Great Reduction

—IN—

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!

F. G. BARRIERE & CO.,

185.....Canal Street.....185

Inform their friends and the public that they have received a very large and well-selected

STOCK OF GOODS,

to which constant additions are being made by every arrival from Europe and the North.

In order to effect large and prompt sales, they have determined to offer their whole stock at prices to suit the times—that is,

COST, AND LESS THAN COST!

The Ladies of the city, and Country Merchants, Planters and Housekeepers, and all those in want of Goods, are respectfully solicited to give us a call. They will find it to their advantage to do so.

Our stock is too varied to enumerate all the articles. It comprises everything usually kept in a Dry Goods Store.

F. G. BARRIERE & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Office of the Louisiana

PETROLEUM AND COAL OIL COMPANY,

NEW ORLEANS, OCT. 27, 1866.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the LOUISIANA PETROLEUM AND COAL OIL COMPANY, held at their office this day, present Hon. W. B. SWAN, L. B. POTHIER, J. LEWIS, W. H. HOGARTE, J. W. PATTON, J. ALEXANDER and B. FIVEET,

The report of Hon. W. B. SWAN, President of the Company, being read, on motion it was

Resolved, That in view of the recommendations and suggestions contained in said report, that for the purpose of enlarging the operations of said Company on their tract of 100 acres of land in Calcasieu parish, a limited number of unsold shares be declared in the capital stock of the Company, and that the Secretary is authorized to dispose of One Hundred shares at par, giving the original stockholders the preference to the amount of their holdings, money to be paid for by cash.

In pursuance to the above, parties desiring to purchase stock will call on the undersigned.

L. A. FOURNIER,

Secretary and Treasurer, 116 Gravier street.

To the Public.

MECHANICS AND AGRICULTURAL FAIR ASSOCIATION.

Mechanics, Merchants and Artisans of all descriptions are notified that the Books of Entry are now opened at the office of the association,

Mechanics' Institute Building,

DRYADES STREET.

Patent Rights at the Fair, to be held on the 24th of NOVEMBER NEXT should make application at once for such space as may be required for the proper exhibition of their Wares or Handicraft.

It is desirable that every one having any article which will benefit himself or the public thus exhibit such article either as a competitor for a premium, or simply as an object worthy of public notice.

N. MARKS, President.

C. H. SLOCOMB, Chairman of the Fair Grounds Committee.

LUTHER HUMES, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Lever

IMPROVED EMPIRE LOCK STITCH SEWING AND BRAIDING MACHINE.

These CELEBRATED MACHINES we can recommend to the public, as combining every thing that the most extensive patronage has proven to be requisite to a perfection of the SEWING MACHINE, making the well-known Lock Stitch.

Every Machine Warranted One Year.

Machines of all kinds REPAIRED.

Machine NEEDLES, SILK, THREAD, OIL, Etc.

Also, other celebrated Sewing Machines, for sale at the MACHINE and VARIETY STORE of

M. S. HEDRICK,

81 Canal street.

Steam

ENGINES AND SAW MILLS.

We are now receiving a large invoice of PORTABLE and STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES, of various sizes, peculiarly adapted to the use of planters.

These engines are from the justly celebrated works of the Portable Steam Engine and Manufacturing Company of Westtown, N.Y., and in spite of their celebrity is, that the Company and their predecessors have made and sold over 1400 of them.

Also, a lot of SAW MILLS, of superior construction.

The fact that we are selling these goods on commission and exclusively for CASH, enables us to offer them at better prices than have heretofore been offered in this city.

KNIGHT & CO.,

172 Gravier street.

Post Office Notice.

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

Mails North, East and West close daily at 2 p. m., via N. O., Jackson, and C. 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 2 a. m., and Saturdays at 3 p. m.

Mails for Northeastern Texas and Red River, bi-weekly, at o'clock p. m.

Mails for Ouachita River, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at o'clock a. m.

OFFICE HOURS.—Opens 8 a. m., closes 5 p. m. The General Delivery and Merchants' Delivery will be kept open until 5 p. m.

SUNDAYS.—Office opens 9 a. m., and closes 12 m.

R. W. TALIAFERRO,

Postmaster.

Crescent

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 94 Camp street, New Orleans, La.

Business men and the public are respectfully informed that the CRESCENT is now in possession of superior facilities for the neat and expeditious execution, on the most reasonable terms, of

EVERY STYLE AND VARIETY

—OF—

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

SUCH AS:

LAWYERS' BRIEFS,
PAMPHLETS,
BILLS LADING,
BILL HEADS,
BANK CHECKS,
PROMISSORY NOTES,
CIRCULARS,
BILLS OF FARE,
BALL TICKETS,
DRUGGISTS' LABELS,
DAY BOOKS,
BLANKS,
CARDS,
STEAMBOAT BILLS,
HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,

And Every Other Description of Job Printing

The material of the BOOK AND JOB ESTABLISHMENT is ENTIRELY NEW, having just been purchased from the most Celebrated Foundries, and embracing all the Modern Improvements.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

THIS CRESCENT IS PUBLISHED DAILY (Sundays Excepted) AND WEEKLY, BY J. O. NIXON, No. 94 CAMP STREET. TERMS—DAILY, $16; WEEKLY, $5 PER YEAR.

VOLUME XVI. FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 1866. NUMBER 69.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

—OF—

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 1866.

Local Intelligence.

The Graveyards Yesterday.

All Saints' Day derived its name, during the fourth century, from the fact that it was to commemorate the virtues of the large number of saints to whose names no particular day was devoted in the calendar; and it is this day which has been set apart from time immemorial by the Catholic world to remind us of our duties to the departed, and of the mortality of all of human kind.

The disposal of the dead with rites of some kind, to show the sacredness of the obligation, by burial, burning or embalming, is one of the first customs we read of in history.

Among the Jews it was similar to the method employed in this city except that the tomb was in a case or cut in rock; the Parsees exposed the bodies of their friends to the vultures, and collected their bones; the Greeks adopted the Phrygian custom of burning the dead; the Romans, even after the custom of incrimation was introduced, buried their dead along the highways, as numerous tombs along the Appian road to the day testify, while the necropolis at Alexandria, with its magnificent mausoleums, palaces and temples, in which the embalmed dead were placed in catacombs, and in which Cleopatra applied the aspic to her breast, tell of the manner in which the civilization was regarded by the gloomy race whom she governed.

The word cemetery (from the Latin, *coemeterium*, a resting place), shows the point of view from which the act of interment was regarded by the Christian world. It was because "the Christians believe in the resurrection of the dead," says an old chronicler, "that they will have their depositories rather styled places for rest than burying grounds." As it was here that the martyrs of the early church were buried, and on that account, the cemeteries were most selected as places for assembly, and afterwards as the sites for their churches. It was this custom of building their churches above the resting places of the martyrs that has since caused the placing of the bones of saints under the altars of subsequent churches.

Our cemeteries here will hardly compare with that of Naples of Pierrala Caise, with its historic dead, or the Campo Santo of Pisa, with its lofty arcades of marble, sixty feet high, and ground brought from the Holy Land; nevertheless, the resting places of the dead, in our midst, are not without their beauty and their historic interest. In the pious regard that is paid their remains, our city will compare with any, and the enormous masses of people that were, in every direction, in motion yesterday, is a proof of our assertion.

During most of the bright hours, they continued their pilgrimages, sometimes coming, sometimes going, and filling the streets, in the back portion of the city, with a larger crowd than is ordinarily seen on Canal. This throng represented almost every variety of our heterogeneous population, stirred from top to bottom, including the rich as well as the humble, and altogether illustrating the respect that death exacts from each and all. It is a singular fact that among so great a variety of visitors no cases of rudeness, rowdyism or disturbance of any kind are reported by the police. The duty carried the latter had to exercise, who were stationed about the entrances of the St. Louis cemeteries was to keep the crowd always in motion and not to allow them to linger about or block up the gateways.

In the cemeteries just referred to, the visitors were so numerous as to impede each other's passage. During the morning most of the visitors were of the other sex, were dressed in rather sober colors, and bore some sort of tribute in the form of artificial chaplets, wreaths and pictures with words of affection thereon inscribed, or nature's flowers, which perhaps was the more appropriate of all tribute. Some of these floral wreaths were so large and magnificent as to be fairly considered works of art. Such attention was everywhere paid to the tombs in cleansing, repairing and decorating as to have banished almost all appearance of age, and it was difficult at times to realize that these tombs had been constructed many of them long years ago, and were not the work of yesterday. Some of the monuments belonging to associations were draped with palls, and over others the foreign societies had hung the banners of their native lands. The graves of departed firemen showed especial care, and some of the implements of the companies to which the deceased had belonged would speak of the care of surviving friends. So far as we could judge, the claims of the orphans were not forgotten, and the shells which were so common about the graves, were used in keeping down the baskets of many. The tura out of our colored population was unusually large.

In the afternoon there was a very large attendance of gentlemen, and the crowds of ladies had by no means entirely disappeared. There were one or two of the consecrations of the tombs, we heard, which are customary upon this day, with the burning of tapers and sprinkling of holy water; but we were not so fortunate as to witness these ceremonies. In our account yesterday of the dead who are buried in the St. Louis Cemetery, we omitted to mention that in this cemetery is interred the remains of Joseph Brenan, editor, for a number of years, of the Delta, and author of a number of beautiful poems, among which the one entitled "Mary, I am Lonely without Thee," will readily occur to the mind of every reader.

We were pleased to observe that the tomb of Sidney Johnston was decorated with flowers and immortelles, and we cannot refrain from giving a copy of the inscription now affixed to his tomb:

IN MEMORIAM.

Behind this Stone is laid,
First in Source
ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSON,
A General in the Army of the Confederate States,
Who died at Shiloh, Tennessee,
On the Sixth Day of April, A. D.
Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Two,
A Man of Mark in many high Places
And Central Figure in all:
His life was one of Sacrifice of Incense to Conscience,
And over the Urn, on a world Sobbing,
Dethroned and unbroken at his Country's need,
Not which of subject and master, shall be proud
But, in humility, the Good Angels rejoice in Gold
For a People's Tears.
Resolute, Measured, clear of Decay, yet not wasting,
In that Inner Alchemic which makes Men great and pure;
In his Home Heart-broken,
Yet the Shoulder of Hope.
No Country overhead from Sea to Sea, but a Sorrowing Heaven;
No People's holder Embracing, no Philadelphia a paler Yielding,
Thus the Good Soldier
Slept—
The Cause for which he died in Death is lost;
The people for whom he fought are conquered;
The Hands he relied on have betrayed him;
The Flag he loved goes down to the Dust in Dishonor—
But no Dishonor can degrade the Name of Sidney Johnston, which, Hopeful, in the Resurrection of Good Men, will Rise, Shining in the years to come, for Mother Worth to Noble Souls
In days of now not great Capacity to see:
A Second Country worth Struggling
The accountable people, under God, to Know—
And History shall establish
Among the choicest spirits who, Holding their Conscience
Tempted with Hell,
Have been, still Sacrificed, Some to Themselves, their People and their Gods.

THE SUBURBAN CEMETERIES.

Yesterday was a charming day. The weather was such as is only experienced, on this continent, in our own autumnal season, here, or elsewhere under the influence of the heavens that overlook the table lands of the Sierra Madre, or the Cordilleras, and favor those lands, oftener than we are favored, with clear skies, a genial sun and an exhilarating and invigorating air.

So beautiful a day invited all abroad, and the throngs attending the outward cemeteries were the most numerous ever seen there before. An extra number of cars placed upon the tracks leading to those homes of the dead, was insufficient to convey the multitude, who piously or curiously wended thither, and the roads were lined with vehicles of every description carrying those able to afford expensive traveling, and those seeking to impress others with the stylishness of extravagant habits.

Citizens, who have witnessed the mortuary honors annually paid by the people of New Orleans to departed kindred and friends, on the first day of November, must have observed, on this occasion, the entire absence of levity, which, previously, sometimes intruded, itself upon those who had just put aside the vacant chair that had been often and lovingly drawn to the hearth stone, and upon others who piously sought to make green again fading sorrows. The sobering and saddening influences of the last six years have affected all, and on no day before this, has there been seen so great a number of mourners in these graveyards, and so decorous a regard for the pious dispositions of the afflicted.

It is a curious fact that, while in the amalgamation of European races going on in this city and State, nearly all the festive customs peculiar to the Latin peoples are falling into disuetude, this practice of a community uniting to throw flowers and evergreens on the sod that covers the dead has grown with years, and is now universally in favor with Greek and Gaul, with Protestant and Catholic. Celebrations of the carnival have dwindled into insignificance, but this beautiful thought for the dead has conquered all hearts.

Whoever strolled yesterday through the Lower St. Louis Cemetery, saw there all the poetry and piety of the idea. Tombs decorated with beautiful bouquets and wreaths, singularly expressive in combination, were to be seen, and humbly seated on the foundations of those tombs, descendents of men and women, famous in the history of French adventure during the earliest periods of European settlement on this continent, were tenderly showing their affectionate remembrance of a sire or mother, a wife or husband, a brother or sister, or a dear one called away in its days of angel purity.

The Greenwood and the Cypress Grove Cemeteries, all established by the Firemen's Charitable Association had, perhaps, the largest number of visitors, for nearly every prominent and public spirited citizen of New Orleans, during the last thirty or forty years, has been a member of the fire department. It would be invidious to speak of the manner in which any particular grave or mausoleum was embellished, and grief, or its expression is too sacred to be paraded before the public. The numerous groups who hovered about the tombs, expatiating upon the virtues of their occupants, showed how faithfully the memory of a good citizen is cherished.

It was in the Greenwood Cemetery that during the federal occupation of the city, in the time of the war, the Confederate soldiers who died, while prisoners, were buried. There are the graves of martyrs who had no relatives here, but noble women who did everything to soften their sufferings while prisoners, saw that they were decently interred, and have since attended the ground, as if it was the depository of the remains of dear kindred.

The grass and weeds have been lately rooted from the graves. No hireling touched them. The work was done by the gentle hands of beauty and worth. In all of the hundreds of head stones that there record the death of true men, not one was without its garland of flowers or its wreath of evergreen, and as we passed the spot, ladies of the highest social position were clustered about a grand cross that has been reared there, rearranging and perfecting emblematic testimonials to the "Confederate dead."

Odd Fellows' Rest is one of our most attractive of all these homes of the dead. Its name, as a "rest," is beautiful and suggestive. Passing through its gates one is impressed, however great the human throng may be, with an idea that it is a place of repose. The spacious avenues leading through it are lined with monuments to good and charitable men, and the horticultural embellishments, in some inexplicable way, tend to abstraction from thoughts of the world and its vanities, and a solemn contemplation of the eternal. Some of the tombs in this cemetery were decorated with exquisite taste, and no one could leave it without a sentiment of profound respect for the benevolent objects of an association which seeks to ameliorate the condition of the living man, and cares for his widow and orphan when he leaves the world.

The Bishops and St. Patrick's Cemeteries are the burial grounds, chiefly, of the American Catholic population, in contradistinction to the Creole population, and Catholics from the north of Europe. Here are the tombs of the most prominent Irish families of New Orleans, and particularly in the Bishops Cemetery. The taste with which many of these tombs were ornamented obtained general admiration, and the grounds were thronged with visitors.

We witnessed something, however, in the humble St. Patrick's cemetery, which perhaps produced a deeper impression upon those around than all they had seen through the day. A small marble slab recorded the death of a Confederate soldier. In front of that slab, kneeling, and so absorbed in prayer that he seemed unconscious of the presence of a human being, was a freckled boy, in coarse garments, and not over eight or nine years old. The pious orisons of the orphan performed, he rose and walked through the crowd an object of love to every one who beheld the scene.

A Sudden Death at the City Hotel.

Some days ago Judge Isaac Lloyd, of Robinson Co., Texas, arrived in this city, and put up at the City Hotel. The judge was about sixty years of age, was known to be a man of position and family in the community from which he came, and was supposed to have brought with him a large amount of money with the intention of investing it in merchandise. He did actually make purchases to the extent of more than $23,000, and announced his intention on Tuesday of holding settlement that evening. This intention he expressed to the merchants with whom he had been dealing, and requested from them statements of their bills. At dusk of Tuesday evening he took leave at the City Hotel. He had an engagement to spend the evening at Mr. D. W. Adlebridge's, but he did not keep it, although his health had appeared excellent during the day.

His failing to fulfill his appointment excited some uneasiness, as the judge was to leave the city the next day. The next morning, therefore, at about five and a half o'clock, Mr. F. H. Beck, of the house of S. U. Hickey, 19 Camp street, went to the City Hotel and required to Judge Lloyd's room. "Anxious to see him immediately, Mr. Beck knocked at his door. No answer was received. He then went away, and returned in a few moments after. Looking now through the keyhole, he saw the key was missing, and the clothes were on a chair. The outline of a man, dark, and the noise seemed to rouse the inmate, as Mr. Beck heard groaning. He then sought a chambermaid, who obtained a skeleton key and accompanied Mr. Buck to the room.

Opening the door, the two entered. The room was tightly closed, the windows and ventilators were down, and the room filled to such an extent with gas as to be absolutely suffocating. Major Buck now threw open the window, and then discovered Judge Lloyd stretched on the bed, apparently in a dying state. His condition was perfectly speechless; he, however, seemed to recognize Mr. B. A physician was sent for, and Mr. Morse, the proprietor of the hotel, was informed of the condition of the dying man, but it did not prevent his death at about five o'clock in the evening, although every attention was bestowed by the proprietors. Before the judge died he was visited by Dr. Lewis, Dr. Crane, Dr. Boyer, Dr. Richardson and Dr. Scott, but no satisfactory conclusion was arrived at as the immediate cause of death. There was high state of congestion of the brain, which seemed to indicate the presence of some powerful drug. No money was found. The key to the room was lying upon the mantelpiece. No receipts even relating to his transactions in the city were found.

A partial investigation was made of the case on Thursday morning, at Mothick's, the undertaker, on Camp street, whither the body had been conveyed. The examination was conducted by Drs. Scott, Pim and Lewis. Dr. Crane was also in attendance. But as the examination was only superficial—that is, for general indications of poison—no conclusion as to the cause of his death has thus far been arrived at; he died and left no sign.

There are two or three conjectures which will at once arise in the mind of every one—in reference to the absence of his money and papers, the gas evaporating in his apartment, the appearance of his key upon the mantelpiece; but for the present we allow the reader to form his own conjectures as to whether the deceased had been drugged and then robbed, or whether the death was caused by the escape of the gas.

SINKING MONITORS.—A writer in the London Times, who has seen our Mississippi rams, thinks he has discovered the certain way to destroy such vessels. The fact of her showing no side above the water for a shot to strike, instead of securing her incredibility, is the indication of the true point of attack. It is useless to attempt to smash such a vessel, either by shot, or ram as ordinarily constructed, he thinks; but a whole fleet of such vessels can be annihilated—that is, run down and sunk, one after another—without the firing of a single shot. The monitors being low, as would have the attacking vessel high out of the water, with an overhanging bow, capable of great speed, say sixteen miles an hour—and by ramming with force would go plump upon her and run her down to rise no more in 2 fathoms, she would be made to sink like lead in the mighty waters. The attacking vessel would be subjected to severe trials; but she need not be of iron, only subdivided like a honeycomb into numerous air-tight cells. Of course, she would have to run the gauntlet of the monitor's fire (not heavy guns) but as she would not have a large, but only a determined distance to run, the writer thinks she could not be stopped before she would reach her antagonist, although she might have holes knocked into her, being kept afloat by the water-tight compartments. The Great Eastern, properly prepared and strengthened inside, he thinks, would make a model vessel for this sort of work.

A ship of 24,000 tons would, for crushing weight, be a formidable antagonist to any vessel, but there are not many such to be found, and they would be too costly for such a game. A vessel that costs three millions could hardly be afforded to run down monitors that might be built for a quarter of a million. Let any one think what a target such a ship would afford for about four miles. How much of her would be left? Can it be supposed no shot would disable her, or so retard her progress as to keep her under fire fatally, or render her too slow to run with effect?

As to the results produced upon well-constructed vessels of the monitor class, it may be questioned whether they would be found so easy to sink by being submerged as seems to have been taken for granted. It is was found impossible to get out of the way of the direct attack; still the decks of a vessel of that class are made to go under water without injury. The Merrimac would, no doubt, have been glad to run down the first Monitor, had it been in her power, and did butt her, though without effect. There is no vessel that is not liable to be run into and sunk under certain circumstances. The Great Eastern might easily be thus destroyed by a vessel willing to take the risk herself, but the damages to both ships are too nearly equal for this sort of warfare to be often resorted to. No doubt we shall have more of this style of fighting in extreme cases of peril than has yet been seen.

Philadelphia Ledger.

TURNING OUT THE SINCERITY.—Some of our contemporaries are exercised over the report that Gov. Wells intends turning out the sheriffs who refused to hold elections under his late proclamation. We are not alarmed. His excellency knows the sheriffs are beyond his reach, and that any order of ejectment he might issue to any of them would be treated with contempt. Besides, wouldn't one of his illegal satraps have a good time executing the functions which the law invests on him? The courts wouldn't recognize either his commission or his acts—and we are sure the people wouldn't.—[Baton Rouge Advocate.

CURIOUS POSTOFFICE STATISTICS.—Superintendent Kemp, of the New York postoffice, has for several days past been engaged in preparing data in regard to the weight of the mail matter which arrives at that office, the result of which shows that the average matter each day is about thirty-five tons; the average quantity of the letters, newspapers and miscellaneous matter from ten to twelve tons daily; and the mail matter sent out of the city is about twice as large, being about twenty-three tons. These figures show an increase in a year of the weight of the mails equal to two and one-half tons per day.

CHICAGO AS SEEN AND DESCRIBED BY A CINCINNATI EDITOR.—The radicals have long talked of the North being governed by a better tone of morals, and possessing a "higher civilization" than prevails at the South. Judging by the confessions of its newspapers, one would be excused for supposing that Chicago does not illustrate the existence of the vaunted superiority claimed by the North. The Chicago Post (Republican) of October 19, says:

"Many living rational, reasoning creature, is a bachelor in the total depravity of a man, a six months' residence in Chicago will cure him of the infatuation. Few citizens on the continent of America are infested by a race of more unmitigated villains. Murder, rapine, outrage, and every other offense in the catalogue of crime, are daily perpetrated. The swift vengeance of the law, which is almost sure to follow, seems not to deter the wretches from pursuing the objects of their malice, cupidity, or passion. Virtue is made the sport of every designing Lothario, and, boldly entering the sacred precincts of the domestic circle, they snatch their victims from homes of happiness and virtue, and consign them to disgrace and infamy."

This is a specimen of pretty strong writing, but we know no one that is familiar with Chicago who will dispute the accuracy of what is alleged of it.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.

AMERICAN GUNNERY EXPERIMENTS.—Our readers will remember that in the latter part of September some experiments were made at Fortress Monroe, to test the power of resistance to heavy guns of armor plated for iron clads. Those experiments, being repeated in England, have caused much excitement there, the leading journals considering them of great importance. In the opinion of a leading article upon this subject, the London Times says that the experiment which resulted in battering down the armor-plated target "proved more than the wildest of sanguine gunners, for it showed the inadequacy of four inch armor."

Gen. Butler carries on war as little boys keep to keep themselves warm—going briskly.

[Louisville Journal.

The beast being heavily silver-plated now, is not an easily portrayed target. He need not seek assassination other, because he keeps a good watchee upon his premises.—[Sugar Planter.

There is a working man's club now in Glasgow, where, for twelve cents and a half, a month, a man can have a quiet place to smoke his pipe, read all the "illustrated papers and newspapers, or while away an evening with innocent games.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

SPECIAL TO THE N. O. CRESCENT.

Gen. Taylor's Visit to Mr. Davis.

Secrecy Believed to Have Been Enjoined.

NOMINATIONS FOR APPOINTMENTS IN LOUISIANA.

The President Sends for Mr. Bullitt.

GOV. SWANN VISITS THE PRESIDENT.

GENERAL GRANT IN BALTIMORE.

GEN. SHERMAN GONE HOME.

THE EVIDENCE IN THE CASE OF JAMES LYNCH, THE FENIAN, SENTENCED TO DEATH IN CANADA.

No Conclusion Reached by the President and the Attorney General.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Gen. Dick Taylor, who, as has already been announced, has been on a visit to his brother-in-law, Mr. Davis, at Fortress Monroe, returned thence to this city to-day.

Mr. Davis is reported to be very feeble.

No particulars connected with the subject of the visit have been made public; and it is understood or believed that the permission granted to General Taylor to make it, was accompanied by a condition that he should observe secrecy with respect to the circumstances attending it. This, although it seems to be very probable, is not positively known.

There have been several nominations for appointments in Louisiana made to-day. Mr. Clack, [illegible] appears to be the name as far as we can conjecture from the writing of the telegraph operator.—[ED. CRESCENT], has been nominated for the post of auditor *vice* Ready; [Mr. Ready is assessor in the internal revenue department, and the word "auditor" in the telegram ought to be, it would seem, "assessor."—ED. CRESCENT]; Mr. Smith has been nominated *vice* Read; and Mr. Whitehouse *vice* Norcross.

The President to-day sent a telegram to the present United States marshal for Louisiana, Mr. Bullitt, summoning him to Washington. From this, it would seem that there is more doubt than ever whether he will be superceded, notwithstanding the confidence with which the appointment of his successor has been named.

Gov. Swann, of Maryland, and Mr. Latrobe, have had an audience with the President again to-day.

ELA.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Gen. Grant has gone to Baltimore. He arrived there this afternoon. His presence in that city is inferred to have connection with the disturbances threatening there in consequence of the action of Gov. Swann in the case of the police commissioners.

Mr. Thurston, the United States consul at Toronto, having in accordance with instructions from the department of State procured and forwarded to Washington a copy of the record of the trial of James Lynch, who was convicted and sentenced to be hanged for participation in the Fenian raid into Canada, the President and Mr. Stansbery, the attorney general, have thoroughly examined it. They have not yet, however, publicly announced any definite conclusion from it.

Gen. Sherman has left this city and gone home, for the purpose, it is presumed, of preparing for his mission to Mexico, with Gen. Campbell, the newly appointed minister for the United States near the government of President Juarez.

Baltimore and the Police Commissioners

GOVERNOR SWANN REMOVES THEM.

Resistance to New Ones Threatened.

EXCITEMENT ON THE STREETS

PERSONAL ENCOUNTERS.

TROOPS DETAINED AT FORT McHENRY.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1.—Governor Swann went to Washington this evening. This evening the secretary of state served an official notice, in which, after reciting the charges against the commissioners, says that the governor having carefully considered all the testimony adduced for or against said complaint, and being fully satisfied after mature deliberation, the said complaint is well founded, and that it is his duty to remove said commissioners from their office as commissioners of the board of Police of Baltimore city for official misconduct, and that he does adjudge and declare that the said Samuel Hinde and the said Nicholas L. Wood be and they are hereby removed.

There is some excitement on the street to-night. Several personal encounters have occurred. One man badly beaten, was carried into the headquarters of the Republican party.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1.—It is not yet ascertained who are the new commissioners. It is rumored that a new force has already been organized, and will make their appearance in the course of the day. The old commissioners have their police force out, and will resist the demand of the new force for the surrender of the station houses, marshal's office, etc. A body of four hundred dismounted cavalry, who arrived here yesterday to embark for Texas, are now at Fort McHenry, and rumors say they will be retained here in case of emergency.

There is considerable feeling manifested, some approving and others bitterly denouncing the action of the governor.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1.—Gen. Grant and Gen. Comstock have arrived in town.

LARGE COTTON CROP IN EGYPT.

CHOLERA IN THE FAMINE DISTRICTS OF INDIA.

Governor of Georgia and Speaker of House Assembly Denounce the Constitutional Amendment.

POSTPONEMENT OF FENIAN TRIALS IN CANADA.

The City Council of Louisville Request Government Interference in the Case of James Lynch.

MEETING OF U. S. DISTRICT COURT AT NORFOLK.

Omission of the Allegiance Clause from the Oath.

CELEBRATION OF COMPLETION OF RAILROAD TO FORT RILEY.

Interesting General Intelligence.

MARKETS, SHIPPING, RIVER NEWS.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The steamship Australian, from Queenstown on the 21st, has arrived. The steamer Medway, connected with the Atlantic telegraph expedition, arrived at Queenstown on the 20th, with her propeller broken.

The cotton crop of Egypt is said to be very large.

The cattle plague has almost died out in England.

A Paris correspondent says the Empress Carlotta's malady commenced on her voyage from Vera Cruz to St. Nazaire, when she talked about the immense responsibility she had assumed.

The famine continues in India, and the cholera has appeared in the famine districts.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 1.—The legislature met to-day. The governor's message strongly opposes the adoption of the constitutional amendment. It says the amendment is unjust; computes the funded debt of the State at $5,840,000; says the planting interest in Georgia can never be what it once was, and deprecates oppression of the debtor class by creditors. The message is very long, and mostly devoted to State topics. The speaker of the House opened the session with a speech opposing the constitutional amendment.

TORONTO, Nov. 1.—The trial of eight Fenian prisoners has been postponed until the second week in November, to allow their counsel further time to procure evidence. The crown's counsel stated that he was not ready to proceed against the others at present.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 1.—The United States District Court met at Norfolk to-day. Judge Underwood presided. The grand jurors were sworn in. That portion of the oath requiring allegiance to the United States was omitted.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 1.—A large party, including several prominent generals, among them Sherman, Pope and Hancock, and several prominent citizens and railroad men from New York and Philadelphia, left here to-day for Fort Riley, Kansas, to celebrate the completion of the Union Pacific railroad, eastern division, to that point.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 1.—Another large excursion party will leave to-morrow to celebrate the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad to Fort Riley, and will join the party that left to-day at Leavenworth.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The work of removing the archives and documents of the State department to the Protestant Orphan Asylum on Fourteenth street, which has been leased by the government for five years, was commenced to-day, preparatory to tearing down the old State department building, to make room for the treasury extension.

OTTAWA, Nov. 1.—An informal meeting of the cabinet took place yesterday. It is understood that the ministers will proceed to Montreal and hold their regular session there, commencing to-morrow.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 1.—Lellyette, conservative, is elected representative to the legislature by 800 majority.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Nov. 1.—Steamship Rapidan went to sea at 5 p. m. Weather clear and cold. Wind northwest—light. Tide rising slowly.

VICKSBURG, Nov. 1.—Passed up, David White at 1, Commonwealth at 2 a. m.; down, Rose Franks at 6 p. m. River stationary.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Cotton closed firm on the report of frosts in Georgia; sales 3500 bales middlings at 39@41c. Flour quiet; sa. 812 bbls$317 for southern; sales 2000 bbls. Wheat quiet. Corn 2@3c. lower. Oats lower. Pork lower; sales 1200 bbls. mess at $34@34 75. Lard lower. Sugar firm. Coffee quiet. Turpentine 55@57c. Rosin $5 62@13 50. Gold closed at 147. U. S. 5-20's, 110¼; 10-40's, 109; transfers, 108.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 1.—Flour firm at $10 15@11 45 for superfine, $12@14 50 for extra brands. Wheat firm at $2 85. Corn firm at 93c. Whisky $2 34. Pork dull at $31 50. Bulk meats 13½c.; bacon shoulders 10c.; sides 10½c; clear sides 12½c. Lard dull at 13c. Groceries quiet. Hogs in good demand at $8 75. Gold 146.

Mr. Robertson introduced resolutions in the city council, which were adopted, protesting against the execution of Lynch and requesting the interference of the President.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 1.—Sales of tobacco 85 hds.; market a shade better. Flour, superfine, $9 75@10 25. Wheat, new red, $2 75. Corn, mixed in bulk, 90c. Oats 52@55c. Pork $32; clear sides 19c.; clear rib sides 18½c.; shoulders 10½c. Lard in tierces 14c. Whisky $2 35.

There are no new cases of cholera. The recently reported cases are all convalescent.

[From Louisville Journal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Secretary Seward, with nearly all his family, left here yesterday evening to take the remains of his daughter to Auburn.

Mr. Rogy, the new commissioner of Indian affairs, assumed the duties of his office to-day.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 1.—Senator Wright died at 6 o'clock this morning.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The steamship Eagle, from Havana, with dates to the 27th, has arrived. Well authenticated rumors had been afloat the past week of the landing of a cargo of negroes near Isacora and Cardenas.

The governor general has sent officers to investigate the matter. The United States steamer Rhode Island, with Admiral Palmer on board, was at Havana on the 25th.

The government agent, commissioned to buy two monitors of this government, is a passenger by the Eagle.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1.—The governor decided this morning to remove the Police Commissioners. He says if necessary to enforce the decision, he will call upon the United States for troops. There is great excitement on the streets, and indications of trouble.

List of dispatches remaining at the Telegraph office for want of proper address:

Geo. W. Homan, Chas. Schanscacher.

ENGLISH FOX HUNTING.—An English magazine discourses as follows on the charms of fox hunting:

One of the greatest charms of fox hunting undoubtedly is, that it disposes of all the dirty weather which goes to make up three-fourths of an English winter. Wet and drizzle, and muggy fog, the characteristics of our brumous and insular climate, according to numerous French authorities, are the capital on which it trades. To the hunting man, a rainy morning in winter, which to most other country folk can promise nothing better than a long yawn with book or newspaper in hand, and a prospect over a miserable stretch of sodden country, means sport, and society, and enjoyment. It is nothing to him that the ground rides saddle-girth deep, and that he is splashed with mud from head to foot, so long as the scent is good. He will only enjoy the more by contrast the charms of his own fireside, when he has cast his rough, and makes his appearance in the drawing-room before dinner, hungry and happy, and a little tired. This, indeed, to my mind, constitutes one of the principal benefits which accrue from fox hunting, considered in an ethical light. It enables a certain rich people to realize occasionally some of the conditions of poorer humanity, to feel themselves, if only for a short time, to be men, and not only lords or squires or great merchants and manufacturers. When he gets off his horse after a very wet day in the clays, my lord is very much in the same drag-bedabbled condition in which his laborer Hodge is, just emerging from the oozing ditch, in which he has been cupped for some hours plashing a fence. The hardness which it necessitates, together with a small amount of danger which accompanies it, takes fox hunting out of the category of tame sports, such as battue shooting for example; than which I know not any amusement more despicable and tame. And one of the least favorable signs of the times, to my mind, is the increasing fondness of the noble and wealthy for this latter sport, if sport we must call it. For the spirit of civilization and refinement which has exercised from the higher ranks of the community drunkenness and swearing, and that roughness which still had something of hardihood in it, is not an unmixed gain to society, if the English mind is to be consolidated thereby, and, losing its coarseness, is to lose also its manliness and self reliance.

POPULATION.—The French statists are worrying themselves for fear France may be over-peopled. They state that by the end of the present century, Russia and the United States will each contain 100,000,000 people, and that an increase of population at anything like this rate would soon overstock France. France, however, grows very slowly in numbers, as is the case with nearly all of Europe, and the Paris correspondent of the London Times thinks there is room left in France for many more people than it contains. France increases the slowest of all the European nations. Thus in Saxony the annual increase is 16,500 to each million of inhabitants; in England alone, 14,100; in Prussia, 13,900; in Great Britain, 12,600; in Denmark, 11,100; in Holland, 8700, and in France but 1900. Every other central European nation increases in population twice as fast as France. The excess of births over deaths in France is stated at but 11 per cent., whilst in Europe, generally, it is at least 40 per cent.

A PRIMA DONNA DUCK.—A trombone player who resides in the department of La Meuse, France, being assured that parrots, thrushes and ravens can, by dint of perseverance, be taught to speak, conceived the idea to give a course of instruction to one of the ducks in his poultry yard. The worthy musician placed the duck, when very young, in a retired spot, where it was far removed from clamor, and then repeated to it an air at least two hundred times a day. Shortly after the young duck began to repeat the notes after its master. At the end of six months the wonderful bird had made so much progress that it could repeat all the notes in the present, and at present, to the astonishment of the village, it sings with ease and grace the well-known French air *La femme a barbe*. The duck and its master will shortly arrive at Paris, in order to give a series of musical performances.

AN ALPINE GROTTO.—The following appears in Galignani:

On the flank of the Maritime Alps, near the village of Castiglione, has long been known an opening in the face of the rock, giving entrance to a vast grotto. To approach this there was no road or path, and yet it showed evident traces that the hand of man had modified the work of nature. Some short time since three Englishmen determined to make an attemp