The New Orleans Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

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OFFICE, No. 94 CAMP STREET.

Yearly Subscriptions, in advance, $16; half yearly, $8; quarterly, $4. Single copies, 10 cents.
THE WEEKLY CRESCENT is published every Saturday. Subscription $5, invariably in advance.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1868.

ORGANIZATION DE NOVO.

The trouble in the Mechanics' Institute is that the motley caucus which meets there and pretends to be a regularly organized legislature, is not prepared to act with either honesty or logic, or to respect any law that does not coincide with its licentious designs. Messrs. Dunn, Isabelle and the rest have no shadow of warrant in the State Constitution, in parliamentary law, or anywhere else, to dispense with the requirement of the test oath and to admit the sufficiency of the constitutional oath, as a generous concession on their part which in no way reflects upon the validity of their previous action. If the constitutional oath is the only proper oath to be taken hereafter, it was the only proper oath to be taken from the beginning. And if there is no obligation to impose the test oath hereafter, there was no obligation to impose it in organizing the two houses. Hence there can be at this moment no legal organization of either house. Both houses must be organized *de novo* under the constitutional oath, if the Constitution is recognized as the organic law of the State by the men who propose to act as the legislature of the State. This return to the beginning would, of course, cancel all the proceedings—the unseating of the Democrats and the admission of radical contestants by packed committees, and the like—which have been taken by the pretended organizations of the two houses.

THE LATE WM. H. AVERY.—One more of our old, and estimable, and eminent citizens has been taken away in the death of William H. Avery, which occurred on the 29th ult., at his plantation in the parish of Iberville. A native of Virginia, for about forty years past, Mr. Avery had made his home in this city. In private business and in public position he was equally distinguished for high character and ability. For many years he was president of the Louisiana State Bank, and was associated with a number of the strongest commercial houses. And in all these relations he was noted for uprightness and efficiency. Useful as a citizen, cherished by friends and relatives, an ornament to the social circle, he leaves a void.

Thomas L. Maxwell yesterday assumed the duties of his office as civil sheriff of the city and parish. Mr. Maxwell, after being duly qualified, was congratulated by all the respectable members of the bar who happened to be present. For ourselves, we hardly know which of the parties to congratulate the more heartily, our friend Tom Maxwell, or the attorneys and their clients, whose legal processes he is to execute. The one has an office in his possession which we know he will execute with diligence, fidelity and intelligence; and we hope his worldly fortunes will prosper from its emoluments. The legal fraternity have an executive officer whom they can trust implicitly with any amount of money, with any process of responsibility, no matter how valuable or how perilous.

Sheriff Maxwell took his official oath in all of the district courts—six in number—now organized; and as soon as the Supreme Court shall have opened for the fall session he will be also qualified by that tribunal. The Supreme Court adjourned for the summer, if we are not mistaken, on Monday last.

All the deputies of the retiring sheriff, whose functions are connected with Mr. Maxwell's department, are retained, for the present, at least. What changes may hereafter be made, we are unable to state. Mr. Maxwell very properly keeps his own counsel.

See Supplement.

In another column will be found the notice of the dissolution of that old and very well-known firm, Biscoe & Simms. Mr. Biscoe has retired and Mr. Simms has formed a copartnership with Messrs. L. C. Levy and Jno. Denegre to continue the business. These gentlemen are all well known in the business world, and commencing, as they do, as the successors of such a firm as Biscoe & Simms, have every reason to anticipate that success to which they may very justly consider themselves entitled. Good luck to the new house.

TEXAS CATTLE.—Cattle from the almost boundless prairies of Texas are now brought to St. Louis, and are becoming common in Illinois. The transportation is costly; but the trade has already grown to large dimensions.

Why is it not practicable, with the invention of Professor Horsford, of Cambridge, to slaughter the cattle where they are raised, and, leaving the bones and offal there, bring on to the Eastern markets only the meat, preserved and fresh, in far better condition than it can be after the poor beasts have been penned up in close cattle cars, half starved and parched with thirst?

(N. Y. Evening Post.

THE COTTON CROP OF ALABAMA.—The following dispatch from the British consul at Mobile has just been received by the Manchester Cotton Supply Association:

"BRITISH CONSULATE, MOBILE, May 26, '68.

"*My Lord*—I have the honor to submit to your lordship the following intelligence in regard to the past cotton crop of Alabama and the present prospect for the next crop:

"On the 1st of September last—that date being considered here as the beginning of the cotton season—the number of bales stored at Mobile amounted to 3714. Since the 1st of September, 1867, to the present date the receipts at this port from the interior amounted to 351,491 bales, which is about as much as was expected, considering the bad season and the uncertainty of labor everywhere in the South at the very moment when it is most needed.

"Some months ago, owing to the very low price of cotton, the planters of Alabama were entirely disheartened, and talked of giving up cotton raising as altogether unprofitable; but the great rise in the value of cotton during the months of March and April has produced a general reaction, and the belief now exists that with a fair season at least 400,000 bales will be produced in Alabama alone. The overflowing of many plantations and other lands, occasioned by the never-ending rains of the last thirty days, has done no material damage, for the cotton is up, as well as the Indian corn, and the negroes are working and conducting themselves better than usual. This is owing, probably, to the fact that the political excitement among the blacks before the election of last year is not likely to disturb their minds this year. Money is again more plentiful also, owing to the rapid advance in cotton; and now that their shipping season is about to close, most of the cotton having arrived at the ports, the planting interest is stimulated, the depression has disappeared, and the prospects highly favorable.

"F. CLELAND."

"The Right Honorable Lord Stanley, M. P., Foreign Office London."

LOOK AT THE RUINS!—Aye, look at the ruins of what were once magnificent sets of teeth, to be seen everywhere in society. Look at them, and ask yourself if it is not marvelous that such destruction is permitted, when, by simply using SOZODONT, any teeth, however fragile, may be preserved from decay or blemish as long as life lasts.

THE CHINESE MOVEMENT.

It is very difficult to resolve into any precise idea of the Chinese movement represented by Mr. Burlingame, the magniloquous and misty accounts of it given by that nondescript ambassador. The oratory of Mr. Burlingame combines, in about equal parts, the blustering cant of conscious bigness, which he, perhaps, inherited with his Western nativity, and the pharisaical cant of intellectual superiority, which he may be supposed to have acquired with his New England education. These characteristics may well have recommended him to the Chinese emperor as a fitting spokesman to glorify before the nations of the Western World the marvelous intellect of China, and the unappreciable magnitude of her numbers. But it must be said that there is something really comical in the facility with which this American orator, once so given to lauding in a spread-eagle strain the gigantic power and growth of his own country, transfers his grandiose volubility to praise of the greatness and progress of an empire, incomparably vast indeed, but commonly regarded by the rest of the world as fixed and petrified in a dead antiquity, and weak in proportion to its immobility. A reflective spectator of this change of oratorial vocation on the part of Mr. Burlingame can not avoid recurring to his annual salary of fifty thousand dollars in celestial hard cash, as by possibility the sordid inspiration of his present eloquence. However this may be, the extraordinary position which he occupies as head of the first Chinese embassy deputed to the trans-Asiatic countries gives importance to his utterances, and we naturally look in them for an exposition of the state of affairs in China, such as would enable us to measure the significance of a proceeding which is a solecism in the history of that empire. But it must be said that thus far they have but poorly repaid the curious perquisitor. In his recent speech at the dinner given in New York to the Chinese embassy, he went farther, apparently, in unbosoming the burden of his mission than he has yet gone, and from the more explicit passages of that speech, quotations are here subjoined:

I say on the contrary, that it is a great and noble people. It has all the elements of a splendid nationality. It has the most numerous population on the face of the globe. It has the most homogenous people in the world. It has a language which is spoken by more human beings than any other language in the world, and it is written in the rock. It is a country where the maxims of the great sages coming down memorized have permeated the whole people, until their knowledge is an instinct rather than an acquirement. The people are loyal while living, and their last prayer when dying is to sleep in the soil of their fathers. It is the land of scholars and the land of schools, it is the land of books, from small pamphlets to encyclopedias of five thousand volumes. It is the land where, as you have said, Mr. Sherman, the privileges are equal. It is a land without caste—for they destroyed their feudal system twenty-one hundred years ago, and they built up their great structure of civilization on the idea that the people are the source of power. That idea was uttered by Mencius twenty-three hundred years ago, and was old when he uttered it. The power flows forth from that people into practical government, through the competative system, and they make scholarship the test of merit. I say it is a great people; it is a polite people; it is a patient people; it is a sober people; it is an industrious people. And it is such a people as this that some bitter men would exclude from the council hall of the nations, and it is such a nation that the tyrannical element would put under its ban. * * * And I aver that there is no spot on this earth where there has been greater progress made within the past few years than in the empire of China. She has expanded her defenses; she has reformed her revenue system; she is changing her military and naval organization; she has established a great school were modern science and the foreign languages are to be taught. She has done this under very adverse circumstances; she has done this after a great war, lasting through thirteen years—a war out of which she comes with no national debt. * * * Let her alone; leave her her independence; let her develop herself in her own time and her own way. She has no hostility to you. Let her do this and she will initiate a movement which will be felt in every workship in the civilized world. She says now: "Send us your wheat, send us your lumber, send us your gold, send us your goods from everywhere—we will take as many of them as we can. We give you back our tea, our silk, our free labor which we have sent out so largely into the world." It has overflowed upon Siam, upon the British provinces, upon Singapore, upon Manila, upon Peru, upon Australia, and upon California. All she asks is that you will be as kind to her nationals as she is to your nationals. She wishes simply that you will do justice. She is willing not only to exchange goods with you, but she is willing to exchange thoughts. She is willing to give you what she thinks is her intellectual civilization in exchange for your material civilization. Let her alone and the caravans towards the north of Russia will be larger than they are now. Let her alone, and that silver which has flown hundreds of years into her soil, disappearing like the lost rivers of the West, but which still exists, will come out into the affairs of men, and your steamers may multiply their tonnage. Let her alone, and that great line which is the pride of New York—the Pacific mail—and as many other lines as you choose to establish, will increase their tonnage ten-fold, and they will still have to leave their freight on the wharves at Hong-Kong and Yokohama.

In all this there is much more suggestion than direct information. Mr. Burlingame does not address his statements to a variety of questions which his mission is apt to excite. But if we add to that which he tells us that which his position forbids him to tell, and which may be reasonably presumed to accompany such facts as he reveals, we will not be far from a true diagnosis of the case of China. Mr. Burlingame is merely rhetorical when he speaks of the immense population and the incomputable antiquity of this empire, as though these were now invincible elements of strength. The truth is that its ancient and inflexible civilization weighs it down and disarms it before the aggressive tendencies of the western world, and the immensity of its numbers, attended by chronic rebellion, renders it still more unwieldy and helpless in respect to the outer world. There is reason to suspect that much of the change which he reports in Chinese policy is due to an internal ferment which is more significant of decomposition than of reinvigoration. The celestial government has awakened too late, perhaps, to the dangerous corrosion within and the dangerous pressure without. Its pride is not able to disguise the fact that the object of the present visit is to beg that the Western powers will unite in guaranteeing the integrity of the celestial empire, territorially flanked as it now is by Russia on one side and Great Britain on another. Meanwhile the outward flow of population from this vast hive is a movement that will be accelerated by any solution of the present Chinese problem; and, as Mr. Burlingame intimates, all the transits of American commerce and the most important seats of American industry will be flooded with labor from this source—a free labor unsurpassed, he thinks, in the world.

Passengers per steamship Harlan, John Lewis, commander, from Indianola and Galveston:

Mrs. Carpenter, Skipwith Major Haggerty, Dr. Cohen M. Reid, Rusy and daughter, McMahon Mrs. Pierson, H Richmond, C. W. Feltor, Wendell. G. W. Meyers, Bryant, Lulere, W. B Grimes and six on deck.

THE FEELING YESTERDAY.

It would be folly to deny and useless to conceal the fact that there existed yesterday morning, throughout the city, a deep and wide-spread uneasiness—a terrible apprehension that some great public calamity was imminent. A stranger arriving in the city, and totally ignorant of the posture of affairs, could not but have read in the anxious faces of men who stood in knots on every street, in the marching and counter-marching of squads of police, in the movements of infantry soldiers, and the presence of cavalry in Lafayette Square, and a battery at Tivoli Circle, that some excitement of an unusual nature prevailed. Business, for the time, appeared entirely paralyzed, and although on Canal and other streets the sidewalks were filled with people, there was visible over all things a pall of anxiety and suspense.

On the previous day, in deliberate disregard of the instructions of Generals Grant and Buchanan; in cool indifference to the action taken by commanders in other military districts, the radical quorums of both houses of the General Assembly had required of their members the test oath as a qualification, and in the lower house had unseated six Democratic members duly accredited from headquarters, and given place to their opponents. In the Senate, Mr. Sambola had been declared not entitled to his seat, and his opponent, Mr. Campbell, had been qualified and recognized as a senator. These acts, calculated to inflame the passions of a large portion of the community, engendered, whether justly or not we cannot say, in the minds of the authorities a suspicion that turbulence and disorder might result from the close contact of large numbers of both parties attending the sessions. Precautions were, therefore, taken by both the police and the military authorities to prevent any disturbances. At an early hour, Gen. Neill, the adjutant general fifth military district, called at the office of the chief of police, and had a brief conference with that official. Shortly afterwards a detachment of police, between one and two hundred strong, moved off from the central station in the direction of Mechanics' Institute, and a company of the sixth cavalry was seen passing through St. Charles street. One of the riders fell in some way and broke his leg, as the command passed along near Commercial Alley. He was carried into a house near by and received prompt care and attention. About half-past 11 a company of the first infantry, under command of Capt. Viele, passed up Canal street, and turning off into Dryades street stacked arms, a platoon in front of the Institute, another platoon at the Canal street corner. Previously both halls in the building had been cleared by the police, and the crowd was compelled to remain outside. But, on the arrival of the soldiery, the street was also cleared from Canal to Common, none but members and the press being permitted to pass the corners. At either end of the open place a large number were collected, and in every doorway policemen were standing or sitting. The oft-mooted query, "Where are the police?" was not heard yesterday.

Both houses met at noon, amid an ominous stillness reigning within and without. Business was proceeded with devoid of that confusion which on the two previous days had existed in at least one of the bodies. The policy of receding from the position requiring the test oath as a qualification seemed to have been settled upon by the Republican leaders, and was, in fact when proposed adopted. Meanwhile a number of the Democratic members elect had forwarded to Gen. Buchanan a protest against their exclusion from their seats. Those who signed this did not present themselves to qualify, remaining absent pending Gen. Buchanan's action.

So the day passed off quietly enough, there were very few arrests made, and the expectations which many had entertained were fortunately disappointed.

Another Life Insurance Murder.

AN EX-BOSTON CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICIAL THE CRIMINAL—HE POISONS HIS WIFE AND IS TO BE HUNG.

In 1866, a man named Charles Tucker, who had served in the army, visited Governor Andrew and (then) expectant Governor Bullock frequently, and desired them to procure him a position in the Custom House. He dwelt so forcibly upon his army experience and service that they finally gave him letters which insured him a position at the Custom House, but not until he had managed to borrow sums of money of one or both. He had not served many months at the Custom House when he was detected in stealing a quantity of butter. His immediate discharge followed, taking effect on November 10, 1866. He was arraigned in the municipal court on the charge of larceny, and appealing from a sentence imposed, was held in $200 for trial, and left, forfeiting his bonds. There were other complaints against him when he disappeared with his wife, a young lady whom he married shortly before he left Boston. She had been a traveling agent for firms who publish books by subscription.

He went from here to Troy, N. Y., under the assumed name of Mason.

In March, 1867, he went to Rochester, and was followed soon after by his wife, where they remained until the middle of June, when they went to Buffalo. He made an application on behalf of himself and wife to an agent of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, at Rochester, for a policy of $5000 upon the lives of himself and wife, payable to the survivor on the death of either.

The application on behalf of the wife is signed by Mason, and the certificate of the examining physician states that she is a person in good health, and so the concurrent testimony proves, except that while at Rochester she applied the air bath treatment for the purpose of reducing her flesh, but which rather increased it. At the time of her marriage her weight was 175 pounds, which had increased to 180 at Rochester.

Mason remained in Buffalo with his wife until the middle of July, when he went to Lockport and opened an office for the sale of certain works by subscription, spending two or three weeks there. About this time she was taken sick with vomiting and diarrhea. She was taken to Lockport in December, and there died. Some three months afterward, when Mason went to collect the $5000, his conduct excited suspicion, the body of his wife was disinterred, and it was found that she had been poisoned. He was tried and convicted at Niagara recently, and sentenced to be hanged in August next.

STORY OF EDWARD EVERETT.—Mrs. Child tells the following story in a recent Boston paper:

When Mr. Everett was preparing a lecture or address he is said to have been in the habit of arranging everything very carefully beforehand. When about to deliver a speech at Lexington in commemoration of the battle on the 19th of April, 1775, he inquired whether any one who had fought on that occasion were still living. Being informed that one old man survived, he called upon him, and after some conversation concerning the events of the Revolution, he said: "In my address I shall make allusion to those who fought at the battle of Lexington. I want you to sit in front of me, and when I begin to allude to those heroes I want you to stand up. The old soldier obeyed his instructions; but as soon as he arose from his seat, Mr. Everett extended his arm as the statue now does, and exclaimed, "Sit down, venerable sir! Sit down! It is for us to stand in your presence." The aged man obeyed the direction, but in the simplicity of his heart he was quite bewildered by such contradictory orders. He had no idea how effects were produced in oratory, and he afterwards said to a friend: "I don't know what Mr. Everett meant. First he told me to get up, and then when I got up he told me to sit down."

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS, ETC.

Geo. Ellis has the Comic Monthly and the Day's Doings for July, and the New York Mercury.

Henry W. Longfellow has been elected a member of the London Reform Club.

Prince Alfred arrived at Windsor, on the 26th ult.

Gentlemen's sleeve-buttons are now made of the once common gold dollar piece.

Two deaths from the sting of locusts are reported in the North.

Ex-Confederate General Forrest lost $500,000 by the war.

Basket wagons are the fashion at Long Branch this season.

The president has relieved Gen. McDowell of the command of the fourth district.

Thurlow Weed was to leave for Europe yesterday.

Judge Chase and Henry A. Wise have engaged rooms at the St. Cloud Hotel, New York, for this week.

Forte Crayon, now fifty years old, has two fine babies, the youngest five months old, the other named David Hunter Strother.

Mack, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, reports that he gets $15,000 worth of stock in the concern and and $4000 a year.

We are assured by a New York contemporary that Harry Fahnestock, of Jay Cooke's house, has the handsomest girl baby on Madison avenue.

Mrs. General Grant's traveling costume is a short suit of handsome black silk and ash-colored bonnet.

Mrs. James Gordon Bennett contemplates traveling in Europe for two years, when she will return home.

The New York Citizen says Will Hudson, of Cleveland, has been offered $5000 a year to go to New Orleans to edit a daily paper.

Several gentlemen, in New York, have introduced the fashion of carrying large white pongo parasols, which are called "sun protectors."

Thanks to the steamers Louise, Harlan, Josephine and St. Mary, and the Texas Express Company, for favors.

Wm. S. Allen, who has been editorially connected with the St. Louis Republican some twelve years, is dead.

White linen door-mats, with deep fringe in colors, are the "genteel things" for country drawing-rooms.

The wide brimmed, English white felt hats, which are now so much in vogue among young gentlemen, in New York, are very stylish but not becoming to every one.

Robert Bonner has the largest editorial head in New York, 7¾; James Gordon Bennett comes next, and Horace Greeley third—so says Knox, who supplies them with hats.

Agate, (Whitelaw Reid) is offered by Horace Greeley in person an editorial place on the New York Tribune. He is an owner of the Cincinnati Gazette.

Colfax takes only three newspaper men West with him: Richardson, of the New York Tribune; Bowles, of the Springfield Republican, and Bross, of the Chicago Tribune.

John W. Forney is trying to sell the Washington Chronicle, and is said to contemplate a removal to the Pacific coast. He was offered the Baltimore American newspaper for $200,000.

"Swede," of the Cincinnati Commercial, and "Gath," of the Chicago Tribune, are suspected to be George Alfred Townsend, who meantime writes for the Cleveland Leader twice a week, and several other publications.

The New York Mail heads an account of the recent wedding of a senator in the following scandalous manner: "A capital hymen ceremony—Senator Henderson takes a Foote, and Miss Foote is presented with a son."

Mr. Burlingame says the Chinese have more books, encyclopedias, pamphlets, magazines, etc., than any other people. Their principal encyclopedia embraces five thousand volumes. Have they a congressional printing bureau?

Hon. Reverdy Johnson, the new American minister to the court of Great Britain, will sail from the port of Baltimore on the 1st of August. Mrs. Abraham Lincoln and her son Taddie will be among the passengers. She will be under Mr. Johnson's protection to Liverpool, where she will meet friends.—[N. Y. Times.

The Hampshire Gazette, of Northampton, Mass., now in the eighty-second year of its publication, records the death of Eliphalet Packard, formerly of Cummington, who "has been a regular subscriber to that paper from its first issue," and observes that "it is doubtful if to the day of his death a single copy has escaped his notice."

Speaking of the death of our late citizen, Col. Josiah Cole, on board the steamer Crescent City, at sea, the New York World says: "Mr. Sims and Judge McVay, of Louisiana, with Capt. Holmes, rendered him the last offices of friendship and humanity. On the morning of the 23d, within sight of Carysport Lighthouse, his body was committed to the sea."

Senator Sumner has written a letter to say that he "should welcome the election of a competent representative of the colored race to either house of Congress as a final triumph of the cause of equal rights. Until this step is taken our success is incomplete." He does not, however, take the trouble to say from which State he would like to see a colored member elected. Nor does he indicate his purpose to secure the "triumph of equal rights" by advocating the election of a colored senator from Massachusetts in place of the "distinguished senator" whose term of service expires next March.—[N. Y. Times.

POLITICAL.

The New York Herald says Seymour's speech was an argument for Chase and against Pendleton.

Wendell Phillips says: "Men say the chief justice is selling his soul for this empty chance of a nomination. No, gentlemen, he has no soul to sell. That went to its own place long ago, when Margaret Garner went up from beneath the gurgling waters of the Ohio to bear witness against American democracy and American piety as she had seen them in the dastard and selfish face of the Ohio governor. Since then only 'the empty sheath of a man' has haunted the Senate chambers benches and presidential conventions as dead misers haunt the treasure for which their souls were sold."

Wendell Phillips says: "Seven States have been readmitted and will soon take their places. No one claims that they are ready or fit for places in Congress. But the Grant party needs them. We sink principle and risk the negro in order to elect Grant."

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, describing Senator Hendricks, says: "Mr. Hendricks is a plain, heavily built, substantial-looking man, showing his Scotch Irish descent in appearance and habits, as well as in mental characteristics; is smooth shaven, dark-haired with large head and high forehead. He is reputed the best lawyer, next to Reverdy Johnson, on the Democratic side of the Senate, and is a clear, forcible and pleasant speaker. Politically, he is not quite so obnoxious to the war wing of the Democracy as Mr. Pendleton."

The latest gossip from New York takes this shape: "After a complimentary vote to Pendleton, the Hon. Horatio Seymour will be chosen by a handsome majority as the candidate for the presidency. It is stated that his recent speech was evoked with this view. The New York delegation are all present, and unanimously in favor of Seymour's nomination." The Cincinnati Arabs will be there in a day or two, and the gossiper's sphere of observation being thus enlarged, he may change his opinion as to the result.

LAWLESSNESS IN TEXAS.—The war department has received from Gen. Reynolds, commanding in Texas, letters showing that there is a great deal of crime in that State, and also an order he has issued in the matter, of which the following is the material part:

"Reliable information received at these headquarters shows that in many counties in Texas organized bands of lawless men are committing murders, and otherwise violating the laws and disturbing the peace. It is therefore ordered that all civil officers use increased diligence to arrest parties so offending. For this purpose military aid will be rendered on application to any post commander in this State. Information with regard to offenders is requested from all citizens, and such information may be sent direct to these headquarters or to the most convenient military post. When the civil officers fail to discharge their duty, evidence to this effect is requested, to the end that proper steps may be taken in the premises."

ITEMS BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

The patent for the Nicolson pavement expires on the 8th of August next, and the right to lay this pavement in Albany, New York, during the period covered by the patent, is offered to the city for $30,000.

A St. Louis special dispatch says: "Belmont has telegraphed here that delegates, and other persons going to the National Democratic Convention, will be carried by railroad from St. Louis, and return, at the round price of $10."

A monkey, whose usual business is to collect pennies for an Italian organ-grinder in Detroit, escaped from the quarters of his master on Friday night, and was discovered the next morning upon the steeple of St. Mary's Church, from which perch he was coaxed with considerable difficulty.

A crowd of women rushed to the station-house in New York to gaze upon the bodies of those who were killed by the explosion of the steam fire engine on the Bowery, Saturday, and one of them, who came only for curiosity, recognized a son among the dead.

The New York Anti-Gambling Society reports favorable progress. They have closed several of the vilest gambling dens in the city by prosecuting the landlords for letting the places for such a purpose, and their system of spies has frightened away the patrons.

The Owensboro Monitor is informed that in McLean county, Kentucky, there resides a family in which are two children, one aged three and a half years that weighs two hundred and fifty pounds, and a younger one, that is called the baby, makes the scale beam kick at one hundred and fifty pounds.

The New Haven papers publish the decree in the Judd divorce case. Judge Granger refuses the petition of Mrs. Judd, and grants that of her husband, to whom also is given the charge and custody of the two minor children. The mother is to have the privilege of visiting them at reasonable hours, at least four times a year, for the present.

The work on the tunnel under the Chicago river is pressed with great vigor by the contractors, operating from each side toward the center. Something over five hundred feet of the arching has been completed, and four hundred and eleven feet, mostly under the bed of the river, remain to be excavated and arched.

Twenty-three distilleries in Chicago manufactured 5147 barrels of whisky between the 1st of January and the 1st of June, according to the returns made—a fraction over two barrels a day on the average. Some of the establishments could probably have made more than that if it had been thought advisable, but then the tax would have been higher, so they didn't.

A Zanesville paper describes a monstrosity to which a woman gave birth in that neighborhood lately. The body of the child is naturally formed and perfect in all respects; but the head, instead of a mouth, has a well formed trunk, like an elephant's proboscis, through which is received all the nourishment that the child partakes. The youngster is said to be as intelligent as children of its age generally are, and enjoys good health.

On Wednesday week, Mrs. Boyd Mercer, living in Mansfield, Ohio, received what purported to be a telegraphic message from Sewickley, Pennsylvania, saying that her brother there had been killed by a fall from a horse. She proceeded at once to Sewickley, and found her brother alive and well. On her return she found that the house had been robbed of two or three hundred dollars in money, and some valuable property. Mr. Mercer was at home, but being aged and very infirm, was not in the way of the thieves. The bogus telegram was sent, of course, to decoy Mrs. Mercer from home.

The life of a brakeman on the Rome, Watertown and Oswego railroad was saved by a curious circumstance the other day. He was formerly a soldier, and while in the service was bucked and gagged by an officer. He then swore that he would be revenged. Last Monday the officer happened to be a passenger on the train, and at one of the stations stepped upon the platform. Brakeman saw him and immediately "sailed in." The brakeman was arrested, and during his temporary retirement another man, who took his place on the train, was killed by a collision.

Captain Anthony McMullen was lost at sea some time during the latter part of the last century, leaving surviving him only one child, Charles, who had been absent from home for a long time previous to his father's death, and did not return until years afterwards—in his old age. In the meantime Captain McMullen's property—a large tract of what is now a very valuable property in New York city—had been taken possession of by the brothers of Mrs. McMullen, and converted to their own use, without any legal title, and it is in the possession of their descendants to this day. The case has lately been put in the hands of lawyers, who are confident of early success in reclaiming the estate for the rightful heirs.

At Fort Ripley, Minnesota, on Wednesday evening of last week, the quarters occupied by Ordnance Sergeant Franzkee were discovered on fire, and before any assistance could be rendered by the garrison, were totally consumed, together with Sergeant Franzkee and his family of four children—his wife alone by some means escaping through the window. The unfortunate lady has become insane in consequence of the terrible calamity. The origin of the fire is unknown. Sergeant Franzkee was about fifty five years of age, and had been in the military service of the United States for twenty-five years or upward, having served in the Florida war, and also in the Mexican war, and was serving his sixth term of enlistment at the time of his death.

Strasser, the executioner of Pesth, who did Haynau's murders, has committed suicide through remorse, in his seventieth year.

The English pawnbrokers complain, it is said, that their interests suffer severely from the frequent changes in female fashion, and that, when articles of clothing pledged with them are not redeemed at the end of twelve months, the changes of fashion greatly deteriorate the value of such articles.

Phalon's

"PAPHIAN LOTION"

—FOR—

BEAUTIFYING THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION.

PHALON'S "Paphian Lotion" removes all ERUPTIONS, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, MOTH 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 Chap the Skin.
Price, 25 cents per Cake. Sold by all Druggists.

Uncolored Japan Tea.

We have just received ten half chests of this delicious TEA, the finest that could be bought in New York
Retail price $1 50 per pound.

J. W. PLATT & CO.,
Grocers and Tea Dealers, 122 Camp street, cor. Poydras.

Carpet Warehouse,

15.....CHARTRES STREET.....15

A. BEGOUSSEAU & CO., importers, offer at low prices CARPETING—English and American, of all kinds; Bordered Furniture and enamel OIL CLOTHS; MATTING—5-8 to 8-8 China, 100 pieces Cocoa; WINDOW SHADES; Table and Piano Covers; Crumb Cloths—Drugget, Linen and Felt; Cretonne—Lace, Reps, Worsted, Damask, etc.; Furniture Covering—Linen and Cotton, striped; Cambrics, Sash, Plus, etc.

$10,000 Reward.

STOLEN from the CANAL BANK, THIS DAY, a package made up for the Southern Express Company, addressed M. MORGAN'S SONS, New York, containing FIFTY THOUSAND ($50,000) DOLLARS in Legal Tender Notes of One Thousand ($1000) Dollars each. All of Letter A and dated 10th March, 1862, and numbered as follows:

2775 n. s.	8059	13903 n. s.	23763 n. s.	35339n.s
3119 n. s.	8591	14235 n. s.	25959 n. s.	36747n.s
3915	9003	15311	28323 n. s.	39307n.s
3907 n. s.	10015 n. s.	16943	28415 n. s.	39943n.s
4047	10203	16731 n. s.	28487 n. s.	40056n. s
4567	10219 n. s.	16847 n. s.	30223 n. s.	40612n.s
5727	1140	18043 n. s.	30463 n. s.	40831n.s
6363 n. s.	12019 n. s.	19131	31679 n. s.	41534n.s
6727	12147 n. s.	19195	34511 n. s.	41999n.s
7286	12619 n. s.	22155 n. s.	37539 n. s.	45551n.s

The public are cautioned against trading for the same, and the above reward is offered for the recovery of the money.

CH. JUMONVILLE,
New Orleans, March 26, 1868. Cashier.

Improved

SOUTHERN PETROLEUM STOVES,

JERVEY'S PATENT.

The PETROLEUM STOVES bake and cook better and quicker than any other Stoves, without smoke, dust, ashes or unpleasant odor.
The Stove can be seen daily in operation at all hours, at Johnston's Lunch Stand, in the Merchants' Exchange, and also at the establishment, No. 168 Magazine street.
Oil for Stoves at 35 cents per gallon.

JOS. R. DE MAHY.

Pure, Sparkling Ice, Cold Soda,

VICHY, KISSENGEN, BADEN,
BLUE LICK and SARATOGA WATERS,
on draught at all times at

B. HASTINGS,
corner Felicity and Magazine streets.
Fruit Syrups of my own make only are used.

Carbolic Acid.

THIS IS THE BEST DISINFECTANT KNOWN.

Recommended Throughout the Scientific World,

AND BY THE BOARD OF HEALTH OF THIS CITY.

Which the following Certificate proves, viz:

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,
New Orleans, August 21, 1867.

I do hereby certify that, at a meeting of this Board, held on the evening of the 13th instant, the Committee on Health reported CARBOLIC ACID as the BEST DISINFECTANT, and recommended PAGE & CO.'S as the best preparation of the same in the market.

GEO. WM. DIRMEYER, M. D.,
Secretary Board of Health.

The undersigned are now prepared to supply

PAGE & CO.'S CARBOLIC ACID.

As they have spared no expense to construct and put into operation apparatus to produce an article unequaled by any manufacturer in the country and can afford to sell at such prices as will place it within the means of the poorest member of this community. The virtues of CARBOLIC ACID are not confined to its disinfectant properties alone. It is highly extolled as an

EXTERMINATOR OF VERMIN,

Such as Chinches, Roaches and Moths. In the Hen-House and on board of Ship it is indispensible.

The Cost is Small—Its Merits Great.

TRY IT AT ONCE.

WE WILL ABIDE BY THE PUBLIC VERDICT.

PAGE & CO.,
No 98 Camp street.

"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. 59 Liberty street, New York.

Fassmann's Cotton Ties.

We have a Large Supply of the celebrated ALLIGATOR TIES on hand, which are unsurpassed in quality of iron, being of best English manufacture and fully guaranteed.
Also, FASSMANN'S BUTTON TIES, and DIAMOND TIES, so extensively used in former years.
For sale in any quantity to suit purchasers.

CHAMBERS & LATTING,
61 Carondelet street.

Potthoff & Knight,

96.....CAMP STREET.....96

Importers and Dealers in

Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Stained and Enameled Glass, Artists' Materials, etc.

POTTHOFF & KNIGHT,
96 Camp street, Agents for English Plate Glass.

Photographs

OF ALL SIZES, PLAIN AND COLORED PICTURES.

Copies of Pictures

Made by me before and during the war, can be had by applying at my Old Stand, 101 CANAL STREET, where I can now be found daily, and shall be glad to see my old friends and the public generally.

JOHN H. CLARK.

Iron Cotton Ties.

In addition to the celebrated ARROW TIES, I am now prepared to receive orders from the trade, for the SELF-FASTENING BUCKLE TIES, all made of the best quality English Iron, and BANDS of any required length.

H. T. BARTLETT,
General Agent, 43 Carondelet street.

Manassas

MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

Sudley Church, May 4, 1868.

We, the Ladies residing on and in the vicinity of Manassas and Bull Run battle-fields, have formed ourselves into a society known by the name of the MANASSAS MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, and have for our object the reinterment 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 poverty, we would not call upon you. In order to have them decently interred and inclosed in our Cemetery, some $2000 will be needed.
Those of our friends at a distance who desire to contribute can do so by addressing our Corresponding Secretary, Miss SUE M. MONROE, Gainesville, Prince William county, Virginia.

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.

MRS. 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. DEACON.

Important to Lawyers.

THE ACTS OF THE LAST LEGISLATURE

Held and begun on the 20th January, 1867, in the city of New Orleans. No lawyer's library complete without this valuable work.

JAMES A. GRESHAM,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
92 CAMP STREET,
Respectfully calls the attention of Members of the Bar to the above announcement.

Jas. B. Thompson,

MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 756 Broadway, Corner of Eighth street,
NEW YORK.

Post Office Notice.

POST OFFICE, New Orleans, Nov. 16, 1867.
Until further notice the Mails at the New Orleans Post Office will be closed as follows:
Mails for Mobile, Montgomery, Atlanta, Augusta and Columbus, Ga., close daily at 5 P. M.
Coast Mail for all Post Offices as far up the river as Bayou Sara, closes Mondays at 5 P. M. and Fridays at 5 A. M.
Vicksburg Mails close at 5 P. M. every Tuesday and Saturday, via the River.
Mails for Lower Coast close at 9 A. M. every Tuesday and Friday.
Mails for Covington close at 5 A. M., every Monday and Thursday.
Mails for Algiers close daily at 9 A. M.
Mails for Stations on Opelousas Railroad will close daily, at 2 P. M.
Mails for Lafourche Parishes will close on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 P. M.
Mails for Galveston, Brazos Santiago and Brownsville, Texas, close at 7 A. M. Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, via Opelousas Railroad.
Mails for Ouachita River close at 2 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays, via the River.
Mails for Northeastern Texas and Red River, close tri