New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
—OF—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

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SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1866.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT.—With the number issued to-day another volume of the WEEKLY CRESCENT closes. The paper was re-established last October, at the same time with the Daily, without a subscriber to begin with. But, notwithstanding the lack of mail facilities in the South, it soon attained a fair circulation, which has steadily increased. Every week adds a large number of subscribers to our list, and with the complete re-establishment of mail facilities we shall hope to regain the immense circulation our Weekly had before the war in the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Alabama and Arkansas. The Weekly CRESCENT contains all the news of the week, carefully collated, together with editorials, correspondence, miscellany, the markets, published on a large double sheet at only $5 a year. Those in the city who wish to send an acceptable paper to friends in the country will find, we think, that the Weekly CRESCENT will meet their views exactly. We will also take a limited number of advertisements for the Weekly; and as the paper circulates among the best people of the adjoining States, advertisers will find it to their interest to employ its columns.

THALIA STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Services on Sabbath, June 17, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., conducted by the Rev. Wm. A. Hall, pastor.

GEN. LEE'S ANCESTRY.—Some old delver into historical records has discovered that the grandfather of Gen. Robert E. Lee was a rival of Gen. Washington in a love affair. The object of their affection was a beautiful Miss Grimes, the first love of Washington, and whom he celebrated as "the lowland beauty." Lee was successful and bore off the prize. The son of this marriage, "Light Horse" Harry Lee, was always held in great friendship by Washington, and Irving, in his biography, suggests that the memory of this tenderness for the mother was not without its influence in connection with the son.

The friendship continued between them until the death of the "Father of his Country." Major General Harry Lee, the father of Gen. Robert E. Lee, was a gallant officer, the author of "Memoirs of the War in the South;" governor of Virginia in 1791; an advocate of the Federal Constitution in the Virginia convention; a member of Congress when Washington died; appointed by Congress to deliver the eulogy on the occasion, and in his eulogy originated the classic words "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

M. Bismarck's name, says the Paris correspondent of the Times, is likely to take its place in the slang French vocabulary. It appears that when a person is suspected of foul play at cards or billiards, he is said to "bismarquer," as equivalent to, "tricker," and the insinuation is resented as an insult. So much for fame.

The Lawrence (Kansas) State Journal says that five men encamped in a tent near Fort Leavenworth, were struck by lightning on May 19, and four of the party were killed. The fifth barely escaped, being badly singed. The lightning ran down his back and shivered his boots, but he will probably recover. Two of the party had been banished from the city.

Mr. Henry Bergh, president of the anti-cruelty-to-animals society, is liable to arrest for his cruelty to the English grammar, and his ruthless disregard to the ordinary rules of rhetoric. He talks about pulling from fowls "feathers while in a live state," and then throwing them, the fowls or the feathers, "into a barrel not dead."

In an exchange, recently, we saw a poetic article, one column in length, which the author began by quoting, "Much remains unsaid." After reading the article, we arrived at the same conclusion as the author of the quotation. Also, that much less could have been said with the same effect on the reader.

A Washington special says, "accounts from Alabama frequently indicate that the possession of land there was rather unprofitable, and that owners of plantations were letting them out on shares, owing to the difficulty in obtaining labor and the means necessary to pay the laborers and provide for them."

The agricultural bureau at Washington, from reports of correspondents in all parts of the South, compute that the cotton crop will be about one and three quarters million of bales.

IMMIGRATION FROM GERMANY TO THE UNITED STATES.—It is stated that the North Germany and Hamburg and American Steamship Packet Company will convey to New York 200,000 Germans. The prospect of war is hurrying the Germans to leave their fatherland for a home in this country.

An intelligent gentleman who has recently traveled through the Southern country, says, "the Southern people express a willingness to treat the blacks honorably and fairly, and the farther removed from the freedmen's bureau offices, the better contented and better off the blacks are."

EMIGRATION FROM EAST TO WEST.—The Fort Scott (Kansas) Monitor says, not less than 25,000 people have passed through Bourbon county, in that State, from the East, this spring.

THE MEXICAN EMPEROR.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from the city of Mexico, says:

The Emperor, a man 37 years old, is one of the largest men in the city; tall, straight and well proportioned, an expert in all manly exercises, especially as a horseman and a swordsman, and possessed of immense physical strength, which, when he chooses to exercise it, has excited the admiration of his staff and the French Zouave officers, nearly all of whom have been raised from the ranks for signal acts of daring, in which bravery and personal endurance were required. His face is broad, refined in its expression, and beaming with good humor; and, above all, there is a look of genuine benevolence and kindness which seldom fails to win those with whom he comes in contact. The large blue eyes are full of intelligence, while the high, expansive forehead indicates a great brain and correct judgment. He is seldom mistaken in his estimates of men, whose character he generally penetrates at the first interview. While Governor of Lombardy several years ago, much as the Italians detest the Austrian rule, their public disturbances could always be quelled by the presence of Maximilian, who was looked upon as an exception to the House of Hapsburg. He is the author of a number of scientific works, which have been printed in three or four languages, and is regarded as among the most accomplished and enlightened of the German princes.

"THE DEVIL RIGHT."—A prosy lay member of the church rose in meeting and said:

My friends, the devil and I have been fighting for more than twenty minutes. He told me not to speak to-night, but I determined I would. He said some of the rest could speak better than I, but still I felt that I could not keep silent. He even whispered that I spoke too often, and that nobody wanted to hear me; but I was not to be put down that way—and now I have gained the victory. I must tell you all that is in my heart. Then followed a tedious harangue.

Coming out of the session room, the good pastor inclined his head so that his mouth approached the ear of the militant member, and whispered: "Brother, I think the devil was right."

WHAT WE NEED.

What the South needs just now is not, pre-eminently, representation in the United States Congress. She would desire, no doubt, to have a voice in that government which is over her; she dislikes to be taxed without being represented; she objects, certainly, to being reduced to a condition of absolute political vassalage; but, after all, what is she going to do about it if the majority in Congress persist in excluding her from participation in governmental affairs? The struggle for independence has been made and has failed. Another struggle for the privilege of ratifying the despotic acts of a vindictive majority, by an ineffectual protest in Congress would be not worth the trying, even if it were not plainly hopeless. Nothing remains for the Southern States but to wait for the development of events in the political world, and to turn their attention entirely and earnestly to the development of their material resources. Their needs at this moment are industrial. They require to resuscitate their agriculture, their commerce, their manufactures. They need to make cotton and corn, and tobacco, and rice; to reorganize their industrial system, and to prepare for their future journey in the new path which events have marked out for them. For the moment, it is of very little consequence to us that a Louisiana Senator be on hand to rebut Sumner's malicious accusations against the South, or that a Virginia representative be permitted to cast a vote against Stevens's reconstruction programme. The overflow in Louisiana does us infinitely more harm than all the Republican phillippics that are uttered against us in Congress; and an average cotton crop would do us far more good than fifty speeches in the Capitol.

We repeat that what we want is industry, labor and population. Give us enough of these and we can stand a goodly share of radical tyranny. Leave us without them, and the privilege of voting in Congress would avail us very little, and when we say that we want population we use the word in no restricted sense. We do not, it is true, want the kind of people whom Sumner and Stevens would send among us—political emissaries, hired spies and informers, wicked instruments of a base and wicked purpose; but we do wish those who come to labor in any way whatever, to cultivate the soil, to establish factories, or to invest capital in mercantile pursuits. We want them whether they come from England or California, from Germany or New England. Such people will always be sure of a hearty welcome in any part of the South.

We have been induced to make these remarks by reading an article in a Northern paper, advising persons in that section to emigrate to the South, and stating the advantages which are offered to them in this part of the country. That paper says that those who have already come here and who have "used reasonable judgment in selecting and stocking plantations," have sent back encouraging reports. "The inducements," remarks the journal from which we quote, "to embark in the enterprise, remain about the same as at the beginning of the year. There is no immediate prospect of a material decline in the price of cotton and there is much good land ready for the plow, lying uncultivated, awaiting capital and labor to make it productive. * * * Most plantations not now under cultivation are destitute of everything but good soil and an abundance of timber. The requirements to convert these to use are, first of all, capital—at least $5000, with which to procure and support ten laborers, six mules, three plows, two wagons, and small implements in sets of half a dozen each, for every hundred acres of land to be cultivated. In possession of the money, the planter can procure all the other articles in the South. There is no scarcity of labor; enterprising merchants have shipped to every Southern city and considerable village plantation supplies of every kind, and droves of mules, from Texas and the West, are offered for sale in every county and parish where there is money to buy them."

The same paper then goes on to say that "in the Southern States, as elsewhere, some sections are settled by intelligent, industrious and law-abiding people, who would gladly welcome men from the North who come with capital and industry to cultivate the soil. Other portions of the country are settled by ignorant, self-conceited braggarts, who affect to despise honest labor, and are hostile to any and all who by precept or example run counter to their own narrow notions. It will not be difficult to pick out the desirable communities; they are found in almost every one of the cotton States, and will readily be distinguished by an intelligent agent who may be sent out to select a place for the formation of a settlement. Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas are settled in all their most fertile and desirable tracts by a hospitable people. In Central Alabama, from Montgomery to Gainesville, on the Tombigbee river, is one of those localities where both the people and the soil would be acceptable. On Bayou Bœuf, in Louisiana, and, if the overflow can be prevented, on Bayous De Glaize and Teche, and in the Red River country, from Alexandria to the Texas line, the inhabitants would rejoice at the opportunity to revive the prosperity of their beautiful garden-like countries by the aid of Northern capital and skill."

We have purposely abstained from naming the paper in which these remarks appear for fear of exciting the suspicions and incredulity of our readers; but, when we inform them that the journal in question is the New York Tribune, they will wonder how it happened that so much truth, and so much good sense could have been admitted into columns which are daily devoted to the task of proving that the Southern people are all a set of assassins among whom the life of a Yankee is not worth a minute's purchase. For months the Tribune has been replete with stories of Southern "disloyalty," Southern barbarism, Southern hatred of negroes and of Northern men, all intended to prove the absolute unfitness of the white people of the South to govern themselves, and the necessity of subjecting them to the regime of a radical directory and the freedmen's bureau.

Now we are told that "Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas are settled in all their most fertile and desirable tracts by a hospitable people," and that "Central Alabama, from Montgomery to Clarksville, is one of those localities where both the people and the soil would be acceptable;" and that on the bayous of Louisiana, and in the "Red River country from Alexandria to the Texas line, the inhabitants would rejoice at the opportunity to revive the prosperity of their beautiful garden-like countries by the aid of Northern capital and skill." That is to say, those districts in which the Confederate cause was strongest and in which it is said that the people are even now busy from morning till night in slaying negroes and running off Yankees, are precisely the districts whither it is most desirable for a Northern man to bring his person and his capital.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—We learn that Mr. Eskridge, assistant foreman of the news room of the Houston Telegraph, fell from the third story of the Telegraph office to the ground on Sunday night last. He was alone at the time, and as he fell from the back part of the building, no one discovered him or knew of the casualty till morning. When first seen, it was supposed he was dead; but he still survives, and hopes are entertained that he will recover. It is most miraculous how he could have fallen so great a distance and not been instantly killed; and it would be hard to believe that it were so, except from the fact that it is known that he slept in the third story of the building on the night of the accident.

Mr. Eskridge is a New Orleans printer, and well known to the craft in that city.

[Houston Transcript.

SENATOR SPRAGUE OF RHODE ISLAND.—The following extract from the letter of a correspondent who accompanied Gens. Steedman and Fullerton in their recent tour of investigation into the management of the freedmen's bureau, illustrates the political morality of the senator from Rhode Island:

I ought to mention that one of the largest purchasers of the property which has been so questionably disposed of in this locality by the tax commissioners, is a United States senator—senator Sprague. This gentleman is actually employing ex-rebel generals to manage extensive saw mills he owns in Florida, while sitting in the Senate and voting once a week that the ex-rebels are virtually little better than cut-throats, and not to be trusted.

A GENEROUS FOE.

Gerritt Smith, the writer of that very able letter to Chief Justice Chase which we published yesterday, is a man of note and character. His father, Peter S. Smith, was a pioneer of central New York and traveled on foot with a peddler's pack through forests where Utica and other populous cities now stand, and over Indian trails which the magic of progress has turned into lines of busy railroad. He was industrious and thrifty, and soon began trading and speculating on a wider scale. Foreseeing the future he bought at a small price vast quantities of wild lands which have ever since grown in value. He became very wealthy, a millionaire, at a time too when the owner of a million dollars was deemed more of a prodigy than in these latter days of petroleum and army contracts. Gerritt Smith inherited this magnificent property together with much of the father's talent and native vigor. He graduated at Hamilton College with honor, studied law and was about to commence practice, but soon found that the care of his property would not suffer him to attend to much other professional business than that in which he was directly interested. From time to time, however, he was employed in a few very important suits. His speeches and writings show a lack of that thorough discipline and gladiatorial vigor which long years of laborious practice at the bar commonly give, but the lack is in part compensated by the effects of a diffuse reading in the classics of all countries and of much leisure devoted to philosophical studies. In tastes and habits he was aristocratic in the unpopular sense of the word. He was finely formed, uncommonly handsome—with a voice combining depth and sweetness, stentorian, organ-toned—a thorough elocutionist and an accomplished speaker. Yet, on account of his independence and impracticability, he never exercised much influence over the Federal party of whose principles he was a devoted adherent. Judging from his subsequent fanaticism it is presumable that he was altogether too sincere for a successful politician.

From the very first outbreak of epidemic abolitionism, Gerritt Smith became one of its subjects. The idea seemed to take entire possession of him, and his name has ever since been inseparable from the history of that strange party. When the party was but a faction, scarcely numbering a corporal's guard in a whole county, Smith gave it time, labor and large sums of money. He was always liberal in the use of his wealth, which he had no desire to increase; but he was especially lavish in his donations for propagating abolition tenets. He was one of the leading spirits of the party, and only began to take a secondary position when it became a political power with spoils and offices to bestow. The giant shook the tree, but partizan monkeys devoured the fallen fruit. Once, however, in '53, Smith was sent to Congress, and served one session. At Washington, his accomplished manners, entertaining conversation and liberal hospitality attracted notice, by contrast with the lower grade of Black Republican members. He was much esteemed by some Southern members for his purity of character and his accomplishments as a scholar and an orator, and they doubtless believed that he would have been a great man, except for the puritanic infatuation of abolitionism. He soon resigned, somewhat disgusted with his Northern confreres, most of whom were as far below his level in learning and morals as they were his superiors in political trickery.

Gerritt Smith was entirely philanthropic in disposition, and might have accomplished great works of real benevolence but for the mania for negro emancipation which possessed him. He was also wholly sincere and honest. His letter to Judge Chase illustrates both these traits. Emancipation accomplished has realized the dream of his life-time. Satisfied with the result of the war, he pleads eloquently for fair dealing, charity and magnanimity towards the conquered. Had all abolitionists been like him, the matter would have been settled without bloodshed.

The Environs of New Orleans.

NUMBER SEVENTY-SEVEN.

In a former number we related in what manner the first railroad in Louisiana, and if we are not much out of the reckoning, one of the first railways in the world, was laid down, to-wit: the railroad of Lake Pontchartrain. As we then said, it was by General Bernard, who, as chief engineer of the fortification department at Washington, had been sent to Louisiana, in order to establish the present communication between the river Mississippi and the Gulf lakes, behind New Orleans, and the adjoining parishes. Had not this railway taken the place of the projected canal, we would have had, in all likelihood, a direct communication by water from the shores of our river to the waters of the Mexican Gulf. But, although this water route has, so far, been delayed to the present time, we see no reason why such a feasible communication should not now be commenced; and we have not the least doubt that if such an imposing authority as that of General Beauregard would put itself at the head of such an enterprise, the thing could easily be brought about. Such an undertaking would offer quite other inducements than that of deepening the mouths of the Mississippi for the accommodation of the shipping and outward navigation; for, with regard to the latter enterprise—we mean the forming of an association for the freer navigation of the river outlets—it may be questionable, as the general himself admits, whether such a corporation would eventually turn out a profitable concern.

Not only because the work of keeping the channel open for deep-going vessels would be a permanent one, and every season to be renewed, but there are other considerations which might render the general undertaking, as one that could be dispensed with, in case that a different plan to obviate the difficulty should be finally a successful one. This plan, some years ago, already suggested to our commerce, consists in employing what are termed camels, or a sort of floating warves, which being stationed in the neighborhood of the Balize, or the Southwest Pass, would be towed towards the deep-going vessels, be conveniently fastened to them, and by means of steam power lifted out of the water and thus bring over the bar those ships that would draw more than the ordinary depth of water, say fifteen or sixteen feet. We have seen this plan enunciated in some publications years ago, and it is somewhat surprising to us that such an apparently easy and feasible mode of conveyance should not already have found an association of enterprising merchants and ship owners to put it in execution. We have seen by the erection of floating dry docks at Algiers, on the other side of the river, that we can employ the steam power, in properly constructed contrivances, to lift out of the water almost any mass or weight whatever. Now then, it seems to us, that boats could be constructed in such a manner as to act at once as the mighty towboat, which brings up a whole fleet of vessels at its poop, and with the accompanying power of lifting up some four, five, or six feet in the water, such sea going vessels, either entering or issuing from the mouths of the Mississippi, and in this manner transport them over the bar. The premises of the steam power to operate in such a process of uplifting watercraft, and proceeding with them, once admitted, it follows, that the rest is merely a matter for the engineer's construction of the necessary succoor boats or vessels, styled the camels, or lightening steamers. We shall, however, for the present, once more return to our primitive object—that is, the excavating of a water communication in the lower section of our metropolis, from the river to the lake, joining or commingling with the waters of the Gulf. Our readers need not be told over again the many fair reasons which we have in former statements already enumerated. There is, however, this now to be added to what we then observed, to-wit: that, at the present day, cameling still offers inducements for transports and conveyances, which railroad establishments cannot wholly supply, and that is the greater cheapness of water conveyance generally, even upon excavated watercourses or canals. To understand the subject properly we need but look at the watercraft generally that frequent our two basins—the new and the old, in our city, and also the small sailing vessels that from the sea come to our levee in the port of our metropolis. Although steamers now traversing the seas and oceans in almost every direction, do seem to be gaining upon the former mode of navigating the waters by sail, still it will be perceived that on account of the cheaper expenses of this latter mode, or by employing sailing craft, we may yet expect the competition to be kept up for almost an unlimited space of time. There are various reasons that will continue to give the preference to sailing vessels for the transport of produce, although that mode may be a much more tardy one; and then again, there are a great many localities that can be better accommodated by the ordinary water craft than the steam vessel or steam ships. Hence a canal that should open communication from the river to the Gulf waters by the back route, would find a host of customers, and would pay extremely well. Let such men as General Beauregard take this matter in hand, and there will be soon an association formed to come to the rescue of the lower town section, and rendering most prosperous the now comparatively torpid or stagnant region. Our attention has again been drawn to this subject in order to come to the rescue of that seemingly abandoned quarter of our parish, the lower suburban limits towards the frontier line of the Parish of St. Bernard; that is to say, the vicinity of the United States barracks or quarters, near the Canal des Pecheurs, or the Fishermen's canal. As we already made mention in some former number, from this very point water communication, by re-opening this ancient canal with the Bayou or River St. Francis, commonly called the Bayou Bienvenu, would at once reestablish the former facility of navigation into Lake Borgne. For let it not be forgotten that the principal obstruction to the navigation of that fine water course was caused by order of General Jackson, in the year 1814, so as to prevent the advance of the enemy towards the lower suburbs of our city. Were the channel again cleared of all the trunks, brush and old stumps now obstructing the navigation of this stream, it would take but little more work to render the Canal des Pecheurs capable of admitting water craft and small steamers, and by building a small wooden sluice at the levee of the river, we would have direct communication, at little expense, from the Mississippi to Lake Borgne. Such a plan does not exclude the one which contemplated the establishing of a water basin and navigable canal behind the Third District, under the name of the Florida canal and basin; but we have mentioned the opening of the Canal des Pecheurs, and the Bayou Bienvenu, as the scheme, the most easily to be executed and immediately practicable and profitable to any association that would undertake such an object. There can be no doubt that such an association would, moreover, have an equitable and legal claim upon the Federal government, whatever it might amount to, for the expense of re-opening and re-establishing the navigation of Bayou Bienvenu, which had been obstructed, as mentioned, in 1814, by the order of the commanding general.

Under such auspices, it is not to be doubted that men of means will be found in our midst to contribute to an undertaking that will infuse and vitalize by an accelerated activity, the now persevering but dull plodding industry which expends all its force in the cultivation of fields and gardens with a variety of vegetables and kitchen greens, all very well in their line, but not sufficient to help on the general want for more active, more commercial and industrial enterprizes. We hope, although we have not particularly touched upon our local environs, that the topics treated of in this number have not been uninteresting to our readers, and have met with their general approval and assent.

Personal.

The ten richest men or estates in Boston, according to recent official estimates, are the following: Estate of Aug. Hemenway, $2,400,000; Moses Williams, $1,271,500; Nathaniel Thayer, $2,362,500; estate of John Bryant, $1,500,000; Sears's estate, $1,742,500; David Sears, $1,401,600; estate of E. Frances, $1,010,700; William Phillips, $858,000; H. H. Hunnewell, $818,600; John Simmons, $802,000.

Mr. F. O. C. Darley, the artist, has gone to Europe for a summer tour.

Gen. Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, his secretary and suite, are living in West Twenty-eighth street, New York.

It is reported that Charles W. Griswold, of Boston, is to be connected with the management of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in place of Mr. Hitchcock, who has retired.

Baron James de Rothschild has forty thousand volumes and a great many rare manuscripts in his library.

The Emperor of Austria has two ancient services of plate on exhibition in London.

M. Emile Augier is quite happy over the fact that five thousand copies of his new comedy, "La Contagion," sold on the day of publication.

M. Lamartine has nearly completed "Biographies of Some People."

Leopold I is to have a monument in Belgium costing a million of francs.

Mr. Erastus Brooks is almost the only one of the New York editors who lives on Staten Island, and, consequently, he is the only editor who opposes the selection of Seguine's Point as a quarantine ground—the fact being that, with regard to the picking out of that place, Mr. Brooks sees the "point," and the rest don't.

Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, has written a speedily forthcoming "History of the Episcopal Church."

Mr. Theophile Gautier's daughter, Judith, translates from the Chinese, writes criticism on art, and has lately married M. Catulle Mendes, a promising young French poet.

Mr. C. K. Tuckerman, nominated as minister to Greece, is brother of H. T.

Mr. Alexander Smith says he became a novel reader from reading the denunciations against novels in "Todd's Students' Manual." The remarkable thing about the statement is the fact that he, "or any other man," has read the Manual by Todd.

Professor John Stuart Blackie announces four volumes giving, "Homer and the Iliad" in three parts—dissertations, "The Iliad" in English verse, and commentary, philological and archæological.

M. Thiers is now 69 years old. He first came to Paris from Provence, in 1820; tried to be a lawyer—failed; turned historian, and his "History of the Consulate and Empire" brought him five hundred thousand francs.

Horace Vernet's picture, "Joseph Sold by his Brethren," brought at the recent sale in the Hotel des Venies, Paris, £1590. This is considerably more than Joseph's brethren received for the original.

Spurgeon is about to appear as a rival of Joe Miller. A London house announces "Anecdotes and Stories of Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, now first collected and arranged."

Thos. F. Meagher is publishing his "Personal Recollections" in the Irish People.

Mazzini has issued a manifesto entitled "The War."

Henry S. Foote has established himself at Louisville, Ky., to carry on the practice of law.

Senator Dixon has so far improved in health that he will be able to take his seat in the Senate next week.

"Mustapha Pasha is about to make a grand tour of Europe, to study and buy the useful and beautiful," says the report.

Gov. Wright, United States minister at Berlin, drives a jet-black fast pair on the Corso, and excites considerable attention.

Archbishop Cullen, of Dublin, has been created a cardinal.

Prof. R. L. Dabney's "Life of Stonewall Jackson," revised in manuscript by Gen. Lee, is republishing in London.

The Malay prince, now visiting England, registers himself at the hotels as Datu Tumonggong Abubakar Sri-Marahajah, of Johore.

In a speech which he recently delivered in Mereopolis, Minnesota, General T. W. Sherman said: "I have studied politicians, and have learned by imitating them, to talk a few minutes without saying anything at all." (Great laughter and cheers.)

The monument of Colonel Samuel Colt, the revolver man, about to be placed in Cedar Hill Cemetery, in Hartford, will cost about $25,000. It is of Scotch granite, forty feet high, and surrounded by a beautiful figure—"The Angel of the Resurrection."

A Brussels letter states that Kossuth is acting in concert with the Italian government, and is endeavoring to excite a revolution in Hungary.

General McClellan has given it as his opinion that, in a war between Prussia and Austria, Prussia must go to the wall, and, adds a London writer, "He knows what fighting is, and who look like fighters."

Collector Clapp's perquisites from the revenue seizures at Burlington, Vt., are estimated at $30,000 a year, which, with his salary, pays his board and washing.

Mr. Eurotas P. Hastings, one of the oldest residents of Detroit, died in that city on the 1st inst. He was president of the Bank of Michigan, and at one time was auditor general of the State.

The sanitary condition of T. Stevens is such as to induce the belief that when he said "To h—l with the Constitution," he had some idea of taking that valuable work with him.

Messrs. Peto and Betts, according to a London correspondent, have received extraordinary offers of assistance from all their friends, but under existing circumstances they have resolved not to resume.

General Wigtall, ex-Confederate Senator from Texas, is in London, and is about starting out to lecture on the negro, beginning in the jungles of Africa and concluding with a review of his present position in America.

SHAMELESS AND SAD.—In the report of Wednesday's debate in the United States Senate, pending the discussion of the important amendment to the plan of reconstruction introduced by Mr. Doolittle, we find the following passage:

"Mr. Sherman said he believed Mr. Doolittle's amendment was right in principle, but he should vote against it because he felt it his duty to sustain the action agreed upon by his political friends."

It is unnecessary, in this place, to consider the merit of Mr. Doolittle's amendment. It is quite enough for our present purpose that Mr. Sherman "believed it be right in principle," and yet felt himself bound to vote against it "to sustain the action agreed upon by his political friends." The confession was a frank one, but it betrays an ignorance of public duty, or an indifference to it, on the part of a Senator of the United States, which it is not pleasant to think of, especially at a time when the council in which he sits is intrusted with interests of such awful moment to the people and their posterity as those which engage it now.—[Philadelphia Argus.

EQUAL RIGHTS.—The Shreveport News is in favor of equal rights. It is opposed to requiring dogs to pay taxes without the right of suffrage and representation. Here is what it says:

The city council have lately passed a law requiring all dogs within the limits of the city to contribute a tax of one dollar, and in default of payment to be killed on sight. Is this law consistent with the doctrine of equality, equal laws, equal taxation and the equality of the races? Is it not a violation of the civil rights bill? Is it not death and taxation without representation? Had the dogs any voice or vote in the late municipal election? Has any bureau ever been established for the education and franchise of this class of our community? Is it not carrying out the identical policy of the Federal Congress, against which so much has been said of late? In a word, will Sumner and Stevens sanction it? We think not. We advocate equal laws and equal protection for life and property for rebels, republicans, freedmen, dogs and radicals.

MARRIED:

On June 12, at Christ Church, by the Rev. Geo. W. Stickney, WARREN LOCKETT to Miss IMOGENE HALL, both of this city. No cards.

☞ Petersburg, Richmond and Mobile papers please copy.

On Wednesday, 13th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, Colonel T. M. TERRY to Miss M. E. TUCKER, both of Livingston parish, La. No cards.

At the residence of the bride's mother, Caddo parish, La., May 31, 1866, by the Rev. S. M. Dockery, JAS. B. MACLELLAN, formerly of Virginia, and Miss MARY E., eldest daughter of the late Geo. B. Mercer.

DIED:

On Friday morning, the 15th inst., Mrs. A. C. DOWTY, wife of Capt. Jno. C. Dowty, after a short illness.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 753 Magazine street, between Washington and Sixth streets, at 10 o'clock this morning.

Hays's Brigade

RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

All members of HAYS'S BRIGADE in want of employment or requiring assistance, and all families of deceased members of the Brigade needing relief, are requested to apply to any of the following gentlemen, who are members of the Executive Committee Hays's Brigade Relief Association:

Col. D. B. PENN, 186 Common.
D. A. WILSON, 139 Gravier.
JNO. G. ANGEL, 112 St. Charles.
BY. L. WETZEL, 242 Tchoupitoulas.
B. T. WALSHE, 117 Canal.
JNO. R. NEW, 184 Gravier.
LOUIS PRADOS, 18 St. Ann.
WM. M. CLARK, Jackson Railroad Depot.
D. G. HITCHCOCK, 132 Gravier.
S. P. DUSHANE, 104 Common.
JNO. O'NEIL, 129 Rousseau.

All members of the Association who have not paid their initiation fee and monthly dues yet, are requested to call at the office of Major J. G. Campbell, National Express Company, corner Perdido and Carondelet streets, and do so.

Those desirous of becoming honorary members will present their applications to any of the Executive Committee mentioned above, the members of which are authorized to receive contributions.

H. T. HAYS, President.

Touis, Secretary.

Notice.

OFFICE HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS, }
No. 21 Camp street. }

Certificates of Stock of this Company are now ready to be delivered to the Stockholders or their legal representatives.

LOUIS BARNETT,
New Orleans, June 15, 1866. Secretary.

Firemen's

MONUMENTAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting was held last Saturday evening, May 19th, at the Hall of Louisiana Hose Company, and organized the FIREMEN'S MONUMENTAL ASSOCIATION. Object: To erect a monument to the memory of the late JOHN F. GRUBER, to the Confederate Dead of the Fire Department, and to those who lost their lives while performing duty as active Firemen since September 29th, 1860.

President—ISAAC N. MARKS, of Perseverance No. 13.
Vice Pres't—Wm. E. FITZGERALD, Pelican H. & L. No. 4.
Secretary—JOS. H. DeGRANGE, Jackson No. 18.
Treasurer—JAS. A. BROWN, Louisiana Hose.

Copartnership.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the firm of F. G. BARRIERE & CO., and take pleasure in announcing to their friends and customers that they will reopen their store at the old stand of G. A. Barriere & Bro., No. 135 Canal street, on MONDAY, tenth June, when they will offer a splendid stock of goods, just opened, at greatly reduced prices.

F. G. BARRIERE,
G. W. BABCOCK.

New Orleans, June 1st, 1866.

P. S.—M. T. LIVAUDAIS, of the old firm of Gignel & Jamison, has charge of our sales department, and will be pleased to see his friends.

F. G. BARRIERE & CO.

A Card.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I regret the temporary suspension of my agency in your delightful city, but have concluded to postpone its further prosecution until the fall trade revives. Meanwhile, however, Mr. W. C. BLACK (firm of W. A. Violett & Co., No. 128 Gravier street) has kindly consented to represent the interests of the Gen. Lee Endowment. A subscription list has also been left with several prominent business gentlemen who have undertaken in a generous, public spirit, to promote this noble cause.

Respectfully, etc.,
E. P. WALTON,
Agent of Gen. Lee Endowment of Washington College.

A Card.

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

FRANK A. BARTLETT.