"The Atlantic Cable," [On reading some lines celebrating the Atlantic cable as the herald of "Peace,"]

Who e'er thou art, thou mighty Jove of rhyme, Who sing in stanzas quite as foud as able.
The story of that slippery fish sublime —
I mean the tail of the Atlantic cable—

hs if peace were, or e'er could be again,
While thou art Homer, sir—while I am Sappho! Peace! peace! name not poor antiquated peace! What need of peace have nations unbarbarlo, Who, like Prometheus, heaven's artillery seize, And span the poles with chains of iced caloric.

And au contraire, sir, does it not seem plain That quakes, and quaims, and combats—peace discarded. Should thrill these reaims through every figry

By this galvanic battering-ram bombarded?

Faugh! harp no more the Atlantic wonder on!
Sing, if thou wilt, that grand infernal caba!
From roaring Siyx to rampant Washington,
Where raging flends make riot work and able!
New Orleans, April, 1888.
BANSHEE

The baby lies in her mother's arms, Quiet, and pule, and thin; But the little head is once more raised As Harry comes bounding in.

A wooden horse in his hand he holds, Dark gray, with a long black mane; And an eager, longing look lights up The pale little face again.

"No, baby dear, I will hold it close,

But I cannot give it to you; I'm afraid you would let it fail, and break My horse so pratty and new."

But the pale little eager face still pleads, Outstretched is the small hand still——. He stands for a moment, then holds it out, "I'll lend it to the baby, I will." That day is past, and he finds it again Where the baby had thrown it aside; Her coral red, with its silver bella, Still fast to the bridle tied.

There's a touch of paint off the bright green stick And a chip off the horse's ear; But oh! not that to the boy's blue eye Brings the quickly gathering tear.

And while Harry lives he will still be glad That he lent her his horse that day; For the baby has gone where never again Can she ask with his toys to play.

The Josh Billings Papers-Monograffs,

The Domestick Man is uv a muskuline and semmine tendency—half and half—and sometimes feminine tencency—and more so.

He can most generally be found at home—when the can most generally be found at home—when

he sin't wanted.

He is a kind of second lutenant in his family
under half pay, with promise of promoshon.

He can beat his wife bilin soap, or nussin the
baby, and she can beat him in the 4th Ward running for perlice constable.

He is always ready to do ennything—when his
wife iz.

He is a kind uv spy in the household and iz reated az such by the whole family. The ser-unts lauff at him and the children don't fear

He is an increase and our new section of the section and just about as dangerous.

His wife married him, not out of love, but out ov pitty; and pitty never changes into respekt, but generally into disgust.

The Generous Man.—Generosity iz an instinkt— kind ov natral crook—a weird child ov the art.

heart.

It is diffrent from profusion; profusion iz most alwas the decoy duck of vanity.

Generosity iz diffrent from charity; charity iz the impulse ov reason.

It is diffrent from charity; charity iz the impulse ov reason.

It is diffrent from justiss; justiss is sixteen conces to the pound, and no more.

Generosity iz something more than justiss, and sumhing less than profusion; it iz the good a man duz without being able tow give enay reason for it.

ever saw a generous man who was a coward or a lier.

Generosity sumtimes may lack "prudence, but it never lacks faith, and faith has won holier laurels than prudence over did.

The generous man chasters hiz gifts with the assurance that the giver iz az happy in the gift az the receiver iz.

He takes the fust swaller out ov the dipper, and smacking his lips, insists upon your drinking the balance awl up.

Poverty haz no power over generosity, enny more than it haz over love.

This iz my idee ov the kind ov generosity that I am writing about.

The Blak Man emigrated to this free and pins kuntry about 200 years formerly, in the lower story of a vessel; he waz kindly furnished with a free ride, and sum rice and water for vittles.

Immegiately upon hiz arrival he commenced bizzness, for other folks, on our Eastern coast, and had plenty tew do.

He waz very ekonomical in hiz habits of cloths, wearing but fu, and those seldom made out ov

and had plenty tew do.

He way very ekonomical in his habits of cloths, wearing but fu, and those seldem made out ov cassymere.

He ockasionally changed his lokation, moving into an adjoining State, but in these journeys he wan alwas kindly furnished with a guide, so that there was no danger ov hiz getting lost.

In these trips he seldem took his family with him; they were either allowed to remain at hum, or made excursions in search of work tew other States, under the guidanse of experienced guides. Once in a while the Elak Man would stray away far to the cold and bitter North, and git cruelly lost.

lost.

Hiz guides would mourn for him then, and sarch for him, but hiz family soon got reconciled tew the

for him, but hiz lamily soon got reconciled tew the loss.

Evrybody sed, where he lived, that he was the happiest critter that had ever bin diskovered yet, with nothing tew do but work, and a kind guide tew watch over him swi the time, and mourn for him when he got lost.

But the Blak Man is a very phoolish critter.

After 200 years uv this, hiss, he grew cross tew hiz guides and wouldn't follow the guides, and the konsequentzs is that the guides have got mad, and I am afrade that the Blak Man will have tew take care ov himself now. care ov himself now.
- He will find it verry different from what it was

"He will find it verry different from what it was before.

He haz got tew edukate his own yung ones now, and learn them how tew spel corrktly, one ov the most difficult things in the world; and he haz got tew vote, and keep hiz familee together, and pay when he rides in the street kars.

I am afraid the blak man haz made a mistake; if he haz, it is a bad one, for his guides never will tak him into their hands agin—no, never! They are mad, and don't like the way the blak man quit them, when they waz driv with bizziness, and after they had tak so much care uv him for so many years.

and after they had tak so much care uv him for so many years.

I feel sorry for the guides; they alwas seemed tew hev a great interest in the blak man; but they are mad now, and I don't know ex I blame them much, for blak ingratitude iz the poorest kind uv pay.

It perhaps wold be well enulf for me tew stait, for the benefit uv new beginners, that the blak man fformerly resided in Afrika, before he cum here to look for work.

man formerly resided in Afrika, before he cum here to look for work.

An Old House Under a New Name.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the card of Mr. D. Monroe Carey, which will be found in another column. Mr. Carey is the successor of Mr. Daniel Monroe, who for many years was the leading man of this city in the undertaking business. In continuing the business Mr. Carey will keep constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of metalle burial cases and plain coffins, with elegant ocaches and teams, and one of the thest hearses we have ever seen. Bodies embalmed, disintered and carefully shipped. By close attention to business and the prompt execution of it, with prices in keeping with the times, and the thorough knowledge of the business, he hopes to have and merit a liberal share of patronage. Mr. John Ray, so long and favorably known in connection with the business, will always be in readiness to serve any who may favor the house with a call. Their office is 203, 205 and 207 Maganinestreet. We cheerfully commend them to the public.

Behind the Seener.

A book entitled "Behind the Scenes," has been published by George W. Carleton & Co. The author is Mrs. Litzabeth Keckley, an American citizen of African descent, for thirty years a slave, subsequently modiste for Mrs. Jefferson Davis, and for four years an inmate of the White House, and Mrs. Lincoln's "next friend." The chapters of this book are entitled as follows: "Girlhoed and its Sorrows." "In the Pamily of Jefferson Davis, as Mrs. D's Condential Servant." "My introduction to Mrs. Lincoln," "Behind the Scenes," "The Assassination of Mr. Lincoln," "Secret History of Mrs. Lincoln's Wardrobe in New York," etc.

Mrs. Keckley has told her story plainly and clearly, and with sufficient piquancy. Mrs. Lincoln speaks her mind freely in the book, and occionally criticizes very sharply some persons in whom she has evidently lest considence. Upon reading the book with considerable care, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, we are sure that the strictures of this paper upon the sale of Mrs. Lincoln's wardrobe were amply deserved, and that the half has not been told in regard to this woman. She discloses her character in this book most freely.

MRS. LINCOLN AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

MRS. LINCOLN AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Parsing over a vast amount of other matter, we come to the campaign of 1864, and Mrs. Lincoln's peculiar method of conducting it.

In 1864 much doubt existed in regard to the reelection of Mr. Lincoln, and the White House was besieged by all grades of politicians. Mrs. Lincoln was often bismed for having a certain class

coin was often blamed for having a certain class of men around her.

"I have an object in view, Elizabeth," she said to me jin reference to this matter. "In a political canvass it is policy to cultivate every element of strength. These men have inflaence, and we require influence to reelect Mr. Liucola. I will be clever to them until after the election, and then, if we remain at the White House, I will drep every one of them, and let them know very plainly that I only made tools of them. They are an unprincipled set, and I don't mind a little double-dealing with them."

"Does Mr. Lincoln know what your purpose is" I asked.

"Does Mr. Lincoln know what your purpose is?" I saked.

"God, no; he would never sanction such a proceeding, so I keep him in the dark, and wilt tell bim of it when all is over."

Mrs. Lincoln was extremely anxious that her husband should be re-elected president of the United States. In endeavoring to make a display becoming her exsited position she had to mour many expenses. Mr. Lincoln's salary was inade quate to meet them, and she was forced to run in debt, hoping that good fortune would favor her, and enable her to extricate herself from an embarrassing situation. She bought the most expensive goods on credit, and in the summer of 1864 chormous unpaid bills stared her in the face.

MES. LINCOLN'S BEBES. MES. LINCOLN'S DEBTS.

Mrs. Lincoln has a long conversation with Mrs. Keckley in regard to her debts, and her plans for meeting their payment. We quote:

"I owe altogether about \$27,000; the principal portion at Stewart's, in New York, You understand, Lizabeth, that Mr. Lincoln has but ittle dea of the expense of a woman's wardrobe. He glances at my rich dresses, and is happy in the relief that the few hundred dollars that I obtain from him supply my wants. I must dress in costly materials. The people scratinize every article that I wear with critical curiosity. The very fact of having grown up in the West subjects me to more searching observation. To keep up appearances I must have money, more than Mr. Lincoln can spare me. He is too honest to make a penu, unside of his salary; consequently I had, and still have, no alternative but to run in debt."
"And Mr. Lincoln does not even suspect how much you owe?"
"God no!"—this was a favorite expression of

"and Mr. I-mooth does not even suspect how much you owe?"
"God, no!"—this was a favorite expression of hers—"and I would not have him suspect. If he knew that his wife was involved to the extent that she is, the knowledge would drive him mad. He is so sincere and straightforward himself, that he is shocked by the capility of others. He does not know a thing about any debts, and I value his happiness, not to speak of my own, too much to allow him to know anything. This is what traubles me so much. If he is redected, I can keep him in ignorance of my affairs; but if he is defeated, then the bills will be sent in, and he will know all?" and something like a hysterical sob escaped her.

will know all;" and something like a hysterical rob escaped her.

Mrs. Lincoln sometimes feared that the politicians would get hold of the partisulars of her debts, and use them in the presidential campaign a sainst her husband; and when this thought occurred to her, she was almost crazy with anxiety and fear.

When in one of these excited moods she would fearely exclaim:

"The Republican politicians must pay my debts. Hundreds of them are getting immensely rich off the patronage of my hasband, and it is but fair that they should help me out of my embarrassment. I will make a demand of them; and when I tell them the facts, they cannot refuse to advance whatever money I require."

A piquest chapter is that upon the exhibition

require."

A piquent chapter is that upon the exhibition
and sale of the wardrobe. All the correspondence as given in full, and the whole disgraceful
affair is paraded at length.

affair is paraded at length.

MR. Lincoln was fond of pets. He had two goast that knew the sound of his voice, and when he called them they would come bounding to his side. In the warm bright day, he and Tad would sometimes play in the yard with these goats for an hour at a time. One Saturday afternoon I went to the White House to dress Mrs. Licoln. I had pearly completed ray task when the president came in. It was a bright day, and walking to the window, he looked down into the yard, smiled, and turning to me, asked:

"Madam Elizabeth, you are fond of pets, are you not?" I gnawared.

you not?"
"O yes, sir," I answered.
"Weil, come here and look at my two goats. I believe they are the kindest and best goats in the world. See how they suff the clear air, and skip and play in the sunshine. Whew! what a jourp," and play in the sunshine. Whew! what a jourp," and play in the sunshine. Whew! what a jomp," he exclaimed, as one of the goats made a loft; piring. "Mademe Elizabeth, did you ever before see such an active goat?" Musing a moment, he continued, "He feeds on my bounty, and jomps with joy. Do you think we could call him a bounty jumper? But I flatter the bounty jumper. My goat is far above him. I would rather wear his horns and hairy coat through life, than demean myself to the level of the man who plunders the national treasury in the name of patriotism. The man who entists into the service for a consideration, and deserts the moment he receives his money but to repeat the play, is bad enough; but the men who manipulate the grand machine, and who simply make the bounty jumper their agent in an outrageous fraud, are far worse. They are beneath the worms that crawl in the dark places of earth."

THE DEATH OF LUTTLE WILLIE LINCOLN

Is written about in a very simple and affecting manner. Mrs. Keckley says:

I was worn out with watching, and was not in the room when Willie died, but was immediately sent for. I assisted in washing and dressing him, and then laid him on the bed, when Mr. Lincoln came in. I never saw a man so bowed down with grief. He came to the bed, lifted the cover from the face of his child, and gazed long and earnestly, murmuring: "My poor boy, he was too good for this earth. God has called him home. I know that he is much better off in heaven, but then we loved him so. It is hard, hard to have him die."

Great sobs choked his utterance. He buried his face in his hands and his tall frame was convolsed with emotion. I stood at the foot of the bed, my eyes full of tears, looking at the man in silent, awe stricken wonder. His grief unnerved him, and made him a weak, passive child. I did not dream that his rugged nature could be so moved.

MR. LINCOLN'S OPINION OF GEN. LEE. MR. LINCOLN'S OFINION OF GEN. LEE.

The very morning of the day on which he was assassinated, his son, Captain Robert Lincoln, came into the room with a portrait of General Lee in his hand. The president took the ploture, laid it on a table before him, scanned the face thoughtfully, and said: "It is a good face; it is the face of a noble, noble, brave man. I am glad that the war is over at last." Looking up at Robert, he continued: "Well, my son, you have returned safely from the front. The war is now closed, and we will soon live in peace with the brave men that have been flighting against us. I trust that the era of good feeling has returned with the war, and that henceforth we shall live in peace."

RELICS OF THE ASSASSINATION.

RELICS OF THE ASSASSINATION.

The dress that Mrs. Lincoln wore on the night of the assasination was given to Mrs. Slade, the wife of an old and faithful messenger. The closk, stained with the president's blood, was given to me, as also was the bonnet worn on that memorable night. Afterward I received the comb and hrush that Mr. Lincoln used during his residence at the white House. With this same comb and brush I had often combed his head. When almost ready to go down to a reception, he would turn to me with a quirzical look: "Well, Madam Elizabeth, will you brush my bristles down to-night?" "Yes, Mr. Lincoln."

Then he would take his seat in an easy chair, and sit quietly while larranged his hair. As may well be imagined, I was only too glad to accept this brush and comb from the hands of Mrs. Lin-

coin. The clock, bernet, con b and brush, the glove worn at the first reception after the second innegaral, and Mr. Lincoln's overshoes also given to me, I have since donated for the benefit of Wilberforce University. a colored college near Xeria, O'io' destroyed by fire on the night the president was murdered.

FIGHT WITH AN OLD HIPPOPOTAMUS-THE HABITS OF THAT ANIMAL.

A FIGHT WITH AN OLD HIPPOPOTANUS—THE HABITS OF THAT ANIMAL.

[From Sir S. W. B. ker's Few Book on Abysshis.]

After walking about two miles, we noticed a heard of hippopetami in a pool below a rapid; this was surrounded by rocks, except upon one side where the rush of water had thrown up a bank of pebbles and sand. Our old Neptune did not condescend to Sestow the slightest attinion when I pointed out these animals; they were too wide awake; but he immediately quit the river's bed, and we followed him quietly behind the fringe of bushes upon the border, from which we carefully examined the water. About half a mile below this spot, as we clambered over the intervening rocks through a gorge which formed a powerful rapid, I observed in a small bool just below the rapid, an immense head of a hippopotations close to a perpendicular rock that formed a wall to the river, about six feet above the surface. I printed out the h ppo to cld Abou Do, who had not seen it. At once the gravity of the old Arab disappeared, and the energy of the hunter was exhibited as he motioned us to remain, while he ran nimbly behind the thick screen of bushes for about a hundred and fifty yards below the spot where the hippo was unconsciously basking, with his ugly head above the surface. Plunging into the rapid torrent, the veteran hunter was carried some distance down the stream, but breasting the powerful current he landed upon the rocks on the opposite side, and retring to some distance forem the river he quickly advanced towards the spot beneath which had conscients the hippo was interested and retring to some distance forem the river he quickly advanced towards the spot beneath which had conscients the hippo which had conscients the

the hippoptamus was lying.

I had a fine view of the scene, as I was lying concealed exactly opposite the hippo, which had now disappeared betreath the water. Abou Doseathily approached the edge of rock beneath which he had expected to see the head of the admal his long sinewy arm was raised, with the harpoon ready to strike, as he carefolly advanced. At length he reached the edge of the perpendicular rock; the hippo had vanished, but far from exhibiting surprise, the old Arab remained standing on the sharp ledge, unchanged in attitude. No figure of bronze could have been more rigid than that of the old river king, as he stood creet upon the rock with the left foot advanced, and the harpoon poised in his ready right hand above his head, while in the left he seld the loose coils of rope attached; the ambatch buoy. For about three ninutes he stood like a statue, ganing interest in the self was a statue, ganing interest in the surface of the water was still barrier, when suddenly the right arm of the statue decreased the lightning, and the harpoon shot per; endicularly into the good with the speed of an arrow. What river floud answored to the same most it has not read the self was a statue, ganing he was a statue, ganing he was a statue, ganing he concealment of the deep pool, charged chargist up the violant rapids. With extendibing the concealment of the deep pool, charged chargist up the violant rapids. With extendibing them in shower a spray upon all sides, as ending them in shower a spray upon all sides, and upon gasing breader shallows he tore along through the water with the buoyant flast hopping behind him slong the surface, and the descending areas, plowed his way against the broken was sending them in shower of spray upon all sides, and upon ganing breader and to self the river, started at roll kept

he for some minutes; it never moved. Several heads of hippopotami appeared and vanished in different directions, but the float was still; it merked the spot where the grand old buil lay dead beneath.

I retired to the shade of a tree with Hassan, while Aaciji at land the old hunter returned to camp for assistance in men and knives, etc.

In a little more than an hour and a half, two objects like the backs of turties appeared above the surface; these were the flanks of the two hippos. A short time afterward the men arrived, and regardless of crocodiles they swam toward the bodies. One was towed directly to the shore by the rope attached to the harpoon, the other was secured by a long line and dragged to the back of clean pebbles.

I measured the built hat was harpooned; it was fourteen feet two inches from the upper lip to the extremity of the tail; the head was three feet one inch from the front of the ear to the edge of the lip in a straight line. The harpoon was sticking in the nape of the neck, having penetrated about two and a half inches beneath the hide; this is about an inch and three-quarters thick upon the back of the neck of a buil hippopotamus. It was a magnificent specimen, with the largest tusks I have ever seen; the skull is now in my half in England.

Although the hippopotamus is generally harmless, the solitary old buils are sometimes extremely vicious, especially when in the water. I have frequently known them charge a boat, and I have myself narrowly escaped being upset in a cance by the attack of one of these creatures, without the slightest provocation. The females are extremely shy and harmless, and they are most affectionate mothers; the only instances I have known of the female attacking a man have been those in which her calf have been stolen. To the Arabs they are extremely valuable, yielding, in addition to a large quantity of excellent flesh, shout two hundred pounds of fat, and a hide that will produce about two hundred coorbatches, or camel whips. I have never shot these useful crea

the water, if attracted by good pasturage, and although clumsy and ungainly in appearance, they clamber up steep banks and precipitous ravines with astonishing power and case. In places where they are perfectly undisturbed they not only or joy themselves in the sanshine by basking hair asleep upon the surface of the water, but they lie upon the shore beneath the shady trees upon the river's bank; I have seen them, when disturbed by our sudden arrival during the march, take a leap from a bank about twenty feet perpendicular depth into the water below, with-a splash that created waves in the quiet pool as though a paddle steamer had passed by. The Araba attached no value to the tasks; these are far more valuable than elephant wory, and are used by dentists in Europe for the manufacture of false teeth, for which they are admirably adapted, as they do not change color. Not wishing to dearroy the remaining hippopotamithat were still within the pool, I left my men and old Abou De busily engaged in arranging the meat, and walked quietly homeward.

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. O. NIXON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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While the stand-point of the ORESOENT is an independent one with reference to all the subjects of newspaper comment and discussion, its opinions will always be found to be candidly, definitely and fearlessly expressed.

A carefully selected corps of

corefully culled from our exchanges. In the sele-ration, and arrangement of News and either Ros-it is claimed that the CRESCENT is not surpa-ther daily journal in the United States. The

will bear the severest scrutiny as to the fidelity and judgment with which this important branch of newspaper duty is performed for the ORESCENT.

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STATE OF LOUISIANA, CITY OF NEW ORLHAND.

The object of said company is to construct or otherwise gover and mainta's one or more steamships, to constitute a 1 or inner of seamships, to constitute a 1 or inner of seamships, to constitute a 1 or New Urleans, and to trade between said city and any properties of the Atsautic constant or fulf of fastico.

The manager of said company shall be two proper person whem to serve disastions notice and the logid process when

ARTICLE V.

ARTICLE VIII.

Three-fourths of the stockholders in capital shall have lower to wind up and settle the business and affairs of ompany, at any time during its existence, or of main any modifications, additions or changes to this act, on, giving only previous notices in two of the newspapers public

The said Company shall sue and be sued in its corporations and capacity, and plead and be impleaded accordingly

The following named persons are Stockholders in said Company, and as such are entitled to the number of shares placed opposite to their names respectively, to writing, Thos. B. Lee, Geo. G. Garner, J. B. Aurison, Geo. W. Manson, J. H. Stautler, W. A. Shropshire, John Jesubetton Edw'd, A. York, Harmon Donne, G. H. Bradhaw, David McGozet, Kennett & Reil, Wm. M. Perkins, A. Miltenberger & Go., Withelmas B. gart, and others.

ARTICLE XIL

ARTICLE XIII.

The Beard of Control shall be empowered to receive emberriptions to said Capital Stock, until the amore crylled shall have reached the aforesaid sum of one mi ARTICLE XIV.

Association shall go into operation as soon as the sum 7 Thousand Dollars shall have been subscribed for, conclusion, the stockholders hereinbefore named, in atton, of the aforesaid stipulations, covenants and cots ordained and established by the presents set, for ones hereinbefore meetimed, and to that affect only, purposes are tautorized as the city of New Orleans aforeasid, day, month and passed to the city of New Orleans aforeasid, day, month and year first above writtes, is the presence too. Clark and F. McC. Swain, competent witnesses, who can be the orleans of the competent witnesses, who

bereunto sign their names with said parties and me, notary
John Pemberten, E. Rigney, Geo. W. Manson,
Villiam Crevy,
Jan. McCleakey,
Jan. McCleakey,
Jan. Armstrong,
Edw. A. Yorke,
EDWARD IVT, Kotary Public
In presence of Geo. Clark, F. McC, Swa'n.

EU UCATIONAL.

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in advance.

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