THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

VOLUME XVII. THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1868. NUMBER 197.

Address

—TO THE—

NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED

—WHOSE—

Sufferings Have Been Protracted

—FROM—

HIDDEN CAUSES,

—AND—

Whose Cases Require Prompt Treatment

—TO—

RENDER EXISTENCE DESIRABLE.

If you are suffering or have suffered from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky, or ropy, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or unrefreshing? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have you but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Now, reader, SELF-ABUSE, VENEREAL DISEASES badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflamed by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men from badly-cured diseases, from the effects of self abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a Diuretic.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

—IS THE—

GREAT DIURETIC,

—AND IS—

A CERTAIN CURE FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER,

FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
GENERAL DEBILITY,
KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL,
DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,

—AND—

ALL DISEASES OF THE URINARY ORGANS,

Whether Existing in Male or Female,

—FROM—

WHATEVER CAUSE ORIGINATING

AND NO MATTER OF HOW

LONG STANDING

If no treatment is submitted to Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these fountains, and the health and happiness, and that of Posterity, depend upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

ESTABLISHED

UPWARD OF 18 YEARS,

—PREPARED BY—

H. T. HELMBOLD, DRUGGIST,

594 Broadway, New York, and
104 South 10th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRICE—$1 25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6 50, delivered to address.

Sold by all druggists everywhere.

THE CRESCENT'S DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

Various Points Raised and Settled.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE OVERRULED.

Testimony Relative to General Thomas's Course.

SHARP PRACTICE.

Witnesses Summoned by the President

REJECTION OF JOHN HANCOCK AS STEEDMAN'S SUCCESSOR.

The Monthly Debt Statement.

BURLINGAME AT SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—House, on assembling, went into committee of the whole and proceeded to the Senate without transacting any business.

The Supreme Court adjourned until Monday, when this term will close.

The Senate galleries are not crowded.

Two circusses in the city compete successfully with the impeachment exhibition.

Sumner's motion that Chase had no right to give the casting vote yesterday, was defeated by 21 to 29.

Senate.—After reading the journal, which was interrupted by Sumner's ineffectual attempt to declare Chase's casting vote illegal, the question of evidence, which interrupted yesterday's open proceedings, was resumed. Both the managers and counsel consumed their hour, and Chase was sustained by a strict party vote. Pending the discussion the managers declined answering what use they intended making of the disputed evidence, as it would expose their plan of prosecution. The question at issue was whether what Thomas said and did could be received under this ruling. It was proved that Thomas said he intended using force and to break the door down, and afterwards he said he was deterred from using force by his arrest.

The next contest arose over the admissibility of what Thomas said and did previous to receiving orders to take the war office.

Chase ruled it out.

Drake appealed, and the appeal was sustained by 28 to 22.

The managers stated previous to the vote that they intended proving by this evidence that Thomas, in the line of his conspiracy, attempted to corrupt the employés of the war office.

Butler violently assailed General Thomas during this controversy as having been disgraced by Lincoln and Stanton, and that aside from assisting the president, in his conspiracy gratified his revenge.

Under this ruling it was proved that shortly after Thomas's reinstatement as adjutant general, he called up the heads of bureaus and chief employés and informed them that strict rules would be relaxed. The cross examination elicited the fact that those speeches were confined to employés of the adjutant general's department, and that no allusion was made to Thomas probably becoming secretary of war. This point created quite a buz. Further evidence showed that Gen. Thomas said he intended applying to Gen. Grant for force to put him in possession of the war office. But three witnesses were examined to-day. Adjourned.

Butler takes the lead almost entirely with the managers. He is their emergency man. The practice is very sharp—precisely after the manner of police courts, except that the thrusts are more keen.

The Senate, in executive session, rejected John Hancock as Steedman's successor.

The debt statement will show an increase of two millions in the national debt.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $971,000.

Receipts of customs for past month, $15,000,000—unusually large.

General Hancock received his department officers to-day.

Chinese Minister Burlingame has arrived at San Francisco.

Strong's (the Virginia fugitive) case was argued. Decision reserved.

The president's counsel have summoned the following witnesses: John McGinnis, of New York; Louis D. Campbell, of Ohio; Bart Able, of St. Louis; General James B. Steedman, General Wm. T. Sherman and General Lovell Rousseau.

The case of Strong, a fugitive from Virginia, arrested under a requisition from Gen. Schofield, is progressing in the District Supreme Court.

FROM RALEIGH.

Arrival of Sergeant Bates—Political.

RALEIGH, April 1.—Sergeant Bates, carrying his flag, arrived here this morning. He was received by the mayor and commissioners, and tendered the hospitalities of the city. He was repeatedly cheered, and C. M. Busbee, Esq., an ex-Confederate soldier, delivered a short and tasteful address of welcome.

The canvass on the Constitution is going on briskly. Mr. Holden, the radical candidate for governor, and Mr. Ashe, conservative, are both in the field. Both sides claim that they will be victorious. The white people of the State have not been so much aroused in any election since 1844.

FROM SAVANNAH.

The Crazy Negro Bradley.

SAVANNAH, April 1.—A. D. Bradley, a Boston negro, is circulating through this city and country the following incendiary circular, causing considerable excitement:

"Notice—To all bad men of the city of Savannah, who now threaten the lives of the leaders and nominees of the Republican party, presidents and members of Union leagues of America: If you should strike a blow the man or men will be followed, and the house in which he or they take shelter will be burned to the ground. Take heed, work well members of the Union. Rally! Rally!! Rally!!! for God, life and liberty."

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The Revolution in Colombia—The R. R. Cuyler Tragedy, etc., etc

NEW YORK, April 1.—The steamer Chauncey arrived from Aspinwall to-day. She brought $800,000 in specie. The Isthmus is entirely free from sickness.

The revolutionists in the interior of Colombia have been defeated. An attempt to bribe troops at Carthagena was discovered in time to prevent an outbreak.

The merchants protest against the heavy taxes.

A jury has been impaneled to try the murderers on the steamer R. R. Cuyler.

The Americans and other foreigners at Barbodos demand redress for outrages from natives.

Yellow fever is reported as existing at Lima.

A slight earthquake has been felt at Guyaquil.

FROM EUROPE.

The Church Question—Schleswig-Holstein Negotiations Continued—Army Organization for Cuba.

LONDON, April 1.—Gladstone favored the abolition of the Irish church establishment.

He stated that since the repeal of the penal laws against Catholicism, the number of Protestants in Ireland was only one-fifth of the population.

Hence the injustice of making the whole country support a church for the benefit of so small a minority.

He praised the Catholic clergy for their firmness and loyalty in opposing Fenianism, and vehemently opposed Stanley's motion to postpone. He was heartily cheered.

Stanley, replying, said that the Irish people cared more for the land than for the church, and moved for postponement. House adjourned without definite action.

LONDON, April 1.—Negotiations between Denmark and Prussia regarding the Schleswig-Holstein territory continue. Latest telegrams say that Prussia decidedly objects to Denmark's proposition.

MADRID, April 1.—The Spanish government will grant Cuba an army organization similar to her own.

FROM WILMINGTON.

Political Excitement.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 1.—The political excitement is intense all over the State. Both candidates for governor, Wm. A. Graham, ex-Gov. Vance, and other leading men, are canvassing the State. It is calculated that not less than 200 speeches are made daily in the different counties. Both parties appear confident of success, and the conservatives are exhibiting more energy than the radicals.

RIVER NEWS.

VICKSBURG, April 1.—Passed down last night: Arthur at 10 P. M., Strader at 2 A. M., Kellogg and barges at 4 A. M. Passed up: Richmond at 7 A. M. River rising.

LOUISVILLE, April 1.—River falling steadily. Weather cloudy and warm.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

SOUTHWEST PASS, April 1, 12 M.—Barometer 30:10. Weather calm.

Arrived: Steamship Mariposa, Quick master, New York, merchandise to A. Mouton.

Sailed: Steamships Liberty and Juniata and bark Paqueta.

SOUTHWEST PASS, April 1, 6 P. M.—Barometer 30. Wind southwest, light.

Arrived: Steamship W. G. Hewes, Tripp master, from Galveston, with merchandise and passengers to C. A. Whitney & Co.; British ship Pontiac, Skillings master, forty nine days from Harve, in ballast to Meeker, Knox & Co.

Sailed: Steamship Clinton, ships Gertrude and Emerald, and schooner Henry Wavers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GALVESTON, April 1.—Official returns from the Texas election give 1000 majority for the convention.

Gen. Reynolds left for Austin yesterday.

RICHMOND, April 1—*Convention.*—The resolutions inquiring into the conduct of Judge Underwood were called up. He made a statement denying having offered any bribe to the executive committee to be paid by Sprague if they favored Chase for president. The resolutions were then indefinitely postponed—yeas 50; nays 17. Hawkshurst, chairman of the executive committee, rose afterwards and reconsidered his published statements.

A colored member was in the chair to-day for the first time since the session began.

JACKSON, April 1.—In the constitutional convention to-day the report of the legislative committee was adopted on its third reading.

The immigration convention submitted a plan of immigration which provides for forming a stock company, whose object will be to purchase, lease and improve lands and have power to borrow money on mortgages.

MARKETS.

LONDON, April 1.—Noon.—Bonds 71¾@72.

LIVERPOOL, April 1.—Noon.—Cotton active and excited. Prices unchanged. Sales 25,000 bales.

LONDON, April 1.—P. M.—Consols unchanged. Bonds quiet, 72@72¼.

LIVERPOOL, April 1.—P. M.—Cotton though active is somewhat easier. Prices advanced to 11¼d. for middling uplands on spot and afloat. Middling Orleans 12d. Shipments from Bombay for week ending 21st ult., 34,000 bales.

LONDON, April 1, Evening.—Consols 93. Bonds 72@72¼.

FRANKFORT, April 1.—Bonds 75¼.

LIVERPOOL, April 1, Evening.—Cotton closed buoyant. Sales to-day 30,000 bales; uplands on the spot 11¾@11¾d.; afloat 11¾d. Orleans 11¾d. Breadstuffs and provisions unchanged.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Gold 138¾. Sterling 9¾.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Cotton ⅛c. better, closing quiet after much excitement. Sales to-day 15,000 bales. Middling 28c. Flour 10@15c. lower; State $9 30@11 25; Southern $9 85@14 20. Wheat dull, 1@2c. lower. Corn heavy, 2c. lower.; white Southern $1 17@1 18. Pork steady. Lard 15½@16½c. Turpentine 66@66½c. Rosin $3 25@7 00. Freights firm. 5-20's of 1862, with coupons, 109¼. Tennessee 6's 68. New issue 67¾. North Carolina 6's 64¼. Virginia 6's new 49.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Money closed very tight. Call loans 7 per cent. in gold. The pressure for money was as severe to-day as ever before known in Wall street, but no failures are reported. Stocks closed slightly lower and dull. Sub-treasury balance $99,000,000. Five-twenties of 1862 with coupons, 109¼; of 1864, 107¾; of 1865, 107¾; of 1867, 106¼. Ten-forties, 100¼. Seven-thirties 105¾.

CHARLESTON, April 1.—Cotton irregular and excited. Sales 3000 bales; middlings 28½c.; holders asking 29@30c. Receipts 353 bales. Exports: foreign 2907 bales; coastwise 965 bales.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—Flour and wheat unchanged. Corn firm, 86@89c. Oats better, 70@71c. Tobacco at full prices. Mess pork $24 75, held at $25. Bulk meats—shoulders 10½c., sides 13c. Bacon—shoulders 11½c., ribbed 14c. clear ribbed 15c., clear sides 15½c. Lard dull at 16c. Hay dull, $1 lower.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—Tobacco steady. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat steady, winter $2 60@2 75. Corn 85@87c. Oats 72@76c. Pork $24 90@25. Bulk meats—shoulders 10½c., ribbed sides 12½c., clear sides 13½c. Bacon—clear sides 15½@15½c., held at 16c., clear ribbed 14½@14½c. Shoulders firmer, 11½c. Canvassed sugar cured hams 18c. Lard 16@17c.

LOUISVILLE, April 1.—Sales 229 hhds. tobacco; lugs $5 25@6 75; fair leaf $16. Cotton firm, 25c. Flour; superfine $8 50@8 75. Wheat $2 40. Oats 73@75c. Corn 82@83c. Lard 16½c. Mess pork $25. Bacon, shoulders 12c.; clear sides 15½c. Bulk shoulders 11½c.; clear sides 14½c. Whisky, raw free $2 20.

SAVANNAH, April 1.—Cotton opened firm and became excited. Sales 3260 bales; middlings 27½c. Receipts 800 bales.

MOBILE, April 1.—Cotton market closed firm. Middlings 27½c. Receipts 351 bales. Sales 3700 bales.

Another Concert by M'lle Filomeno.

NEW ORLEANS, April 1, 1868.

Editor of the Crescent:

Dear Sir—Under the auspices of the Orleans Literary and Debating Society there will be a grand musical and literary entertainment on Friday evening, April 24, 1868, at the National Theater, for the benefit of the Orphans' Home, Seventh street, Fourth District. Miss Filomeno has been engaged for the occasion, and will perform four pieces. Other eminent artistes will also assist. This is expected to be the most attractive entertainment of the kind this season. To-morrow the tickets will be out and ready for sale. Very truly your friends,

PH. WERLEIN,
F. M. NORMAN,
A. J. TARDY, JR.,
G. SCHWARTZ,
F. L. RICHARDSON,
Committee on Arrangement.

SADDLES AT FIVE DOLLARS.—Anybody who wants a saddle, and can get such an excellent McClellan saddle as Churchill & Bro. are now selling at five dollars apiece, has no excuse for not making a good bargain. It is the cheapest, as it is also one of the best of the saddles now in use. Remember that Messrs. S. B. Churchill & Bro. are at 81 Tchoupitoulas street, between Poydras and Lafayette.

The steamship Mariposa, Capt. Kemble, from New York, 22d ulto., arrived at her wharf early yesterday evening, with a good freight and the following named passengers:

Mr. Geo. N. Fitch, Capt. S. M. Kane, Major B. Hutchins, U. S. A., Mrs. B. T. Hutchins, Miss Hutchins and Henry Krust.

Capt Kemble reports, had very heavy weather most of the passage; March 30th, at 9 A. M., passed steamer Geo. Cromwell one hundred and forty miles northwest of Dry Tortugas, hence for New York.

FREEDMEN'S AFFAIRS.—The National Freedmen's and Saving and Trust Company has just published their annual report, from which it appears its total deposits since March, 1865, when it was chartered, have been $3,582,387. There remains on deposit $638,299. The money deposited represents part of the savings of freed colored people within the last two years.

Local Intelligence.

REPORTORIAL BREVITIES.—The temperature, yesterday, as shown by the thermometer at C. Duhamel's, corner Bienville and Chartres streets, was as follows: At 6 A. M., 58 degrees; at 12 M., 70; at 3 P. M., 74; at 6 P. M., 73.

The City Hall flag was at half mast yesterday in respect to the memory of late Assistant Alderman Gauche.

The lake steamer Camelia has been sold for $18,000 to Mr. Hutchinson, of the firm of Chas. A. Whitney & Co., and will be run in the Mandeville and Madisonville trade.

ALL FOOLS DAY.—The efforts to perpetrate practical jokes yesterday were very extensive. Some one we know intimately stooped to pick up a silver two-bits on Julia street, and found it nailed down. Looking around, he was gratified to find every one within half a square grinning at his discomfiture. But a somewhat similar attempt on St. Charles street resulted differently to the vendor, (if that title be admissible.) A boy had for some time been amusing himself by inducing people to stoop for a silver picayune, attached to a cord, by which he would jerk it away. But finally, along came an individual who first put his foot on the string, and then quietly picked up the specie, and putting it his pocket, walked on.

We heard of people being arrested on imaginary warrants, of others being sent on wild goose chases under the impression that such a one wanted to see them, and later in the evening a good many people around Lafayette square were disappointed in not seeing the Ku-Klux-Klan appear.

At the various station houses, we believe, the usual number of cells were reported.

RELIEF CONCERT.—On Saturday evening at the Opera House, the Senorita Filomeno will give a grand musical soriée for the benefit of the sufferers by famine in Prussia, on which occasion, assisted by Miss Antoniette Fehringer, and some of the best amateur talent in the city, she will perform some of her choicest selections. In behalf of so worthy an object, we desire to see an attendance commensurate therewith.

FIRE.—The residence near the corner of Philip and Chippewa streets, took fire early yesterday morning, but the flames were extinguished without damage. No alarm was sounded.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL AGAIN.—Officer David Hennessey, of the Second District police, was yesterday arraigned before Commissioner Shannon, charged with having violated the civil rights bill in arresting a colored man, whose name we did not ascertain. It appears that officer Hennessey, on Friday last, while upon his beat on or near the levee, heard the colored man haranguing a party of fifty or sixty negro laborers, who were about leaving the city to go to work elsewhere in the employ of the government, and urging them to remain until after the election. Hennessey consequently took him to the station, whereupon the charge of illegal arrest is preferred before the commissioner. The accused was held under $500 bonds to appear on Friday morning at 10 A. M.

CUSTOM HOUSE RECEIPTS.—The receipts of customs in gold and currency at this port in March were as follows, viz:

Gold, for imposts		$521,702 44
Currency, for fees	$3,102 79	
Currency, for tonnage	17,609 76	
Currency, for hospital	1,455 37	
Currency, for storage	1,095 05	
Currency, for cartage	360 45	— 23,613 36
Total		$545,315 80
March, 1865		$ 66,547 05
March, 1866		408,840 10
March, 1867		456,871 58

FIRE IN JEFFERSON CITY.—A fire broke out in Jefferson City about four o'clock yesterday morning from some unknown cause. Before the fire companies could stop the headway of the flames the two-story frame residences of Mesdames Roeder, Piper and Jaeger, located on Coliseum street, between Chestnut and Valence, were entirely destroyed. We learn that the loss was fully covered by insurance.

DIED OF HIS WOUNDS.—James Fitzgerald, who was cut in four places by Wm. Goey, on Baronne street, on Tuesday, died at two o'clock yesterday morning at the Charity Hospital. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 28 years old, and a painter by trade. Coroner Bradford yesterday held an inquest upon the body, five witnesses giving testimony concerning the affair which had resulted in Fitzgerald's death. The substance of it was that while Goey was seated before Leonard's stable, on Baronne street, Fitzgerald, apparently just recovering from the effects of liquor, had approached him, and saying that Goey kept a house of ill-fame, had asked leave to rent a room there. The lie was passed and a scuffle ensued, during which Fitzgerald received the wounds which caused his death.

BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS.—At the monthly meeting of the board, held last night, the resignation of Mr. T. L. Macon as a member of the board, was read, accepted, and Mr. Delesdernier was unanimously elected a member to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Robert Hare.

The report of the finance committee showed the total expenditure during the past month, in payment of teachers and officers, etc., to be $30,000, of which sum nearly $9000 was for the support of the colored schools.

The committee on teachers reported that Mr. S. Bonford had resigned his position as principal of the Jackson School (boy's department) and that Miss E. S. Denuce had resigned the place of second assistant in the Bienville School. The committee reported also that the schools are overcrowded, and that twenty additional teachers are needed.

The resignation of Miss N. Murphy, second assistant of the Rampart Street Colored School was received and accepted. The resignation of Miss M. V. McCarthy, first assistant of the Bayou Bridge School, was also received and accepted.

A complaint from Mr. Goetzel, that for a bill for books and stationery, due in November last, city money is now offered him, when it is greatly depreciated, was read, and it was mentioned that several other persons had similar complaints to make. It was explained that this injustice came from the delays of the Common Council in making an appropriation for the support of the schools, and the subject was referred to the finance committee.

The superintendent reported that the average daily attendance at the white schools last month was 13,814, and at the colored schools 3373. There has, he says, been a steady increase in the attendance.

Mr. Cronan introduced an amendment to the rules, allowing teachers to be paid during absence from duty, if such absence is caused by sickness. The amendment lies over until the next meeting.

On motion of Mr. Kelly, Mr. Goetzel was relieved from his contract to supply the schools with books and stationery and receive city money in payment.

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The following sentences were last night passed upon delinquent policemen:

Officer Louis Abrowich, No. 144, sleeping on beat; five days suspension.

Officer Henry Dresel, No. 89, neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming an officer; dismissed from the force.

Officer James Sutherland, No. 126, sleeping on beat; fifteen days suspension.

Officer Henry Jones, No. 110, neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming an officer; dismissed from the force.

Officer Jno. A. Tiner, No. 194, neglect of duty and sleeping on beat; twenty-five days suspension.

Officer James Quinn, No. 185, neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming an officer; thirty days suspension.

Officer C. Flagg, No. 449, sleeping on duty; thirty days suspension.

Officer J. Converteur, No. 402, failure to report since March 16th; dismissed from the force.

Officer D. Brown, No. 358, neglect of duty; ten days suspension.

Officer L. A. Duvigneaud, No. 318, neglect of duty; thirty days suspension.

Officer Jno. McGovern, No. 128, neglect of duty; twenty days suspension.

A motion to compel Lieutenant Manning, of the Fourth District, to show cause why he did not make a charge against Officer Paine, reported for neglect of duty, was adopted.

The board then adjourned.

PATENT LIFE PRESERVER.—A New Yorker has recently patented an appliance for preserving life in the water. It consists simply of a cork jacket and a loose rubber suit, the latter being in a single piece and covering the entire person, with the exception of the face and hands. The whole weighs eight and a half pounds, and is put on in two or three minutes. Iron-soled shoes for ballast form part of the arrangement, which was subjected to very satisfactory tests in the harbor, off the battery, on Thursday.

Charles T. Nash sells furniture, etc., contents of dwelling, 280 Clara street, this day at 11 o'clock A. M. See advertisement.

French Jottings.

The printers' trade is flourishing in New York.

Victoria will visit Germany in the autumn.

Wisconsin has forty woolen mills.

Salm-Salm is at Brussels to see Carlotta.

Prince Napoleon was so mobbed by the French colony at Hamburg that he literally took to flight.

Miss Alida Tapp is the present musical pet of New York. Piano.

Wade denies G. A. T.'s story, and G. A. T. reiterates it.

The Prince of Wales invited Bandmann to his theater box and complimented him.

There is said to be a coolness between Grant and Hancock.

The impeachment managers expect to close the case for the prosecution this week.

The French army has been increased to 50,000 since the new army bill went into operation.

Buffalo harbor is to have a breakwater to cost three millions of dollars.

A large colony of Mormons arrived in Omaha recently, on their way to Salt Lake.

The new San Francisco and Japan steamer "Japan" behaves well.

The Warren street Methodist Church in the Roxbury extension of Boston, has been burned.

Sydney Pratten, the best orchestral flute player in England, is dead.

Gen. Winfield Scott's mansion at Elizabeth, New Jersey, has been sold for $11,900.

Minister Adams is to remain at the Court of St. James awhile longer.

Gen. Hancock has recently visited a sick son in New Haven.

Chase says he had rather be a pure judge than president.

The Tribune says New York has a population of one million.

Mrs. Stanton says Vinnie Ream has large, lustrous, Madame de Stael eyes.

Hartford, Connecticut, is noted for its unfinished church steeples, and is styled by the profane, "the great city of stump-tailed churches."

Gen. Ord and family were in Cincinnati Saturday. They leave soon for California, where the general will relieve Gen. McDowell.

Memphis is swarming with vagrants and malefactors, who rob ladies on the streets and plunder houses in broad daylight.

A county convention held in Chicago on Saturday, unanimously resolved in favor of Pendleton for president.

The Cairo, Illinois, corn flouring mills are shipping meal to the West Indies, Venezuela and the coast of Africa.

P. W. Strader, of this city, has purchased from Mr. Gould, of Lexington, Ky., for the sum of $15,000, the celebrated stallion Cassius M. Clay.

The cost of the original capitol at Washington City was $1,400,000. The additions, now nearly completed, will cost $12,000,000.

There are $25,000,000 worth of government warehouses, clothing, equipments, etc., at Jeffersonville, Ind.

The linseed oil works of Gould & Bros., Chicago, were destroyed by fire on the 29th ult. Loss $500,000.

Anderson, the wizard, has charmed his runaway wife back to him, and the happy couple are enjoying a second honey-moon in Indianapolis.

Gen Magruder gave a dinner in Washington, on Friday night. Gen. Emory was one of the guests.

George B. Vashon, colored, has been refused admission to the Pittsburg bar on account of his color.

Rev. Dr. Stone, of San Francisco, is so lame with rheumatism that it becomes necessary to lift him into the pulpit.

An exchange thinks facts disagree with the fish-and-brain theory. Look at the Esquimaux, for instance.

The New York Chamber of Commerce says railroad monopolies are injuring the business of the city.

A Washington letter says that John L. Swift, of Boston, is to be governor of the new territory of Wyoming, and Josiah Dunham, of that city, United States marshal. Mr. Swift was Gov. Hahn's adjutant general.

Thurlow Weed is in Washington using his influence to have Senator Morgan made secretary of the treasury. He is also working against Fenton for the vice presidency, and in favor of Wade for that position.

The Memphis Avalanche, of Tuesday, says:

Returns from Arkansas come in slowly, but are of the right kind. Returns from forty-five counties post up majorities as follows: For Constitution—8611½; against—11,559; majority against Constitution, 2948. About sixteen counties are to come in, nearly all of which will increase the conservative vote. The returns already in preclude the possibility of the success of the infamous radical Constitution.

Secretary Stanton has issued, in the form of a general order, the act of Congress amendatory to the act passed March 21, 1867, "to provide for a more efficient government of the rebel States." It is accompanied by a note issued by the department of State, saying that the foregoing act having been presented to the president for his approval, and not having been returned by him within the time constitutionally prescribed, had become a law without his approval.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.—The Senate committee on appropriations reported the following amendments in the naval appropriation bill: The proviso requiring unexpended balances of the money received from the sales of public property, which may remain unexpended next July, to be conveyed into the treasury, is stricken out, as is also the provision that the civil engineers, naval store-keepers, and master mechanics of the several navy yards, shall be appointed by the president, with the consent of the Senate, from civil life, and not from the navy. The appropriation for the pay of the marine corps is reduced from $177,000 to $170,000; that for provisions for the marine corps from $121,000 to $100,000; for clothing, from $102,000 to $100,000; and for transportation of officers and recruits for the same corps from $20,000 to $12,000. The amount appropriated for the pay of mechanics and laborers, and for the support of the department of steam engineering at the naval academies is reduced from $7000 to $5000, and the amount for binnacles to be made in the navy yards from $6000 to $3000. The following appropriations are stricken out: For libraries for vessels, $45,000. For library of deputy clerks at the naval observatory, $4000. For naval laboratory, $20,000. For repairs of marine barracks at Washington, $5000. The appropriation for the pay of professors at the naval academy is increased from $73,000 to $76,000, and that for the expense of visitors from $1000 to $2000. There is also an amendment to authorize the enlistment of 1250 apprentices and boys in addition to the 8500 seamen, landsmen and mechanics authorized by the bill, to be employed in the navy.

DOCUMENTS WANTED.—The impeachment managers have called upon the secretary of state for a list of removals of heads of departments, during the session of the Senate, since the formation of the government; also, a list of appointments of heads of departments, without the advice and consent of the Senate, when in session. The reply to the first consists of one case, that of Timothy Pickering, secretary of the treasury, removed by John Adams, May 13, 1800. In answer to the second, twenty-three cases are given.

RIOT IN TOULOUSE, FRANCE.—A serious riot occurred in Toulouse, France, on the 18th instant. Some 2500 people, provoked by the conscription under the new military law, attacked and cleaned out the police office, broke the street lamps and the windows of the barracks, shouted the "Marseillaise" through the streets all day, and kept up the demonstration until late at night, when the authorities, gaining courage and obtaining reinforcements, turned out a strong military and police force, and the mob speedily scattered.

Dull times to local reporters. Our well behaved little city won't afford any items. Nothing but quiet loafers afloat.—[Shreveport News, 27th.

The Duty of the Hour.

Editor Crescent—It is well known that there are a considerable number of white men in this city and State who have not registered, or attempted to do so, and that there are others who refuse to register upon the ground that they do not wish to meddle in politics. Now, it seems to me, that it is the imperative duty of every white man who has at heart the present and future welfare of his race, and the peace and prosperity of the country, to declare his opposition to, and detestation of, the nefarious attempt being made to subject the white to the black race, and thus show to the world that the white men of Louisiana are not content to tamely and quietly submit to the oppression and degredation sought to be fastened upon them by a radical majority in Congress. The only way in which this can be done peacefully is to REGISTER and VOTE AGAINST THE BLACK AND TAN CONSTITUTION. To do this is unquestionably the duty of every white man who is not content to accept negro rule in this State. The prompt and faithful discharge of this duty may possibly fail to prevent the adoption of the obnoxious bantling of mongrelism; should this even be the result, (which is not at all probable) we shall have placed upon record the fact that there are in Louisiana FIFTY OR SIXTY THOUSAND intelligent white men who are unalterably opposed not only to *Africanization*, but *negro political equality*. This will be an important point gained, even in case of defeat, as it will show to the Democracy of the North that the white men of this State only submit to negro rule and radical outrage, oppression and plunder, because they have been deprived of the power to resist.

It must be apparent to every intelligent white man that the only hope of deliverance from the social and political evils sought to be inflicted upon the people of the South by the implacable faction that now wields the political power of the country is in the success of the National Democracy of the North in the elections to come off this fall. Of their success there can be little doubt, if the result of the elections last fall afford an index to the spirit and sentiment of the Northern people. This being the case, is it not the duty of every white man in Louisiana to register, and vote against the negro Constitution, and thus show themselves worthy of the respect, confidence and aid of the Northern Democracy? Most unquestionably it is. And no minor interest or consideration should be permitted to interfere with the prompt and faithful discharge of this paramount duty. There are many who have been deprived of the privilege of registering and voting by act of Congress; still they have an influence, which should be used to the utmost extent in opposition to the obnoxious Constitution sought to be fastened upon this State by means of usurpation, fraud and corruption. If each and every white man in Louisiana, who is opposed to mongrelism, will do his duty in the pending contest, there can be but little doubt that success will crown their efforts.

It may be well enough to provide against such a possible emergency as the adoption of the negro Constitution, by nominating good and true men for the various offices, and thus save all that can be saved from the ruinous effects of such a contingency; but this should be a matter of secondary consideration, as there will be but little left to white men worth preserving if that odious bantling of mongrelism is fastened upon the State. And no man should be nominated for any office who will not pledge himself in the most solemn moments not only vote against that detestable thing, but do all in his power to prevent its adoption. If the white men of Louisiana will do all this, they will enjoy the proud consciousness of having done all that lay in their power to maintain the supremacy of their own race. If they do this, and the Northern Democracy succeed in electing a majority of the next Congress, they can safely trust the political future of this State in their hands, confidently relying upon her citizens being secured to all the political rights and privileges that are guaranteed by the federal compact to the citizens of the other States of the Union. The time is short, and all who desire these results should go to work at once and in earnest.

A THIRD WARD DEMOCRAT.

Theatricals.

ST. CHARLES.—The beautiful, emotional drama of "East Lynne, or the Elopement," was played last evening, Mrs. Watkins impersonating with much force and pathos the double character of *Lady Isabel* and *Madam Vine*, supported by Mr. Watkins as *Sir Francis Levison*. Miss Sylvester as *Barbara Hare* was pleasing, singing "Then You'll Remember Me" to a guitar accompaniment very sweetly.

To-night the Irish drama, "Kathleen Mavourneen," will be reproduced.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There was another good audience last evening, and the performances, including Carnaggia in the ballet, Misses Taylor and St. Clair in song, and Delahanty, Hengler, Parker and others in burlesque, passed off with their usual interest. They will be repeated this evening, together with the "Taree Eras," a piece unanimously pronounced a successful hit upon the prominent topics of the day.

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM.—This favorite place of resort for curiosity seekers may be found open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. A visit will amply repay those desiring to lounge away a leisure hour or two.

The Saturday Review on Impeachment.

The last number of the Saturday Review has a glance at American affairs, and discourses as follows about impeachment. It will do us all good to know what uninterested, and impassionate writers at a distance think of us:

The Republican party in the American Congress finds that it is compelled, by a logical necessity, to adopt more and more exceptional measures as its successive experiments prove to be abortive. Having imposed numerous restraints on the constitutional power of the president, the majority would willingly have avoided the dangerous innovation of a political impeachment; but Mr. Johnson is an obstinate man, and he feels that he is defending the spirit of the Constitution against the encroachments of Congress. It is only of late that the right of the president to dismiss his ministers has been called in question; nor has it ever before been doubted that the executive authority was entirely independent of the legislature. In dismissing Mr. Stanton, the president has clearly violated the act of last session, but he has kept within the limits of the Constitution as it has been universally understood and interpreted. Even if it is true that every act of Congress must be considered valid until it is declared by the Supreme Court to be unconstitutional, the charge of high crimes and misdemeanors consisting in the dismissal of an insubordinate minister seems to be absurdly frivolous. As the House of Representatives has thought fit to present articles of impeachment, the Senate, under the presidency of the chief justice must try the case. The American Constitution has in this respect closely followed English practice, although impeachments have at all times been the most unsatisfactory of legal processes. For more than sixty years the form of proceeding has, by general consent, been abandoned in England, and the Senate will not be a more competent tribunal than the House of Lords. The only penalties which can, in the event of a conviction, be imposed on the president are deposition and disqualification from holding office in future. As it seems not improbable that Mr. Johnson may be selected as a candidate by the Democratic Convention in the approaching presidential election, the Republicans perhaps hope to embarrass their adversaries by rendering him ineligible. It is surprising that they should fail to appreciate the inconvenience of a president which can at any time be followed by a majority. In substance Mr. Johnson is impeached for differing from the dominant party in Congress, and the same course may be adopted against a Republican president whenever the balance of power is altered. If the Senate declines to enter into the constitutional character of the act of Congress, it would seem that Mr. Johnson must be inevitably convicted. The great increase of the power of Congress may perhaps have been legitimate and necessary, for it is impossible to regulate the whole government of a great country forever by the terms of any written document, but a criminal prosecution instituted by the innovating party against the chief adherent of the ancient doctrine is intrinsically harsh and unjust. The most important question which will be raised by the impeachment relates to the probable demand for the provisional suspension of the president from the exercise of his functions.

NEW TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—A new tele[illegible] company has been organized in Chicago, [illegible] the State and national laws. It is to be ca[illegible] Great Western Telegraph Company. D[illegible] Page is president, J. Snow, secretary, an[illegible] J. Lombard, treasurer, all Chicago m[illegible] entire company, with the exception of [illegible] bers, are Chicago men. A new mont[illegible] has been started to advocate the interes[illegible] company.

Jefferson, Texas, will gain the, pal[illegible] Shreveport for enterprise if we don't [illegible] We see she has a new brass and iron [illegible]