THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

VOLUME VII. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1868. NUMBER 119.

Helmbold's

GENUINE PREPARATION.

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE

Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.

H

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and stimulates the absorbents into healthy action, by which the water or calcareous depositions and all cutaneous enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

E

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For Weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretions or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions on the Face,
Universal Lassitude,	Pallid Countenance,

Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.

IMPOTENCE, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, in one of which the patient may expire.

Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION.

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The record of the Insane Asylums and the melancholy deaths by Consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution once affected with

ORGANIC WEAKNESS,

Requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

L

FEMALES! FEMALES! FEMALES!

Old or young; single, married, or those contemplating marriage! In many affections peculiar to females

THE EXTRACT OF BUCHU

Is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention; Irregularity; Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations; Ulcerated or Schirrous State of the Uterus; Leucorrhea or Whites; Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the Decline or Change of Life. See symptoms above.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

M

Take no more balsam, mercury or unpleasant medicines for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH

CURES SECRET DISEASES

In all their stages at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing Strictures of the Urethra, allaying pain and inflammation so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous, diseased and worn out matter.

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS

Who have been the victims of quacks, and who have paid heavy fees to be cured in a short time, have found that they were deceived, and that the "poison" has, by the use of powerful astringents, been dried up in the system to break out in an aggravated form and PERHAPS AFTER MARRIAGE.

B

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the URINARY ORGANS, whether existing in MALE OR FEMALE, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

And is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character will accompany the medicine.

O

"PHYSICIANS," PLEASE NOTICE, we make no secret of ingredients.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care. Prepared in vacuo by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Practical and Analytical Chemist, and Sole Manufacturer of

Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

L

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, who, being duly sworn, doth say his Preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 22d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBERD, Alderman, Ninth street, above Race, Philadelphia.

D

PRICE $1 25 PER BOTTLE, OR SIX FOR $6 50.

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation. Address letters in confidence to

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

594 Broadway, New York,

OR H. T. HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,

104 South Tenth Street, below Chestnut,

PHILADELPHIA.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITERS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,

Who endeavor to dispose of "their own" and other articles on the reputation obtained by

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

Sold by druggists everywhere. Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cut out this advertisement and send for it, and avoid IMPOSITION AND EXPOSURE.

THE CRESCENT'S DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Suffering in South Carolina—Cabinet Meeting—The Great Test Case in Preparation—The Departments to be Closed To-day—A Financial Decision.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—A gentleman connected with the military government of South Carolina says the suffering there bids fair to be greater than last year.

There was a full meeting of the cabinet to-day, except General Grant.

Jas. S. Block is preparing his argument in the case pending in the Supreme Court. He expects a decision declaring old Virginia a State in the Union, which is incompatible with the constitutionality of the reconstruction acts.

The departments will all be closed to-morrow.

Judge Clarke, of the Supreme Court of New York, decides that gold and silver is no longer legal money of the United States, but a commodity, and that promissory notes made payable in gold must be paid in gold or its equivalent.

FROM WILMINGTON.

Steamship Francis Ashore—The Weather.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 31.—The steamship Francis, from Baltimore to this port, went ashore at 3 A. M. to-day, eight miles north of New Inlet. All hands were saved. The steamer lies broad-side on the beach, the sea sweeping over her; she will probably go to pieces. Part of the cargo may be saved.

A steady rain has fallen throughout the day.

FROM EUROPE.

The Abyssinian Expedition—Theodore Reported Alarmed and to Have Released the Prisoners.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Later advices from the Abyssinian expedition represent King Theodore alarmed at the magnitude of the expedition, and that he had voluntarily released the prisoners held by him.

VIENNA, Dec. 31.—In the Austrian cabinet Prince Auersperg (?) is president and Baron Von Buest is minister of foreign affairs, with the rank of prime minister.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—By a decree published in the Moniteur, the corps legislatif for the next five years is to consist of two hundred and ninety-two members. Paris retains nine representatives.

Adelina Patti is to be married to the Marquis De Caux, an officer of the imperial household.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 31.—The Belgian ministry is to be reorganized.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—The Patrie denounces those who assert that the conference project has been abandoned.

Gen. Leplay, engineer of the universal exhibition, has been made a senator of France.

CORK, Dec. 30.—A gun shop was broken into last night and rifled of its contents.

RIVER NEWS.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 31.—River rising slowly, with 10½ feet in the canal.

Weather cold—snowing all the afternoon. Thermometer 32.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MADISON, IND., Dec. 31.—Sheriff Shannon killed a prisoner named John Redman, thus frustrating the prisoner in his attempt to escape.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.—A furious northeast snow storm prevails.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 31.—Gen. Canby has issued an order suspending executions and staying proceedings in all causes arising during the war; suspending sales under foreclosure, and providing for a homestead exemption.

Gen. Sickles's order prohibiting the distillation of liquors and granting licenses to barrooms is revoked, and the proceeds arising from the sales of such licenses are to be devoted to the support of the poor.

Steamships carrying a pilot licensed by United States commissioners are exempted from compulsatory payment of pilotage.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 31.—Weather milder, slight snow falling.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Judge A. W. Arrington, one of the ablest lawyers in the State, died to-day aged fifty-seven.

RICHMOND, Dec. 31.—Snow is falling throughout Virginia to-day; it is six inches deep here, and twelve inches at Danville, and in the southern portion of the State.

The second vote on the subject of subscribing two millions of dollars to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, was taken in this city, to-day, and resulted in favor of the subscription.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 30.—A heavy snow storm is raging. Many vessels have arrived storm bound.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Dec 31.—Wind north-northwest and stormy. Barometer 30:30.

Arrived: steamship Cuba, Dukeheart, to Witherspoon & Halsey, with Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Davis on board.

Steamship Oriental, Snow, to Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

KEY WEST, Dec. 31.—The Merrimac has been salvaged for $6000, and sailed for Mobile.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Steamship Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall, has arrived, bringing $1,100,000 in treasure.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—Reports from Sacremento Valley indicate as destructive a flood as that of 1862. The whole valley is submerged and travel suspended in every direction. Several railroad accidents have occurred, caused by washing of tracks, resulting in some loss of life.

The American river is higher than ever before. The levees of Sacramento withstood the flood, and no fears will hereafter be entertained for the safety of the city.

The levees at Marysville were broken and the greater part of the city overflowed. The roads over the Sierra Nevada mountains have been rendered impassable. The mails and express matter, from Virginia City and other places in Nevada, were carried by men on foot.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30—Evening—Cotton closed firm. Sales 12,000 bales.

LONDON, Dec. 31, Noon.—Consols 91¼@92. Five-twenties 72½.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 31, Noon.—Cotton market steady. Sales to-day 10,000 bales. Sales for the last three days 35,000. For export 6000. For speculation 6000. Stock on hand 497,000—lacking 18,000 of the estimate. Others steady.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 31—Afternoon—Cotton market firm. Sales to-day, 15,000 bales. Uplands 7½d., Orleans 7¾d. Breadstuffs active.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 31—Afternoon.—Breadstuffs active, nearly all advanced. Lard declined 49s. 9d.

HAVANA, Dec. 30.—No. 12 sugar, 8 reals. Flour $13. Potatoes $4 25.

Sterling exchange, 12½@12¾ premium; U. S. currency, short 22½, long 23, discount. Gold, long 1¼, short 2, premium.

Failed—Juniata.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Stocks heavy. Sterling 110½. Money 6 ₩ cent. Gold 133¼. 5-20s of '62 coupons 108¼.

Flour a shade firmer. Wheat a trifle higher. Corn ½@1c. better. Oats a trifle firmer.

Pork steady—$21 25. Lard quiet. Cotton firm; middling uplands 15¾c.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Cotton market more active and prices firmer. Sales to-day 3000 bales; middlings 15¾c. Flour quiet. State $8 35@10 60; Southern $10@14 60. Wheat firmer and in fair demand; Southern white $2 85½. Corn firm; white Southern $1 40. Oats heavy and declining; Western 84@84½c. Pork firm at $21 15. Lard dull. Groceries quiet and steady. Naval stores quiet. Freights steady. Governments steady. Virginia sixes, new, 42¼; North Carolina sixes, new, 51¼; gold 133⅛; sterling heavy; prime bankers' bills 10@10½.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Money closed very active. Call loans 7 ₩ cent. Discounts quiet at 7 @9. Railway stocks have generally recovered in prices. Five-twenties of '62, with coupons, 108¾.; of 1864, 105½; of 1865, 105¾; of 1867, 108¾. Ten-forties 101¾. Seven-thirties 104¼.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 31.—Sales of 40 hhds. tobacco; light lugs to medium leaf $5@15. Flour—superfine $7 75@8. Wheat $2 35@2 40. Corn—new ear 70c.; shelled 80@85c. Oats 65@66c. Molasses, new crop, 75c. Cotton 13@13½c. Bacon shoulders 10c.; sides 12½c. Lard 12½c. Mess pork $21 50@22; bulk shoulders 8½c.; clear sides 11½c.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 31.—Business very dull. Tobacco quiet and unchanged. Cotton, 12½@13c. Flour dull and unchanged—superfine, $6 00@$7 25; XX $9 50@$10 50; XXX to fancy, $12 25@$13. Wheat dull and lower, $2 50@$2 60 for prime to choice fall. Corn—no demand, prices nominal. Oats dull and drooping, 70@71c. Provisions dull—pork, $21 00; bacon shoulders, 10c.; clear sides, 13c.; dry salt shoulders, 8c. Lard nominal—12c. for choice tierce. Whisky nominal, $2 10. Hogs dull, 5¾@6¼.

MOBILE, Dec. 31.—Cotton active and in general demand. Desirable cotton scarce. The market closed firm. Middlings, 13½@14c. Sales, 5000 bales; receipts, 2899; exports, 3837.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 31.—Cotton market opened quiet and firm and closed with an advancing tendency. Middlings, 14½c. Sales, 1850 bales; receipts, 3000.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 31.—Flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Cotton firmer, closing at 14c. for middlings. Nothing done in tobacco. Whisky 38c. in bond. Hogs firm. Provisions unchanged, held firm; old mess pork $20, new $21. Lard firm, 12½c. Bulk meats and bacon nominally unchanged.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 31.—Cotton, prices firmer. Sales to-day 320 bales. New York middlings 13½@13¾c. Receipts 236 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 31.—Cotton market active. Prices of lower qualities have improved ¼@½c. Sales 1200 bales. Receipts 1430 bales. Middlings 15c.

The Globe Insurance Company.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, which appears in our columns. This company seems determined to hold the lead among its many rivals.

It has lately modified its rates, making them compare favorably with those of any of our oldest companies, and it also has added a new feature to its business which should recommend it especially to those who, having but small means, desire to invest their money in a company which offers undoubted security. The feature which we allude to is, as we understand it, that parties desiring to do so can have the payment of their policies secured and guaranteed by the State of New York, and the signature of the governor and seal of said State attached to their policies.

The laws of New York State are already so binding as to make such a proceeding unnecessary, but the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company is desirous of giving its policy holders such security as will be beyond all question, and we feel sure that even the most suspicious and narrow-minded persons must be satisfied with a guarantee coming from so good a source.

This company also writes policies to the amount of $20,000 on one life, which certainly gives it a great advantage over those companies which write only $10,000, as by this means parties can have all their insurance in one company, and thus avoid the trouble and annoyance of paying several premiums to different companies, in addition to which, in the event of death, the heirs of the assured would have but one proof of death to furnish, and but one amount to collect, instead of furnishing proofs to three or four companies and collecting three or four separate amounts.

We might mention many other important features which distinguish the "Globe," had we space to do so. As it is, however, we cordially recommend it to the confidence and patronage of our readers, and refer them to Mr. J. C. Sheply, No. 6 Camp street, the courteous and attentive agent of the company, for all further information desired.

NEW STYLE OF NEW YEAR'S CALLS.—As the custom of calling on New Year's prevails in Cincinnati as well as in New York, the following paragraph from the New York Evening Post will interest our city readers:

There is an insidious foe in the field. With astonishment and pain we have perused a circular, announcing that "New Year Call Cards are delivered by ——'s special message post, —— street, New York." We omit name and address, from considerations of public morality. No such pernicious scheme shall be indirectly assisted even by the publicity connected with our censure. All good men should unite to discountance this treason to society, and to overwhelm with indignation the lazy wretches who avail themselves of such an ignominious escape from duty. If this practice should be allowed we should have people, before long, sending their cards to church. Perhaps, in some cases, it might save trouble and make no great difference, if the pews contained bits of engraved pasteboard, and the pulpit were occupied by a *carte de visite* of the minister; but we are persuaded that, on the whole, the community would be gradually demoralized by such an example. Put the case before us in its proper aspect. Mrs. Brown announces that she will receive New Year's calls at box 7642, postoffice. Young Jones visits the queen of his soul, to make her an honorable and ardent offer of marriage, and is met at the door by a servant, who hands him the young lady's card, with the request that he will write upon it what he has to say. Manifestly, it would speedily become unnecessary to live at all, and the population of the world might be reduced to a few manufacturers and engravers, with *carte blanche* for the remainder. The first proximo shall have no proxy from us; we have somewhat to say in person to Arabella, and there are numerous fair ladies graciously desirous of hearing from our own lips that it is a fine day, finer than last year, but not so fine as the year before.

Several years ago one of the principal thoroughfares of London was regularly patroled by a beggar who asked alms of no other passers except old ladies. "O! *young* lady! have pity on a poor beggar." He was singularly successful in his appeals. In reply to an inquiry, he explained his success thus: "You see, sir, my plan pleases all the ladies. Some of 'em believe me, and are pleased by the compliment. Others see it's all a sham; and they are tickled by the joke. So you see I get something from all of 'em."

On the 29th of December, says the Banner, in the parish of St. Mary, many bananas are still untouched by the frost, gardens look green and spring-like, the grass is springing up as though the winter months had passed away, and fires are hardly ever needed, even mornings and evenings.

Mr. John Avery writes to the Planters' Banner, from Avery's Island, that the Jordan machine for applying the fumes of sulphur to cane juice, gave entire satisfaction. It was used in making up Judge Avery's crop of 203 hogsheads of sugar. He made forty hogsheads more than he expected to make. The cane was in full tassel on the Southern portion of the island, cutting from seven to eight feet for the mill. Had the cane been ripe the yield would have been at least two and a half hogsheads to the acre.

The following aphorisms on love are communicated to the Galaxy:

Women like men who flatter them; but love those who despise them.—Every man, by the general law, loves all women; all women loves one man. Men are by nature polygamists; women, monogamists.—Magnificent lovers make wretched husbands, and excellent husbands the worst of lovers.—Women become attached to men not for what men do for them, but what they do for men. Gratitude paves the way to their esteem, but selfishness opens the road to their love.—The smallest tenderness outweighs with a woman the greatest sacrifice. She will forget the hero who would die in her behalf, for the mere gallant who would give her caresses, and nothing more.—When women's hearts are touched they are all kindred. The merest dowdy then becomes the sister of the proudest duchess.—Women desire to love, primarily, and men to be loved; hence, women idealize and men analyze, the objects of their affection.—If a woman will not love you, make her hate you, and she is half yours; for hate is too unnatural to her to last, and its first rebound is tenderness, and the second passion.—Men never love women whom they do not, and women never love men whom they do, understand.—"Forever," in the rhetoric of a woman's affection, is a sentimental hyperbole meaning a period of exactly two months.

"James," said Gunnybags, "it is a festive season. Day after to-morrow is the day of gifts. I am going out of town, but, before I go, I desire to give you a full testimonial of my appreciation of your attentive service during the past year. I trust you will make good use of the money." And he handed the Grim Waiter a twenty five cent bill. Now we, who were bystanders at this scene, looked for an outbreak. For the Grim Waiter is a man of mein. He always manifests manner, perpetrates presence, displays demeanor, in fact putteth on airs. So we looked to see a grand display of dignity—a show of scorn. Not so. The Grim Waiter carefully put the twenty-five cent bill into a large pocketbook; and, after returning the large pocketbook to his pocket, asked mildly: "Now what would you consider making a good use of it, sir? A carriage and horses?—a house and lot?—five-twenties?—Pacific Mail or Erie? It won't do to let it lie idle, you know, sir."—New York Com. Advertiser.

Local Intelligence.

REPORTORIAL BREVITIES.—Mr. Powell, the city treasurer, burned about $70,000 city notes at the gas works last evening.

Major Williamson, chief of police, has selected eight of his finest and best officers to attend the fall meeting of the Jockey Club.

As an indication of the patronage awarded the private markets recently opened in the city, may be taken the fact that yesterday morning, at one of these establishments, one bullock and a half, five sheep, one hog and one calf were cut up and disposed of to customers.

Our friend, Col. Dumonteil, at Bellanger's old stand, corner of Canal and Bourbon streets, has one of the finest and most delicate assortment of fancy baskets and bon-bons poches that can meet the eye. Our personal experience teaches us that his prices are of the fairest.

The temperature, yesterday, as shown by the thermometer at C. Duhamel's, corner of Bienville and Chartres streets, was as follows: At 6 A. M. 43 degrees; at 12 M. 42; at 3 P. M. 40½, and 6 P. M. 40.

Drunken men were unusually numerous on St. Charles street last evening. Four soldiers in blue, arm in arm, were particularly observable going down the street, pitching from side to side, and followed closely by two or three policeman, waiting for the overt act sufficient to justify the merited incarceration.

We suspect that the means taken to "see the old year out" prevented a good many from seeing anything by the time that midnight came.

GOOD-BYE 1867.—It was a long sad year for many; to some, though very few they are, it has brought no grief. Looking back, most of us can doubtless see down the vista the dark shadows of great sorrows, of mistakes and errors, perhaps of grassy mounds where loves lie forever buried. Here and there rays of sunlight fall upon the path, brighter for the darkness that surrounds them. But, through it all, here we are safely. Thousands have gone down in the storm, and we have been spared to see the New Year, coming to us with all its fair hopes and promises. Let us take heart then; and as one who pauses for a moment in the struggle to breathe again, let us gird ourselves anew for the battle, and encounter life's troubles with a strengthened purpose.

ARRIVAL OF MR. DAVIS.—Last evening there was considerable excitement on the levee opposite Jackson Square, in regard to the expected arrival of the Hon. Jefferson Davis. At six o'clock there was a gathering of people on the levee, waiting for the arrival of the Cuba, on which Mr. Davis was a passenger, but the ship was delayed somewhat beyond the expected time, and many who where anxious to greet our distinguished visitor were driven away by the keen, cold, raw, air which swept over the wharf. Nevertheless, some two or three hundred people waited for the arrival of the ship, and when Mr. Davis came on shore, greeted him with hearty and continuous cheers. Mr. Davis, accompanied by Mrs. Davis and another lady, entered a carriage and was quickly driven off to the St. Charles Hotel. The reception given to him was very cordial, though the extreme inclemency of the weather made it much less enthusiastic than would have been the case under other circumstances.

THE LIEUTENANCY OF THE SECOND DISTRICT POLICE.—We are informed by legal gentlemen that it is the intention of Mr. O'Donnell, removed from the lieutenancy of the Second District police, by a judgment of the police board finding him guilty of receiving bribes from gamblers, to contest his removal. The grounds of contestation, it is stated to us, are that the Board of Police has no legal existence, because, it is assumed, an order of Gen. Sheridan's, which has not been revoked, suspends the provisions of the State Constitution, under which the board exists, and that, admitting the board to have a legal existence, it is illegally constituted, for the reason that there are colored persons members of it, who are not qualified to be members under the laws of the State, and who have been enfranchised by the acts of Congress to the extent only of voting at elections connected with the framing of an organic law, which enfranchisement does not give them the right to hold office of State or municipal authority.

Mr. Bradley, aid of the chief of police, has, it is understood, been appointed to succeed Mr. O'Donnell. He is at present temporarily in command, and seems to be a very efficient officer.

THE NOMINATING CONVENTION.—The convention to nominate candidates for State officers under the Constitution, which it is supposed will be framed by the reconstruction convention now in session; which it is hoped, by some, may be indorsed by a so-called people, and which it is expected will be approved by a so-called Congress, met last night in what has been respected as the Senate chamber of the State House.

The convention was a mosaic of unjust distribution, for the black, the mulatto, and the quarteroon, to say nothing of the octaroon, surpassed the pussy whiskers of the poor white trash so immensely that the black man trampled upon the "white trash" as superior men will trample upon inferior men, when the inferior men assume superiority.

The convention passed through all the troubles of conventions of the kind. It had its disputes on points of order, and its disputes on more serious matters; but, at bottom, the great dispute was, who should get the ascendancy.

In that "our race" beat the pussy whiskers. The contest underlying all was, who shall be governor? "Our race" intends that Thomas J. Durant shall be governor. It is objected to him that he has owned slaves; that he has bought and sold slaves, and that, although, he says, he has been an abolitionist all his life, during thirty years of that life, as a practicing lawyer in New Orleans, he has instituted innumerable suits, claiming men, women and children as the property of his clients.

The whites in the convention, and some colored, favor Mr. Warmouth for governor, who at one time was a supposed congressman, and, in his progress to that high position, was mentioned as a genius who had the levity of a monkey and the gravity of an owl.

The difficulty of the convention was in the report of the committee on credentials. There were some disputed seats, which both the Durant men and the Warmouth men wanted, and the opposing forces being unable to agree, it was resolved to allow the committee time, until Thursday evening next, to report, to which time the convention adjourned.

CUTTING AFFAIR.—A quarrel occurred on St. Charles street, near Common, in which one of the parties was severely, though not dangerously, cut by the other. The affair was the result of imbibations consequent upon the holidays.

A BURGLAR SHOT.—Yesterday morning, about a quarter after 2 o'clock, a burglar who had entered the residence of Mr. Theodore Marks, No. 104 Orange street, was shot and died soon after. Mr. Marks and his wife were awoke by hearing a noise in a room adjoining their sleeping apartment, and presently a door was opened, when Mr. Marks demanded who it was. Mr. Marks is under the impression that at least two persons rushed down stairs after he spoke. His revolver was between the mattresses, and there was a slight delay in getting it. With the pistol in his hand he raised a window on the front gallery, and got on the gallery just as one of the men was stepping out of the hall door into the street. Mr. Marks fired every shot in the revolver, and the man staggered a few steps and fell on the banquette.

The police coming up, he was conveyed to the Paccanier station, where, having been examined, it was found that one of the shots had hit him in the right side, and he died in about an hour. He was so exhausted from the effects of the wound, when brought to the station, that he could not speak loud enough to make his name intelligible.

He was of medium height, decently dressed and seemingly from forty to forty-five years of age. Nothing was found upon his person but a ten dollar Confederate note and an envelop addressed to Henry Walker, on which was printed the words, "Postoffice Departmeot. Texas." An inquest was held by the coroner, and the verdict was justifiable homicide.

THE MENAGERIE ON THE LAKES.—A gentleman, who was on board the Laura when she brought John Robinson's great show and menagerie, to New Orleans, gave us some very curious information, last night, about the "animiles." The elephant was registered on the freight list as weighing 4000 pounds, including his personal baggage, which consisted of merely one trunk. Notwithstanding his illustrious status as the head of the existing animal creation, he appeared perfectly satisfied with a deck passage, and bore the petty inconveniences of the trip with dignified stolidity.

That everlasting trunk, however, was continually under his eyes, and he kept on opening and shutting it whenever occasion required. He may have been right, for it has no lock or other fastening. When the Laura made fast at the Pontchartrain pier head, and his attendants announced their readiness to assist him ashore, he rose with solemn grandeur, "firm paced and slow," until he reached the gangway plank. Placing one foot upon this "plank," which has often borne the weight of half a dozen hogsheads of sugar, he pressed his bulk gradually upon it. The plank bent a couple of inches under the pressure; whereupon the elephant stepped back, meekly but absolutely, and refused to budge until the plank was removed, and a solid passage way made of blocks, afforded him a safe transit. The elephant being of such huge dimensions, necessarily sees more of the world than his fellow captives. What tales might not this individual one communicate to the elephant world, if he were liberated, and restored to his native Asian wilds! We remember an old gentleman, now long gathered to his fathers, who lived on a highway leading to Nashville, about ten miles from that city. He had a favorite saddle-horse, which he kept apart from the rest, in a box, close by the road. The door was generally kept fastened, but a small window gave light and air. One morning, as the nag was munching his feed, a menagerie passed along. The elephant, attracted by the smell of provender, stopped and reached his trunk in at the window. The thing was done so quietly that the horse was only aware of the approach of anybody when he noticed the darkening of his window. Turning his head, he was appalled at the sight of the huge beast which had never been dreamt of in his philosophy. The elephant passed away from the stable window, but not from the horse's memory. That favorite charger was never more of any earthly account. The old gent vainly tried to cure him of the remembrance. His feed would go untouched for hours; he dwindled away, and often, whilst being ridden, would recur to the dread meeting, turn his head as if to see the awful apparition, and shake, as with the palsy, for an hour at a time. One day, whilst the old gent was watering him in a creek, the fit came upon him, when he shook so hard as to shuck his rider into the water. This decided his fate, and he was sold in Nashville without guarantee to a trader.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—About 11 A. M. yesterday, a short time after the arrival of the steamboat Henry Ames, at the foot of Lafayette street, while the crew were engaged in unloading the vessel, both her larboard and starboard guards gave way carrying with them a large number of men of both color, and precipitating them into the river.

DEATH OF THE NEGRO SHOT ON THE CALUMET. Morris, the negro wounded on the steamer Calumet, by another negro named Harris, on Sunday morning, died of the wound, which was a fracture of the skull, in the Marine Hospital, and an inquest is held in the case yesterday resulted in a verdict that the homicide was committed by Harris.

RECORDER NEVILLE'S COURT.—P. Sheridan was arrested on Monday, on the affidavit of Michel Baumgarten, who charges him and Dave Hutchings with assaulting and beating him with a tumbler, loosening three teeth in his mouth. Sheridan appeared before the recorder and waived a preliminary examination, asking to be sent for trial before the First District Court. The case will be inquired into on the 16th of January. Bonds $1000.

Thos. Flynn is accused by Mr. J. P. Benton of stealing a coat from the hat-rack in the ladies' office of the City Hotel. Case fixed for January 17. Bonds $250.

Jim Wilson will be tried on the same day for stealing a coat and some promissory notes.

John Ideliffe, for assault and battery with intent to kill on H Dickson, was sent to the Workhouse for sixty days.

Henry Hoving, an habitual drunkard, Samuel Wilson, a suspicious character, Henry Harris a colored drunkard, Joe Frazer, accused of stealing a box of hats, were each sent to houses of correction for periods varying from thirty to ninety days.

RECORDER GASTINEL'S COURT.—Yesterday police officer Octave Foy appeared to answer a charge of being the party who attempted to violate a woman in the lock up, on the night of the 19th ultimo, and the woman who had complained of the indignity not appearing, the case was dismissed.

J. T. Nicholson alias Nickerson, accused of assaulting W. H. Chappell with intent to kill, was discharged, the prosecution having been withdrawn.

Israel Netter, colored, was examined on the charge of killing Jerry Hill, colored, by shooting him, and was dismissed, the shooting being accidental.

Vanderbilt Gossip.

The New York correspondent of the Hartford Press, Mr. Judd, of the Commercial, writes the following about Commodore Vanderbilt:

Now that Commodore Vanderbilt has obtained control of the New York Central road it is the general impression in railroad circles that the stock will advance to a higher figure. I am informed, by one who knows, that he personally owns seven millions dollars of the stock. His whole property is valued in round numbers at thirty-one millions. He is now importing, at the cost of one hundred and sixty dollars in gold per ton, steel rails for the Hudson River road, and expects to have the entire track relaid with them in a year's time. For some time the great ambition of the commodore has been to own or control a through line of railroad from New York to Chicago. He has now taken a long step toward the attainment of his object.

One great secret of the commodore's success in life has been his *nerve*. At times, when his speculations have been against him, he has held on until matters have come round to suit him. They tell the following story as an illustration of this nerve. He is very fond of card playing. On one occasion, while traveling down the Mississippi river, he was surrounded by one of the gang of gamblers which, in ante-war times, infested the Father of Waters, and invited to play "poker." He accepted the request. It was the game of these professional gamblers, when they had got hold of a victim, to keep "going him better" until the large sums at stake would frighten him from "calling," and thus insure them the "pool." They tried it on the commodore. First one would bet a few thousands; and others would see that sum and go several thousand better. Finally, the amount in the pool had increased to a sum far in excess of the ready funds which he could demand. The commodore, however, had no intention of being "bluffed" off. He saw their game. Calling a negro, he asked him if he would ask the captain down. The captain appeared, when the following conversation ensued:

Commodore—"Captain, can you tell me who owns this boat?"

Captain—"I do, sir."

Commodore—"What do you call it worth?"

Captain—"I cannot tell exactly, but I should say thirty thousand dollars."

Commodore—"Will you take that sum for it?"

Captain—"Yes."

Commodore—"Very well. I am Commodore Vanderbilt, of New York." Then writing a check for the sum added, "Here is my check for thirty thousand dollars. It will be honored at our first stopping place."

Having done this the commodore turned round to the table and said to the gamblers, "I see the last amount and go it better to the extent of this boat."

The gang was not prepared for this *coup d'etat*. They were not able to "see" the commodore's "rise," and he consequently coolly swept off the contents of the "pool." We reckon no gambler ever attempted to "bluff" Commodore Vanderbilt after that.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Gentlemen in need of winter clothing, or who may have occasion to travel North, can obtain everything they could require in the shape of light and heavy clothing of Messrs. E. L. Pierson & Co., corner of Gravier and Magazine streets. This firm is engaged in manufacturing wholesale and retail clothing, and also in clothing for plantation hands.

Our country friends could not find better clothiers to apply to, and our city readers will always obtain the latest, most fashionable and cheapest styles of goods to be found in New York or New Orleans.

The Banner says the late epidemic at Fausse Point was terribly severe. Out of two hundred and ninety-six inhabitants, ninety-four died in less than three months. But the mortality did not result so much from the fever as from poverty and want of nurses and medical aid, and suitable rooms and beds for the sick. Many were from the overflowed regions, and lived in rough sugar houses, cabins and outhouses made of pieux. Their food in most instances was bad, and it was almost impossible to get physicians and nurses. Had they been properly attended to probably not more than fifteen or twenty deaths would have occurred.

Mr. Louis H. Trudeau, an old and respectable citizen of Point Coupee, and more recently of West Baton Rouge, died last week in the latter parish.

The California Pacific Railroad.

A RECENT RIDE OVER IT—ITS GREAT TUNNELS, ETC.

A writer for the Alta, who has just gone over the Central Pacific Railroad from Sacramento to the summit of the Sierra Nevada, writing under date of November 27th, says:

"Let us premise by saying that we start from the City of the Plains, as I believe the State capital is poetically called, and gliding over the level plain of Sacramento valley, we travel about fifteen miles of uninterrupted smooth country. Soon this is broken into more undulating and then rugged country, and by the time we have gotten well weary of our ride, we reach Cisco, having made the distance at about a rate of twenty miles an hour, including stoppages. These stops are made at twenty different stations, of which the chief ones are Auburn, Colfax, Gold Run, Dutch Flat and Crystal Lake.

"Here we are at Cisco, 5950 feet above the sea level. The weather was drizzling below us, but at Crystal Lake we found we had run into the snow line, the ground being white, though sloppy, with 'the beautiful snow.' Here at Cisco we found four inches of snow, while at the summit the snow is eighteen inches deep, and still falling at last accounts. Of course, this makes traveling by wheel very difficult, and the stages have been delayed, not so much by the snow itself as the wretched condition in which it leaves the soft and unfrozen ground.

"There are about fifteen tunnels so far constructed on the road, and they are all known to the initiated as number so and so, each tunnel having a name of its own, beginning with Tunnel No. 1. The king of the list, however, is No. 6, that being the tunnel, or the summit tunnel, as it is generally called. It ought to be called No. 1, for it is a wonder, surely, and we may well be proud that such a triumph of labor and skill has been executed in our own State and country.

"This great bore is 1959 feet long, and was about one year in being put through; it was commenced on the western side of the ridge, September 20, 1866, and daylight was let through August 3, 1867, the job being actually finished in one-third of the time that the most experienced engineers were willing to admit that it could be done. The rapidity with which the work was finally prosecuted to a close, however, was chiefly due to the discovery and use of that terrible explosive compound, nitro-glycerine.

Much of the work, it is true, had already been done before the new explosive agent was adopted, but it facilitates matters wonderfully when finally used. Experiments were commenced in February, on the present year, and, after some considerable delay, the engineers become sufficiently familiar with the compound to use it constantly and safely, after which the work advanced with accelerated speed, equal to about fifty per cent. increase on all former operations. So much for nitro-glycerine.

"There are in this immediate region about a dozen tunnels, that number being actually included in an area of two miles and a half. All of these are of great importance to the work, as short cuts and means of circumnavigating what appeared to be impassable barriers. Most of them are put through the solid granite formation, and will stand as long as time shall endure, without brace, timber or other support. Of these minor affairs—minor only, comparatively speaking, but mined any way—tunnel No. 8 presents the finest front, as it has a broad front of flawless granite, over 100 feet high.

The tunnel is 375 feet in length, and runs through this close-grained stone, through its whole length. Tunnel No. 8 is about one third of a mile beyond the Summit tunnel, going east, and when we recollect that in this and all the other works of a similar character, but few accidents have happened, though vast amounts of powder and nitro-glycerine have been used, we can appreciate somewhat the skill and caution of the chief engineer of the works.

"The bridges on the Central Pacific are all built, I believe, on what is known as the 'How Truss' model, and are now eleven in number, making an amount of bridging equal to a half mile. The obstacles to be overcome by these works were considerable, and the bridges may well be considered as noteworthy.

"Not the least noteworthy of the many curious things to be seen on this line of travel are the snow galleries. These are something new in the country, though I have read accounts of their being used in Europe; they were never needed in America, however, until the Pacific railway was commenced. They were roofed coverings thrown over the track in such places as are likely to be