THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

VOLUME XVII. SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1868. NUMBER 212.

Helmbold's Buchu.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY

—FOR—

DIABETES,

IRRITATION OF THE NECK, OF THE BLADDER,

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, STRANGURY OR PAINFUL URINATING.

For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of HELMBOLD'S BUCHU will relieve you.

PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS PLEASE NOTICE.

I make no secret of ingredients. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is composed of Buchu, Cubeba, and Juniper Berries, selected with great care, prepared in vacuo and according to rules of

PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY.

These ingredients are known as the most valuable Diuretics afforded.

A DIURETIC

IS THAT WHICH ACTS UPON THE KIDNEYS.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

ACTS GENTLY,

pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

FOR THE SATISFACTION OF ALL,

see Medical Properties contained in Dispensatory of the United States, of which the following is a correct copy:

"BUCHU—Its odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, its taste bitterish, and analogous to that of mint. It is given chiefly in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, morbid irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, diseases of the Prostrate, and Retention or the Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy."

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

See Professor Dewees's valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic, of Philadelphia.

See any and all Standard Works on Medicine.

[Dr. KEYSER is a physician of over thirty years' experience and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College and of the University of Medicine and Surgery of Philadelphia.]

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD:

DEAR SIR—In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about BUCHU, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated.

You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired, in my judgment, is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of BUCHU—the powdered leaves, the simple decoction, tincture fluid extracts; and I am not cognisant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Eighteen years experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits, and without prejudice or partiality, I give yours precedence over all others.

I value your Buchu for its effects on patients. I have cured with it, and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have seen cured with any other Buchu, or any other proprietary compound of whatever name. Respectfully yours, etc.,

GEO. H. KEYSER, M. D.,
140 Wood street, Pittsburg, Pa.

August 11, 1865.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

—FROM THE—

LARGEST MANUFACTURING CHEMIST IN THE WORLD!

I am acquainted with H. T. Helmbold; he occupied the drug store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WM. WEIGHTMAN, (firm of Powers & Weightman,)
Manufacturing Chemists,
Ninth and Brown streets, Philadelphia.

The proprietor has been induced to make this statement from the fact that his remedies, although advertised, are

GENUINE PREPARATIONS,

And knowing that the intelligent refrain from using anything pertaining to Quackery, or the Patent Medicine order—most of which are prepared by self styled Doctors, who are too ignorant to read a physician's simplest prescription, much less competent to prepare Pharmaceutical preparations.

These parties resort to various means of effecting sales, such as copying parts of advertisements of popular remedies, and puffing with certificates.

The Science of Medicine stands SIMPLE, PURE AND MAJESTIC, having fact for its basis, induction for its pillar, truth alone for its capital.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

Health is most important; and the afflicted should not use an advertised medicine, or any remedy, unless its contents or ingredients are known to others besides the manufacturer, or until they are satisfied of the qualifications of the party offering.

Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH,

Established upwards of Eighteen Years.

PREPARED BY H. T. HELMBOLD.

Principal Depots,

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

594 Broadway, New York,

AND HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,

104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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

Sold by all Druggists.

THE CRESCENT'S DISPATCHES.

FROM BATON ROUGE.

THE STATE ELECTION.

COLORED VOTERS AGAINST THE CONSTITUTION.

ITS PROBABLE DEFEAT IN EAST BATON ROUGE.

Democratic City Ticket Elected.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

BATON ROUGE, April 18.—Hundreds of colored voters have voted against the Constitution. We have little doubt of its defeat in East Baton Rouge.

The Democratic city ticket will be re-elected by a large majority. D. C. M.

SECOND DISPATCH.

A Political Incendiary Arrested.

ESTIMATED MAJORITY AGAINST THE CONSTITUTION

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

BATON ROUGE, April 18.—The election has passed off very quietly.

This morning a whitewashed aspirant for judge tried to excite the negroes, but he was arrested immediately.

I expect this parish will give five hundred against the Constitution. A. J.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

INTERESTING AND EXCITING PROCEEDINGS

Cabinet Proceedings Ruled Out as Evidence.

A POOR CASE AGAINST THE PRESIDENT.

Gen. Hartsuff Assigned to Duty in Washington.

WASHINGTON April 18.—*House.*—Colfax took the chair informally before the hour of meeting, and with such members as were present accompanied the managers to the court.

The discussion was resumed on the question of the admission of cabinet proceedings. Wilson reading his speech, Curtis followed.

Chase decided that the evidence was admissible, and a vote being taken resulted in its being excluded; the vote stood 20 to 28.

The announcement of the vote was followed by a general rising in the Senate. After ten minutes counsel announced that they were ready to resume when sufficient quiet was restored. Chase rapped probably five times before he succeeded in restoring order. This is the first time during the trial that these irregularities have occurred, and the importance of the vote may be inferred therefrom. There was no applause or wild demonstration—simply a rising from seats. Every one seemed inclined to ask his neighbor what he thought now. The vote was as follows:

Yeas—Anthony, Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, Patterson of Tennessee, Ross, Saulsbury, Trumbull, Van Winckle, Vickers and Willey—20.

Nays—Cameron, Conness, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Cattell, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Patterson of New Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Thayer, Tipton, Williams, Wilson and Yates—29.

This question involved the support of the president by the cabinet, in view of the violation of the Constitution in removing Stanton and appointing Thomas.

The next question was stated as follows: We offer to prove that, at the meeting of the cabinet, Mr. Stanton being present when the tenure of office bill came up for consideration, the question was asked and the opinion expressed that Mr. Stanton and the other cabinet officers appointed by Mr. Lincoln did not come under its restrictions. Chase again decided the evidence admissible. Drake appealed; appealed sustained—22 to 26. On this vote Sprague and Sherman voted with the minority.

Next question—Whether cabinet argued injury to the service by Stanton's continuance. The Senate refused to hear the evidence—19 to 31. This time Willey voted with the majority.

Wells was then subjected to a severe cross-examination, but nothing new was elicited.

Postmaster General Randall was then called. Blodgett was suspended from the Augusta post-office without the knowledge of or consent of the president. Randall knew of no appointments of persons in his department who could not take the test oath; and Blodgett was suspended because of his indictment for getting office by perjury.

The defense here closed, reserving the right to call other witnesses in case Mr. Stanbery, who knew most of the matter, but was sick, thought best.

Court adjourned.

House.—Members returned but did no business.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $469,000; for the week, $2,320,000; for the year, $150,000,000.

Impeachment to-day was intensely interesting, and is regarded as indicative of the results. The evidence declared admissible by Chase, but ruled out by the Senate, involved:

First—The constitutionality of the president's action. On this question the favorable votes were 20, with Norton absent.

The second part related to the exclusion of Stanton and other cabinet officers appointed by Mr. Lincoln, from the operations of the tenure of office bill. The favorable votes on this branch of the question were 22—Sprague and Sherman voting for admission, and Norton still absent.

The third question, on which Chase did not rule, was to elicit the opinions of cabinet on the mischief to the service resulting from Stanton's presence in the war office. On this the favorable votes were 19—Norton absent—Willey voting with the majority. Here defense rested.

An immense mass of evidence was ruled out. All the heads of departments except Stanton were present, in expectation of being called to the stand. The popular estimation of the situation of the case is, the evidence having closed, that the president's speeches amount to nothing; that there was no conspiracy with Thomas; that there was no attempt to corrupt Gen. Emory; that the president never contemplated using force; that his first object, quoting Gen. Sherman, was for the good of the service and the benefit of all the people; to break his relations with Stanton, and, second, to bring the tenure of office bill, through the Stanton complications, before the court. The prosecution seem to rest on the bold violations of the tenure of office act—the fact of violation involving the criminal intent charged in the articles of impeachment.

There has been many changers of votes on interlocutory questions, but in every instance, unless on account of informality, a sufficient number of senators have voted with the minority to prevent conviction, with from two to seven spare on all very important questions; questions involving facts justifying or excusing the president receiving from twenty-two to twenty-seven votes, including, however, Morton and Sumner, and in one case Conkling. This conclusion is certain: If the president is convicted, senators will have to stultify themselves with regard to the exclusion of evidence which their votes declared pertinent.

Wade has invariably refused to vote, but his friends are confidently asserting that he will finally vote if occasion requires it. With Wade's vote it requires nineteen—without it, eighteen, to save the president.

Brevet Major Gen. Geo. L. Hartsuff, lieutenant colonel and A. A. G., has been relieved from duty in the fifth military district, and assigned to temporary duty at headquarters department of the East, with permission to delay reporting until next June.

The prosecution will put in evidence on Monday. Boutwell will open for the prosecution. His speech is already in type. It is apprehended that Stanbery's health will not permit a speech.

FROM MONROE, LA.

Unjust and Illegal Election—Formal Statement of Citizens.

The following has been sent to the associated press for publication:

MONROE, LA., April 18.—We, the undersigned, loyal citizens of Monroe, parish of Ouachita, State of Louisiana, believing that the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government or any department thereof, shall never be abridged, solemnly assert that to our personal knowledge the election, as conducted in this town on the 17th and 18th days of April, 1868, was unfair, unjust and illegal. Signed: Isaiah Garratt, G. M. McCrainie, Eugene Tisdale, George Chamberlain, Geo. C. Norcross, R. Richardson, O. D. Stillman, G. W. McKee, Jno. W. Scarborough, Herman Meyer, John McEnney, James McEnney, N. R. Heniken, and many other citizens.

FROM RICHMOND.

Adjournment of the Convention—Defeat of the Constitution Predicted—Appointments and Removals by Gen. Schofield—Conservative State Convention Called for May 17.

RICHMOND, April 18.—The convention adjourned at midnight last night subject to the call of a committee. Only the president and secretary signed the Constitution, a resolution having been adopted dispensing with signing by the members. It is understood that the conservatives would have refused to sign. Among the Republicans voting against the final adoption was one negro. After adjournment speeches were made. Partin, a leading Republican, predicted the adoption by a large majority of the Constitution; Snead and Allen, two leading Republicans, predicted the defeat of the Constitution, and said it would be deserved. Snead opposed it mainly on the ground of the fraudulent character of the homestead exemption; and Allen because it placed white men under the negro.

General Schofield to-day suspended J. S. Colvert, State treasurer, on charges preferred by the governor, and appointed George Rice, secretary of the convention, treasurer *ad interim*.

John L. Pendleton, superintendent of the State Prison, was removed, and Barnham Wardwell appointed in his place.

T. W. Savage, mayor, with a new set of officers, were to-day appointed for Charlottesville.

The conservative executive committee last night called a State Convention to meet here May 17th, to nominate State officers.

The final vote on the Constitution last night was fifty-one to twenty-six, four Republicans voting against it.

RICHMOND, April 18.—The conservative members of the late constitutional convention have issued an address to the people of the State. It is a resume of the arguments used on that side during the session. They estimate that the whites will have a majority under the last registration.

FROM GALVESTON.

Murder and Attempted Murder—Mobbing of a Judge.

GALVESTON, April 18.—Three desperadoes attempted to murder Boer, master machinist of the New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad, at Houston, on Tuesday night, in bed.

George F. Eber, bureau agent of Dallas, was murdered and robbed, near Rockwell, on the 6th instant.

Winfield Scott Spencer was murdered at Brazoria, on the 2d inst.

Judge Cooper, of Crockett, was mobbed on Thursday night, and his office was smashed.

FROM MONTGOMERY.

Imprisonment Without Bail of an Editor.

MONTGOMERY, April 18.—Mr. Ryland Randolph, editor of the Tuscaloosa Monitor, lately had a difficulty with a negro in Tuscaloosa county, in which he cut the negro with a knife. Mr. Randolph, learning that his arrest was ordered by the military, came at once to Montgomery, and reaching this city at 9 o'clock last night, reported at once to Gen. Shepherd. He was told to report this morning at 10 o'clock, which he did promptly. Gen. Shepherd informed Mr. Randolph that he must be committed to the military prison without the benefit of bail. He further remarked that in all cases of military arrests the parties would be committed to the military prison, there to remain until discharged by military commission. Mr. R. was promised a speedy investigation by military commission.

FROM MOBILE.

Burning of a Ship Laden with Cotton—Loss Nearly $500,000.

MOBILE, April 18.—The ship Albert Gallatin was struck by lightning and burned in the lower bay yesterday morning. Three thousand one hundred bales of cotton were destroyed with her. Loss nearly half a million. Insured principally in Liverpool. After all hopes of saving the vessel were given up she was scuttled and sunk in three fathoms of water.

[Second Dispatch.]

MOBILE, April 18.—The British bark Folia burned in the bay to-day with 1094 bales of cotton.

FROM NEW YORK.

Decision Reserved.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The Supreme Court of this State has reserved its decision in the case forbidding the directors of the express company of which Gen. Joe Johnston was president, from contracting debts or collecting assessments.

FROM WILMINGTON, N. C.

Exciting Close of the Political Campaign.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 18.—The political campaign is closing amid unparalleled excitement, both parties making desperate efforts. Business will be almost suspended during the election (commencing Tuesday) in the cities and the large towns. The negroes will vote the radical ticket almost *en masse*. The radicals say that the ratification of the Constitution will bring peace and prosperity; but the conservatives, consisting of four-fifths of the white men of the State, think the welfare of the race and State demand its rejection. The feeling between the white and black races is more bitter than at any previous period.

FROM EUROPE.

The Prince of Wales a Knight of St. Patrick—Farragut Gone to Lisbon.

DUBLIN, April 18.—The Prince of Wales was installed a knight of St. Patrick to-day. The procession attending the ceremonies was two miles long. The line of march was lined with troops. Weather fine, and the population turned out en masse. A grand dinner was given this evening in honor of the event.

MALTA, April 18.—Farragut, with his squadron, left Valletta for Lisbon.

LIVERPOOL, April 18.—The suit against Simon & Co., for damages on account of the nitro-glycerine explosion at Aspinwall in 1866, has been withdrawn.

RIVER NEWS.

VICKSBURG, April 18.—Passed down: Swallow, at 3 A. M. River steady.

LOUISVILLE, April 18.—River at a stand, with 16 feet 6 inches in the canal. Weather clear and cool.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

SOUTHWEST PASS, April 18—11 A. M.—Barometer 30. Wind east and light.

Arrived: Steamship I. C. Harris, Becket, from Brazos, to C. A. Whitney & Co.; bark Abraham Lincoln, Bonfante, Messina, to P. Pietro Pironello; schooner Mary Kelly, Mitchell, Cardenas, molasses to Puig Bros.; schooner Ed. Finney, Lawrence, sugar and molasses to J. Avet; schooner Arthur Burton, DeLezer, from Matanzas with sugar and molasses.

Sailed: Brig Rio Grande.

SOUTHWEST PASS, April 18—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.90. Wind southeast—light. Arrived: Bark Coria, 24 days from Boston, with ice to the Crescent City Ice Company. Sailed: Steamship Josephine and ship Southern Empire.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ST. LOUIS, April 18.—Weather clear and cool.

DETROIT, April 18.—The Democratic State convention of Michigan is called to meet here on May 27th, to appoint delegates to the New York National Convention.

MONROE, LA., April 18.—897 votes polled here to-day.

JACKSON, April 18.—In the convention to-day the reports of the committees on schedules and general provisions were under consideration.

Capt. Townsend was expelled from the convention to-day for his recent assault upon the president of that body.

MARKETS.

LONDON, April 18—Noon.—Bonds 70¼@70¾, ex-dividend.

LIVERPOOL, April 18—Noon.—Cotton firmer and more doing. Prices the same. Middling uplands afloat more active, 12½d.

LIVERPOOL, April 18—Afternoon.—Cotton firmer and more active. Sales 12,000 bales middling uplands 12⅞d., middling Orleans 12⅞d. Breadstuffs uncharged. Lard 64s. 3d. Bacon advanced, 48s.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Cotton ¼c. better. Sales 3800 bales. Middlings 30½@31c., closing firm at 31c. Flour a shade firmer and good business doing. Wheat a shade better but quiet. Corn closed quiet—a shade easier. Pork firmer—mess $26 75. Lard 17¼@18¼c. Turpentine quiet, 64½@65c. Groceries quiet and firm. Freights quiet and steady. Money easier with an improved tone generally in financial and business circles. Gold 138¾.

CINCINNATI, April 18.—Flour firm; family $10 75@11. Wheat scarce and firmer; red $2 60@2 65. Corn and oats steady. Tobacco in demand. Mess pork $26 50@26 75. Bulk meats—shoulders 12c.; sides 14½c. Bacon—shoulders 13c.; clear rib sides 16c.; clear sides 17c. Lard 17¼@17½c. Sugar-cured hams 19@20c. Butter 46@50c. Eggs 19c. Apples $5 50@7 50. Potatoes $3 25@3 40.

ST. LOUIS, April 18.—Tobacco steady and unchanged. Flour lower; superfine $6 75@7 50. Wheat held firmly; fall $2 64@2 78. Corn dull at 86@90c. Oats firm at 70@73c. Pork $26 70@27. Bulk meats unchanged. Bacon very dull; shoulders 13c.; clear rib sides 16c.; clear sides 17c. Lard 17¼@17½c.

SAVANNAH, April 18.—Cotton firm but quiet; middlings 31c. Sales 450 bales. Exports, to Liverpool, 2212 bales; coastwise, 578 bales.

MOBILE, April 18.—Sales 300 bales of cotton. Market closed firm. Middlings 31½@32c. Receipts 476 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 18.—Cotton in moderate demand. Market closed firmer but irregular. Sales 303 bales; middlings 30@30½c. Receipts 140 bales. Exports, coastwise, 130 bales; foreign, 2252 bales.

LOUISVILLE, April 18.—Tobacco firm. Flour—Superfine $8 50@13. Wheat $2 45@2 50. Oats 73@74c. Corn—88@90c. for shelled and ear. Cotton—Middling 29c. Lard firmer, 17½@17¾c. Mess Pork $27, $27 50@27 75. Bacon—Shoulders 13¾c., clear rib sides 16½c., clear sides 17½c. Bulk meats—Shoulders 12½c., clear sides 16½c. Whisky—Raw, free, $2 20.

Letter from A. Head.

CITY HOTEL, April 18, 1868.

To the People of Louisiana:

"Owing to the pressure on our columns," and owing to the pressure on the people, and owing to several other folks whom I can't pay just now, I submit the following lines:

To be continued next week.

Piecefully yures, A. HEAD.

EMIGRATION TO BRAZIL.—*Charles Nathan's Contract.*—Having successfully dispatched on the 11th inst., as announced, the Tartar, the first steamer under Mr. Nathan's contract with the Brazilian government. Mr. E. L. Hart, his agent, now announces that the second steamer, a large iron vessel, will leave New Orleans for Rio de Janeiro on the 20th of May next. For further information we refer to Mr. Hart's advertisement in another column.

Gen. Dix is under Napoleon's displeasure. The emperor does not speak to him any more than is absolutely necessary. What brought about the dissension is not fully known, but it is believed that Gen. Dix, in his dispatches to Secretary Seward, expressed doubts as to the stability of the empire, that the French legation in Washington found it out, and that the emperor was informed of it. But this is not the reason. The true reason is that General Dix does not buy his clothing from Garthwaite, Lewis & Stuart, Tulane Building, 31 and 33 Camp street, New Orleans.

Who has not heard of Moody? We can imagine no one so lamentably ignorant unless he be a stranger in New Orleans, and it is to this class, therefore, that we now address ourselves. Would you obtain shirts as near faultless as mundane shirts can be? Go to Moody's. Would you have gloves as irreproachable in their fit and color as are even the gloves of *la belle Paris*? Go to Moody's. Do you want a cravat and collar that you can be sure are of the latest cut and style? Go to Moody's. Would you have the women admire and the men envy you? Place yourself in Moody's hands to be fitted out. But one word more. Moody's is on the corner of Canal and Royal streets. This is meant for strangers; as to others, such a piece of information would be laughably superfluous.

We do not profess to be an art critic, but we do pretend to know what pleases us, and high amongst these things we place the productions of Mr. Washburn's art. His photographs are unmistakable, as they can be recognized at once by their genuine merit. Mr. Washburn's studio is at 113 Canal street. A perusal of his card in another column will amply repay those intending to call into requisition the services or a sun-artist.

In another column, Mr. John H. Clark, long and favorably known here in the sunny *ante bellum* days, invites his friends and former patrons to visit his photographic studio, No. 101 Canal street, where he will be glad to professionally serve them. Our indorsement of the excellence of Mr. Clark's work is superfluous; his best and highest praise is to be found in the specimens which he exhibits. He is prepared to take colored pictures as well as plain, and in no branch of the art will he be found wanting. Turn to his card in another column.

A SEVERE TEST.—In the recent fire which destroyed nearly half of the town of Jefferson, Texas, the store of Messrs. Russell & Co. was burned to the ground. Their safe, which contained all their books, valuable papers, etc., was in the second story of the building, and the floor beneath it being burned away, fell thence into the cellar. The heat to which it had been exposed was so intense that three days had to elapse before it cooled sufficiently to be opened. At the end of that time to the surprise of all present, it was unlocked without the slightest difficulty, and, on investigation, its contents proved completely uninjured. A severer ordeal than this could not be asked by the most carping critic. The safe which thus demonstrated the triumph of human contrivance over the destroying element was from the factory of Messrs. Diebold, Bahman & Co., of (we believe) Cincinnati. Volumes could not speak more in praise of these safes than this single instance of their efficacy. When we add that they are burglar proof, we have said enough to convince every merchant and business man of their indispensableness to a counting room or office. It will be interesting to read Messrs. Russell & Co.'s letter, which will be found on the fourth page.

A gentleman in this city wishes to buy a double two-story frame house, in the upper part of the First, or the lower part of the Fourth District. He is willing to pay, say from $10,000 to $12,000 for one that will suit him. In the list of "Wants" will be found his address.

Chas. T. Nash will sell to-morrow, at 11 o'clock A. M., at salesrooms, corner St. Charles and Perdido streets, furniture, etc. At 12 o'clock M., at the same place, gold watches, silver ware, pianos and sundries.

Local Intelligence.

EDITORIAL BREVITIES.—Brev. Lieut. Col. Gentry and Brev. Major B. S. Keeler have been appointed by Gen. Buchanan, secretary and assistant secretary of civil affairs respectively.

A slight fire in the cigar store of M. Dellande, No. 10 St. Charles street, on Friday night, was extinguished without serious damage beyond the breaking in of the front doors and windows.

The temperature, yesterday, as shown by the thermometer at C. Duhamel's, corner Bienville and Chartres streets, was as follows: At 6 A. M. 62 degrees; 12 M. 67; 3 P. M. 70; 6 P. M. 68.

United States Commissioner Shannon, upon complaints made yesterday against commissioners of election J. F. Burns, Bonneval and Cavanaugh, had them arrested. These gentlemen were accused of partiality in receiving votes, and upon a statement of the facts being made to General Buchanan, he immediately ordered their release and restored them to their official positions. Mr. Shannon was, furthermore, ordered to make no more essays in the way of using his judicial position for partisan purposes.

The day passed off very quietly yesterday. We did not hear of a disturbance at any of the polls.

A few nights ago the residence of Mr. Harrison, No. 178 Annunciation street, was burglariously entered and robbed of a gold watch and chain.

The efficiency of the deputies appointed by Dr. Avery, the sheriff, to preserve order at the polls is appreciated by all good citizens, and his impartiality in selecting those responsible officers, commends him to the regard of the whole public.

Several negroes were put under arrest yesterday by order of the commissioner of election, on charges of fraud and perjury in voting or attempting to vote.

The district and recorder's courts, which have all been taking a recess during the last two days, will resume business again to-morrow.

THE ELECTION.—Of the forty-seven polls in the city, there were but a few at which the count was completed at midnight last night. It is regarded as certain that the Democratic party has a majority in the city, and even in the parish, which includes Algiers, where it is reported the radicals have a majority of seven or eight hundred.

The official returns will be made at headquarters to-day. Until these returns are made, we are left to conjectures, based upon the tallies of parties who watched the polls and make their estimates, mainly, upon the supposition that every white vote is a Democratic vote and every colored vote is a radical vote.

No one computes the Democratic majority in the city at less than a thousand, and other estimates run up to two thousand, and even as high as three thousand.

General Buchanan will not allow partial returns to be published, and the result in the parish cannot be ascertained from official sources until reports are in at headquarters from the commissioners of election at every poll.

It was reported last evening that the parishes of Lafourche, St. Landry and East Baton Rouge had gone Democratic—that is, against the Constitution—and that the parish of St. Bernard was nearly a tie on the question. These parishes were considered strongholds of the radical party, by reason of black registrations therein largely outnumbering white registration, and, if the reports be true, it gives a hope that the Constitution may be defeated.

ELECTION FRAUDS.—It is now a matter of public notoriety that negroes were brought here, in large numbers, from other parishes and taken to the polls to vote in herds. It is vain to complain of such an outrage, for the Congress to to which appeal would have to be made, to obtain redress, framed their last supplementary reconstruction act, evidently with the purpose of enabling their radical emissaries to commit such frauds.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—We are promised for to-morrow evening at this always popular place of amusement, the production of another new burlesque written by Durivage, entitled "The Last Election," in two scenes, the one representing a radical Republican torchlight procession and meeting on Lafayette Square, the other, a scene at the polls and the announcement of the result of the election. Durivage has chosen a popular theme, and, if he has worked up his subject as thoroughly as he did those of his three previous productions, the public may look for a very enjoyable entertainment. Dasher's piece "The Grand Duchess of Alaska" will also run through the week.

THE OPERA HOUSE.—One of the most beautiful houses it has ever been our good fortune to behold, was that assembled in the Opera House last night to do honor to the first representation this season of "L'Africaine." The open boxes and loges were all filled, and by ladies almost entirely, while the usual background of black coats formed the setting to a picture unseen in America out of New Orleans. The singers seemed inspired by the encouragement they met with, for the rendering of most of the opera was superb. The piece, too, was put upon the stage in a manner worthy of it, the *mise en scène* of the third act being particularly fine. The piece will be repeated on Monday night. Lovers of music will need no urging to go. This evening, upon the occasion of the benefits of Mmes Ramadie and Care, will be produced Victor Séjour's new drama in five acts, entitled "Les Noces Venitiennes," "The Venetian Nuptials."

VARIETIES.—On Wednesday evening there is to be a performance at the Varieties for the joint benefit of Mr. John A. Bernard, leader of the orchestre, and Mr. J. W. Thorpe, stage manager. These gentlemen, although not figuring quite so prominently before an audience as do those who appear upon the stage, are none the less substantial in their aid to the pleasures of a histrionic entertainment. We would bespeak for them on this account a generous patronage.

PARLOR CONCERT.—To-morrow evening will be given, at Lyceum Hall, the second of the series of four now offered the musical public, under the auspices of the Mendelssohn Quartette. The programme, which is published elsewhere, gives evidence of judgment in its selection, and at the hands of Messrs. Chase, Tracy and the Wheelers, Mme. Maricita Buck and Senorita Filomeno and her father, there can be very little doubt but that it will find a faithful execution. Tickets may be purchased at the music stores or at the door.

THE CIRCUS.—Mr. Ames, yesterday, threw open to the public his mammoth pavilion erected near Tivoli Circle, containing a rare collection of wild animals and tropical birds in addition to an equestrian exhibition which compares favorable with, if it does not surpass any entertainment of the kind ever offered in New Orleans. The attendance yesterday was large in spite of bad weather, and we shall look for a marked increase during the coming week.

ODD FELLOWS' PIC-NIC.—The I. O. O. F. celebrates its forty-ninth anniversary on Sunday next with a pic-nic, to be given at the Fair Grounds, for the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' General Relief Association of Louisiana. In a later issue we shall allude at greater length to this praiseworthy undertaking.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE PIC-NIC.—Pelican Division No. 1, S. of T., invite their friends to join them in a pic-nic at the City Park, on Monday, the 4th of May, the occasion of their twenty-second anniversary. There will be speaking, music, dancing and a collation among the festivities of the day.

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM.—Is located opposite the St. Charles Hotel, and will be found open daily from the hours of 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

QUERIES FOR THE "FISHERIES COMMISSIONERS."—Can the "skate" be ever considered anything but a nice fish?

Did "herrings" originally come from Erin's Isle? and if so, could they by any chance have been the first "finny 'uns?"

Is the ultimate "fin" of a fish called the "finis?"

Would it be etiquette to tell a "native" to "shell out?"

Is there a West End agent for "Billingsgate sauce," and how much is it per bottle?

Give reasons for the existence of the very binding "claws" in the Crab and Lobster Fishery Act.

How is it that the "net" takings of the fisherman are always in reality his "gross" takings?

Describe the class of fish which are caught by corporations.

May a group of sperm whales be considered a "school for candle?"

The pike is often called "jack;" is this second term used for the sake of giving the pike a handle (to its name)?—[Judy's Own Izaak Walton.

A little boy, returning from Sabbath school, said to his mother: "Ain't there a *kilty*-chism for little boys? This *cat*-e-chism is too hard."

Pretty girl to Charles—"Charley, how far is it around the world? Isn't it twenty-four thousan—" Charles (who adores pretty girl and puts both arms around her)—"That's all a mistake, my love; it is only about twenty-four inches." She was all the world to him. "Dear Charley!"

SPRING MEETING AT THE METAIRIE.

SIXTH DAY.

The closing races of the spring meeting attracted to the Metairie Course yesterday an assemblage, which, in view of the rainy weather, bad roads, and the unsettled condition of affairs in the city, may be considered as having been a very large one. There was a larger attendance of ladies, too, than there had been on any day since the first of the meeting, an evidence that the attractions offered by the Jockey Club are fully appreciated by those of the gentler sex whose good fortune it is to receive invitations to the Course. The track was in a bad condition, the frequent rains of the week having softened it, so that there were at least two inches of mud. And at intervals a drizzling rain fell, clothing the adjacent woods and landscape in a dreary mist, and causing a general hoisting of umbrellas. Still the sport went on, and the

FIRST RACE,

Eagerly looked for, went off with an éclat such as has marked few races during the meeting. It was a heat of four miles for the grand Turf Congress stake of $2000, with challenge whip and spurs, the Club adding $1000, for which Capt. Moore's bay colt *Privateer* had been entered by the Metairie Jockey Club, and Mr. Brady's bay filly *Agnes Donovan* entered by the Memphis Racing Association. Privateer had been largely the favorite beforehand, a preference which the result fully justified. Agnes led off from the string, passing the quarter-pole a length ahead in 30½ seconds. The half mile was made in one minute precisely, and both competitors came dashing down the home stretch together, passing under the string on the first mile neck and neck, in 2:01. Agnes took the lead again on the back stretch, and kept ahead throughout the second mile, passing the stand half a neck ahead in 4:07½. During the first half of the third mile there was no perceptible change in the relative positions of the contestants, but at the half-mile pole Privateer began to show himself, taking position a length in advance of Agnes, and passing under the string in 6:19. And now the excitement of the contest began. Privateer's backers, who during the first two miles had been silent and anxious, now grew bolder, and offered heavy odds against his opponent. But there were no takers, for Agnes began to show signs of falling off after reaching the quarter pole, and lost ground constantly, while the colt stepped out as fresh apparently as ever. The gap so constantly widened between the two, that when Privateer came handsomely down the home stretch, and completed the race in 8:20, Agnes was distanced.

THE SECOND RACE,

Mile heats, three in five, for a purse of $250, was competed for by *Joe Johnston*, *Bismarck* and *Veto*. The former was the favorite, although both the others had backers who were willing to invest reasonably. At the tap of the drum for the

First Heat.—A good start was made, Veto taking the lead, but being passed by Joe Johnston, who made the quarter in 28 seconds. Here, in turn, Bismarck went ahead, leading down the back stretch, with Joe Johnston a length behind him. He made the half mile in 56 seconds, and kept the lead until the next turn, when Joe crept up and passed him closely, both coming down the back stretch as far as the gates together. Then Joe shot ahead of Bismarck half a length, and at that advantage passed under the string in 1:57.

Second Heat.—Bismarck got ahead at the start, but Veto passed him on the first turn. At the quarter, which was made in 29½ seconds, Joe went ahead of both, and passed the half-mile pole in 57 seconds. At the third quarter Veto crept up, and came down the home stretch side by side with Joe, his driver plying the whip actively. But spite of this, Joe won the heat by a neck, in 1:58¾.

Third Heat.—Bismarck again led off, with Veto second, reaching the quarter in exactly half a minute, and the half mile in 58¼. At the third quarter Johnston, hitherto third in line, came up side by side with the leading horse, and all three, as they came dashing home, appeared to have an equal chance for the heat. But after coming inside the gates, Bismarck got the advantage by only half a neck, and kept it, coming in ahead in 2:00¼.

Fourth Heat.—The result of the last heat caused a commotion among betters. Bismarck's backers were jubilant and hopeful, but Johnston's friends were still confident of their favorite's success. As in the first heat, Veto led off, but Bismarck passed him, making the quarter in 29 seconds. On the back stretch Johnston took the second place, and after the half mile pole had been passed (57 seconds) went even further and took the lead. Veto stepped up too, showing Bismarck his heels, and coming down the back stretch apparently side by side with Joe, while deafening cheers rang out from the stand. But upon their nearing the string it was discovered that Joe Johnston led his opponent by a length. He passed in ahead in 1:59, Veto close upon him, while Bismarck was declared distanced.

We append the

SUMMARIES.

METAIRIE JOCKEY CLUB RACES—SPRING MEETING, 1868.
SIXTH DAY—SATURDAY, APRIL 18TH.—FIRST RACE—Heats of four miles. Grand Turf Congress stake of $2000, with challenge whip and spurs. Club to add $1000.
Metairie Jockey Club enters b. c. *Privateer* 1
Memphis Racing Association enters Wm. Brady's b. f. *Agnes Donovan* ..... dist
Time—8:20.

SECOND RACE.—Mile heats, three in five, for a purse of $250—100 lbs.
D. P. Penn enters R. Warwick's b. h. *Joe Johnston* .1 1 2 1
N. L. James enters Col. Nelligan's b. h. *Bismarck* .2 3 1 dis
S. Minor enters Wm. Brady's ch. h. *Veto* 3 2 3 2
Time—1:57, 1:58¾, 2:00¼, 1:59.

DOUBLE MURDER.—A Tyler (Texas) dispatch of the 4th says:

W. R. D. Ward and Mr. Ely attacked and Mr. Ward killed on the road, ten miles below Henderson, on the Nacogdoches road. Mr. Ely badly shot and robbed. We are in pursuit. The murderers are Willis Poe and Harris Robinson.

Mr. Ward was a citizen of Marshall, and Major Ely, of Shreveport. The latter subsequently died from his injuries. A Henderson dispatch of the 8th says:

Willis Poe, one of the supposed murderers, is captured and at this place, wounded. The other one is not captured yet. Parties are in pursuit of him.

ACCIDENTS TO ROYALTY.—A series of singular accidents preceded and followed the marriage of Victor Emanuel's second son and the young Princess della Cisterna. A few days before the marriage the carriage in which were the royal betrothed and her mother was shattered in the streets of Turin. The horses ran away. The day of their marriage Count Verasis de Castighone was galloping by the side of the carriage in which they were going to the Chateau de Stufrinigo to spend the honeymoon, when he fell dead from his horse from apoplexy. A few days afterward the bride's favorite chamberlain committed suicide; and the bride's mother died su