THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

VOLUME XVII. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1868. NUMBER 142.

Helmbold's

FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU

Is a Certain Cure for Diseases

—OF THE—

BLADDER, KIDNEYS,

GRAVEL, DROPSY,

ORGANIC WEAKNESS,

FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

GENERAL DEBILITY,

—AND ALL—

Diseases of the Urinary Organs,

Whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter o how

LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a Diuretic.

If no treatment is submitted to, CONSUMPTION or INSANITY may ensue. Our Flesh and Blood are supported from these sources, and the

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS,

And that of POSTERITY, depend upon prompt use of a Reliable Remedy.

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DRUGGIST,

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HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame, and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, Consumption, Insanity or Epileptic Fits ensue.

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ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND UNSAFE REMEDIES for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENTH—Therefore, the nervous and debilitated should immediately use Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH cure secret and delicate disorders, in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Buchu

IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.

Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Sarsaparilla

IS THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made, and are sold by Druggists everywhere.

THE CRESCENT'S DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Proceedings of Congress—Executive Appointments—Cabinet Meeting—Internal Revenue Receipts—The Case of John K. Elgee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—*House.*—The bill authorizing the taxation of National Bank shares passed.

A bill regulating the deposit of public money, and providing that National Banks shall not be selected in places where there is a treasurer or an assistant treasurer, and requiring public money to be deposited in the sub-treasury, if there is one within fifty miles, passed.

Several executive communications were presented.

The bill forfeiting lands granted Southern States for railroad purposes was resumed. Blaine opposed the bill, as such legislation, in his judgment, ought not to be taken when those States were unrepresented in Congress.

Julian explained that the forfeiture did not apply to completed roads, and added that when the States come back in the Union, as they would in a few weeks, he would favor renewing the grants.

Amendments were proposed exempting from the operations of the bill the Nashville and Decatur and the Alabama and Tennessee railroad companies.

Without coming to a vote the House adjourned.

Senate—Several memorials from reconstruction conventions were presented.

A bill was introduced granting lands to the Port Royal Railroad, in South Carolina and Georgia.

The reconstruction bill was renewed.

The whisky meter bill passed.

After executive session the Senate adjourned.

The president has nominated J. Ross Brown, minister to China; Wm. Bishop, of Connecticut, commissioner of patents; Thos. Price, of New Jersey, consul general to Havana.

The bill regulating impeachments provides that two thirds of the Senate may suspend the accused during trial.

The cabinet meeting to-day was full, except Stanton.

Internal revenue receipts to-day $2,960,000.

The following preliminaries to the passage of the bill relieving Governor Patton of political disabilities illustrates the feeling in the Senate:

Mr. Davis bitterly opposed the bill. This Governor Patton was an original traitor, and ought to have a halter around his neck instead of having this congressional favor bestowed upon him, which would not make him any the less a traitor than he had ever been.

When Davis sat down, several radical senators went over and shook hands with him.

Stewart said Governor Patton had been pardoned by the president.

Davis—Does that make him any better?

Stewart—That does not make him any better, but he is sorry for what he has done and is trying to do better. He was in favor of extending mercy to every rebel who would come forward and show signs of repentance and become a good citizen.

Hendricks was in favor of clemency to all the Southern people but was not in favor of singling out as a special mark of favor a man who had taken an oath to support the Constitution of the government of the United States and then gone into the rebellion.

Mr. Hendricks was here interrupted by a voice from the gallery, with "That's so, my lad," and upon the doorkeeper attempting to eject the party, he resisted so violently that he had to be carried out bodily, causing considerable disturbance and a suspension of business for some moments.

When order was restored, Mr. Hendricks continued: He was in favor of pardoning Governor Patton, but not of singling him out. He did not believe in the doctrine of the senator from Nevada, Mr. Stewart, of only pardoning those who politically agreed with him. Many of the greatest radicals in the South had formerly been the greatest rebels. Bill passed.

Coney's bill to establish a uniform currency, and to provide for the issue of treasury certificates as a legal tender for all purposes, the calling in and cancelling of all national bank currency, and of all United States legal tenders; also, for the issue of bonds drawing three per cent. interest on all outstanding bonds, except when payable in gold, to be paid when due or redeemable in treasury certificates or three per cent. convertible bonds at the pleasure of the holder; the treasury certificates to be convertible into bonds or *vice versa*.

The Supreme Court is equally divided on the case of John K. Elgee's administrator, plaintiff in error and affirmed thereby and judgment of the lower court sustained with costs. This case involved the virtue of pardon in restoring property. It came from the District Court of Missouri, where Elgee's administrator sued a treasury agent for cotton seized in Louisiana.

FROM JACKSON.

The Mississippi Reconstruction Convention.

JACKSON, Jan. 28.—Mr. Alderson moved to act upon the resignation of Mr. Orr, chairman of the committee on printing, tendered yesterday, on account of the objections urged against a bill reported by that committee. He hoped the resignation would not be accepted. Mr. Townsend had offered to give a bond of thirty thousand dollars, and to do the work for one-third of what is proposed in this report to give the public printer. When the chairman of a committee brings in a report allowing such stealings as this one does, and then offers his resignation because he does not desire the report to be investigated, it should not be accepted.

Orr's resignation was accepted.

Nothing else done in convention to-day.

A slight snow has been falling since 4 P. M.

FROM VICKSBURG.

Another Pedestrian Undertaking—Departure of a Man with a Flag for Washington—Steamer Aground.

VICKSBURG, Jan. 28.—Sergeant Gilbert H. Bates, of Wisconsin, who proposed to walk and carry the stars and stripes from Vicksburg to Washington City, unarmed and without money, started from this city to-day at 11 o'clock. An immense crowd, headed by the mayor and councilmen and many prominent citizens, with a brass band, accompanied him as far as the Grant-Pemberton monument, where they bade him farewell, with all good wishes, etc.

The steamer Indiana, from Louisville for New Orleans, ran aground on Monday at Island 102, forty miles above Vicksburg, and lies in a precarious condition. The current is very swift, and her cargo is being thrown overboard.

FROM RALEIGH.

The North Carolina reconstruction convention.

RALEIGH, Jan. 28.—The convention to-day adopted two sections of an article of the Constitution which provides for the election of a governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of State, auditor, treasurer, superintendent of public works, superintendent of instruction and an attorney general, each of whom shall hold their office for a term of two years. But those first elected shall enter upon their duties within thirty days after the acceptance of the Constitution by Congress, and shall serve for two years from January 1st, 1869.

FROM CHARLESTON.

The South Carolina Reconstructed Convention.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 28.—The convention to-day was chiefly occupied discussing the tax bill to supply funds for the convention, which was finally recommended.

An ordinance was adopted to pay eleven dollars per day and twenty cents mileage to members. This payment is to be made in State currency, known as bills receivable on which there is a discount of twenty per cent.

FROM EUROPE.

Liability of French Government for Mexican Bonds—Loss of the Bark Wapella—Only Four Saved—Sentence for Bigamy.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—The minister of finance says the expenses of the Luxemberg complications and the possible liability of the government for the Mexican bonds necessities a loan of 440,000,000 francs.

The report concludes: The object of this heavy sacrifice will secure peace to France, which is the great aim of the emperor's policy.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28.—The bark Wapella, from New Orleans, for Liverpool, is ashore off the coast of Wales. Only three of the crew and one woman were saved.

Sir Curling Eardly has been sentenced for eight months imprisonment, at hard labor, for bigamy.

FROM MILLEDGEVILLE.

Arrest of the State Treasurer.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Jan. 28.—The State treasurer, Jones, was arrested to-day by the military and paroled until to-morrow.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Jan. 28—11 A. M.—Barometer, 30 30. Wind northeast, strong.

Arrived—Steamship Sonora, from Vera Cruz, to V. Perrilliat.

Sailed—Bark Milton.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Jan. 28, 6 P. M.—Barometer 30:20. Wind northeast, blowing hard. Arrived: Steamship Agnes, Williams, master, with merchandize and passengers to C. A. Whitney & Co.; British brig Hope, from Havana with molasses to Puig Bros.

RIVER NEWS.

VICKSBURG, Jan. 28.—Passed up: Olive Branch at 11 A. M. Passed down: Magenta at 8 P. M.

River rising.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 28.—River on a stand with 7 feet 5 inches in the canal. Weather clear. Thermometer 33.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 28.—River, nineteen feet in the channel. Clear. Thermometer 28.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 28.—A broken rail threw the Eastern bound train, on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, off the track, last night, near Lewisburg.

Several persons were hurt, and it is reported, the cars burned.

WHEELING, Jan. 28.—The Democrats carried the municipal elections yesterday, by 500 majority.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 28.—John Beatty, Republican, has been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hamilton, late representative from Ohio.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 28.—Weather clear and cold.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Arrived: Steamer Lodona from New Orleans.

HAVANA, Jan. 28.—The steamers Bienville and Star of the Union arrived, 46 hours out from New Orleans. They came over side by side most of the way, the Star of the Union reaching this harbor one mile ahead of the Bienville.

The steamer Liberty sailed for Baltimore.

It is reported that Captain General Lersundi has ordered Santa Anna to leave the island.

MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 28—Evening.—Finances unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28—Evening.—Sugar dull. Corn 44s. 9d. Flour and Wheat firm. Lard, 52s. Pork, 74s.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Cotton firmer; sales 3800 bales; uplands, 18¼@18½. Flour 5@10c. better; State, $8 60@10 80; Southern, $10@15. Wheat very firm, Michigan white $3 25; Pennsylvania red $2 65. Corn dull, Western mixed $1 26@1 28; Southern $1 24. Provisions firm; new mess $21 90; old $20 75. Groceries quiet and steady. Turpentine 57@58c. Rosin 2¼c. Freights very firm, cotton by steam ⅞@¾.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Gold weaker, 140½. Sterling steady, 9½. 5-20s of 1862, with coupons, 111¼.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Money easy, call loans 4@6. Stocks lower and heavy.

Sub-treasury balance, $110,000,000.

Governments closed steady. Five-twenties of 1862, with coupons, 111¼; of 1864, 109; of 1865, 109¾; of 1867, 107¾; ten-forties, 104½; seven-thirties, 107¾.

MOBILE, Jan. 28.—Cotton market easy at 16¾c. for middlings. Sales 1600 bales. Receipts 3746 bales. Fair stock offering. Exports, 2559 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 28.—Cotton market active. Better grades weak, lower grades strong. Sales 1300 bales. Middlings, 16¾c. Receipts for two days, 3700 bales.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 28.—Common tobacco a shade easier at $4 75@$6; medium leaf $10@$16; cutting $22. Cotton 15½@16¼c. Flour $7 75@$8 for superfine and 12@$13 for fancy. Wheat 2 35@2 40. Corn 75@80c. Oats 66@67c. Bacon—shoulders 9¾c. Clear sides 11¾c. Lard 13c. Mess pork $21. Whisky nominal—26@28c. in bond.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged; extra $10@10 25. Wheat dull; red held at $2 25. Corn firmer; shelled 83c. Oats irregular at 65@69c. Whisky dull and nominal. Provisions buoyant and excited. Mess pork $20@21. Bacon—shoulders 9¾c.; clear sides 11¼c.; sugar-cured hams 15@16c. Butter dull at 33@37c. Eggs 30@32c.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 28.—Cotton easier. Sales 1074 bales. Middlings 16¾@17c. Receipts 3060 bales.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 28.—Cotton market easy; sales 730 bales; receipts 1060 bales. Middlings 16½c.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 28.—Bacon firm and unchanged. Flour quiet; superfine, $7@8. Wheat, $2 50@2 70. Corn very quiet and nominally unchanged. Lard firm, 12½ for tierces and 13½ for kegs.

WOMEN'S VENERATIONS.—If women have one weakness more remarkable than men, it is towards veneration. They are born worshipers—makers of silver shrines for some divinity or other, which, of course, they always think fell straight down from heaven. The first step towards falling in love with an ordinary mortal is generally to dress him out with all manner of real or fancied superiority; and, having made him up, they worship him. Now, a truly great man, a man really grand and noble in art and intellect, has this advantage with women, that he is an idol ready made to hand, and so that very painstaking and ingenious sex have less labor in getting him up, and can be ready to worship him on shorter notice. In particular is this the case where a sacred profession and a moral supremacy are added to the intellectual. Just think of the career of celebrated preachers and divines in all ages. Have they not stood like the images "Nebuchadnezzar the king set up;" and all womankind, coquettes and flirts not excepted, been ready to fall down and worship, even before the sound of cornet, flute, harp, sackbut, etc. Is not the faithful Paula, with her beautiful face, prostrate in reverence before poor, old, lean, haggard, dying St. Jerome, in the most splendid painting of the world, an emblem and a sign of woman's external power of self-sacrifice to what she deems noblest in man? Does not old Richard Baxter tell us, with delightful single heartedness, how his wife fell in love with him first, in spite of his long pale face; and how she confessed, dear soul, after many years of married life, that she had found him less bitter and sour than she expected? The fact is, women are burdened with fealty, faith, reverence, more than they know what to do with; they stand like a hedge of sweat pease, throwing out fluttering tendrils everywhere for something high and strong to climb up by, and when they find it, be it ever so rough in the bark, they catch upon it. And instances are not wanting of those who have turned away from the flattery of admirers to prostrate themselves at the feet of a genuine hero, who never wooed them, except by heroic deeds and the rhetoric of noble life.—[The Minister's Wooing.

TESTING BEFORE TAKING.—One cold, disagreeable day, a farmer peddling potatoes in one of our back streets, was hailed by an Irishman who was in want of a peck or so. Feeling incompetent to make so large a purchase, he took a few quarts from the wagon to show his wife, who was in a shanty hard by, and who was to decide the matter. The farmer sat shivering in the wind a long time, expecting every moment the reappearance of the buyers, but no one appeared. At last, in answer to the farmer's call, the man raised the window and answered the freezing countryman that a report would be made in a minute. Our man of potatoes, after waiting the minute over a number of times, concluded to end the matter by one more yell. This brought to light the lady of the house, who expressed great astonishment at the peddler's impertinence. She exhorted him to be more Job-like, and closed by asking him to wait another minute, as the praties were most biled, and, if good, they might take some.

[Rochester Republican

A planter in Texas had some five hundred head of hogs a few months ago. More recently he found them reduced to about sixty, and then placed them in charge of an old negro man, promising to give him half. A very short time ago, on looking into the state of affairs, the planter found that he had not a single hog or pig left. Another planter, who put his pen disagreeably close to his house, on account of the prevalence of thieving, lost nearly half the number of hogs he had penned.

Local Intelligence.

REPORTORIAL BREVITIES.—Judge Emerson, of the Third District Court, yesterday rendered a decision, which is published in full in these columns, and which releases from seizure the furniture of the mayor's room and other city property levied upon under an execution from the sixth justice of the peace. The ruling of Judge Emmerson is in conformity with a decision of the Supreme Court, which practically exempts a political corporation from being sued, as though it were a sovereign power, for although a court may entertain proceedings against such a corporation, neither the taxes belonging to it, nor any property required for public use can be seized.

Judge Howe being unwell, the First District Court was not in session yesterday.

Recorder Gastinel yesterday continued a charge of larceny, because a witness *for the defense*, was in New York, but was expected here in ten or twelve days.

It will be exceedingly gratifying to our readers to learn that the celebrated Shakspeare club have determined to give a grand fancy and masquerade ball, at the National Theater, on the 18th prox. The young men composing this excellent club are proverbial for their good taste, their energy and liberality; and the fair ladies of the Crescent City may rest assured that their ball of the 18th February will be a delightful one. The invitation lists are rapidly filling up, and application for tickets had better be made early to the members of the club.

Gen. C. H. Tompkins, chief quartermaster of this military district, arrived in this city by the evening train of the Jackson Railroad on Monday.

A notorious character, named John C. Schnaffer, was arrested by Lieut. Madden, of the Second District police, on Monday, but upon being arraigned before the recorder yesterday morning, it was proved that the accused was now under bonds to await his trial on a charge of burglary. The case was dismissed.

Neither board of the Common Council had a quorum last evening, and no business was transacted therefore.

There is an elderly female engaged in selling peanuts and fruits on St. Charles street before the Academy of Music, who says she has been in the business since the 22d of February, 1839, and has, by industry and economy, not only made a living, but raised and educated a family upon the proceeds of her sales. She sits there on the curbstone regularly until midnight, apparently comfortable in the midst of the darkness and loneliness. Such energy and perseverance deserve encouragement.

Albert Pike, sovereign grand commander, Supreme Council, Scotch Rite Masonry, arrived in the city on Monday evening, and will be present this evening at the ceremony of a Masonic baptism at Masonic Hall. The dress ball of Quitman Lodge, No. 76, will succeed the ceremony. Great preparations have been made to render the entire occasion one of unusual interest, and in spite of dull times we expect to see a very large attendance.

The disfranchising ordinance adopted yesterday by the reconstruction convention is much less stringent than had been expected, and if put in force will not exclude, it is computed, over two thousand former voters. It will be found entire in our report of the proceedings published in another column.

The Shakspeare Club, to which our citizens have been under obligations for some very recherché dramatic entertainments, given from time to time, propose, we learn, on the 18th prox., to receive their friends at a soirée, to be given at the National Theater. Knowing as we do the refined taste which has always characterized the entertainments of the club, it is not difficult to prophesy an occasion of rare social enjoyment.

THE WEATHER.—We do not often speak of the weather, for obvious reasons, but the dryness of local items, which in a great measure is owing to the wet, dirty, nasty weather which we have been undergoing for the past twenty-four hours, compels us to address the latter a few remonstrating remarks.

We scoured (in a mental sense, for we would not attempt to interfere with the duties of the street commissioner,) the back streets of the First and Fourth Districts, wading for several hours in the mud and rain in search of something wherewith to interest our readers, but everything in our path wore the appearance of gloom. The only reply to be obtained from shop keepers, when addressed upon their present and prospective business, was: dull, dull, awfully dull; some, we think, even said, *damned dull!*

The very animals whose province it is to draw the vehicles of conveyance of the city, appeared to have acquired the sullen countenances of their drivers, who sat in a stooping position on their seats, dripping with water and besplashed with mire.

Discouraged at this condition of things, we were returning to the sanctum, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when, reaching the corner of Melpomene and a back street, with the name of which we are unacquainted, a ray of light through the dismal prospective brought comfort to our heart—we had fallen upon an item.

We will not enter into a description of our feelings at the occurrence, but will simply state what it was. An urchin was stepping out of the corner grocery when, his foot slipping on the steps, he fell headlong on the sidewalk and a package of smoking tobacco, and another of candy, rolled out of his hands. A heavy-set negro man, standing near by, rushed to his assistance, as we thought, and we were already praising him for his kind feelings for the unfortunate child, whose cries were really pitiful, but to our great surprise, instead of offering him any assistance, he coolly picked up the tobacco and candy and made off with his *booty* at the top of his speed, and disappeared before the few persons who had witnessed the rascally act could realize the fact.

MADAME GIUDITTA ALTIERI.—This celebrated *cantatrice*, who is at present in New York, we are informed, proposes to visit this city very shortly for the purpose of giving our public an opportunity of hearing her. Madame Altieri is said to possess remarkable vocal qualities, which will make her a welcome guest of this city. We are further informed that Mr. Grunewald, the music dealer of Canal street, has been intrusted with the care of opening subscription lists for the purpose of giving three concerts in this city, in which this lady will be the principal feature.

FIRE.—A mattress caught fire about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, in the house No. 119 Front street, occupied by John Dougherty, but was extinguished before much damage was done.

STABBING AFFRAY.—A young man named Robert Comfort, alias Stonewall Jackson, was arrested yesterday on the charge of cutting another young man on Carondelet street.

THE SUITS AGAINST THE CITY—*Important Decision.*—Judge Emerson of the Third District Court, yesterday rendered the following important judgment in an appeal taken before him from the Sixth Justice of the Peace:

City of New Orleans vs. M. Hunnicutt and Daniel Wilson, constable.

In nine suits brought against the City of New Orleans, before the Sixth Justice of the Peace, numbered on his docket 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1052, 1053 and 1054, the plaintiffs obtained judgment, and, under executions, seized the following articles, found in the mayor's apartments, at the City Hall, viz: Six paintings, one clock, two carpets, two sofas, one pair of vases, five window shades, forty-two chairs, one mirror, one center table, one table, one armoir, and one sideboard. They also seized two horses employed in hauling a vehicle called the Black Maria.

Injunctions were sued out by the city to stay these executions, and on the trial they were dissolved. The city appealed from the decision in No. 1032, and the parties have agreed that the result of that suit shall control all the others.

The city attorney relies for a reversal of the judgments rendered by the justice upon the principles enunciated in the case of Egerton vs. Third Municipality, and police jury, etc., vs. Michel et als., 4 an. 84. In the latter case the Supreme Court distinctly held that property and articles used and occupied for public purposes by a political corporation are not liable to seizure and sale in the execution of judgments against the corporation.

Counsel for the appellee insists that these decisions are erroneous, as being against positive laws. Whether they are so or not, I cannot disregard them, and must be governed by the doctrines therein laid down.

The only question for me to solve is whether the articles seized were used for public purposes. With respect to the horses, chairs, tables and articles of that description, there can be no doubt. As to the paintings and vases, carpets, mirrors, etc., there is more room for hesitation, and, in passing upon them, reference must be had to the objects for which they were dedicated to the use of the public.

The duties of the mayor are numerous. In addition to those prescribed by law, there are others which devolve upon him, by custom and the expectation of the citizens, who do not look to see him hold official interviews and entertain official visitors in rooms, with bare walls, garnished by common deal tables and wooden benches. The council, therefore, have furnished the apartments of the chief magistrate in a manner somewhat befitting the dignity of his station and the uses for which they may be occupied. In doing so they had a right to consult not only convenience and the fitness of things, but good taste. The articles found in these rooms are placed there in aid of a general design, and whether useful or ornamental, they serve a public purpose, and are used for that object.

In Egerton vs. The Third Municipality, taxes are held to be exempt from seizure, since their absorption in that way would defeat the objects for which they levied, and might embarrass and perhaps destroy the very government they were designed to support.

If, then, the taxes themselves are not liable to seizure, it seems to follow that the articles purchased for public use, with funds collected from taxation, are also exempted.

With this view of the case the judgment of the court below must be reversed.

Let the judgment of the sixth justice of the peace, dissolving the injunction filed in suit No. 1032 of the docket of said justice's court, be reversed, and let the said injunction be maintained and made perpetual, and let the articles and property seized under the writ of *fieri facias* issued in said suit, be released from further seizure.

RECORDER NEVILLE'S COURT.—The business in this court was not of a very interesting nature, yesterday. A number of drunkards, vagrants and lewd women were disposed of, in the usual manner.

Washington Chappell was arraigned before the recorder, on a charge of stealing lumber from the premises of Richard Murphy, on Liberty street, and after a preliminary examination, was sent for trial before the First District Court. Bonds $250.

RECORDER GASTINEL'S COURT.—Jean Montaine, alias Bayou John, the genuine African, with tattooed face, who has been for many years practicing as a "voudou" doctor among ignorant negroes and credulous whites, in the lower part of the city, was before Recorder Gastinel yesterday to answer a complaint that he had fraudulently obtained from a Spaniard named Cordero the sum of one hundred and thirty-five dollars, for healing services, by falsely pretending that he was a physician. John had an array of able counsel to defend him, in Messrs. Wells, Gastinel and Drouet, and as they extracted from the duped Iberian the fact that when he employed John as his "healist," he knew the gentleman from the coast of Guinea was not a "regular doctor," and depended upon his charms, not his physic, the recorder came to the conclusion that no deception had been practiced, and discharged the mystic John, who left the court, escorted by his counsel, with the air of a man who might be paraphrasing a line of Burns's—

"The diploma is but the doctor's stamp, the man 's the doctor for a' that and a' that."

Justin Zarrassin, a boy about fifteen or sixteen years of age, was examined on a charge of perjury, alleged to have been committed in testimony he gave before a justice of the peace, in a case in which his father was interested. The recorder did not think the evidence against the youth sufficient to substantiate so serious a charge, and dismissed the prosecution.

The case of William Morris, accused of stealing jewelry, worth $600, from the premises of Jenny Deforrest, on Rampart street, was continued to the 8th of next month, although the witnesses for the State were all in court. The continuance was granted upon the representation that the steward of a steam packet, plying between this port and New York, and now at the former city, is a material witness for the defense.

D. W. Cummings, who was arrested some days ago for robbing Mr. Tobias, on the steamer Lafourche, was sent to the Workhouse for six months as a vagrant, because Mr. Tobias could not remain in the city to prosecute.

Peter Leopold was sent before the First District Court to be tried for having in his possession, knowing it to have been stolen, a gold chain.

The charge against T. Barclay of having burglariously entered the premises of Sarah Belay, at the corner of Customhouse and Tremé streets, on the night of the 19th inst., was dismissed.

Henry Halleman, accused of aiding William Sullivan, alias Desmond, in fraudulently obtaining several trunks containing clothing, etc., from Mrs. L. E. Winters, was discharged, the prosecutor in the case stating that he had no proof to substantiate the accusation.

John Chain, colored, has been arrested, and is held to answer a charge of stealing a quantity of clothing from the premises of Mr. Charles Lavender, at the corner of Bienville and Rampart streets.

Personal Items.

The Marshfield Club, of Boston, dined themselves on the anniversary of the birth of Daniel Webster.

H. G. will celebrate his fifty-seventh birthday on the 3d of February by lecturing before Hamilton College on "Self-made Men."

The Rev. Henry C. Potter, who has accepted from Grace Church, New York, will receive a salary in money and house rent equal to $14,000 per annum.

Whittier is convalescent.

Napoleon shakes his head about sending a minister to the court of Juarez.

The prince imperial has been presented by his father with a small steam engine.

Blind Tom has been sued in Buffalo.

Brick Pomeroy is better of his fever.

Dickens will be the guest of Sumner in Washington.

Reverend Dr. Magoon denies that he has turned Catholic.

Mayor Shurtleff, of Boston, who for thirty years never slept outside of that city, will visit Washington shortly to secure for the Hub a new post-office building.

Dickens left his carriage on the ferry-boat, and walking about the deck and cabins, conversed with the boat hands, who feel highly honored thereat. He took some notes, and entering his carriage again, drove off like any other man.

Brignoli was seriously ill on the 22d.

It is said that James Russell Lowell, who is fond of a joke, employed some one to copy a very clever article he had just finished, and sent it, under an assumed name, to the Atlantic. The editor pronounced it "wretched stuff," and threw it into the waste basket.

The following gives the approximate sales of the largest New York dry goods houses during the year 1867: H. B. Claflin & Co., $46,120,914; A. T. Stewart & Co., $32,088,000; George Bliss & Co., $8,512,500; Hoyt, Spragues & Co., $7,893,000; Lathrop, Ludington & Co., $7,510,500; J. Brewer & Co., $7,236,000; Wm. J. Peake & Co., $6,948,500; Anthony & Hall, $6,169,500; E. S. Jaffray & Co., $5 884,500; Benkard & Hutton, $5,272,500; S. B. Chittenden & Co., $4,599,500; George A. Wicks & Co., $4,550,500.

FURNITURE BY AUCTION THIS DAY.—Our readers must not forget the sale of furniture at 11 o'clock this morning, by Messrs. J. B. Walton & Deslonde, at the residence No. 12 Euterpe street, near Prytania street. Terms cash—sale positive.

FURNITURE AND PLATE AT AUCTION.—A. F. Picton, the popular young auctioneer, will to-day commence the sale of household furniture of a very elegant description and of every variety. Also a lot of imported cutlery and silver plated ware. These are just the thing for household use. The sale takes place at 10 A. M., at 167 Poydras street.

Chas. T. Nash will sell this day at 10½ o'clock A. M., at store 75 Fulton street, damaged bacon, lard, rope, soap, etc., for account of whom it may concern. At 11 o'clock A. M., at salesrooms corner St. Charles and Perdido streets, a large assortment of furniture. See advertisement.

THE IDAHO, OREGON AND PUGET SOUND RAILROAD.—The bill to incorporate the Idaho, Oregon and Puget Sound Railroad Company, proposes to vest in Sidney Dillon, T. C. Durant, Brigham Young and others, and their successors, the power to build a railroad from a point on the Union Pacific, between Green river and 113 deg. 30 min. west longitude, north to Snake River Valley; thence northwesterly to Columbia River Valley; thence to Portland, Oregon, and thence to Puget Sound. The company asks for every alternate section of public, non-mineral lands, to the amount of twenty alternate sections per mile on each side of the railroad line, to be granted whenever any twenty miles are built; and also for U. S. bonds, payable in legal tender, to the amount of $16,000 per mile, through plane, and $32,000 through mountain routes, for which a second mortgage to the United States shall be given on the entire road. The same grants are to apply to a branch road, not to exceed three hundred miles in length, connecting said road with Montana.

A Sagacious Dog.

[From All the Year Round.]

On Wednesday, the 27th of June, 1866, Mr. Otto Striedinger, a gentleman connected with the Royal Victoria Hospital at Netley, went with two friends to a croquet party at Westend, about five miles from Netley. He was accompanied as usual by his favorite dog Worry, a magnificent black retriever. The weather being extremely hot, the croquet did not begin before four o'clock, and was followed by supper, so that it was ten o'clock before the party broke up. The three gentlemen then walked back to Netley in the dust. The frotpath by which they returned led through a private park, and across a common overgrown with heather. When about a mile from Netley, the walkers passed a reservoir which supplies the hospital water. The night being hot and close, Mr. Striedinger wished to give his dog a swim. He whistled again and again, but no Worry came; so he made up his mind that the dog had been hunting for his own private amusement, and had lost the track, as there was very little scent on the ground. Worry's master did not trouble himself about his whereabouts, as he had been for years a very independent dog, quite up to taking care of himself, and would doubtless find his way home later. Mr. Striedinger arrived at the hospital, and was preparing to go to bed, when he remembered that he had to answer two letters, which he had received by that afternoon's post, just as he was starting with his friends for Westend. These letters were of great importance, and when Mr. Striedinger had looked for them without success, he felt extremely uncomfortable. He instituted a search all over his rooms, turned his writing case topsy-turvy, looked through his desk—but all in vain. He then took a light, and had a hunt in every nook and corner of his office, but came back empty handed. Thoroughly tired and discomposed, he went to bed. Unable to sleep, he got up in the middle of the night to make another and an equally fruitless search. At last the morning sun began to light up the rooms, which was a signal for fresh investigation, with the same result. Then, and not before, the idea struck him that, the letters having been delivered just as he was starting for the croquet party, he must have read them on the way thither, and must have put them in his coat pocket; but when he thrust his hand into the pocket, and drew it back empty, he felt convinced that his letters were lost beyond all chance of recovery. Hoping against hope, however, he resolved to make one more effort.

He rushed on, unshaven and unkempt, to retrace his steps of the previous day, looking right and left, turning over every scrap of paper he saw on the road, stopping wherever he recollected that he and his companions had stopped the day before, mistaking every object that was conspicuously light in the distance for the papers, and growing more despairing every minute. After walking on, for about three miles, he espied a black object lying close to the footpath. It was Worry's black head. Reproaching himself for having in this great uneasiness forgotten his favorite, he whistled to Worry, who, however, instead of showing his usual alacrity, remained lying motionless on the ground. His owner supposed him to be caught in one of the snares with which he knew the common to be thickly studded; but, on his approaching Worry, up jumped the dog, leaving exposed to Mr. Striedinger's delighted view the missing letters, together with a number of other loose papers. There had been a very heavy dew that night, and Worry's curly coat was as wet as if he had had an hour's swim in the neighboring reservoir, but the papers were as dry, hot and crisp as a breakfast roll out of a baker's oven. There were marks of teeth on one or two of them, showing, either that before having recourse to his subsequent and successful expedient for preserving his master's property, Worry had endeavored to collect and carry the scattered manuscripts, or, which is more probable, that he had—finding them too numerous to allow of his acting on his retrieving instincts—brought all the outlying letters within reach of the shelter of his outstretched body. It was now eight o'clock. This devoted dog had been on guard over these papers for sixteen hours, ever since the friends went to Westend, at about four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. It must have been then, and not on the return to Netley, that Mr. Striedinger dropped his letters; for they fell out of a breast pocket of the coat which he hung over his arm when walking in the sultry heat of the afternoon, but which he wore on his way home at night, when it would be impossible for the contents of the pocket so to escape. The gentlemen in returning must have made some slight deviation from the path by which they had gone, and in this manner must have missed the sentinel, Worry.

A PRACTICAL JOKE ON AN ESTIMABLE LADY.—A very extensive practical joke was perpetrated yesterday on Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis, well known to the world for her numerous acts of benevolence and charity. Some wag, it seems, had sent a large number of bogus invitations to members of the *haut ton*, asking their attendance at a reception to be given at her residence, No. 41 Mount Vernon street, yesterday afternoon. Notwithstanding the severe snow-storm, a very large number of persons responded to this invitation, and at one time the street in front of her dwelling was completely blocked up with their carriages. But these were not the only people hoaxed. Innumerable orders were sent to artisans of all kinds—to plumbers, painters, carpenters, gas-fitters, etc.—to come and perform little jobs of repairing about the house—each job minutely specified in the order. Other orders were sent to coal dealers, flour-dealers, grocers, etc., to bring stated quantities of their respective kinds of merchandise, to be delivered at stated times. Even the services of an undertaker were brought into requisition to lay out the body of a supposed dead child; and in response to an advertisement in the Herald, members of the feline tribe were brought to fill out the miscellaneous and variegated assortment. Who the author of this strange hoax is, we are unable to state—but all the facts of the case have been placed into the hands of Detective Leeds and his assistants, who will probe the matter to the bottom. The several orders are written in as many different styles of handwriting. Mrs. Otis bore the infliction very quietly and did not allow the matter to disconcert her at all. Two policemen from the third station were sent to the house to turn away the victimized persons as fast as they arrived.—[Boston Post, Jan. 22d.

THE POPE'S GIFT TO THE DEFENDER OF THE HOLY SEE.—It is confirmed that the velvet cap and sword blessed by the pope on Christmas day, and destined for a present to the sovereign who rendered the most signal service to the church during the year, has been given to the Emperor Napoleon III. It was to announce this great news that M. Chigi, the pope's nuncio, had an audience of his majesty on Saturday last. The prelate specially commissioned to bring these insignia to Paris is expected to-day or to-morrow. It is a mistake to suppose that this great Catholic prize is awarded every year. If so the list of worthy recipients would be very soon exhausted. No sovereign has received the cap and sword since 1849. The immediate return is, however, I believe to be the bestowal of a cardinal's hat upon the archbishop of Paris, who was, and but for the emperor's patronage would still be, in very bad odor at Rome.—[Paris (Jan. 4) correspondence of the London Daily News.

Judge Aldrich, of South Carolina, concludes his correspondence with General Canby with the following: "I will leave my native State to-morrow, in deep sorrow and despondency, to seek a support for my wife and children in hospitable Georgia, where I am assured of a hearty welcome. Thank God, in my temporary exile—for I am coming back when you go—I will be sustained by the consciousness of having done my duty, and the full confidence that the people, the great judge in this case, will soon