law of Vallejo, that the latter purchased it in 1844, and that Vallejo disposed of it to him in 1855, with other lands.

At Harville, Louisiana, on Saturday, a Union soldier was hung by a mob, and his wife and three small children driven from the country. The perpetrators of the outrage are, of course, unknown, as usual.—[Cincinnati Gazette, 6th inst.

There is no such place as Harville in all the State of Louisiana. Take more care in your manufactures, Mr. Gazette.

The city fathers and the press in Mobile are all agog about the selection of a site for the new guard house which is to be built there.

The Democrats have nominated George H. Pendleton for Congress in the first district of Ohio, and Theodore Cook in the second district. Mr. Pendleton, in accepting the nomination, approved of the action of the Philadelphia Convention, and said the result of the war had decided the doctrine of secession, and the Southern people, by the action of their conventions, and by the unanimous declarations of their delegates at Philadelphia, have abandoned it as a rule of political action and the basis of political organization.

The Democracy used to run the Federal government for $70,000,000 a year. The Radicals have run it up to $560,000,000, or about $20 to every man, woman and child in the United States. They have multiplied the expenses eight-fold in five years! The St. Louis Times justly remarks: When they succeed in extending the Freedman's Bureau, so that it will include the whole negro population of the South, they will get the expenses up to a much higher figure.

FREEDMEN'S SCHOOLS IN THE SOUTH.—There are at present in the South 975 schools for freedmen, with 1405 teachers, and 90,778 pupils.

The State of Virginia is in advance of all the others in freedmen's schools, the number being 123 schools, 200 teachers, and 11,784 scholars.

The inspector general of the bureau, in rendering his report, states that notwithstanding the opposition manifested in some sections to the education of the freedmen, the number of schools is steadily increasing and the attendance growing larger.

Elisha Ruckham, a wealthy landowner in New Jersey, largely engaged in the Virginia and New Jersey coast oyster trade, is on trial at Hackensack, N. J., on a charge of "malicious mischief." It is charged that he has poisoned the cattle and horses of his neighbors.

There was snow in Southwestern Virginia last week. The weather turned suddenly cold, and in the city of Lynchburg fires were found a necessity as well as a comfort.

The Chicago Republican says the New York News is for sale. We don't believe it.

COME ONE! COME ALL!

The New York Times cannot help being struck with the remarkable contrast between the tone of the Southern papers and the views and feelings attributed to the Southern people by the radical organs. Newspapers like the New York Tribune and the Chicago Republican constantly declare that Northern men are not safe in the South; that freedom of opinion and of discussion is not tolerated; that the people of these States retain, in time of peace, all the antagonisms and animosities of a time of war, combined with a pervading and always latent opposition to the Union, which expresses itself in acts of outrage upon the so-called "loyalists," and of cruelty toward the negroes. These assertions are vigorously backed up by the swift and cheerful testimony of a class of people who think themselves never so well employed as when engaged in slandering their fellow-citizens, and who illustrate their claim to the title of Southerners by assuming an attitude of bitter and unrelenting hostility toward everything Southern.

The Times is not willing to take the testimony of such persons as conclusive in regard to the sentiment prevailing in Southern communities. That paper does not see the propriety of the radical plan of arriving at a man's views—to-wit, by questioning his enemies, and refusing to interrogate *him*. It has generally been supposed that the best way of finding out what a person thinks is simply to ask him what he thinks; and it is a good rule to take his answer as conclusive on that point, unless there should be some salient and irreconcileable antagonism between his words and his acts. Now, while the radical papers have been accusing the Southern people of a blind rage against their Northern fellow-citizens; of an inextinguishable and exhaustless hate which vents itself indiscriminatingly on Northern visitors; of a perennial fury which seeks as victims the industrious immigrant from abroad, and the innocent "loyalist" at home. The Times sees that the Southern newspapers have been filled with appeals to the Northern people to come to the South with their labor, their capital and their intelligence. It sees in the columns of Southern journals tempting descriptions of the fertility of our soil and the salubrity of our climate. It daily reads of the inducements which agricultural and mechanical industry offer to the enterprising farmer and mechanic, and the many ways in which capital can be profitably employed in the South.

Thence the Times very naturally arrives at the conclusion that the Southern people have been cruelly misrepresented by their radical enemies. And such must be the case, unless it be supposed that we have formed the project of alluring a large number of Northern people within our limits, merely for the sake of oppressing, insulting and murdering them. But of course such a supposition is too absurd for argument; and it is just as absurd to believe that we do not know our own mind any better, than to want to drive away people one day, and earnestly invite them to come among us the next.

The truth is just what we have often stated it to be in these columns—that, not only do we treat Northern men with courtesy and respect—the courtesy and respect to which every good citizen is entitled—but we are extremely anxious that they should come to the South by scores, by hundreds, by thousands, to aid in the reorganization of our industry and the development of our resources.

We want population—sadly want it. We know that in numbers—intelligent and energetic numbers—consists a community's strength and influence; because strength and influence are the natural sequence of the material prosperity which flows from the efforts of an industrious population. Nor do we make political opinion a bar to the immigration which we desire. We welcome all, without question as to their views on the political issues of the day, provided they be honest and industrious; and if they be enterprising and intelligent, so much the better. All that we require is that they come as friends and not as enemies; that their wish is to further their own fortunes by furthering the prosperity of the community into which they come, instead of consigning us, like Thaddeus Stevens, to the lowest deeps of Tartarus, or, like Brownlow, to the gibbet and the stake. We can tolerate the widest range of discussion which does not take the form of violent revolution; because we believe that we are sufficiently strong in the truth and justice of our cause to achieve success in the forum of reason. We are satisfied that any man who comes to the South to engage in an honorable career of industry will very soon find that his true interests must identify him with the opposition to the party which seeks to convert the government into an engine of oppression, and which is willing, for the sake of gratifying its vindictive passions, to hamper and destroy the industry of the country, and, for the sake of retaining power, to disfranchise the people of eleven States.

Moreover, we emphatically deny that there is any antagonism on this point, between our words and our acts. We assert that the instance cannot be pointed out in which any Northern man has been ill-treated in the South on account of his political opinions, or of his nativity. We assert that a new-comer, whether from Maine or France, from Illinois or Ireland, whether, in politics he be a conservative or a radical, a Democrat or a Republican, a "copperhead" or a unionist, is just as safe in the streets of New Orleans as in the streets of Boston. We say this not only to dispel the injurious impressions which may be produced by the slanderous statements of men like T. J. Durant and Michael Hahn; but because we ardently desire that our population may be increased—and rapidly increased—by the influx of people from all parts of the civilized world. We have land enough to spare. We have a genial climate, a productive soil, and magnificent rivers. The South is a field which we cannot fully cultivate, however strong may be our desire, however great may be our efforts. We want the steady industry of the German and the Irishman, the methodical calculating sagacity of the Englishman, and the enterprise and ingenuity of the Yankee. We have no fears of any of them. We know that our interests will be their interests, and that their prosperity and advancement will depend on ours. Let them come—and especially our Yankee friends—that they may see how much more of liberty and toleration there really is in Louisiana than in New England.

A planter, writing from Madison county, Mississippi, to a friend in this State, says that in his vicinity it will take from six to eight acres planted in cotton to make a bale. There had not been a rain in that region for over ten weeks. Potatoes are also a failure, and nothing seems to prosper in the farmer's hands. He says, further, that such is the deficiency in the corn harvest that many of the farmers will be out of supply before the first of next January.

LOUISIANA RICE.

South Carolina rice has long enjoyed a reputation in the markets of the world of the very highest character. McCulloch says, "Patna rice is more esteemed in Europe than any other sort of rice imported from the East. It is small grained, rather long and wiry, and remarkably white. But the rice raised on the low marshy grounds of South Carolina is unquestionably very superior to any brought from any part of India." This was said more than twenty years ago. But at the same time the significant remark was made by the same authority, that while England was principally supplied with cleaned rice from South Carolina, the imports thence had latterly been much reduced; and in consequence of an improved method of separating the husk, and throwing out the grain clean and unbroken, having been introduced in England, the imports of cleaned South Carolina rice had been much reduced. Since then the demand for rice in this country has become so great that not a grain of what can be raised need be exported. At the same time the employment of the finest machinery in milling the raw product has left the rice of this country still with its pristine superiority, at all events at home. And many decide by their preference for it in England, that it is the same abroad, notwithstanding the opinion of McCulloch that the grain in the husk preserves its flavor and sweetness better than when freed from it.

Under any circumstances, then, we say that for home uses South Carolina rice is superior to any imported variety of the grain. And we are further quite prepared to say that Louisiana can produce, and does produce, rice fully equal to that of South Carolina. There is, indeed, no reason why it should not be expected to do so. Quite the contrary. The produce of lands naturally or artificially irrigated, is known to be from five to ten times greater than that of dry land having no command of water. Does not Louisiana even excel South Carolina in this respect? Droughts seriously interfere with the crops of rice. Has South Carolina any advantage over Louisiana in this regard?—or is not the advantage palpably on the other side? Unbiassed knowledge and reflection must admit that if there is a preference in these respects, it is on the side of Louisiana; and that there is no good reason why Louisiana rice should not rank with the best in the world.

We have long been convinced of this, and when, therefore, we yesterday received from Mr. W. E. Thompson, of Riceland, through his agent, Mr. J. M. Urquhart, of No. 33, Front street, a large sample of the grain which he had grown and prepared for the markets at home or abroad, we were not surprised to find it all that could be desired. With the machinery which he has introduced, he prepares it for home use as well as it can be done either in England or in South Carolina. For foreign use, it can be exported, either in the husk or milled, without losing by comparison with the product from South Carolina.

Mr. Thompson is, we learn, the only gentleman who has yet introduced the improved milling machinery into this State. We hope his enterprise will prove as successful as it certainly ought; and that his example will be extensively followed.

The subject of the subjoined sketch was a federal brigadier general, commanding a brigade at Shiloh. He surrendered, on the first day, to the Crescent Regiment, under Colonel Marshall J. Smith, and on his way to the place of imprisonment destined for him was guilty of such unbecoming and outrageous behavior as to excite disgust even among the men who composed his brigade and were the companions of his misfortune:

GEN. PRENTISS AT A FARO-BANK.—Gen. Ben. M. Prentiss, of Quincy, Republican stump orator and leader, and agent for raising money for a State monument to the soldiers who fell in defense of the Union, delivered a very poor, weak address in the court-house, in this city, on Tuesday evening, August 28. A portion of the speech was about the monument, and the balance was devoted to the benefit of the radical disunion party and in abuse of Democrats and conservative Republicans. After the meeting adjourned, Prentiss visited a gambling-room in this city, where he played faro and lost what little money he had about his clothes.

While gambling away his money, the band was serenading him, and a few enthusiastic disunionists were calling him out for a speech—he didn't come—he was otherwise engaged—he was "bucking the tiger," and losing his money. It is also reported that whisky, as well as the tiger, got the advantage of him in the fight, and that he had to borrow money to proceed on his patriotic mission.

That such a man should be a leader and stumper for the radical disunion party is not surprising; but that a gambler and an intemperate man should be sent to solicit money for any public object, is astonishing. We wonder how the people who were serenading him will feel when they learn that he was, at that very time, engaged in gambling and dissipation?

Were General Prentiss a private citizen, we should not allude to his habits. But he is a Republican leader, speaker and manager, traveling with Dirty Work Logan, (a fit companion), addressing the people. He is also soliciting funds for a public and patriotic enterprise, and it is a duty we owe to the public to expose him.

The people of Tennessee are to hold a mass meeting at Nashville on the 13th, for the purpose of indorsing the policy of the President and the action of the Philadelphia convention.

The St. Louis Daily Press is defunct. It was started in 1864 by an association of printers.

The residence of Mrs. John Hollister, of Buffalo, was entered Sunday morning of last week and robbed of $23,000 in United States bonds, with several thousand dollars worth of diamonds and jewelry.

The city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, consumes over a million gallons of malt liquors yearly, being an average of five hundred glasses to each man, woman and child.

It is unusual to see anything in the Chicago Republican half so good as the following:

General Dix is talked of by the National Unionists for governor of New York. We do not see why he should not be nominated. Their motto would then be:

"Dixie dixit Dix,
Dix dixit Dixie."

But we don't see what Dixie has to do with Dix's running for governor of New York.

A citizen of Mobile, name unknown, whilst employed at Payne's Mill, about 27 miles from the city, was caught in the machinery and terribly mangled.

The first vessel of the "American and Brazilian Steamship Company" left Mobile on Friday the 8th, for Brazil. The next will leave this city, it is reported, this week or the next.

The Chicago Republican says the Chicago river stinks "all out of doors."

The Dead Duck of the Philadelphia Press says: "The apologists of the New Orleans massacre openly justify it on the ground that some of the conventionists made intemperate speeches." Bah!

The Hon. Daniel W. Voorhies, of Ohio, is reported to be dangerously ill.

The health officer at Memphis has issued a peremptory order forbidding the sale of fresh pork.

DEATH AND FUNERAL OF FATHER MULLEN.

On Sunday afternoon last, at four o'clock, Reverend Father James Ignatius Mullen, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, died at his residence in this city. He had lived longer than the period usually allotted to mortals, being in his seventy-fourth year, and had suffered from protracted illness. His death was, therefore, to have been expected at any moment. Nevertheless, the announcement evoked a feeling of sorrow, such as can only be evoked by the departure of a great and good man, whose virtues, as a minister of the Gospel, and as a citizen, had endeared him to the people among whom his lot was cast.

In accordance with the notice given through the press, the body was placed, in state, in St. Patrick's Church yesterday.

At 9 o'clock High Mass was celebrated for the repose of the soul, and the ceremony was highly impressive, Father G. Raymond, vicar general, officiating, assisted by Father John Flannigan, of St. Therese's Church, as deacon, and Father Perec, of the Cathedral, as sub-deacon.

During the day the church was visited by thousands. The remains, in a plain mahogany coffin, were placed on an unpretending catafalco, before the altar, and there the multitude came, as pilgrims to a shrine, to take a last look at the face of the beloved pastor. The countenance was but little changed from its aspect in life. There was in its expression that blending of courage and benevolence which distinguished the Father when he moved among us in the vigor of health, performing his ministrations. Death had only given to that expression serenity and immobility.

The visitations were not confined to the denomination of which the deceased was so able and exemplary an exponent. All classes and all sects were represented in the tide that set in and out of the church.

Four o'clock in the afternoon was appointed for the commencement of the funeral ceremonies. When the time came, the church was crowded. The pews, the isles, the galleries were thronged, and numbers, unable to find a place inside, were compelled to remain on the streets. The sad faces of many, the decorous behavior of all, bespoke grief for the loss of a gifted, pious and benevolent priest, and respect for the memory of a noble citizen.

A large number of the Catholic clergy of the city were present at the obsequies. Among them we observed Reverend Fathers J. B. Duffie of St. Alphonse's Church, Jeremiah Moynihan of St. John's Church, John Hayden of St. Joseph's Church, John Flannigan of St. Theresa's Church, Richard Kane, chaplain and professor of St. Mary's College, John James McGee of St. Patrick's, Charles V. d'Hemicourt of St. Patrick's, who was master of ceremonies, and Father Alexander. Several other reverend gentlemen, whose names we did not learn, participated in the ceremonials.

Father Duffy of St. Alphonses' Church, assisted by all the clergy present, officiated in performing the ceremonies.

The clergy assembled on the altar chaunted the sublime service, and the responses of the choir fell upon the great congregation in the most exalted and harmonious strains of sacred song. The exercises, so seldom witnessed on such a scale of grandeur, were profoundly interesting and, though continued but little less than an hour, were observed with unabated attention.

The funeral sermon was preached by Father Kane, of St. Mary's college. The office was appropriately assigned to him, because, for many years, he had been the intimate friend and constant companion of Father Mullen. The discourse was impromptu and brief, and, notwithstanding the difficulties of the speaker to suppress his emotions of grief, as he stood over the lifeless form of his friend—emotions which, with all his struggles, occasionally overcame him—the effort was worthy of the occasion and the subject. We can only give an imperfect outline of his remarks:

Father Kane, after a short exordium, in which he touchingly alluded to the relations between himself and the late Rev. Father, called to the mind of his hearers the services of the deceased to the congregation there assembled. He reminded them of the trials and privations of a priest—trials and privations of which the multitude knew but little—and he besought them to cherish the memory of their departed pastor as the memory of one who, from the day of his ordination to the day he was called to render his last account, performed his apostolic duties with exemplary fidelity. The babe he had christened he had watched and guarded against those temptations and errors that lead to an unhappy life; the poor found in him a benefactor, the rich an adviser; by the bedside of the sick he was a Samaritan; to those oppressed with sorrow he was a solace. Whether instructing in public, or admonishing in private, he was always earnest, sometimes severe, but never in anger.

Father Mullen was born in Ireland, in 1793. During his infancy, his parents emigrated to the United States. On the passage his mother died, leaving him, at the very threshold of life, without that tender care a mother only gives to her offspring. Despite this great loss, his native strength and goodness of character bore him strongly through all the vicissitudes of life. He lived for his country and his faith.

He was but a youth when the war of 1812-15 broke out between England and the United States. He entered the American service as a midshipman. During the war he saw the decks of his ship ensanguined more than once, by conflict with the public enemy, and bore himself so well under the eye of Commodore David Porter, that that distinguished officer became his intimate friend, and upon a recent occasion he adverted to that intimacy and the cause of it, in a conversation with the speaker.

Soon after the close of the war he resigned his commission in the navy, and resolved to devote himself to the church. He studied and was ordained at that celebrated institution, Mount St. Mary's College, in Maryland. In 1831 he was sent to Cincinnati as a missionary. He was there during the terrible cholera visitation of 1832, and showed himself as courageous as a priest as he had proved himself as a soldier. He was as brave as a soldier of the cross as he was as a soldier of his country. He stood at his post fearlessly performing his duty, and happily survived the danger. He was then sent by his bishop on a mission among the Michigan Indians at Sault St. Marie, and his ministrations among those wild aborigines were long remembered by them gratefully. In 1833 he came to New Orleans, and soon after commenced the building of the temple in which his remains were lying. Beneath that temple, by his own express wish, to the speaker signified many years ago, he would be buried. No other monument would commemorate his life, and none other was necessary. Its tower was the last object in the city the eye of the departing traveler rested upon, and the first object that cheered the citizen as he returned to his home. It was a fitting monument to him who had the genius to conceive it and the energy to complete it.

No pastor could be more entirely identified in heart and mind with his flock than he was. To them and his faith his life was devoted. In 1844 when an infidel mob threatened his church he stood prepared to defend it, and it was highly creditable to his congregation that they so firmly sustained him, and by their resolute course enabled him to avert the threatened sacrilege.

During the late trials, through which those among whom he dwelt had passed, he was, as ever, faithful and brave. None regretted more deeply than he did the rupture of the Union, but once his people had embarked in the contest, all his sympathies were with them. He was too far advanced in life and too feeble in health to take an active part, but such services as he could render were performed with the zeal of a Christian patriot, and it was his daily effort to alleviate the sorrows and relieve the sufferings of those afflicted by the war.

Father Kane in his discourse made allusion to the scene at the death bed of the late Reverend Father. Father Kane was with him during the day, and closed his eyes in death. He was in the possession of his faculties to the last moment, and conscious of impending dissolution, spoke as one prepared for the event. He died as a christian and a brave man only can die. In his piety he was not ostentatious. It was in character with the whole man. It was earnest and deepfelt. There was no hypocrisy, no show in it. It was edifying to see him alone at the altar—the manner in which he preferred offering up his orisons—pouring out his whole soul in prayer.

His charity, like his piety was not paraded. The priesthood alone of New Orleans knew the extent of his benevolence, and they only knew it from those who had received assistance from him. Many a home had been brightened by his munificent charity.

An eloquent peroration concluded the sermon.

The body was then taken from the church to the hearse, and the funeral procession was formed and moved down Camp street to Poydras, down Poydras to St. Charles, up St. Charles to St. Joseph, up St. Joseph to Camp, and by that street back to the church. The procession was led by the orphan boys of the First District Asylum, conducted by Rev. Father Kenney, of St. Patrick's. The clergy and the hearse followed, Reverend Fathers Moynahan, Duffie, Hayden, Flannigan, Kane, McGee and Alexander attending as pall bearers.

After the hearse came the orphan girls of St. Theresa's (Camp street Asylum,) all clad in the habiliments of mourning and accompanied by several sisters of charity from the institution. Immediately after these was a line of citizens on foot, and a long train of carriages filled with families, closed the line of mourners. On the route of the procession the banquettes and the galleries and windows of houses were filled with spectators of both sexes, whose demeanor showed they were drawn to the scene by unfeigned respect for the memory of him whose obsequies were being performed. The procession arrived at the church as the day was closing, and, as the shades of night were darkening the earth, the remains of the founder and pastor of St. Patrick's were placed beneath its floor, in the presence of a concourse of mourners, such, in numbers and sincerity, as rarely gather to mingle tears over departed worth.

Nor is it surprising that this marked tribute was paid to the memory of Father Mullen. Farther Kane impressively showed his great moral qualities. But besides these he had a towering intellect. As a preacher, few in the country equalled him. A proficient master of the English language, his discourses from the pulpit were models. Not so much from his scholarly attainments, which were respectable, nor from the graces of elocution, which upon occasions he could easily display, as from that majestic mind, that expansive repository of thought he had.

St. Patrick's, in its massiveness and grandeur, is a type of the mind of him who raised it. Ornature would have destroyed its architectural appearance, and effiminate elegance would have ill-comported with the masculine genius of Father Mullen. As much so as to attire Andrew Jackson in the finical style of Beau Brummel.

It is not only in his religious association that Father Mullen has been identified with the people of New Orleans. He came to the city in 1833. Then, where the great tower of St. Patrick's now looms supernally, stood a humble frame structure, in which the Catholics of the Faubourg St. Mary met for worship. Below Canal street was the "city," above it the faubourg, with wooden sidewalks, unpaved streets, scattered tenements, ponds and swamp. In 1835 Father Mullen commenced the erection of that edifice which is to be his monument. About the same time the late S. J. Peters and J. H. Caldwell were struggling against adverse influences, to build up the "faubourg," afterwards known as the "second municipality," which now claims the premiership as the "First District." The designs of these public spirited citizens were greatly assisted by the enterprise of Father Mullen, and while living they never forgot that assistance.

This is not the time for an elaborate analysis of the character and actions of Father Mullen. He was a remarkable man, and we are gratified to learn that his friend, Father Kane, will be called upon, at a future day, to deliver a discourse upon his life and character.

Personal.

A Chinese commissioner, named Ah Yue, is on his way East, from San Francisco. He is accompanied by an interpreter, and by Mr. Robert F. Strichlan, an American, who has spent many years in China. The object of Ah Yue's visit to the East is to introduce Chinese laborers into the United States, and with this view he will travel through the Southern, Western and Eastern States, offering to furnish field hands.

Rev. Robert Wallace, delegate from the Irish conference to the Methodists of the United States, died of cholera at Cincinnati on the 2d. Mr. Wallace arrived in New York on the [illegible] ultimo, preached there on the following Sunday, and reached Cincinnati on the 26th. He was a native of county Down, Ireland. His age was fifty-four years.

Edmund Blunt, a prominent citizen of New York, died on the 2d inst., aged 67. Mr. Blunt was born in Newburyport in 1799. His father, Edmund H. Blunt, who died but a few years ago at a great age, was the author of a work, the "American Coast Pilot," which made the name of Blunt famous among seamen all over the world. This book has been continued and revised in many editions by the two sons of the author, Edmund and George W. Blunt.

Governor Jenkins, of Georgia, was in New York last week.

Gen. J. R. Davis, a nephew of Jefferson Davis, has been paying a visit to his uncle at Fortress Monroe.

Admiral Persano, the defeated of Lissa, will be court martialed. But, according to the Italian Hoyle, the court must be presided over by an admiral, and the culprit is the only man of that rank in the service. The Florence circumlocution office is in great perplexity.

The wives of English ecclesiastical dignitaries do not partake the sacred titles of their lords. It is rather funny to read in the London papers that "the archbishop of York and Mrs. Thomson arrived at Fulham palace yesterday, on a visit to the bishop of London and Mrs. Tait."

Senator Grimes, of Iowa, has declined to be a candidate for re-election. When he serves out his present term, he will have been 33 years in public life, beginning as a member of the first territorial legislative assembly.

Charles Kean testified lately, before a committee of Parliament, that the audiences at theaters in America were more quiet and orderly than anywhere else in the world.

Special orders have been issued from the war department relieving from duty, at his own request, Surgeon Caleb W. Horner, chief medical officer of the bureau of refugees, freedmen, etc. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel L. A. Edwards, surgeon United States army, now on duty at Baltimore, Md., has been ordered to report for duty to Major General Howard, to relieve Surgeon Horner, who has been granted two months in which to close up the affairs of his office before he is mustered out of the service.

A duel with swords took place last month at St. Maude, near Paris, between M. Virmaitre, of the Liberté, and M. Blondeau, of the Nouvelles. Virmaitre was slightly wounded in the arm, when the seconds interposed, and a reconciliation between the combatants was effected on the ground.

Father Secchi, director of the observatory of the Collegio Romano, has invented a new stellar spectroscope. The spectra produced are remarkable for the brilliancy of their tints and the clear definition of their bands.

Mrs. Stover takes charge of the Presidential mansion during the absence of the President.

There is said to be an English woman in the seraglio of the king of Ashantee who has been there for several years.

The publishers of Punch paid John Leach over £40,000 during the twenty-three years for which he was connected with that periodical.

Bishop Mourad, formerly the prime minister of Denmark, is in New Zealand, for the purpose of settling his sons in the neighborhood of Wellington, and reporting the inducements which that province holds out for Danish families who desire to escape from the results of their late war.

The Roman correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette says: "The Queen of Naples has sold pearls valued at 30,000 crowns to the Princess Sciarra for 18,000. It is said that the Neapolitan royal family intend to emigrate to America."

Lord Derby, who has been in office only two months, has already had the nomination to four judgeships, a bishoprick, two garters, and two lord lieutenancies, while he has created six peers, three baronets and a dozen privy councillors.

Prince Anton Hohenzollern is the first member of the Prussian royal family who has fallen in war since Prince Louis was run through the body by a French sergeant in the battle of Saalfield, in October, 1805.

Mr. Spurgeon has started a project for a Baptist public school in England on a large scale.

The Keble memorial fund in England has reached the sum of £26,500.

Blondin is funambulating at Amiens.

Both Whittier and Longfellow have new volumes of poetry in preparation for winter issue.

Col. Jacob G. Ruckstohl, formerly of the 4th U. S. Kentucky cavalry, died suddenly at Louisville on Saturday.

W. D. Gallagher, the poet, was presented with a gold-headed cane on Saturday, by the attaches of the Louisville custom house.

Charles Dickens finds his home engagements so numerous that he cannot visit this country the present year, as he hoped to do.

Sidmund Grady, an old citizen of Richmond, Va., committed suicide by laudanum, last week, on account of pecuniary reverses.

Julio Buislay fell from a trapeze in the Walnut street theater, Philadelphia, Friday night, a distance of thirty-five feet, to the stage without serious injury.

One of the younger Rothschilds, the Baron James, has written a play called "Baron and Financier," to be performed by amateur artists among his family and friends.

Master Coker, the boy soprano, now in England, will make a concert tour through this country in the fall, with Madame d'Angri, Edward Hoffman, and other musicians.

Wheeler & Wilson's

INCOMPARABLE SEWING MACHINES,

—HAVE BEEN—

Removed to No. 156 Canal street.

This Machine is acknowledged by the Mechanics of both Europe and America to be THE ULTIMATUM OF INVENTIVE GENIUS. Physicians and Philosophers, the Press, the Pulpit and the People have pronounced beyond cavil or doubt, the

BEST SEWING MACHINE

EVER INVENTED

FOR FAMILY AND GENERAL HOUSEHOLD SEWING.

Every Machine is fully guaranteed, and instructions given at the purchaser's residence FREE OF CHARGE.

PECK BROTHERS, AGENTS,
No. 156 Canal street.

Prepared Oil

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PALM AND MACE.

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RESTORING, PRESERVING,

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BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR,

And is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced.

The Proprietor has devoted both time and attention in combining and preparing this article. Each ingredient is selected, carefully prepared and combined in proper proportions, and is offered with a certainty that it will give satisfaction.

No comment is necessary—a fair trial will convince all of its efficacy.

Ladies will find it not only a certain remedy to RESTORE, DARKEN and BEAUTIFY THE HAIR, but also a desirable article for the Toilet, as it is highly perfumed with a rich and delicate perfume, independent of the fragrant odor of the Oils of Palm and Mace.

For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

T. W. WRIGHT,
Sole Proprietor,
100 Liberty street, New York.

Winer's Canadian Vermifuge

FOR EXPELLING WORMS.

Remember it is the only thing that can be depended on.

It has had years of trial and has always been hailed with joy by the suffering. Be sure and ask for WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE.

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Comment is not needed to establish the reputation of this Delightful Perfume. One trial will establish it as a favorite.

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GREY JACKET BITTERS

Have proved a complete success in all cases of ASIATIC CHOLERA, where it has been tried.

For sale by all the principal Druggists and Wholesale Grocers, and at wholesale by the manufacturers,

BARNETT & LION,
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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 hardly any outward 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.

Wine—Wine—Wine.

SPARKLING AND STILL CATAWBA,

From the celebrated Manufactory of

ZIMMERMAN & CO., Successors to LONGWORTH & ZIMMERMAN, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

—THESE WINES ARE—

Equal to Any and Are Surpassed by None.

The Trade, Hotels and Private Families supplied in quantities to suit.

JNO. W. NORRIS & CO.,
No. 52 Canal street, New Orleans,
Sole Agents for the South.

Office of

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY,

51 Camp Street.

The rates of Premium for Insurance are reduced by the undersigned to conform to the New Tariff established by the Board of Underwriters, to take effect from the 1st inst, Discount in lieu of Scrip to be the current rate.

P. R. FELL, Agent,
Phœnix, Security, Atlantic and Harmony Insurance Companies.

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17..........CHARTRES STREET..........17

We have in store a Large Assortment of CARPETING, of all kinds and qualities; FLOOR OIL CLOTH, of all widths and qualities; Matting, Checkered, White and Fancy Cocoa Matting, Hair Cloth, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, Lace Curtains, Worsted Curtains, Cornices and Pins, etc., at reduced prices.

A. BROUSSEAU & CO.,
Importers and Dealers, Wholesale and Retail.

Invitation

—TO—

Photographers and Horticulturists of Louisiana

—FOR—

CONTRIBUTIONS

—TO THE—

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

The Imperial Commission of the Paris Universal Exhibition propose to form a

DIORAMA VÉGÉTAL,

in the Palace Garden for the exhibition of Drawings, and especially Photographic Pictures, of remarkable, curious, useful and interesting vegetation, of which living specimens cannot be obtained. Also, pictures of the situation, landscape or scenery, and where they are produced.

I call the attention of Photographers and Horticulturists, and those who take an interest in the Botany of the State of Louisiana, to prepare such PLANTS and SAMPLES OF VEGETATION as are natives of this State in the manner set forth in the Circular of Monsieur LE PLAY, Imperial Commissioner of the Paris Universal Exhibition.

Professors of the New Orleans Academy of Sciences, Professors of Drawing, and heads of institutions of learning where Drawing is taught, are likewise respectfully invited to co-operate in furtherance of the enterprise.

EDWARD GOTTHEIL,
State Commissioner Paris Universal Exhibition, 1867.

Circular.

The Imperial commission, in organizing the exposition of living vegetable products in the park of the Champ de Mars, desires to represent, as far as possible, such plants as cannot be exhibited here, living, with their development complete and in their natural positions, on account of the great distance from their native country. It proposes, therefore, to establish in the garden devoted to international exposition of horticulture, a diorama, showing, under its characteristic aspect the vegetation of the principal climates of the globe.

In order to make this exhibition instructive, the imperial commission will be obliged to exact every possible guarantee of the artistic and scientific exactness of these contributions. Among the visitors, who will come from all parts of the world, each one will desire to see faithful representations of the plants of his own country, and each picture will thus be submitted continually to a severe examination, which will establish its infidelity. The public will examine with great interest this abridgment of the vegetable world—this truthful lesson in botanical geography, all embraced in a single coup d'œil.

To make this more complete, it is desirable to exhibit these specimens of vegetation in their natural conditions; isolated as well as in groups, and to select for the reproduction of the remarkable scenery, the point of view, as well as the optical effects under which the perspective and the details of the objects may be seen with the greatest distinctness.

Photography, which seizes its subject almost instantaneously, alone offers the guarantee of exactness and of fidelity, which must be looked for in preparing this new diorama; and these photographs are the materials, precisely, which the imperial commission will receive with gratitude from all persons who will kindly aid them in this portion of their labors, and it will make a special mention in its reports of the names of all contributors.

Howard Association.

At a meeting of the Association held this day, the following officers were elected:

E. F. SCHMIDT, President.
J. M. VANDERGRIFF, 1st Vice President.
CHAS. H. NOBLE, 2d " "
JOHN F. CALDWELL Secretary.
WM. L. ROBINSON, Treasurer.
S. DA SILVA, Director First District.
S. C. DILLARD, " Second "
R. L. ROBERTSON " Third "
A. J. VANDERGRIFF " Fourth "

J. F. CALDWELL,
New Orleans, August 11, 1866. Secretary.

Paris

UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION—1867.

NOTICE.

Having been appointed by his Excellency Gov. Wells, Agent and Commissioner to represent the interest of the State of Louisiana at the UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION at Paris, in 1867, I respectfully inform all residents of this State desirous of exhibiting Machinery or Produce, etc., at the above Exposition, that I will impart all information within my reach, and facilitate the forwarding of packages to the place of destination, if addressed on the subject through Postoffice box 612, New Orleans.

EDWARD GOTTHEIL,
Agent and Representative
Paris Universal Exposition, 1867.

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 2 P. 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.

Brashear, 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 as far up the river as Bayou Sara, by steamer Lafourche, on Wednesdays at 9 A. M., and Saturdays at 3 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 5 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 9 P. M.

SUNDAYS.—Office opens 9 A. M., and closes 12 M.

R. W. TALIAFERRO,
Postmaster.

The Mechanics' and Agricultural

FAIR ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA.

At a Special Meeting of the Board of Directors, held at the Mechanics' Institute on the 12th inst., it was unanimously resolved—That the first GRAND FAIR of this Association shall take place on the Fair Grounds, city of New Orleans, commencing on the 26th November ensuing.

Inventors, manufacturers, agriculturists, stock raisers and others, from any portion of the United States, desirous of being represented in this industrial exhibition, can obtain full information by addressing the officers of the association.

I. N. MARKS, President.
LUTHER HOLMES, Secretary and Treasurer.
C. H. SLOCUMB, Chairman of the Committee on Fair Grounds.

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, 105 Canal street.
JAS. A. GRESHAM, 92 Camp street.
W. F. GOLDTHWAITE, 69 Canal street.
P. KELLER, 97 Royal street.

Rooms and Board.

A Family, or a few Single Gentlemen can obtain COOL and COMFORTABLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, and BOARD, on reasonable terms, with a family where there are no children, by early application at

No. 243 JULIA STREET,
Between Baronne and Dryades streets.

Late Statutes of Louisiana.

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

THE STATUTES OF LOUISIANA,

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

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