

government has nearly always been supersevicable in pandering to the interests of semi-barbarous and semi-handicapped rulers in Spanish American countries bordering on the Gulf, by keeping from their shores a class of emigrants who would be likely to open the way for their restoration to respectability and civilization, and to start them in a career of unprecedented prosperity. The arrest, recently, of a number of men in this city on the suspicion that they were preparing to emigrate to Mexico with intentions not favorable to the ascendancy of usurpers, robbers and cut-throats, whatever that may be, is in accordance with the gratuitous and obstructive policy referred to. The Mexican authorities, who ever they are, do not pretend to protect American interests, or to render a decent show of desire to repair spoliation and other outrages inflicted on American residents. Since the murder of Maximilian, they have openly avowed their hatred of all foreigners; and have shown, though less openly, that above all foreigners, they hate Americans. Why should not the United States leave them to their fate hereafter? Even suppose that the intent of Americans who go there, banded together for mutual protection against Mexican brigandage, may be technically illicit. Yet what is lawful in Mexico? Where is the regular and legitimate authority? Where is the substantial and stable guarantee of law and order, of safety to life and property? No where. Let American emigration Mexico-ward have full swing hereafter, and in a few years a long stride will be made in regenerating Mexico by the only means which can effect its regeneration. It was in this way that Texas was saved from Mexican anarchy and Indian savagery.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—We have received from the book store of Krill & Dicky, 106 Canal street, the following works of Charles Dickens, Walter Scott, Alexander Dumas and Gustave Amard, belonging to the Petersons' uniform cheap editions of those authors: Heart of Mid Lothian, 20 cents; The Monastery, 20 cents; The Abbot, 20 cents; Old Mortality, 20 cents; Kenilworth, 20 cents; Guy Mannering, 20 cents; Rob Roy, 20 cents; The Haunted House, 25 cents; Somebody's Luggage, 25 cents; A Message from the Sea, 25 cents; Mugby Junction, 25 cents; Bleak House, 25 cents; The Holy Tree, 25 cents; Barnaby Rudge, 25 cents; The Marriage Vow, (Dumas) 50 cents; The Freebooters, a Story of the Texan War, (Gustave Amard,) 50 cents. These books are in convenient form for reading on railway and steambent excursions.

The Mississippi election commenced on Monday, and was to be continued on the 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th. The Democrats and their colored allies are wide awake and confident of success.

The Jackson Clarion of Monday says Governor Humphreys declines to surrender the State of Mississippi to Gen. McDowell or his appointee, Gen. Biddle, commander of the post of Jackson, has telegraphed to Gen. McDowell for further orders.

The Jackson Clarion states that in consequence of protracted drought in that region, and other portions of the State, the prospect of corn is not encouraging. Cotton has not suffered yet, and the crop, thus far, gives promise of a fine yield.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—Special Order No. 138, from military headquarters, makes the following appointments:

The following named persons are hereby appointed assistant aldermen, of the New Orleans, Louisiana, in place of J. S. Atkins, Hugh W. Montgomery and T. F. Fisher, announced as elected in Special Order No. 125, current series, from these headquarters, but who failed to qualify: E. Tomatis, second ward; Jacob Van Winkle, fourth ward; and William F. Goldthwaite, sixth ward.

THE GREAT SANGREBURY IN CHICAGO.—A meeting of the Sangrebury was held at the Wabash Avenue rink, on the 20th, for business purposes. Various reports of the expenses incurred and the contributions received were read and approved.

The subject of the formation of an "Allgemeiner Nordamerikanischer Saengerbund" was discussed at considerable length. A motion that nine delegates, one from each of the following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, and Milwaukee, be appointed to draw up a plan for the organization of the Bund and submit the same to the next meeting, was adopted.

A motion that the next festival be held in 1870, in Cincinnati, was also adopted.

BIRTH OF AN HERO TO THE THRONE OF THE CAESAR.—Popular rejoicings at the event.—On Monday afternoon, about 5:30, the capital was startled by a salvo of 300 rounds thundering from the guns of the fortress, to announce the birth of a grand duke, Tsarevich Seleno. It had been a daughter, 31 rounds only would have deemed sufficient. The young child who, if all goes well, will one day be czar of all the Russias, has already received the name of Nicholas. After his birth, the regents all appointed to draw up a plan for the organization of the Bund and submit the same to the next meeting, was adopted. A motion that the next festival be held in 1870, in Cincinnati, was also adopted.

Beware of tooth poisons vended under the name of "denture" which is already inscribed in the one preparation that really preserves the teeth and hardens the gums—fragrant Soudoum. Its effects on decaying teeth are marvelous.

SIGNIFICANT NEWSPAPER QUARREL—JOHNSON, CHASE AND GRANT.

It is not often that a newspaper public is of the least importance to the public at large. It persons outside of the arena of the fray take any interest in it, they do so with that sort of serene wonder at ludicrous frenzy which one experiences in observing the fierce rivalry between the grocery at the northwest corner kept by Podgers, and the grocery at southwest corner kept by Bodgers, or the desperate jealousy between the blonde belle at the east end of the village and the brunette belle at the west end of the village. But a sharp passage of words which has recently occurred between the National Intelligencer at Washington, the recognized organ of President Johnson, and the New York World, the leading Democratic journal in the North, is so illustrative of the deviousness, the mutability and uncertainty of parties and politics in this transitional period that an examination of its salient features will serve to instruct, if not to divert. The Intelligencer opened the war by charging the World with being half-hearted in its support of Democratic men and policy, and with having a design to radicalize the party by inducing it to treat negro suffrage as a dead issue in federal politics. The World demurs to the assumption of "this personal organ of President Johnson" to define Democratic orthodoxy and to muzzle Democratic journals for heresy. "This," says the World, "is much as though a Mahomedan multi-should issue a bull of excommunication against a cardinal on the ground that he was not a good Catholic. Curiosity inquires, how came the mufti in possession of the keys, seeing that he is himself outside the pale of the church? President Johnson has been for seven years outside the Democratic organization, and his satellites are taking more upon themselves than a reasonable modesty can very well carry in undertaking to decide, ex cathedra, who are not faithful Democrats."

If the position of the World, as an exponent of views widely entertained among Northern Democrats, is profoundly significant of change in one direction, the position of the Intelligencer, as the organ of President Johnson, is still more profoundly significant of change in another direction. Who would have been so rash as to have predicted, three years ago, that Andrew Johnson would stand where he now stands with reference to parties and sections? None but a lunatic would have been supposed at that time capable of such a prediction. What were the utterances and the surroundings, the official acts and the later political antecedents of the new President? He had been nominated for the Vice Presidency by the Baltimore convention to gratify a class of Republicans who regarded Mr. Lincoln as not quite radical enough in his views and by no means vindictive enough towards the Confederate enemy. He had made a speech, as military governor of Tennessee, to the negroes of Nashville, in which he professed to be the Moses of their enslaved race in the South, and this speech, resounding through the Northern press, tickled to ecstasy the ears of the abolitionists of all persuasions and denominations. Called suddenly to the presidency by the assassination of his predecessor, when that office seemed to Southern eyes at least, the throne of a tremulous and cruel despot surrounded with a mist of blood and with visions of horror, and when the whole sky lowered with portent of fanatical vengeance upon a conquered and helpless people, his language and his action were at first in dramatic correspondence with the dismal and awful scene. He rejected abruptly the magnanimous and statesmanlike terms of capitulation granted by General Sherman to General Johnston; terms which if accepted would have taken away all occasion for either a Presidential or a Congressional plan of reconstruction, and presented at once a practical basis for restoration of the seceded States to the Union. His speeches breathed of the severest indignation upon "traitors" and "rebels." "Treason," he said, "must be made odious" by exemplary punishments, and every woman in the South blanched with dismay at the thought that those whom the havoc of war had spared them, were still in peril of life or personal liberty. Stanton, Holt, Bingham and Baker were then the most active and potent representatives of his executive authority. They organized terror. A military commission was appointed. It was created to convict, and it convicted. A woman—innocent, if the rules of evidence are not stretched, and if the legal theory of guilt is not a lie—was the first victim.

The appetites of Stanton, Holt and the rest, though sanguinary, were just then delicate, and nothing short of so dainty a morsel would satisfy them. Nobody not in the dark councils of the noble which held power of life and death at Washington, could feel safe within sweep of its steady arm. For, whatever accusation malignity chose to bring, perjury was ready to prove. Even some of the most thorough radicals at the North began to deprecate the extent to which the new administration seemed bent on pushing a vindictive policy. Beecher implored mercy for his downfallen white countrymen at the South; Phillips wanted the government to understand that the worst use which it could make of "traitors" was to hang them. At length came the first amnesty proclamation, pardoning the rank and file and subaltern officers of the Confederate army, and reserving, as it was thought, all the wealthy and eminent adherents of the Confederacy for confiscation of their estates or punishment of their persons. Next followed the order for reorganizing the Southern States on an electoral basis, excluding many whites and all the blacks. At this point the radical politicians began to perceive

that the President had devised a reconstruction policy of his own, without awaiting the consent or co-operation of Congress, and it was not long before they openly recalcitrated against it. Few of them, however, objected to it because it did not include negro suffrage. The radical argument then was that it was premature to surrender civil government in the Southern States to their lately "rebel" populations; that the oath and other conditions imposed by Johnson were not a sufficient test or guarantee of loyalty; and that these States were, therefore, unfit to be admitted as equals in the Union. They had not thought at that time of reinforcing their strength with negro suffrage; they were only intent on preventing Southern whites from reinforcing the Democrats and conservatives. Gen. Grant did not then agree with the radical argument, but backed the President's plan for the early admission of the Southern States with a special report affirming the

peaceful and loyal disposition of the Southern people—a report which Mr. Sumner denounced as a "white-washing document," and this denunciation was indorsed by all the other radicals in Congress who are now running Gen. Grant for President. Among the few public men then accounted radicals, who disapproved the President's plan because it did not provide for negro suffrage, was Chief Justice Chase, the man whom many leading Democrats now wish to nominate for President, as the only candidate whom they could elect, and to suit whose views in favor of universal suffrage they propose to concede negro suffrage in the South and to treat it as a dead issue which cannot hereafter legitimately enter federal politics. The New York World goes with this class of Democrats. The National Intelligencer, supposed to represent the sentiment of President Johnson, refuses to concede anything to the logic of events, and insists on still combating negro suffrage, in some unexplained way, from the standpoint of federal politics. Strange separations and combinations! Mr. Chase, negro suffrage apart, stands forth as in cordial sympathy with the Democratic party. Mr. Johnson esteems those Democrats who are willing to acquiesce in negro suffrage as an accomplished fact out of the reach of federal politics, to be too radical for his association. Equally curious in this approach between Mr. Chase and the Democracy, and the polar separation between Mr. Johnson and the intense and vindictive radicalism with which the early part of his administration was associated.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS, ETC.

Thanks to the officers of the steamer Agnes. The crop reports are delightful to read. Many of our exchanges insist upon the use of that elegant phrase—"on yesterday." Dr. J. S. Jones has withdrawn from the editorial department of the Savannah Republican. Horsemen are admonished to look out for holes in the bridges in the rear of the city. Sleeping Beauties—in front of the Richelieu restaurant about midnight. Gen. Grant and family leave Washington, next Wednesday, for Chicago. "Current Topics" of a Nashville exchange would bear a few quotation marks. A Savannah journalist speaks of the opera of "Lucrecia di Lammermoor." Gen. Sedgwick's statue at West Point will be inaugurated on the 1st of October. Some of the merchants of New York provide their clerks with pews in church. Grant "chewed his cigar nervously" when he failed to get the New York papers at West Point. A Texas editor has seen some papers "as fine as ever grown." Pien Pien has gone to Constantinople to see the sultan. A Philadelphia physician says that people of forty-five and over should eat only two meals a day. Miss Boyd's divorced husband is the author of Miss Maggie Mitchell's new play, "Little Sunbeam." Mrs. John Wood will not return to this country at present. She will manage a theater in London next winter. Mike McCool says that the failure of the contest between himself and Coburn has killed prize fighting in this country. A London critic says of Mlle Castelan, the French violinist, that "her violin must be the coffin in which is buried the soul of Paganini." It is said that Queen Victoria will travel in Switzerland, and the Empress Eugenie in Norway this summer. It is reported from Paris that Lamartine has lost his mental faculties, and that his death is daily expected. On Blackwell's Island, New York, is a woman one hundred and eighteen years of age, who neither misery nor time can cure of living. Miss Bennett, cousin of Mrs. Gen. Hancock, was married in St. Louis, on Thursday, to J. A. Ward, of the army. The West Point cadets lost heavily in the way of brass buttons while their fair friends were visiting them recently. A young Russian prince, Scherbatoff, has married a lady of seventy years. He took her for money, and she took him to get the title of princess. Patti has appeared in a new role in Paris, viz: as passer of the plate, or bag, at a great church ceremonial—the recent mass of Prince Poniatowski, sung at the Church of St. Eustache, in aid of the poor. Patti was one of the fifteen lovely and distinguished quinettes who carried around the velvet, gold-embroidered money bags for the collection. An enormous sum was contributed. Among her associates were the Princess de Metternich, Madame Poniatowski and Madame Walewski, the last named exhibiting the liveliest admiration, "robbed in green velvet and sable, a mantle of golden hair streaming from beneath her chignon for her waist."

ANNIVERSARY OF QUEEN'S ASCENSION TO THE THRONE.—The 20th being the anniversary of the ascension of her Majesty Queen Victoria to the throne of England, has been observed as a holiday in this metropolis, and had also been duly observed by appropriate salutes throughout the realm of the British government. The city has been greatly decorated with flags and streamers, and the naval vessels as well as the mercantile. The marine of all nations have been profuse in the display of colors. Immense crowds filled the streets, all intent mainly upon witnessing the grand review of the volunteers by the queen and her Majesty's consort. The day has been made the especial occasion for a grand review of the regular volunteer troops at Windsor park, where for several days they have been arrayed in large numbers on different points. Salutes were fired from Windsor Castle and other prominent governmental places at sunrise, noon and sunset. The barracks at Windsor were gaily festooned and decorated, and the troops were in full dress uniform for review. The weather was comparatively fine, although the morning was threatening, which had the effect of preventing many thousands from attending. With the exception of a slight shower, there was nothing to mar the splendor of the parade. The troops in the line numbered 27,000 of the different arms, and while being reviewed by her majesty and her brilliant suite of generals and officers of the royal household, presented a scene of grandeur and enthusiasm seldom, if ever before, witnessed in this country. After marching past and saluting the queen and royal cortege, the troops paid a marching salute to the chief of the grand jubilee, which took place in 1820, and then defiled over a pontoon bridge thrown across the Thames by the royal engineers, where they were dismissed. The throng was immense, and the queen and royal family were greeted with marked enthusiasm. The day was concluded with a grand and enthusiastic solemn do, if ever before, witnessed in this country. At the procession, the troops paid a marching salute to the chief of the grand jubilee, which took place in 1820, and then defiled over a pontoon bridge thrown across the Thames by the royal engineers, where they were dismissed. The throng was immense, and the queen and royal family were greeted with marked enthusiasm. The day was concluded with a grand and enthusiastic solemn do, if ever before, witnessed in this country.

NOVEL RELIGIOUS ENTERPRISE.—The Independent

Execution of Prince Alfred's Assailant.

O'Farrell, the man who shot and wounded Prince Alfred of England, at Sydney, New South Wales, was executed on the 21st of April. We gather the following particulars from a Sydney letter to the New York Herald: On the morning of the 21st, the day fixed for the execution, O'Farrell rose at six o'clock, his usual hour, breakfasted, and then employed himself in attending to the ministrations of Father Dwyer. The execution, after the custom of New South Wales, in this respect differs from the practice of the old country, was nearly private, and took place in the courtyard of Darlinghurst jail. O'Farrell, the prisoner, was dressed in a military uniform, and attended upon by a sergeant of O'Farrell, the reverend father in attendance upon him, the sheriff and his men, (of whom there were two,) slowly emerged from the circular stone tower, in which men condemned to death are confined, and proceeded to the gallows, being separated from the spectators by a wooden barrier. Two jailers went first, then followed O'Farrell and Father Dwyer, then came the sheriff, and last of all the two hangmen, one of whom was a man of extreme age, with long, white hair, and his body bent with age. O'Farrell walked along with a firm, steady, even step, his chest thrown out, his head erect, his whole demeanor that of a soldier about to be put to death for some petty infraction of military discipline, rather than that of a murderer and a felon. He was dressed in a suit of some gray material, his boots were polished, his linen spotlessly clean, and his necktie neatly and carefully arranged. He gave to the hangmen, who had paid to these minor niceties of gentlemanly morals, it was noticed by those who saw his body after it was cut down that his nails had been carefully cleaned. His arms were pinioned above the elbows, and he was obliged to hold up his face as he marched slowly and steadily along, and his lips were constantly moving as he murmured the responses to the scarcely audible words of the priest. Arrived at the steps of the scaffold (which was a temporary structure of black painted wood, raised six feet above the ground, on the side of Father Dwyer and offered up what was probably his last prayer upon earth. Proceeded by the priest, he ran lightly and quickly up the steps, shaking off indignantly the proffered arm of the aged hangman, who seemed to imagine he was faltering. Arrived on the platform he advanced at once to the drop, and looking above he seemed to notice where the rope was attached, and to calculate the proper spot upon which to station himself. The priest then took away the crucifix, shook hands with him, and, uttering a last benediction, left the platform. The hangman then adjusted the rope, and O'Farrell, after looking at the people below for a moment, raised his eyes to the sky, and with a calm and resigned in its aspect, and seemed again to pray. In an instant, however, the cap was drawn over his head, the infirm and aged hangman raised the body with his foot, and O'Farrell fell through the drop. He was hoisted to the end of the rope, there was a slight rebound, but it was evident that the unfortunate man had been instantly killed, the rope having shifted around to the back of the neck, and the cut-throat of the spring of the gallows, consequently severed by the shock. Death must have been both immediate and painless. A few days after the execution the following statement, the last he made on earth, was given to the public, though not with the consent of the government: "Being now about to appear before my Creator, I feel it my duty to give expression to my heartfelt sorrow for the grave crime I have committed. From the very bottom of my heart I grieve for what I have done. I have heard that I was one of many who were prepared to do the deed had I not done it. I had not the slightest foundation for such a statement. I was never connected with any man or any body of men who had for their object the murder of any of the duke of Edinburgh. Never was I, in any other than an indirect manner, connected with that organization in Ireland and elsewhere which is known by the name of the Fenian organization, and I have never distinctly known that there was not a human being in existence who had the slightest idea of the object I had in view when I meditated on, and through the merciful providence of God, failed in carrying into effect the death of the Duke of Edinburgh. I have written to the printers of two Irish periodicals an address to the people of Ireland; and so certain was I of the death of the Duke of Edinburgh that I stated therein that which I believed would be the result of my writing. I have never implied that I was but one of an organization that carried the same into effect. I need not say that the truth of the latter portion rests upon slighter foundation than the former; in fact, that, unless from some cause, I had no knowledge of the existence of a Fenian association in New South Wales. From continually thinking and talking of Ireland, I became excited and filled with enthusiasm, and it was while under the influence of those feelings that I attempted to perpetrate the deed for which I am most justly called upon to suffer. H. J. O'FARRELL."

Celebration of the Feast of Corpus Christi at St. Martinville, La.

[From the St. Martinville Courier of the 20th.] At about 6 o'clock, after vespers on Sunday evening, the procession issued from the front door of the church, preceded by a large silver cross, shining brightly in the light of the moon. Following the cross, and walking in two files, were twenty-four young ladies, of whose head was one of their number, selected, no doubt, on account of her unrivaled beauty, and the majesty and dignity of her looks and appearance, by the state-schooner of the occasion. The banner which she carried in her soft hands in front of the procession was made of silk, and its field of deep blue was bedecked with numerous silver stars. Four young ladies, as aids, followed her, and they were dressed in other in grace and beauty, and yielding to none but their chief in elegant majesty, supported the banner with four sky-blue cordons attached to each one of its corners. All were dressed in spotless white, with long white veils flowing to the feet. Next came three little boys, holding a shepherd's crook, dressed like the infant St. John the Baptist in the Jewish shepherd's costume, attired in a short dress of light blue, which descended scarcely to their knees, naked down to the waist, and having a blue scarf tied transversely across their bodies from right shoulder to left hip. They were bareheaded and shod with Jewish sandals. Right in their front, as they marched, a man in a carrying coat, and wearing a different color of young girls, all dressed in most immaculate white garments, whose duty it was to stand bowers, from small baskets, upon the path to be trodden by the priest carrying the holy sacrament. Overheaded by a richly ornamented canopy, which was supported by four young men, carrying in his hands the Holy Eucharist, which he held elevated, so as to expose it to the view of the entire assemblage of people assembled, the esteemed and venerated pastor of the parish, with his head bare and his hoary locks glittering in the rays of the setting sun, walked solemnly behind the procession. On the right side of the country, and in the front guard to the officiating minister, were the members of the newly organized fire company, in complete uniform. They presented a very fine and orderly appearance. During the whole time that the procession lasted they sang in the duty to preserve order, and to prevent confusion from persons who did their best to congregate in crowds in front of the procession. They are mostly young men in the prime of manhood, whom we know will do their duty when the cause of the Holy Eucharist is at stake, on a different occasion, to be just as ready to "die," as they will be ready to extinguish a fire, if ever need be. As large a crowd of persons as we have ever witnessed on any like occasion, assembled from different parts of the parish, marched in the rear of the procession. The procession halted first in front of one of the repositories which had been erected at a few rods' distance from the church. This tabernacle, though small, was put up with exceeding good taste. There were struck with the appearance of a young girl about twelve years old, representing the repentant Mary Magdalen. She was the very picture of lowly sorrow and sincere repentance, as she sat at the foot of the altar, her luxuriant hair flowing negligently about her person, her beautiful eyes and cheeks bearing the traces of recent tears clung in gray streaks to her forehead, and her hands were clasped in prayer. Proceeding down Main street, the second repository could be seen in the distance, looking up like a fresh habitation, made up entirely of green foliage and of wreaths of flowers, perfumed and fragrant. As the procession started in front of the picturesque spot, the interior could be seen sparkling with myriads of lights. Two beautiful little girls, six or seven years old, dressed in robes of white, with spread wings, stood on each side of the altar. In point of simplicity, united to symmetry and elegance, this repository could scarcely have been excelled. After having received the benediction of the Holy Sacrament, the procession proceeded to the procession, forming through St. Martin street, then passed through Port and Bayou streets, made its third halt at the repository which had been built on the spot where once stood the bridge de-

Execution of Prince Alfred's Assailant.

stroyed during the war. This repository was as perfect as anything of its kind could be. The eyes of the beholder was amazed at the rich decorations which had been expended to adorn it. It was neat, it was rich, it was elegant. The outside as well as the inside had been particularly attended to by the skilled fingers of the fair artists who had accomplished this surprising little master work of ornamentation. Again resuming its line of march, the procession turned back, through Bridge street to Main street, where the fourth and last stopping-place had been prepared. On both sides of the entrance to the vault stood one of those fair little creatures whom God seems to have placed on earth to be the fit emblems and representations of His own angels in Heaven. Standing on high pedestals at the threshold of the home destined to the Creator himself, their calm and contented looks were bent down with complacency upon the large moving crowd before them, as would real angels on high looking down upon the troublous world at their feet. This last repository was supported on four white columns, with its arched roof adorned with hangings of lace interspersed with ornaments of gold and precious stones. But for the altar, erected at the further extremity of the vault and the niche, for the reception of the holy sacrament, and above the altar, had been reserved all that art and riches could obtain. Golden bracelets, brooches, chains, rings and jewels of all sorts had, for a while been destined to a less profane use than that which they were now to perform. They were fixed amid the gauze and other ornaments, which they were made to clasp and to hold in different places, with such art and skill that they seemed never to have been intended for any other purpose. The benediction was there again, as in the other repositories, administered to the assembled people, and all returned to church, where the priest addressed the faithful a few sensible and appropriate words before parting.

EXTRAORDINARY HAIL STORM.—On Wednesday

evening last a furious hail storm swept over the line of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad, at a point about twenty-six miles above Tuscaloosa. The mill is established at this point and also a telegraph office, under the direction of Mr. Martin. The storm was of a character never experienced in this section before, and hail stones, of from half an inch to two inches in diameter, fell in the storm the flashes followed each other with extraordinary rapidity, and the roar of the thunder is described as terrific. John Grimes, a negro teamster, employed at Martin's mill, and who was fixed into the mill, was so terrified by the storm that he retreated to his dormitory. A gust of wind carried off the roof, and almost annihilated the mill, and Grimes was precipitated to the ground, falling upon the side of the mill. The mill was in full operation, but fortunately one of the stanchions threw the band of the fly-wheel. Grimes had his arm, however, nearly sawed off at the shoulder joint, and is now lying in a critical condition. The lightning struck several telegraph posts and most completely annihilated them. It also tore the wire from the telegraph implement, and made it very unsafe to stay about the telegraph office.—(Mobile Times, June 21.)

It is generally believed in Paris that there exists

in France a vast secret league, whose object it is to maintain peace at all hazards, and whose ramifications extend throughout all parts of the empire. This league is said to have had its origin at the great manufacturing city of Mulhausen, where a number of manufacturers were first induced to start a league. It is thought that the government is fully aware of the existence of the league, but dares not protest the leaders, because the very fact of the existence of such a league should become generally known, and it would seriously impair against the drooping prestige of the government. One of the leading women of the demi-monde in Paris is a beautiful mulatto girl from Savannah, Ga., who has formed connections into a society known by the name of the MANASSAS MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, and have for their object the restoration of the Confederate dead, now scattered in groups and in isolated graves for many miles, and liable soon to be obliterated by the ploughshare. We solicit aid from our sisters and brothers of the South, and, indeed, everywhere. Were it not for us, we would not call upon you. In order to have them decently interred and included in our Cemetery, some \$5000 will be needed. Those of our friends at a distance who desire to contribute can do so by sending their contributions to the Corresponding Secretary, MISS ANNIE M. LEWIS, President. MISS MARY J. DOGAN, MISS M. E. COMPTON, Vice Presidents. MISS MARY E. CUSHING, Recording Secretary. MISS SUE M. MONROE, Corresponding Secretary. MISS ADDIE S. WHEELER, Treasurer. Contributions for the above purpose will also be received at the CRESCENT OFFICE; by WOODS, MATHEWS & CO., No. 93 Magazine street; and by Mrs. MARY J. DRACON.

DEED.

On the 22d June, at Mandeville, La. L. G. DEVELLE, Sr., aged 60 years. Friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral which will take place at 11 o'clock THIS MORNING, June 24th, from No. 128 St. Claude street, between St. Ann and Dumaine streets.

Phalon's "PAPHIAN LOTION"

BEAUTIFYING THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION. PHALON'S "Paphian Lotion" removes all ERUPTIONS, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, MOLE BLOTCHES, TAN, etc., and renders the Skin Soft, Fair and Blooming. For Ladies in the Nursery it is invaluable. For gentlemen after Shaving it has no equal. "Paphian Lotion" is the only reliable remedy for diseases and blemishes of the Skin. PHALON'S "Paphian Soap" for the Toilet, Nursery and Bath will not Chafe the Skin. Price, 25 cents per Cake. Sold by all Druggists.

A Card.

I hereby inform the public that on the 13th day of this month I purchased a quarter ticket in the GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY, combination class No. 332, which drew a prize of \$1075; said ticket containing the lot, 2d and 3d draws, and, in said class, No. 332, and I have received payment in full for the same. ED. S. AUDLER.

Half Fare! Half Fare!

TO NEW YORK. Parties wishing to attend the GREAT NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION, to be held in the city of New York July 4th, can purchase tickets at HALF FARE by calling at the Ticket Office of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, under the City Hotel. Tickets good from June 20 to July 23. T. S. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent. ED. WARE, General Ticket Agent.

Louisiana State Seminary.

The CLOSING EXERCISES of this Institution will take place WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst. The Annual Address will be delivered by GEN. HARKY T. HAYS. An Address will also be made by Dr. S. O. SCRUGGS, of the Board of Supervisors. The contest for the Prize Medal, in Oratory, will take place THURSDAY, the 25th inst. The Public are respectfully invited to attend. D. F. BOYD, Superintendent.

"Southern Lands" Agency.

We offer our services for the disposal of LANDED PROPERTY, etc., in the Southern States. References and information promptly given. LIVINGSTON, EGERTON & CO., No. 29 Liberty street, New York.

Improved

SOUTHERN PETROLEUM'S COVERS, JERVEY'S PATENT. The PETROLEUM STOVES have a cook better and quicker than any other stove, without smoke, dust, water or soot. John's Lunch Stand, in the Merchants' Exchange, and also at the establishment, No. 108 Magazine street. Oil for Stoves at 35 cents per gallon.

\$10,000 Reward.

STOLEN FROM THE CANAL BANK, THIS DAY, A FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS. MORRIS'S SONS, New York, containing \$100,000 DOLLARS. In Legal Tender Note of One Thousand (\$1000) Dollars each. All of Letter O and dated 10th March, 1868, and numbered as follows: 2715 & 2829 12530 n. a. 27235 n. a. 35330 n. a. 35335 n. a. 35340 n. a. 35345 n. a. 35350 n. a. 35355 n. a. 35360 n. a. 35365 n. a. 35370 n. a. 35375 n. a. 35380 n. a. 35385 n. a. 35390 n. a. 35395 n. a. 35400 n. a. 35405 n. a. 35410 n. a. 35415 n. a. 35420 n. a. 35425 n. a. 35430 n. a. 35435 n. a. 35440 n. a. 35445 n. a. 35450 n. a. 35455 n. a. 35460 n. a. 35465 n. a. 35470 n. a. 35475 n. a. 35480 n. a. 35485 n. a. 35490 n. a. 35495 n. a. 35500 n. a. 35505 n. a. 35510 n. a. 35515 n. a. 35520 n. a. 35525 n. a. 35530 n. a. 35535 n. a. 35540 n. a. 35545 n. a. 35550 n. a. 35555 n. a. 35560 n. a. 35565 n. a. 35570 n. a. 35575 n. a. 35580 n. a. 35585 n. a. 35590 n. a. 35595 n. a. 35600 n. a. 35605 n. a. 35610 n. a. 35615 n. a. 35620 n. a. 35625 n. a. 35630 n. a. 35635 n. a. 35640 n. a. 35645 n. a. 35650 n. a. 35655 n. a. 35660 n. a. 35665 n. a. 35670 n. a. 35675 n. a. 35680 n. a. 35685 n. a. 35690 n. a. 35695 n. a. 35700 n. a. 35705 n. a. 35710 n. a. 35715 n. a. 35720 n. a. 35725 n. a. 35730 n. a. 35735 n. a. 35740 n. a. 35745 n. a. 35750 n. a. 35755 n. a. 35760 n. a. 35765 n. a. 35770 n. a. 35775 n. a. 35780 n. a. 35785 n. a. 35790 n. a. 35795 n. a. 35800 n. a. 35805 n. a. 35810 n. a. 35815 n. a. 35820 n. a. 35825 n. a. 35830 n. a. 35835 n. a. 35840 n. a. 35845 n. a. 35850 n. a. 35855 n. a. 35860 n. a. 35865 n. a. 35870 n. a. 35875 n. a. 35880 n. a. 35885 n. a. 35890 n. a. 35895 n. a. 35900 n. a. 35905 n. a. 35910 n. a. 35915 n. a. 35920 n. a. 35925 n. a. 35930 n. a. 35935 n. a. 35940 n. a. 35945 n. a. 35950 n. a. 35955 n. a. 35960 n. a. 35965 n. a. 35970 n. a. 35975 n. a. 35980 n. a. 35985 n. a. 35990 n. a. 35995 n. a. 36000 n. a. 36005 n. a. 36010 n. a. 36015 n. a. 36020 n. a. 36025 n. a. 36030 n. a. 36035 n. a. 36040 n. a. 36045 n. a. 36050 n. a. 36055 n. a. 36060 n. a. 36065 n. a. 36070 n. a. 36075 n. a. 36080 n. a. 36085 n. a. 36090 n. a. 36095 n. a. 36100 n. a. 36105 n. a. 36110 n. a. 36115 n. a. 36120 n. a. 36125 n. a. 36130 n. a. 36135 n. a. 36140 n. a. 36145 n. a. 36150 n. a. 36155 n. a. 36160 n. a. 36165 n. a. 36170 n. a. 36175 n. a. 36180 n. a. 36185 n. a. 36190 n. a. 36195 n. a. 36200 n. a. 36205 n. a. 36210 n. a. 36215 n. a. 36220 n. a. 36225 n. a. 36230 n. a. 36235 n. a. 36240 n. a. 36245 n. a. 36250 n. a. 36255 n. a. 36260 n. a. 36265 n. a. 36270 n. a. 36275 n. a. 36280 n. a. 36285 n. a. 36290 n. a. 36295 n. a. 36300 n. a. 36305 n. a. 36310 n. a. 36315 n. a. 36320 n. a. 36325 n. a. 36330 n. a. 36335 n. a. 36340 n. a. 36345 n. a. 36350 n. a. 36355 n. a. 36360 n. a. 36365 n. a. 36370 n. a. 36375 n. a. 36380 n. a. 36385 n. a. 36390 n. a. 36395 n. a. 36400 n. a. 36405 n. a. 36410 n. a. 36415 n. a. 36420 n. a. 36425 n. a. 36430 n. a. 36435 n. a. 36440 n