New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
—OF—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE, NO. 94 CAMP STREET.

Yearly Subscriptions, in advance, $16; half yearly, $8; quarterly, $4. Single copies, 10 cents.
The Weekly Crescent is published every Saturday. Subscription $5 per annum, invariably in advance.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1866.

Notice.

During my temporary absence from the city the Editorial Department of the CRESCENT will be under the charge of W. M. 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.

The New Orleans Herald is the title of a new daily paper, the first number of which was issued in this city yesterday. The Herald is not as large as some of the rest of us, but it is filled with interesting reading matter and well-written editorials. Its editor, John Tabor, Esq., is a gentleman of experience in the business, having formerly published papers in Nicaragua and on the Rio Grande. He was, for some years before the war, the Rio Grande correspondent of the CRESCENT, and our subscribers of that day will, no doubt, recollect his very interesting letters. He has our sincere wishes for success.

We publish to-day a circumstantial account of all the late interesting events on the Rio Grande, up to the 30th of June, as sent us by our intelligent special correspondent in that quarter.

Our readers have doubtless noticed and read with pleasure the letters from Paris, which we have been lately publishing, and one of which appears to-day under the signature of "Pi Eta." They may not know, however, that we have two correspondents there, each of whom writes under the same signature—"Pi Eta." They are both young gentlemen of this city, sons of well known citizens, and they are now in Paris prosecuting their studies which were interrupted by the war. Though they use the same signature, a critical reader will detect some difference in their styles, at the same time that the letters of each will be found very interesting.

THE CHURCH VISITOR.—We publish to-day in our advertising columns the prospectus of a new weekly paper, to be commenced in this city in September next, under the above title. The Visitor will be under the editorial management of the Rev. Mr. Stickney, of this city, a gentleman in every way competent to make an interesting and valuable journal. It will be devoted, generally, to the interests of the Protestant Episcopal church of the South and Southwest, but will contain matters of useful information to all, and will pay due attention to education, to literature and the advancement of the material welfare of the South. For further particulars, and for terms, etc., we refer to the published prospectus.

The "Medical and Record" of New York, a semi-monthly journal of medicine and surgery, has been sent us by our neighbor, Mr. Jas. A. Gresham, 92 Camp street, who is the sole agent for it in this city, and of whom alone copies can be had. The Record is filled with various original contributions on subjects interesting to the profession, and in the obituary column we notice a full biographical sketch of the late Dr. Fenner.

Hon. J. R. Doolittle, of the United States Senate, has our thanks for a pamphlet entitled "Nationality versus Sectionalism," the author of which is Mr. J. F. Ferguson of Tennessee.

Mr. Thomas Howard, clerk of the steamer Alabama, will accept our thanks for very late Red River papers.

The purser of the steamship W. G. Hewes, from Indianola and Galveston, has favored us with very late Texas papers.

On the 5th, in Washington, in the debate in the Senate upon the bill to provide for the payment of quartermasters' stores and supplies furnished the armies of the United States, Mr. Wilson moved to strike out a provision authorizing payment for goods taken by an officer without giving a receipt. The motion was carried and the proviso stricken out. What a commentary upon the sense of moral honesty in the minds of United States Senators as they exist in the present Congress!

In Chicago on the 4th the casualties from indulgence in bad whisky and the careless handling of firearms were unusually numerous. An express driver was run over by a railroad train and killed. A boy of 13, in playing with a pistol, fired the contents into his hand, rendering amputation of two fingers necessary. Another boy, whilst engaged in firing off Roman candles, found one that would not go off. He took it up the candle to examine it, when it suddenly exploded, completely destroying his right eye. Some lads threw firecrackers at the horses drawing a heavily loaded wagon; the horses took fright and ran away, whilst the driver was thrown under the wheels and frightfully mangled. An old Norwegian sailor, whilst going home in a state of beer, fell and broke several ribs. A countryman had his vehicle smashed to fragments by a steam engine. A boy shot himself through the hand with a large fire-cracker. Two men, playfully struggling for the possession of a pistol, let the weapon fall, when it exploded and the ball went through the body of one of them. During the twenty-four hours there were eight destructive fires, several serious affrays, and brutal outrages without number.

TRIPLE MURDER IN ARKANSAS.—Reports from the interior of Arkansas give accounts of an outrage committed by guerrillas upon the owners of a plantation lying forty miles from Memphis, on the 6th inst. Three men went to the house, asking for water—at first being very civil. Shortly, however, they became noisy and threatened violence. The owner stepped out and politely asked them to preserve peace, when one attacked him with a butcher knife, and, after a desperate fight, succeeded in stabbing him through the heart. After this two negroes (servants) were shot. The house was then ransacked, set fire to and consumed, with the three dead bodies. The ruffians escaped.

The Chicago Times says the 4th of July celebration in Cincinnati was a prodigious failure, and was made a subject of ridicule by the citizens.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The first attempt of the Italian army upon the Austrian dominions in Italy has met with defeat. A battle, which is dignified by the telegraph with the epithet of "great," was fought on the 23d ult. in the neighborhood of Verona, and resulted in the repulse of the Italian forces. The account states that after crossing the Mincio without opposition, Victor Emanuel pushed on towards Peschiera, but was quickly repulsed by the guns of that stronghold. This, however, must be a mistake, as the subsequent battle was fought some distance in advance of Peschiera, which fortress must have been left in the rear by the Italian army in marching on Verona. The defeat encountered by the Italians cannot have been at all decisive, since they are permitted to recross the Mincio without opposition. Nevertheless the reverse must have a material influence on the future character of the campaign; because it wrests from the assailants the advantage of the initiative, and enables the Austrians to assume the offensive. Such a change in the programme may seriously interfere with the plans which Victor Emanuel had formed for the conquest of Venetia, and reduce him to the necessity of defending his own dominions. However, no accurate deductions can be drawn from these events until the intentions of the parties to the contest are more fully developed. It is quite possible that the Italian advance on Verona was intended only to cover a more serious naval demonstration in the Adriatic, in which sea the navy of Italy is supreme, or that march of Garibaldi through the Tyrol upon Munich to which the telegraph alludes. Such a march would be hazardous in the extreme. It would conduct the invaders through the narrow passes of the Tyrolean Alps, where their communications might easily be cut off. Those passes must be held by the Austrians, for it is through them that the Imperial forces always descend into the Italian plains. If Garibaldi push through them successfully, he will leave the Austrian army of Italy in his rear, and would, perhaps, find little opposition on the road to Munich. That city is the capital of Bavaria, a State in alliance with Austria. If she could be overrun and detached from the Austrian party, a great point would be gained by the allies, as Bavaria is the third State of Germany in power and influence. We imagine, however, that no such enterprising and hazardous movement as this would be is contemplated, except by some fanciful correspondent or enthusiastic editor. The first Napoleon undertook to march up the passes of the Tyrolean mountains, in 1797, towards Vienna; but it was only after Italy had been completely freed from the enemy, and the military power of Austria effectually broken by the defeat of the armies which she had sent into Lombardy under Beaulieu, Wurmser and Alvinzi. Napoleon's victorious progress was checked by the opening of negotiations, and the war closed with the treaty of Campo Formio and the transfer to Austria of the city and province for the recovery of which Italy has engaged in the present war. It would be strange if Austria should lose, through the direct or remote agency of the third Napoleon, the dominion which she received as a gift from the first.

The ground on which the opening operations of the war in Italy are conducted has been, throughout historic ages, the scene of hostile conflict. It was on the plains of Lombardy and Piedmont—formerly cis-Alpine Gaul—that Hannibal defeated the Roman armies; that Marius turned back the tide of Teutonic invasion; that the Vitellean and Flavian forces contended for the mastery of the Empire in that terrific siege which has been immortalized by the sombre but graphic pen of Tacitus; that Frederic Barbarossa fled before the armies of the confederated Italian cities. It was on these plains that Eugene won his brilliant victories; that Suwarrow, in his combat with Joubert, duplicated on the same ground the Trebbian victory of Hannibal; that Napoleon Bonaparte began that career of which the names of Novi and Montenotte, Castiglioni, Rivoli, Arcola, and Marengo are not the least splendid ornaments. It was here that Charles Albert beheld the ruin of his cause and his hopes in '48, when he fled from the bitter field of Novara; and it was here that his son, eleven years afterwards, saw at Solferino the fulfillment of the same hopes and the triumph of the same cause. Truly it is a field populous with the ghosts of history.

DEFEAT OF THE ENGLISH MINISTRY.

Notwithstanding the confident anticipations of success with which the British ministry have been urging the reform bill through Parliament, they have met with a defeat which seems to be nothing less than decisive. At an early stage of the debate, Mr. Gladstone had announced that the fate of the ministry was linked with this measure, and that they intended to stand or fall with it. Precisely what might be considered a defeat, it would, in a measure, be left to the government themselves to determine. They might choose to regard failure on even some important proposition not to amount to "want of confidence," or they might stand punctiliously on some apparently unimportant amendment; but Mr. Gladstone appears to have been determined to carry the measure through without permitting modification; and indeed, the temper with which he conducted the debate, suggested a confidence of success on his part, amounting almost to contempt of the opposite party.

The question on which the government was defeated was an amendment offered by Lord Dunkellin. This amendment Mr. Gladstone made a question of confidence, although Lord Dunkellin claimed that it did not affect the vital principle of the bill. Had Mr. Gladstone accepted this view, the adoption of the amendment would not necessarily have amounted to a defeat of the ministry. Lord D. is the member for Galway, in Ireland. In that country suffrage is regulated by the rateable value of a house, and not by its rent. Lord Dunkellin wished to make this principle general in the bill—that is to say, to substitute a £7 "rateable value" for a £7 rental value, which is the measure of reform proposed by Mr. Gladstone. The effect of the substitution would be to restrict the extension of the franchise. Mr. Bright said that it would be equivalent to a £9 rental value, and Mr. Gladstone declared that it would reduce the number of enfranchised persons from 144,000 to 84,000, and that he would not consent to any reduction at all. In spite of the attitude thus assumed by the government, the amendment was adopted by a vote of 304 to 315, thus throwing the ministry into a minority of eleven.

The consequence was a resignation of Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues. Either this or a dissolution of Parliament and an appeal to the country was meant by the statement made officially in the House of Commons, that the ministry had sent an "important communication" to the Queen. The latest intelligence shows that the resignation of the ministry had in fact been accepted by the Queen, so that a dissolution will not take place just yet. The confidence of the government in their own stability is indicated by the fact that the Queen, when the decisive vote was taken, was at a distance of several hundred miles from London. Had she or the ministry anticipated such an event as being even probable, the Queen would not have withdrawn from the capital at a moment when her presence might be so much needed. It is even now doubtful whether she will be able to form a stable government. Foreign politics now claim the attention of England to the exclusion of almost every other topic; and in the foreign policy of the late cabinet the Queen is supposed to share the confidence of the country. Perhaps in steering clear of the entanglements and embarrassments of the great European war, Mr. Gladstone might regain some of the reputation which he has lost by his management of the reform bill. The task of carrying on the government, by a conservative ministry, will be even more difficult than it was found to be by the late ministry. Derby cannot count on a majority of the present Parliament; and, moreover, his party is in a minority in the country. If he attempt to treat the domestic questions which are now agitating the public mind he will certainly go to the wall, because he is sure to run counter to the course of public sentiment. His only chance would be to divert attention from home affairs, by giving overshadowing prominence to foreign questions. But even here he is just as likely to fail as to succeed, because opinion in England has not yet intelligibly manifested itself in relation to the great conflict which has just begun in Europe. Altogether it seems more than probable that this unexpected resolution in favor of the conservatives will be very brief, and that, in the end, a dissolution of Parliament and another general election must take place before the government can be settled on anything like a permanent basis.

THE BURNING OF COLUMBIA.

The question of the burning of Columbia is still debated with a good deal of acrimony throughout the country. Each of the distinguished persons on whom the responsibility is charged unqualifiedly repudiates the accusation, and just as emphatically imputes the blame to the other. General Sherman, in an official report, charged General Hampton with the burning, and has, recently, written a letter to one Benj. Rawls, in which he reiterates the statement. As between the two officers concerned, perhaps the outside world might be embarrassed in forming a judgment. But, whilst public opinion in one section seems to yield a purely partisan credence to General Sherman's assertions, in the South, and everywhere that General Hampton is known, that gentleman's declarations are received without question and without regard to political or sectional preferences. Apart from this, however, the weight of evidence is entirely on the side of General Hampton, and, if more were wanting, it would be abundantly supplied in the following correspondence, which is published in the Columbia papers:

April 22.

General Sherman having charged me in his official report with the destruction of Columbia, and having reiterated the same falsehood in a recent letter to Benj. Rawls of that city, may I beg you to state such facts in reference to this matter as are in your possession. If you recollect, I advised you on the morning the Yankees came in not to burn the cotton as this would endanger the town. I stated that as they had destroyed the railroad they could not remove the cotton. Upon this representation you directed me to issue an order that the cotton should not be burned. This I did at once, and there was not a bale on fire when the Yankees came into town. You saw the cotton as you left the city, and you can state that none was on fire. Very respectfully yours, W. H.

To General Beauregard.

New Orleans, May 2, 1866.

The above statement of General Hampton relative to the order issued by me at Columbia, South Carolina, not to burn the cotton in that city is perfectly true and correct. The only thing on fire at the time of the evacuation was the depot building of the S. C. R. R., which caught fire accidentally from the explosion of some ammunition ordered to be sent towards Charlotte, N. C.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

But after all it is difficult to understand why this charge should be repelled so earnestly by General Sherman and his friends. It is plain enough to see that General Hampton would wish to relieve himself from the odium of having deliberately destroyed a city to which he was bound by all the ties of friendship, of association, and of patriotic sympathy. It is almost absurd to suppose that he would seek to aggravate those miseries which already pressed so heavily on his people by destroying their habitations, and throwing them houseless and foodless on the cold charity of an invading enemy, especially when no military or political object was to be gained by the sacrifice. But as to General Sherman the case is entirely different. What would have been absurdly unreasonable in General Hampton, was with General Sherman the logical development of opinions which that officer had stoutly proclaimed and energetically carried into practice. After the cool deliberation with which he destroyed Atlanta, it is perfectly useless for him to pretend indignation at the charge of burning Columbia. The former act he defended in private letters and official correspondence, and all of the reasons which he alleged in that case, are equally applicable to the other. In this light it is almost superfluous to treat the subject as a simple question of historical fact. We know very well that if General Sherman did not burn Columbia, he thought he had a right to burn it, and would have burned it if he had chosen to do so. We know likewise that if he did commit this act, which seems now to be pretty well settled, it cannot in the slightest degree affect his character—because his status, in that respect had already been definitely settled. He accepted all the responsibilities of the act in advance. He thought it right to burn cities; he did burn cities; why then should he display a plainly simulated indignation when charged with burning Columbia? Of that charge, we may say with the Italians, *si non è vero è ben trovato*—it is so like the truth that it might just as well be true.

The Mobile Register of the 8th says there was a rumor in Florence, Ala., on the 4th, that Colonel M. C. Galloway, of the Memphis Avalanche, and Colonel Thomas Jordan, of the Appeal, had a hostile meeting on Monday week, and that Jordan was killed. The rumor is probably false.

In Louisville on the 4th a wagon-load of negroes were capsized while being rapidly driven. Two men and one baby were instantly killed, having their necks broken. Three more persons had broken limbs.

On the 5th the weather was extremely warm in Indianapolis, and there were many cases of cholera morbus in that city.

Ambrose A. Butts of Auburn, Ohio, recently lifted a dead weight of 2737½ pounds, which is the greatest lifting feat on record. He has been practicing at intervals during the last six years. Dr. Winship, for several years past considered the strongest man in the world, at last accounts had lifted only 2600 pounds.

TREATMENT OF FREEDMEN.

The occasional occurrence of lawlessness on the part of our negro population has given occasion for some degree of apprehension, and has had its effect in beginning an alienation of feeling between the two classes, which ought not to exist. It is unpleasant to revert to this subject, but it is evident that hostility need not develop itself in very considerable magnitude. In most cases the freedmen have shown themselves friendly to the whites, but the contagion of a few bad examples may spread a spirit of disrespect, discontent and disorder throughout the South. In cases of affrays, where difficulties occur between blacks on one side and whites on the other, whatever may be the cause or merits of the quarrel, all of the former class who hear of them will impute the blame exclusively to the latter. Reports spread with rapidity among negroes, without the use of mails, writing or telegraph; and in a greatly exaggerated form reach distant localities in a time so brief as to be credible only to those who know their habits. If a black man is killed in a riot, the colored oral dispatch makes him half a regiment by the time the swelling news has traveled two hundred miles. They are very excitable, and when excited are peculiarly deaf to anything like reason or remonstrance. In case of a riotous gathering, if any of their number are killed they will regard the shedding of blood as an act of outrage and oppression, and will be more ready for a disturbance than before. Thus, from every collision between a freedman and a citizen there are liable to result others.

The radical foes of the South are laboring to bring about this state of feeling. Nothing would please them so well as to see a riot where a mob of a thousand negroes, blind, thoughtless and vindictive, should engage with a party of citizens attempting to disperse or arrest the rioters, and their delight would be greatly augmented by the arrival on the scene of action of a few companies of colored troops to interfere in the support of their class. If a difficulty of an extensive and formidable character should ever occur in the South, which we trust will never be the case, it will grow up by some such process. The fire will not kindle now, but the emissaries of the radicals are using great exertions to render the material combustible. Every act of Congress bearing upon Southern affairs shows the same wicked purpose to destroy the feelings of trust and good will now subsisting between the freedmen and their late masters.

In view of this, no other course can be advised than that of extreme forbearance towards all colored people, coupled with due vigilance and caution. They ought to feel more impressively than ever that they have no truer friends or better advisers than their late owners and the white people of the South. Special pains ought now to be taken to show to them that as long as they are orderly, respectful and industrious they will be esteemed, helped, encouraged and protected. Good advice and kindness need not be wasted on the incurably vicious and idle; such need only be watched with vigilance, and punished for every violation of law. They are the tools of villains with whiter faces but blacker hearts than themselves. The treatment of the bad should be in such plain contrast to that of the good that the latter cannot fail to notice it. The law does not tolerate vagabonds, nor ought they to be suffered to contaminate by words and example such freedmen as are disposed to be steady and industrious.

AN EXECUTION AT BROWNSVILLE.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, June 22, 1866.

This afternoon I saw the execution of three Mexicans, convicted of murdering persons in this city, during Cortina's raid on this side, in the year 1859. As it was a different style of execution from any I had hitherto seen, I will give you a brief account of it.

From early morning a dense crowd assembled as near as possible to the prison. The mob was composed chiefly of Mexicans of both sexes, and all colors and sizes.

This was an execution under the civil or criminal law of the State; the military had nothing to do with it. But the sheriff, after summoning together about 100 of the citizens of Brownsville, was well satisfied that that band could not resist an attack of the Mexican mob, if they should make it. [The great mass of the population in Western Texas are native Mexicans, and I believe they are in the majority in and around Brownsville. They mortally hate to see any of their countrymen, no matter what the crime, strung up by Americans.] The sheriff, being well satisfied that a rescue was intended, applied to Gen. Getty for military assistance, which was promptly rendered.

The prisoners left the prison, accompanied by a priest, seated on their coffins in a cart, after the usual fashion; escorted by Sheriff Dye, City Marshal John Price (of New Orleans) and his one hundred citizens, all well revolvered; and colored troops all round, with triggers and bayonets ready.

The gallows, stout and fresh, with three stout ropes dangling, stood in the prairie east of the city, and was surrounded by the military thus: a hollow square about a quarter of a mile wide; four pieces of artillery planted on the front side; a battalion of cavalry on the hind side, and a regiment of colored infantry on each of the other sides; all equipped and ready for instantaneous action. And around all these, pickets of carbineers with breech on thigh and thumb on hammer.

I never expect to see a surer thing than this execution was. The photographers, who had been pestering and "taking" the doomed men in prison for several days, were yet on hand, in carts, with their apparatus, to "take" them one time more, in the center of the final *coup d'œil*. Talk about the "Jenkinses" of the press! The photographers beat them by about a thousand degrees.

The prisoners showed the full share of Mexican or Indian coolness and bravado. They mounted the scaffold nimbly, and not being pinioned, bowed and waved their hats to the multitude, which consisted of all the military and all the population of Brownsville.

One of the prisoners, on his way to the gallows, shouted out that it was all right, he knew he was to die, but that Cortina would have the blood of every individual concerned in his death. The same man said, when on the scaffold, that when Americans came to be hung they cried and behaved like babies, but that Mexicans could die like men, and he intended to show it. [This alluded to Rogers the Ohio soldier, who was recently hung, crying and sobbing like a child.]

After the usual legal and priestly forms were gone through with, the white caps were drawn over the doomed men's heads, and the drop fell. The fall was about 6 feet. Two of them swung dead quietly, with broken necks. The third, Florencia Garza, struck the edge of the platform as he fell, and after sustaining the weakened jerk of the rope, raised one hand and then the other to the rope above his head, and lifted himself up a little. The executioner laid down on his belly on the platform, and reached down, and after a severe struggle, wrenched the dying man's hands from the rope, and pulled him up enough to readjust the noose. Then he let him swing again, and in a minute or two Garza was as quiet as his companions.

The scene was horrible, and drew groans from the multitude. At the gallows the thing was underdone, for the three men were hung unpinioned. Whilst at the prison the thing had been overdone, for the awkward blacksmith, in chopping of their manacles with a cold chisel, cruelly lacerated their ankles.

I looked upon this whole spectacle as an interesting evidence of the state of society on this border. There were United States troops and ammunition enough around that gallows to annihilate all the Mexicans in Texas. The Mexican mob is not to be trusted any more on this side of the river than on the other. The large majority of the Mexicans are Indians of a very low class—greasers, peons, kanackers, etc., as they are called by the white people—and hardly ever distinguish themselves only in the way of treachery, cowardice, robbery, and murder. I seriously think they are not fit for, and do not deserve, the beautiful land they inhabit. I. G.

MODELS OF WELL-KNOWN BOATS.—We copy from a New York paper the following interesting notice of models of two well-known steamers now running from this port:

Artistic Workmanship.—We were shown yesterday two beautiful working models of steamboats, made in gold and silver, which, as specimens of American ingenuity and workmanship, cannot be excelled. One of these is a perfect *fac simile* of the steamboat Mary, now running on Lake Pontchartrain, and the other a *fac simile* of the steamship Morgan, running in the line from New Orleans to Galveston. Each model is as perfect in its construction as is the original, and was made from the drafts by which the ships were built, on a scale of 3-32 of an inch to the foot.

The Mary is 22½ inches long, and the Morgan 21¼ inches. Everything about them is complete, from the working walking beam and revolving paddle-wheels to the rudder gear and the nails in the deck planking. Every rope, mast and spar is there complete, in gold and silver, whilst pendant from the davits hang the four life boats with their miniature oars. Each is inclosed in a handsome glass case set upon a rosewood base, which is also a music box. Each box plays ten popular airs, and as the musical machinery is set in motion, the walking-beam of the model works up and down, and the wheels revolve with such naturalness as to make one imagine that he is about to start on a sea voyage.

These beautiful specimens of artistic workmanship were exhibited yesterday at the jewelry establishment of Messrs. Manchester & Co., No. 135 Broadway. They were manufactured by Mr. J. Dean Benton, of Wilmington, Del., who has long borne the reputation of being one of the most skillful jewelers in the business. The two models on exhibition were built for Mr. Charles Morgan, a well known wealthy ship owner of this city—the Mary being intended for a present to his wife, after whom the ship and the model are named. The Morgan is to be presented to Captain James Lawless, who is an agent for Mr. Morgan. This is the third model built in gold and silver by Mr. Benton for Mr. Morgan, the other being a fac simile of the steamship Harlan, and was presented to Mr. Samuel Harlan, of Wilmington, Del. The cost of each was $3000.

Mr. Benton is the only man who has ever attempted work of this elegant and artistic description, there never having been anything of the kind attempted either in this country or in Europe. He has already built seventeen ships in gold and silver for different persons, one monitor, which was presented to Mr. Ericsson, the inventor of that war vessel, and one working locomotive. Several wealthy gentlemen in Boston have engaged him to make another steamship, which is to be sent to the World's Exhibition. Mr. Benton was born in Boston, and learned his trade as a jeweler in Providence, R. I. It is not unlikely that he will soon try his hand at making a working model of Hoe's ten-cylinder press.

DIED:

July 8th, ISAAC PHILLIPS, aged 30 years, late a member of the Tensas Rifles, 6th Louisiana Regiment, Hays's Brigade.

His funeral will take place at 10 o'clock TO-DAY, from the residence of Mr. H. R. McVey, corner of Perdido and Basin streets. The friends of the family and members of the brigade are respectfully invited to attend.

On Monday, July 9th, at midnight, TOMMY, eldest son of T. J. McMillan and Rowena Oates, after a short illness of eighteen hours, aged 4 years, 6 months and 9 days.

Notice of funeral will appear in the evening papers.

Weekly Report of Deaths

—IN THE—

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS,

FROM THE 1st TO THE 8th DAY OF JULY, 1866.

Diseases:

Aneurism of the Heart	1	Gangrene of Mouth	1
Apoplexy	1	Gastro Enteritis	1
Bronchitis	4	Heart, Disease of	2
Burns or Scalds	1	Hooping Cough	4
Cancer	1	Inflammation of Bowels	2
Chicken-Pox	2	Inflammation of Liver	2
Cholera Infantum	7	Inflammation of Stomach	1
Consumption	10	Inanition	1
Convulsions, Infantile	5	Intemperance	1
Debility, Adult	2	Marasmus, Adult	1
Diarrhœa, Acute	2	Marasmus, Infantile	1
Diarrhœa, Chronic	1	Measles	2
Dropsy	2	Meningitis	3
Dysentery, Acute	4	Old age	1
Dysentery, Chronic	2	Paraplegia	1
Diphtheria	1	Pneumonia	2
Enteritis	3	Premature Birth	2
Endo Carditis	1	Stillborn	4
Fever, Bilious	1	Teething	2
Fever, Congestive	3	Tetanus	1
Fever, Brain	1	Tris Nascentium	3
Fever, Puerperal	1	Ulceration of the Mouth	1
Fever, Scarlet	1	Not stated	7
Fever, Typhus	1		
Total			99

AGES.

Under 1 year	17	25 to 30 years	3
1 to 2 years	14	30 to 40 "	6
2 to 5 "	11	40 to 50 "	9
5 to 10 "	2	50 to 60 "	7
10 to 15 "	4	60 to 70 "	6
15 to 20 "	3	70 to 80 "	3
20 to 25 "	5	Unknown	10
Total			99

NATIVITIES.

Bohemia	1	New Brunswick	1
England	1	Scotland	2
France	2	United States	59
Germany	5	Not stated	15
Ireland	12		
Total			99
Whites	68	Blacks	8
Mulattoes	10	Not Stated	3
Total			99
Brought to the City for Interment			5

GEO. WM. DIRMEYER, M. D.,
Secretary Board of Health.
Board of Health, New Orleans, July 9, 1866.

To Architects.

Architects are invited to submit plans for the rebuilding of ODD FELLOWS' HALL, corner Camp and Lafayette streets. For further information apply to

HENRY BIER, Secretary,
In Room No. 8, third floor, over Crescent Mutual Insurance Company, corner Camp street and Commercial Alley.

A Card.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, NEW ORLEANS, July 9, 1866.

It having been brought to my notice that many persons, through ignorance of the law, are in the practice of buying Lottery Tickets without the Auditor's stamp on them, as the law directs, and which stamp is the tax for the benefit of the Charity Hospital, I hereby notify all persons buying unstamped Lottery Tickets that they are violating the law and injuring the Charity Hospital; and all persons engaged in the business of selling unstamped Lottery Tickets will be punished to the full extent of the law.

H. PERALTA, Auditor.

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.

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 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 9 P. M.

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

R. W. TALIAFERRO, Postmaster.

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. 1.
Secretary—JOS. H. DeGRANGE, Jackson No. 18.
Treasurer—JAS. A. BROWN, Louisiana Hose.

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.

The New Orleans Crescent BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

94 CAMP STREET.

J. O. NIXON, Proprietor.

The Crescent Job Establishment

—BEING PROVIDED—

WITH THE LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED STYLES OF PRESSES,

—FROM—

The Celebrated Manufactories

—OF—

Messrs. R. HOE & Co., and GEO. P. GORDON,

And with all the various styles and designs of

TYPE, BORDERS, ORNAMENTS, CUTS, ETC.,

From the well known foundries of

L. JOHNSON & CO., PHILADELPHIA, AND JAMES CONNER'S SONS, NEW YORK

Are prepared to execute every description of

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

—IN A MANNER—

UNSURPASSED BY ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THE SOUTH.

COMMERCIAL AND MERCANTILE PRINTING,

—Such as—

PROMISSORY NOTES, DRUGGISTS' LABELS, DRAY RECEIPTS, BANK CHECKS, CONTRACTS, BILLS OF FARE, BALL TICKETS, PROGRAMMES, AUCTION BILLS, HAND BILLS, BILLS LADING, ENVELOPES, BILL HEADS, CATALOGUES, MORTGAGES, CIRCULARS, HEADINGS, INVOICES, DEEDS, CARDS,

—And—

EVERY OTHER VARIETY OF BLANKS KNOWN TO TRADE OR COMMERCE.

BOOK DEPARTMENT.

We are prepared to

PRINT AND BIND

In a Superior Style,

PAMPHLETS, BOOKS, BRIEFS, CASH BOOKS, DAY BOOKS, LEDGERS, ETC., ETC.

Of any size and style of typography or binding to suit the taste of the most fastidious.

STEAMBOAT PRINTING.

Especial attention given to printing

STEAMBOAT BILLS, BILLS OF FARE, MANIFESTS, ETC.

Plain or in any Number of Colors.

RULING AND BINDING

Executed with dispatch, and in the most workmanlike manner.

All work warranted to give satisfaction.
Orders attended to with dispatch.
Prices reasonable.

Crescent Book and Job Establishment,
No. 94 CAMP STREET,
Between Natchez and Poydras, New Orleans.

H. M. Thompson,

AGENT OF THE

NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT

—AND—

GENERAL NEWSPAPER AND ADVERTISING AGENT

NO. 14 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Mackerel, Salmon, Beef, Pork, ETC., NOW LANDING.

25 bbls. No. 1 MACKEREL.
20 ... No. 3 ...
25 hf. bbls. No. 2 ...
25 kits TONGUES and SOUNDS.
10 ... MESS MACKEREL.
25 ... No. 1 SALMON.
20 ... HALIBUT FINS.
100 half bbls. FULTON MARKET BEEF—Chamberlain.
50 ... PIG PORK ...
50 quarter bbls. ...

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 ...
600 cases CLARET, St. Germain, pts. and qts.

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 (not 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.

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, 100 Camp street.
THOS. L. WHITE, 130 Canal street.
JAS. A. GRESHAM, 92 Camp street.
W. P. GOLDTHWAITE, 69 Canal street.
F. KELLER, 97 Royal street.

Prospectus.

The FIRST NATIONAL CHEMICAL WORKS COMPANY OF LOUISIANA is organized for the purpose of distilling our fat Pine Wood by the new process, and for the sale of the products realized therefrom. There is produced from ONE CORD, so distilled, say 25 gallons Spirits Turpentine, 50 gallons Oil, 100 gallons Pyroligneous Acid, 5 gallons Alcohol, 1½ barrels Pitch or Rosin, 1 barrel Tar, 5000 feet Illuminating Gas, superior to that made from coal, and 30 bushels Charcoal. This, incredible though it may appear to some, is nevertheless true; and we expect to exceed the quantity of some of the above products with the fat Pine so abundant in this section. The process is simple and of comparatively trifling expense; the articles produced are all marketable, and pronounced by the best Chemists in this country altogether superior to those produced in the ordinary way.

The process is patented and rights are sold the different States for a certain number of cords, which number can be distilled daily for seventeen years or 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 right, etc., for that amount; but we wish to secure the control of the whole amount due the State, viz: fifty cord works, and have therefore re-opened our books for subscriptions for that amount.

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

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

Fifteen per cent. of their subscription is required to be deposited with the Secretary of the Company at the time of subscribing, and ten per cent. more will be called for upon the completion and successful operation of the works.

Unlike petroleum and other mining operations, this is not speculative or uncertain; but, without any doubt, will pay larger profits on the investment than any other stock in this country. To prove that it is a certainty, we wish to call particular attention to the fact that, before a dollar of our money is paid over for the works, good substantial brick, or iron fireproof buildings will be erected, all the machinery of the most perfect description requisite to carry on the business introduced, and put in practical operation to the complete satisfaction of every stockholder. As soon as the company is satisfied, by ocular demonstration, that the above products are produced as stated, the buildings and machinery (the price for which is included in the sale of rights) are turned over to the company, and the money paid, and not until then.

We call the attention of capitalists, and also those of limited means, to the opportunity thus offered them of making a safe and very profitable investment.

T. JEFF. HALL, President.
Office—No. 9 Carondelet street.

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.

BLOOMFIELD & STEEL, Law Booksellers and Stationers, No. 100 Camp Street.

Maison Blanche.

157.........CANAL STREET.........157

WINES, LIQUORS AND PRESERVES IN RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

GALLOT & CHAVANNE, PROPRIETORS.

Would respectfully inform their friends and the public in general that, on MONDAY EVENING, the 11th inst., they will open their Store at 157 Canal street, next door to Holmes's.

In this Store—which is of an entirely new style—will always be found in great abundance, a splendid assortment of fine **Wines, Liquors and Preserves,** of all brands, and from every country. FRUITS, VEGETABLES, MEATS, FISHES and PATES of all sorts and the best qualities, at very low prices.

N. B.—A Sample Room for gentlemen will be found in the back part of the Store.

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.

Grey Jacket Bitters.

The undersigned, manufacturers of GREY JACKET BITTERS, and general dealers in **Wines and Liquors,** Would respectfully inform their friends and the public that although their store, No. 81 Gravier street, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 17th inst., thanks to the exertions of the Fire Department, their store, No. 83 Gravier street, is still fit for occupation, and they will there continue to manufacture

GREY JACKET BITTERS,

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

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

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.

James B. Thompson,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

No. 147 Fulton Street, NEW YORK.