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NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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VOLUME XVI. WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 10, 1866. NUMBER 49.

Local Intelligence.

The Late Father J. J. Mullon—Requiem Mass at St. Patrick's.

Yesterday, a solemn requiem mass was celebrated at St. Patrick's Church, for the happy repose of the soul of the late Reverend Father James Ignatius Mullon, founder of the church and its pastor for upwards of thirty years.

The services were deeply impressive, an unusual number of the Catholic clergy of the city participating, and an effective choir adding to the interest of the exercises.

The celebrant was Very Rev. G. Raimond, administrator of the diocese, in the absence of Archbishop Odin. Rev. Jeremiah Moynihan, of St. John's Church, officiated as deacon, and Rev. J. Flanagan, of St. Theresa's, as subdeacon. In the sanctuary were Rev. Fathers Cornelius Moynihan, of St. Peter's, William Murphy, Anthony Jourdan and Duflo, of the Jesuits' Church, and McGee, D'Hemicourt and Kenny, of St. Patrick's, the latter of whom acted as master of ceremonies. Rev. Fathers Jobert and Subileau, of St. Augustine's Church, were the chanters.

By some mistake it had been publicly announced that Reverend Father R. Kane, who, for fifteen years, had been the associate and intimate friend of the deceased, would deliver a panegyric. Father Kane, though called upon unexpectedly to discourse upon the life and character of his late friend, acquitted himself eloquently and forcibly; and absorbed the attention of the congregation, in contemplating a vivid picture of the genius and virtues of their departed pastor. Father Kane having previously, at the funeral of Father Mullon, given an outline of his personal history, the remarks of the gentleman, on this occasion, were confined to a review of the sacerdotal ministrations, and an analysis of the mental and moral qualities of the deceased, and, brief as the discourse was, not consuming over twenty minutes, his power of mind, moral excellences, and religious devotion, were depicted in a felicitous and most impressive manner.

The Gov. Wells Indignation Meeting.

A meeting of citizens who had supported the Union during the war, of citizens of Northern birth, "new-comers," and the public generally, last night held a meeting to consider the charges recently made by Gov. Wells against the city and State. The house was densely crowded, and the utmost interest was manifested in everything that was said and done.

The meeting was called to order by A. B. Bacon.

Jas. P. Freret, Esq., was placed in the chair, and Messrs. Samuel Bell, William Henderson, E. Tisdale, Newton Richland, Samuel McConnell, George Ruleff and Henry Wood were chosen vice presidents. A. B. Bacon was chosen secretary.

The object of the meeting was stated by Mr. Freret to be a refutation of the charges contained in Gov. Wells's extraordinary letter, and, in reading this document, he stated that little did he expect to find a man born upon the soil, whose father was a signer of the Constitution of 1812, when Louisiana was admitted into the Union, characterized to-day as a traitor to Louisiana.

Messrs. Barker, Henderson, McConnell, Ruleff and Roselius were then appointed a committee to prepare an address to the people of the United States in refutation of Governor Wells's charges. Mr. Roselius then addressed the meeting: We had not assembled to refute the charges of those who traffic in defaming the character of the city and State; it was to deny the assertions of our chief magistrate; it was to refute statements which falling from his lips which otherwise would be regarded as proven facts; it was to show that the executive of the State had unknowingly or willingly misrepresented us. When the man whose duty is to protect tells the people that we are murderers, these reports are elsewhere believed; and we have met this evening for the purpose of investigating those charges. We are charged with being disloyal; does the governor mean by the word that we are so to himself! We swear no allegiance to any man; but we do give our allegiance to the majesty of the law. (Applause.) We do proclaim, here and everywhere, that our loyalty is the profoundest and deepest reverence for the laws of our country. That is our law and allegiance; we know of none other. Since the close of the late unfortunate war, no State had more conscientiously and carefully respected the paramount law than the State of Louisiana. (Applause.) Are the people of Boston more loyal than we are?—of Philadelphia and New York? (Loud cries of "No.") Let the manner in which they had conducted themselves for the last eighteen months answer that question. Was it true that the community was divided into Union and disunion men as had been asserted? The man that now desired to disover the Union, he did not know; and he defied either the governor or his friends to show an instance. He was told certain anonymous letters were in the hands of General Sheridan, telling certain citizens to quit this State; but were the citizens generally to be held responsible for this? Were there no madmen in any of the New England States? These assertions were based upon some half-dozen false and absurd and nameless letters which had ultimately been sent to Gen. Sheridan.

The charge that no Union man could remain here without danger to his life, was the basest falsehood upon the earth. Is it true? (Cries of "No.") Let me call attention to a fact, which all of you can bear testimony in support of: Property in the city of New Orleans within the last eighteen months has doubled in value. That store at the corner of Union and Carondelet streets, belonging to the succession of my lamented friend, Mr. Hawkins, before the war would not have sold for more than $20,000 or $25,000. Five months ago it sold for $55,000. Other property of the same succession brought nearly eight times what it was intrinsically worth, or three times its value before the war. There were many other instances. Look at the rents. In the case of Messrs. Tompkins & Co., at the corner of Canal and the Old Levee, their rent had been increased from $2300 to $10,000. Another evidence that property had more than doubled in the last six months was that property which sold for seventy-seven cents in the dollar now brought one hundred and fifty-five to one hundred and sixty cents in the dollar. The truth of the matter was that the rise in the value of property was unprecedented and this fact was in a great measure attributable to Northern enterprise and capital. If so, these men were certainly safe among us. The speaker then referred to ex-Major General Herron and Benton, and to A. S. Mansfield, Esq., to verify his statements. He also read a letter from Louis P. Collins, collector of internal revenue, giving his testimony "in the most positive manner" to the perfect security of Northern men and property, and of the general disposition to promote harmony between the sections.

The speaker then alluded to the charges of cold-blooded murder preferred against the city—that riots are of daily occurrence, that we are in a state of semi-barbarism, and that among us civilization has made no progress. But how many riots have occurred during the past 63 years? The first took place in the spring of 1833, at the corner of Hospital and Royal streets. It was provoked because the occupant of a house there had been guilty of cruelty to servants. When the building in which the letter had been confined, was destroyed, the mob dispersed without any other disturbance. The second riot was in 1841, at which time the city government had been compelled to issue shinplasters. On that occasion there had been no riot, properly so called. No property was destroyed—there were no fires, and the only damage committed was to throw a few dollars into the streets from the brokers' shops. Compared with any other city, New Orleans was the most law-abiding city there was in the Union. Truth will ultimately prevail, and God grant that the time will soon come when we will consider ourselves a united people, knowing no North and no South, no East and no West.

Gen. Benton, the nephew of the great orator, then made a speech, which was well received by the audience, in which he gracefully alluded to the fact that during the Mexican war he had served under General Persifer F. Smith, a Louisiana general, and had fought under a banner which had been presented by the ladies of this city—the first flag, indeed, that had floated from the Halls of the Montezumas. He had not come forward to make a speech, but to state that he had found the people peaceable and law abiding.

Mr. Barker, from the committee upon the report, then made a report, which substantially embodied the speech of Mr. Roselius, and the meeting then adjourned.

Various Items.

On Thursday evening last, a white woman, named Mary Houser, left a male infant with a colored woman, named Melly, residing at 148 Casacalro street. As the supposed mother of the child failed to return, Melly turned over the foundling, yesterday, to the police, and Lieutenant Jacobs had the child sent to an orphan asylum.

A mule was stolen, between the hours of one and three o'clock, yesterday morning, from the Lucroix plantation, nine miles below the city.

Joseph Edel, aged thirty-five years, has been missing since the 22d ult., and his friends have been unable to find any trace of him. He wore a gray coat and pants, black hat, was bald, and wore a heavy beard.

Child Lost.

A lad, about eight years old, named James Carroll, left his home at No. 82 St. Thomas street, on Sunday last. He was dressed in black, and wore a black hat. Any information of his whereabouts will be gratefully received by his distressed family.

Board of Health.

The usual weekly meeting of the Board of Health was not held last evening, for want of a quorum. The only members present were Dr. Smith, the president, and Mr. Pennington.

The meeting to consider Gov. Wells's lately published letter, and other matters affecting the sympathies of the community, combined to prevent the attendance of other members.

Common Council.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The board met last night pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Bosworth in the chair: Messrs. Stith, Whitney, McKnight, Clark, Smith and McCloskey.

The minutes were read and approved.

A communication was then read and concurred in from the lower board.

A communication from the Mechanics' Fair Association was then read for draining the Fair Grounds.

Mr. Whitney offered a resolution for lighting the suburbs of the city with petroleum by using lamps already belonging to the city and not now in use.

He stated that two thousand lamps were stored in different magazines about the city. It was impossible to supply every part of the city with gas within a reasonable time. This plan will supply the suburbs with light in two months, and we might have to wait two years for gas. By this plan the lamps could be filled and left uncared for until they burned out, costing about a cent an hour.

Mr. Stith thought that petroleum was dangerous substance to use. The city wanted gas. There was danger of acting with too much haste. The resolution was postponed subject to call.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Clark, authorizing the city surveyor to drain the fair grounds, provided the expense does not exceed $600. Adopted.

A resolution giving Mr. Richerson $500 for the Home for the Aged and Infirm. Adopted.

An act of the legislature passed in 1865, to pay the controller for the enrollment of the militia $971 69, was adopted.

A resolution to prevent certain cattle from running at large, and defining pound districts—requiring the pound keeper to keep a book, etc., was then introduced.

Mr. Clark, in discussing the subject of impounding cattle, stated that he had examined the ditches dug in the suburbs of the city, and that two weeks after they had been repaired, the new were no better than the old. In no other city were the cattle allowed to pasture inside of the city limits.

Mr. McCloskey stated that the city in front of the park was in a most filthy condition, and that it would cost the city a thousand dollars a month to keep it in order, as the matter now stands. The discussion of the bill was postponed until next Tuesday night.

The board then adjourned, to attend the indignation meeting called forth by the conduct of Gov. Wells.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—This board met in regular session last evening, Mr. Higginbotham in the chair, as president *pro tem.*

A communication was received from the mayor transmitting a memorial from the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, the object of which was to prevent the diversion of the trade of the Mississippi valley from the Mississippi river. The communication and memorial were referred to the committee on streets and landings.

The treasurer's weekly report showed a balance on hand of $24,994 27.

A report was received from the city attorney in relation to the claims of Messrs. Jesse Cowand and Henry McGuinn, as contractors for shelling certain roads, immediately anterior to the war. Judge Ogden observed that the claim of Mr. Cowand depended upon the decision of a question of fact, which was whether the work had been performed or not, and which was a question it was not his province to determine. Concerning the claim of Mr. McGuinn, which was for shelling Carrollton avenue, the property holders on which refused to pay their quota for the improvement, because they had not asked for it, a refusal sustained as correct by the supreme court, the city attorney, without expressing an opinion on the law question adjudicated by the supreme court, gave it as his opinion that, in consequence of certain other irregularities, Mr. McGuinn's claim was not properly presented. Both claims were referred—that of Mr. Cowand to the finance committee, and the one from Mr. McGuinn to the committee on streets and landings.

A letter to the assistant city attorney, asking to be authorized to cancel a judgment against the Polar Star Masonic Lodge, for city taxes upon the property of the lodge, was referred to the finance committee.

The surveyor requested authority to purchase certain materials necessary to enable Mr. Patrick Nugent to complete his contract for laying water pipes on Delta street, from Canal to Calliope streets. Referred to the committee on streets and landings.

The street commissioner suggested certain modifications to the fire limits, and calling the attention of the council to the fact that during the military government of the city, many buildings had been erected, in disregard of the inhibitions of the ordinance as to the fire limits, expressed the opinion that the requirements of the law should be enforced, but requested the instructions of the council on the subject. The change suggested by the street commissioner, related to the Third District, in which the fire limits are not defined, and he recommended that the boundary should be specified. The communication was referred to a special committee of one from each district.

The following resolutions from the Board of Aldermen came up:

To sell a contract for paving, with square blocks, Julia street from Rampart to Claiborne; Deford street from Rampart to Claiborne, and Rampart street from Julia to Deford. Concurred in.

To sell a contract for laying brick sidewalks on both sides of Elysian Fields street, with curb stones and wooden gutters, from Greatmen street to Solidelle street, and for repairing the sidewalks already laid on Esplanade street. Concurred in.

To accept bids from certain parties for one thousand dollar bonds to be issued by the city, the bids being $98 7 50, $970, and $968 85 in United States currency, and $391 82 and 964 25 in city notes. Concurred in.

A resolution was adopted authorizing Mr. W. H. Wells, the lessee of the stands between the meat and vegetable markets, Second District, to remove the stands so that they may be available to compensate him, by affording greater facilites for the public to reach them.

A petition from Mr. John F. Welch asking an extension of thirty days on his contract for repairing markets was granted.

Several other petitions were read and appropriately referred. A position from the coroner to be paid $293 to pay the expense of burying twenty-two negroes, killed in the riot of the 30th of July, was referred to the finance committee.

A communication was read from the city attorney requesting to be advised as to the course the council wished to be pursued in regard to the Royal street railroad. He expressed the opinion that if the city took part with Mr. Montgomery to assist him in preventing the construction of the railroad by Messrs. Nicholson & Co., the suit would be successful, as the military government, from which he had first obtained the right of way, transcended its authority in conceding the grant. The letter was referred to the committee on streets and landings.

Mr. Goldmann complained that the new board of school directors had "removed" competent teachers in the schools, who had proved their qualifications during the last three years, and whose moral character stood high, and elected persons incompetent, and he presented a resolution providing for a committee to examine all new appointees as to their qualifications, scholastic and moral. The resolution was laid on the table, also a resolution introduced by Mr. Goldmann, to require the study of the German language in the public schools.

Mr. Goldmann was granted leave of absence for one month.

Mr. Montamat offered a resolution requiring the joint committees of the council to report their proceedings during the recess. The committees, he argued, had usurped authority in how many instances he knew not, for their sessions were secret, but he knew of one instance where they had created office and made appropriations to pay the incumbents.

Mr. Paisley replied that the committees would shrink no investigation. The secretary kept an account of their proceedings and the record was open to the inspection of any member. Mr. P. knew of but one case that might be deemed a usurpation. The coroner, in the face of a threatened epidemic, advised the committees that it was physically impossible for him to perform the duties of his office, without assistance, and the committees assumed the responsibility of giving him assistance, a responsibility, the assumption of which under the circumstances, Mr. P. believed the public would justify.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Paisley introduced an ordinance to regulate the business of slaughtering within the city limits. The ordinance provided that the privileges mentioned in resolutions, numbers 232 and 233, new series, should be exclusive, and that no one but the farmers of slaughter-houses therein mentioned should be allowed to slaughter under a penalty of $100 per day; that a meat inspector should be appointed by the council; that said inspector shall brand meats inspected by him, and it shall be unlawful to sell meat without such brand, and that the contractors for slaughtering shall be entitled to the following fees: For slaughtering a beef, $2 50; a calf, $1; a sheep, 75 cents; a hog of 200 pounds, $1, and over 200 pounds, $2.

Mr. Kaiser was strenuously opposed to the measure. The proposed tax would come out of the pockets of consumers, the people. He proposed to refer the ordinance to a committee of one from each district, and the motion prevailed. Messrs. Kaiser, Lurgis, and Sturkin were appointed the committee.

Mr. Paisley moved to amend the ordinance relating to places of public amusement, by limiting the privileges of public officers to one seat at each place of entertainment for the mayor. The ordinance proposed to be amended provided that seats should be reserved for the chief of police and recorders, as well as the mayor. The resolution was adopted.

A resolution directing legal steps to be taken to assert the right of the city to construct such new roads and levees on the river, in the Third District, as may be necessary to prevent crevasse and overflow, was adopted.

A resolution to sell a lease of the Canal street ferry for ten years passed.

A resolution authorizing steps to be taken to open Chartres street, through the Levee Steam Cotton Press and Royal street, from Louisa to Congress street, passed.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the street commissioner to make repairs on railroad tracks, at the expense of the owners of the railroads.

The board then adjourned to Thursday evening.

Mortuary Reports.

The subjoined table presents the deaths from cholera and other diseases, together with a classification, with reference to color, reported to the Board of Health, since the existence of cholera in the city become an established fact. This table does not include the interments from the Marine Hospital, which, being under military control, are not reported to the board. From the 5th to the 8th August the board has no returns from the cemeteries. The first daily report was made to the board on the 9th August. That, and all the succeeding daily reports, show the interments up to 6 o'clock of the morning of the day the report may be dated:

DATE	Cholera	Whites	Blacks	Not classified	Other diseases	Whites	Blacks	Not classified	Total from Cholera & all other diseases
July 28 to Aug 3	22	—	—	22	164	—	—	164	186
Aug 3 to Aug 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August 9	64	12	6	82	85	21	11	117	83
August 10	41	7	—	48	41	—	—	—	41
" 11	27	15	11	53	21	16	6	43	96
" 12	27	14	10	51	32	25	6	63	83
" 13	15	12	15	42	22	20	11	53	95
" 14	28	11	15	54	34	21	11	66	62
" 15	26	14	22	62	17	15	4	36	98
" 16	46	10	20	76	22	20	8	50	126
" 17	21	12	9	42	23	20	6	49	91
" 18	27	21	6	54	27	17	7	51	105
" 19	29	10	15	54	30	17	12	59	113
" 20	14	8	8	30	21	21	8	50	80
" 21	28	13	15	56	29	16	8	53	109
" 22	24	17	10	51	14	7	7	28	79
" 23	27	16	11	54	24	17	6	47	101
" 24	26	24	2	52	24	16	2	42	94
" 25	16	11	5	32	23	11	8	42	74
" 27	17	8	8	33	11	9	7	27	60
" 28	8	4	4	16	18	8	5	31	47
" 29	14	6	7	27	23	13	6	42	69
" 30	10	7	8	25	25	12	5	42	67
" 31	9	4	2	15	24	10	5	39	54
September 1	22	7	8	37	19	11	5	35	72
" 2	19	12	6	37	13	3	5	21	58
" 3	15	8	5	28	22	13	5	40	68
" 4	18	13	3	34	14	9	5	28	62
" 5	16	9	4	29	19	14	5	38	67
" 6	22	8	14	44	20	15	10	45	89
" 7	17	8	9	34	28	18	12	58	92
" 8	18	5	8	31	21	13	7	41	72
" 9	18	10	6	34	18	10	7	35	69
" 10	21	9	13	43	24	10	4	38	81
" 11	22	14	14	50	22	14	2	38	88
" 12	14	7	7	28	22	11	6	39	67
" 13	22	10	11	43	13	11	4	28	71
" 14	16	7	4	27	22	10	6	38	65
" 15	22	11	7	40	21	16	4	42	82
" 16	18	6	10	34	20	15	8	43	77
" 17	10	7	2	19	21	6	5	32	51
" 18	16	10	10	36	23	17	3	43	79
" 19	15	7	5	27	24	15	3	42	69
" 20	11	6	6	23	23	16	5	44	67
" 21	7	2	4	13	13	13	4	30	43
" 22	12	7	4	23	15	18	4	37	60
" 23	7	3	1	11	15	8	2	25	36
" 24	11	10	1	22	13	7	1	21	43
" 25	9	6	3	18	20	10	7	37	55
" 26	5	2	3	10	20	13	8	41	51
" 27	11	7	2	20	22	10	3	35	55
" 28	3	3	—	6	20	14	5	39	45
" 29	9	4	5	18	16	13	3	32	50
" 30	22	17	1	40	24	15	6	45	85
October 1	6	7	1	14	23	15	6	44	58
" 2	5	2	2	9	29	24	6	59	68
" 3	2	2	1	5	21	14	8	43	48
" 4	7	3	1	11	34	23	10	67	78
" 5	3	1	1	5	15	10	4	29	34
" 6	3	1	1	5	23	12	8	43	48
" 7	10	6	1	17	21	23	5	49	66
" 8	7	5	1	13	23	17	3	43	56
" 9	11	7	4	22	19	18	2	39	61

Three deaths from yellow fever reported yesterday.

Recorders' Courts.

FIRST DISTRICT.—William Henry, negro, was yesterday sent before the First District Court, to be tried on a charge of whipping a boy named Edward Dor, stepson of officer John Morgan, of the police, and aged about eleven years, with a teamster's whip, and cutting the body of the child in several places.

A prosecution against Nate Aslin, on a charge of throwing a stone at Charles Monaghan and wounding him, with intent to kill, was dismissed, Monaghan failing to appear.

Rose Baker and Amanda Stokes, colored women, were arraigned on an accusation of being accessory to the larceny of ten mules, a shotgun and a rifle, from William Piper. They pleaded not guilty, and were remanded for examination.

William McHugh, found in the yard of Mr. Previt's premises, under suspicious circumstances, on Monday night, and William Smith and Joseph Williams, negro, arrested for sleeping on the steamboat landing, on Monday night, were sentenced to the Workhouse for six months. George Morris, a pilferer; Wm. C. Richman, found sleeping on the street; Stephen Moore, colored, arrested with two pairs of pantaloons in his possession, supposed to have been stolen; John Clancy, a confirmed drunkard, and Isabella Taylor, a drunk en prostitute, for ninety days. Joseph Hodges, a drunken vagabond, for sixty days, and John Quinn, a vagrant inebriate, for thirty days.

Dennis Coleman, found on the premises of Wm. Joyce, No. 269 Magazine, under suspicious circumstances, was condemned to pay a fine of $20; Mary Williams and M. J. Slattery, for drunkenness, $10 each; George C. Williams, Joe Montgomery and Simon Fagan, for a like infirmity, $5 each, and John Smith, William Carr, Peter Delanger, Thomas Munson, James Saucat and Thomas Burke, for the excessive use of the ardent, $2 50 each.

LETTER FROM GALVESTON.

Correspondence of the New Orleans Crescent.]

GALVESTON, Oct. 6, 1866.

Every one that goes from home now has a mania for scribbling, in every sense of the word, so do not expect anything better in this. On Tuesday last, we left the Crescent City on the good steamer Rapidan, Captain W. B. Eaton commanding. *En passant*, the notice of Captain E., in last Sunday's papers, does not say half enough in his praise. We had a most delightful trip, with fine weather all the way, and after a run of thirty-six hours from bar to bar, having a heavy swell, head wind, and a large barge in tow, we landed at Galveston, making, under the circumstances, an unusually short trip. The passengers were as pleasant a set as one can usually find for companions. The charming Mrs. F., of Mr. Bates's troupe, about to open a theatrical season in Houston, with her beautiful children, enlivened the other wise tedious moments by their delightful singing. The officers of the boat were all that could be desired; the table could not be surpassed, and the attentions shown by by all the employees, were rendered in such a manner as to make one feel he was permitting, and not receiving a favor at their hands. Any one traveling to Galveston will find himself very fortunate if he can secure passage with our worthy friend Capt. Bille.

A word for Galveston. With all the energy and activity displayed at home, I must say Galveston surpasses it. Every few yards, as you walk through the city, piles of lumber obstruct your path. Houses and stores of all sizes and kinds are going up very rapidly, some of which would be an ornament to any city. Every one you meet on the streets looks earnestly engaged at something, and all look happy and contented. In fact, here at least for the time, they seem to forget the pending crisis, and I have not heard a single raven croak since my arrival.

The merchants, in every line, are doing a good business, and the only trouble seems to be to get goods fast enough for the demand. I think our own merchants will soon begin to reap a benefit from this.

I am just starting on a fishing frolic with a party of ladies and gentlemen, and should we catch the "sea-serpent" or any other "monster" of the deep, worthy of notice, will give you all the particulars. To-morrow we leave for Houston, and will try to give you a good account of cotton, etc., worms and other insects notwithstanding, if it can be done consistently with the truth.

In haste, CARLOS.

P. S.—Our merchants must look out for themselves. I am sorry to say they have now two steamers a week leaving for New York direct. This may be better for Galveston, but certainly will be greatly to the disadvantage of New Orleans trade, unless we can offer better inducements to secure it.

ANGOSTURA AROMATIC BITTERS.—Attention is called to the advertisement of our neighbors, Messrs. W. H. Henning & Co., announcing that they have for sale the celebrated Angostura Aromatic Bitters, a Spanish preparation, which is used for the cure of cholera in all its stages, indigestion, hysterical and hypochondriac attacks, pains of the stomach, and diarrhea. We have, ourselves, made a trial of these bitters. The preparation has a strong aromatic flavor, and is highly condensed, half a tablespoonful being a dose. Mixed with a little pure wine or brandy, the taste is not disagreeable, and it has the flavor of possessing genuine medicinal virtues. It would be well to give it a trial.

In Monroe, says the Telegraph, notwithstanding the unfortunate failure of the cotton crop, the merchants appear to do a good business; their warehouses are filled, and the stocks of goods on the shelves as complete and varied as the tastes and necessities of the multitude of consumers.

THE CANADIAN CROPS.—The Montreal Gazette has lately printed very extensive detailed reports of the crop prospects in Canada, and, upon the statements published, concludes that very good crops would have been gathered throughout the Provinces had it not been for the unexampled weather of the past two months. Harvesting had begun in some quarters when rains set in, and the waters descended almost without intermission for six long weeks, followed by a cold snap, that finished the disastrous work the rains began. The Gazette thinks that fully one-half the grain crop, and almost all the potato crop, have been destroyed in Lower Canada, whilst in Upper Canada the destruction will reach almost to that extent. It considers that the damage done the crops is unprecedented.

The Caddo Gazette says:

Scopini's cut-off, twenty-five miles below Shreveport, does not receive one half of the water of Red river. The current is on the opposite bank, and is rapidly washing off the point. The water which passes down the old channel goes through Tone's bayou, and does not enter Red river until it reaches Grand Ecore through Bayou Pierre. It would not be advisable to close this outlet entirely, as the country below on the river would be overflowed. A dam should be built across the old river, below the cut-off, which would confine all the water at a low stage, and permit the passage of the surplus floods during high water.

We learn from the most experienced pilots and captains that there is enough water in the Red river valley, if confined to one channel, to give three feet on the worst bars at the lowest stage, thus securing uninterrupted navigation to Shreveport. To secure this important result will require an expenditure of from ten to twenty thousand dollars. The State of Louisiana should have the work done without delay, and thereby increase the commercial and agricultural wealth of the State incalculably. The raft at the upper end of the cut-off should be removed immediately.

FOR GALVESTON.—The steamship Rapidan, Capt. W. B. Eaton commander, leaves her wharf for Galveston at 12 M., October 10th.

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM.—Opens Wednesday, October 10th. Ten thousand curiosities, wild beasts, etc. 49 and 51 St. Charles street, opposite St. Charles Hotel. Go and see.

We are proud of the magnificent welcome the Garden City gave to the representatives of Southern loyalty on their arrival last evening.—[Chicago Republican.

You are? Well, if you had caught a couple of these representatives of Southern loyalty in Chicago in the early part of the war you would have insisted upon hanging them to the limbs of the tallest tree in Illinois, and you would have considered that even as altogether too good for them.—[Louisville Journal.

Why is Tennessee the most degraded State in the Union? Because its governor is *low*, and one of its United States senators is *Fowler*.—[Cairo Democrat.

Come, now, that won't do. What, make a sorry jest of the great State of Tennessee! She cannot help herself—or could not when her "fond" governor was imposed upon her; but she will shortly find a way to throw off the incubus.—[Memphis Appeal.

KNOTTY.—Some say that European affairs are in a knot; others that they are not.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.

THE CASE OF MR. DAVIS.

Opinion of the Attorney General.

PROSPECT OF RIOTS IN BALTIMORE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—District Attorney Chandler, of Judge Underwood's court, has addressed a letter to the attorney general in relation to the trial of Jefferson Davis. Mr. Stanbery replies at length, casting the entire blame of the delay on Congress and the chief justice. He quotes from laws passed at the last session to show that Congress fully recognized the restoration of civil law in Virginia.

In a few days an Executive announcement will be made declaring that Mr. Davis is held liable to be handed over at any time to the civil authorities on the proper legal process.

Serious apprehensions are entertained of riots at Baltimore on occasion of municipal elections to-morrow. ELA.

FURTHER PARTICULARS ABOUT THE EVENING STAR.

ACCOUNTS STILL INDEFINITE.

APPARENTLY NO MORE THAN FOUR BOATS.

Only Four Passengers Positively Stated Saved.

AUGUSTA, GA., Oct. 9.—The following additional particulars of the loss of the Evening Star are from the Savannah News of this morning, and contain the latest particulars of the disaster. The list of passengers on the ill-fated ship was published in the New York Times of Sept. 30:

The steamship Evening Star, Captain Knapp, sailed from New York for New Orleans Sept. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., and encountered a severe gale at 2 o'clock the afternoon of the 3d, 180 miles east of Tybee Island. After weathering the storm some 17 hours, she foundered at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 4th, with 270 souls on board, only 17 of whom are known to have been saved.

There seems to have been only three or four life boats on board, in one of which the chief engineer and the purser with six of the crew and two passengers succeeded, after being capsized several times, in keeping afloat until picked up by the Norwegian bark Fleet Wing, by which they were transferred to the schooner S. J. Waring, on which vessel they arrived here last evening. The following contains the list of the saved: On the purser's boat: Robert Finger, chief engineer; Emery S. Allen, purser; John Tang, water tender; Frederic Shaffer, coal passer; Geo. Smith, seaman; John Powers, seaman; Dennis Gannan, waiter; Edward Larner, passenger; H. H. Harris, passenger. A second boat took sixteen people from the ship, among whom were the captain and the third mate. This boat was capsized some twelve or fifteen times, the captain being lost the fourth time she upset. This boat arrived at Fernandina on Sunday morning, with six persons and two dead bodies. Only one passenger was saved on the third mate's boat. His name is Frank Gerard, 51 Bond st., Brooklyn. The names of the survivors in this boat are: Thomas Fitzpatrick, third mate; John Dempsey, seaman; John Campbell, seaman; James Howe, seaman; Chancellor Mason, steerage steward; Frank Gerard, passenger. Among the passengers were the Italian [French?] opera troupe, and a number of women and children, none of whom are reported saved.

ELECTION IN PHILADELPHIA

Large Vote---Both Parties Confident.

ALL QUIET TO NOON

The Result Yet Doubtful.

GEARY'S ELECTION CLAIMED.

THE BALTIMORE ELECTION.

Alleged Misconduct of the Police Commissioners.

ELECTION IN CINCINNATI.

RESULT UNCERTAIN.

RADICAL VICTORY CLAIMED.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—Allegheny county gives Geary 9000 majority, the same as in 1864. In Blair county Geary's majority is 800, a loss of of 100. In Chester county Geary's majority is 2300. The returns from this city show large gains for the Democracy, who have also gained one State senator, McCandless, and three members of the legislature. The returns from the interior indicate gains for each party, but there is no doubt of Geary's election by 10,000 to 15,000. The Democrats have lost their member of Congress in the 10th district, Cake, Republican, being elected probably by a small majority.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—A dispatch to the national Union committee here, states that the Republicans claim Philadelphia by only 5000, which is a large Democratic gain as compared with the election of 1864.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9, 12 P. M.—*Latest.*—Forney's Press estimates the majority for Geary in this city at 5000, and in the State at 15,000.

Dispatches from Thad. Stevens says Lancaster county gives 6200 majority Republican, and that Alleghany certainly gives 9000 Republican majority. The former claims gains for the Republicans, of Cake in the tenth district and Koontz in the thirteenth, for Congress. Another special reports Republican gains in all the western counties; also in Ohio.

No other reports from the West.

PHILADELPHIA, October 9—Noon.—The election is progressing quietly. There will evidently be a large vote polled. Both parties are bringing out every voter possible and both parties profess to be confident of success.

LATER.—Republican papers just issued assert there are large Republican gains. The re-election of Myers in the second district is claimed.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—The Democrats have a largely increased majority in the first district in this city. Randall, for Congress, will have three thousand majority.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9.—A report is in circulation that Governor Swann intends removing the police commissioners for alleged official misconduct respecting the arrangements for the municipal election to-morrow. The rumor causes much discussion and excitement.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9, 10 P. M.—The returns indicate the election of S. J. Randall, Democrat, in the first district; Chas. O'Neil, Republican, in the second; Leonard Myers, Republican, in the third; Wm. D. Kelly, Republican, in the fourth; Taylor, Republican, in the seventh; Cake, Republican, in the tenth district. The last two need confirmation.

The returns from fourteen wards, about half of the city, show a Democratic net gain of 900 or 1000.

Scattering returns up to this hour show both Republican and Democratic gains, and no just estimate can be given.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Special dispatches report that Berks county has given 8000 Democratic majority, and Alleghany 7000 Republican. Both reports need authentication.

A special to the Chronicle says Pendleton was beaten for Congress in Cincinnati, Ohio, by a large majority.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 9.—Business was partially suspended on account of the election. The Merchants' Exchange was closed. Nothing was doing upon which to base quotations.

Flour unchanged and dull under the advices from New York; superfine $10 50@$11; trade and fancy brands $12@$15. Wheat $2 85 for No. 1 red. Corn dull at 81c. Oats dull at 45c. Whisky steady at $2 33. Provisions unchanged, but bacon was held more firmly. Lard dull at 17c. Cotton dull and nominal at 36@37c. for middling; hardly any offering. Gold 145½.

11 P. M.—We have no definite election results yet. The wires are considerably interrupted in various directions.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT

Secretary Seward at a Cabinet Meeting

CAUTION AGAINST SWINDLING PARDON-BROKERS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The President has appointed John Lays, of Ohio, minister resident and consul general of the United States to the Republic of Liberia, and Chas. Seymour and Wm. B. Budd of New York, and Enoch R. Modge, commissioners to the Paris exposition.

Secretary Seward was well enough to attend to a cabinet meeting to-day.

Certain parties in Washington and elsewhere claim that they have peculiar facilities for obtaining pardons for Southern participants in the late civil war. This is an imposition on the public, and numbers of persons have been victimized. It is ascertained that they are merely imposters, and those who patronize them throw away their money.

THURLOW WEED DECLARES FOR THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Racer Kentucky Sold for Forty Thousand