The New Orleans Crescent.

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FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1868.

JUDGE LEAUMONT.—As an act of simple justice and truth, we published, a few days ago, an authorized statement of the votes cast at the recent election, respectively, for Charles Leaumont, of the Fifth District Court, and for his opponent, A. Viavant, showing a result in favor of the former, although the latter had been declared elected by a special order of Gen. Buchanan. It will be seen, by referring to special orders No. 146, published elsewhere, that this order is now revoked, as having been based on an incorrect count of votes, and Charles Leaumont is announced as duly elected judge of the above-named court. The friends of Mr. Viavant will, of course, regret this adverse conclusion of the contested judgeship; but they cannot regret that, failing the election of this worthy gentleman, the office does not fall to any one less deserving of it than the present incumbent, who has so satisfactorily proved his competency to discharge its duties.

We are gratified to be able to state that our old and genial friend, Mr. W. O. Key, so well and favorably known in connection with the hotel interest in New Orleans in years past, has become connected with that sterling house, the "New York Hotel." This house under the management of Mr. D. M. Hildreth, has become such a favorite with Southern visitors that words of commendation are useless.

See Supplement.

Joe Murphy, one of the worthiest and most popular young men in Louisiana, yesterday assumed his duties as street commissioner of this city. His predecessor, the illustrious Mr. Baker, fought hard to retain the position; but Captain DeRussy, Joe Murphy and popular opinion were too strong for his nerves, and he reluctantly surrendered. We need no assurance from Mr. Murphy that he will discharge the multiform and important duties of his office honestly and diligently. He has been known to us for years, and his characteristics are honor, straightforwardness and a regard for his word. The citizens of New Orleans may look to a cleanly city, free from unwholesome stink holes and street refuse on their thoroughfares, under Joe Murphy's administration. Contractors will fear no blackmail, but will be pleased to see that their contracts are executed to the letter. One Murphy is worth a Baker's dozen of street commissioners. Mr. Murphy, after being qualified, named Edmund Rigney, Esq., president of the Atlantic Insurance Company, as his security, and Frank Alroyd, Esq., as his chief clerk.

Many plans are now being devised for the pleasurable spending of the Fourth. To those thus engaged in planning enjoyment, we would suggest that they forget not, in their cogitations, the very many delights of a short trip up the Jackson Railroad. There are many points along the line of this road whose attractions would amply repay a short visit. Besides, to accommodate those persons disposed to patronize them, the company have determined to issue excursion tickets, (that is, half-price ones,) good from the 3d to the 6th inclusive. So, pleasure-seekers, don't forget the reduction of fare on the Jackson Railroad when you make your plans for passing the "glorious Fourth."

Persons who contemplate visiting the celebration of the Fourth at the Oakland Course, will keep in mind that boats will ply swiftly and regularly from Magnolia Bridge, New Basin, to the grounds, and convey visitors thither and back on the most reasonable terms.

The steamship Cuba, Capt. Dukehart, sailed last evening for Baltimore, via Havana and Key West, with a full freight and the following named passengers:

For Baltimore—Mr. Hill, J. C. Todd, Mr. Montgomery, Miss Davis, Thos. J. Hana and family, Mrs. M. Gorman, Mrs. E. J. Ford and child, M. D. Halbrook, R. Barply.

For Havana—S. Taler, Mrs. H. Vilbrea and child, Mr. Bethancourt, Miss Rosa Garcier.

For Key West—Major McElrath.

THE ARKANSAS SENATORS.—"Agate" writes to the Cincinnati Gazette as follows:

Senator McDonald, of Arkansas, was an army sutler. He opposed the hauling down of the United States flag, however, at the outbreak of the war, and acquired some prominence as a Union man. This he soon turned to good account by improving the opportunities it gave him for contracts and speculations in the trail of the army. Of course, many of these were not very creditable; he made all he could out of the government, as most camp-followers of all degrees were sure to do; since the war, he found that he had accumulated enough money to set up as a banker. He was active in the reorganization, and his money and business shrewdness enabled him to secure the senatorship. He is said to be somewhat conservative in his political views; and in advance of any action on his part, he is looked upon with a little suspicion by the radical senators who have just voted to admit him. He is a coarse-looking, heavy man, of about medium hight, with an expression of face and bearing not unlike John Morrissey. He seems to be about forty years of age.

Senator Rice, of Arkansas, has not much advantage of his colleague in the matter of personal appearance. He is about six feet high, has coarse brown hair, contracted, side whiskers, thick lips, and an unprepossessing face. The forehead, however, is good. He was a bred lawyer in the Northwest, and he served creditably in the war. He is believed to be quite as radical as the majority of the senators, and more trustworthy than his colleague.

GEN. GRANT AND JEFF. DAVIS.—Some years ago a certain young United States officer was wild and as unpopular among his army comrades as he was reckless. During the great Crystal Palace exhibition in New York city he distinguished himself by riding a horse into a hat store, and performed several other feats which at last brought him to a court martial. The court assembled at Fortress Monroe, the officer was tried and the finding given, but not published, "guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman." Informed of the finding, and anticipating its approval, the captain, for such he was, went at once to Washington, called upon the secretary of war, and made a frank statement of the case. He acknowledged his fault, but said if punished by the court in the manner he expected, he would be forever disgraced. In consideration of his position as an officer, and the circumstances connected with his family, he begged permission to resign. The secretary of war informed him that such a thing as a resignation after charges had been preferred, was unheard of in the annals of military law, and contrary to the rule and practice of the service. But the officer begged on, and finally the secretary yielded; and the soldier became a civilian and merchant. That officer was Ulysses S. Grant, and the secretary of war, ex-President Jefferson Davis. These are the facts as they were related to us by an officer of the United States army.—[Charleston News, June 16.

A Scotch clergyman at the recent general assembly, told some pretty hard stories of the ignorance of divinity students. One of the candidates in reply to a request to define "hypothesis," said it was a "machine for raising water," and another gave as a definition "something that happens to a man after his death." One thought that Galileo was a man who had committed five murders; another that Galileo and Copernicus were two gentlemen who had fallen together in some battle, and a third said that Copernicus was "a compound of two metals."

FELICITOUS DISAPPOINTMENT.

The New York Post and the New York Times both profess to be disappointed that Governor Seymour, in his late speech, did not mark out a policy for the Democratic party that would not imply reprobation of the radical policy. The Post tickles its own fancy no doubt, if it does not illuminate the subject, with this old and farfetched story: "The case is fatally weak," said an eminent counsel to the attorney who had retained him. "Then abuse the other side," replied the ready-witted attorney. Every sagacious lawyer knows that nothing is to be gained by simply abusing the other side, if the other side has intrinsic merit. And no sagacious lawyer will stake the issue upon denunciation of the adversary's cause, unless convinced that his cause is fatally weak, and that its fatal weakness is equivalent to the invincible strength of his own. The disappointment professed by the Post and the Times at the speech of Gov. Seymour has a felicitous significance. With the instinct of a party leader, and with the sagacity of a statesman, Governor Seymour perceives that the true vocation of the Democratic party at this time is to effect a sweeping reform in public affairs. If it is not prepared for this work, it has no legitimate business in the political arena, it cannot plead a sufficient excuse for its existence, and it cannot rightfully claim the support of honest men and true patriots. And how can it address itself to reform without holding up for popular condemnation the evils which demand to be reformed? And how are these evils to be exposed without exposing the iniquity and charlatanry which make up the sum of radical policy? Such an exposure at the hands of Gov. Seymour the Post is pleased, with pointless facetiousness, to stigmatize as mere "abuse of the other side," and the Times, with querulous affectation, characterizes as "putting us off with mere denunciation of the policy of Congress." But it is precisely here that the fundamental strength of the Democratic party, as the party of reform and of the future, is to be found. The old epoch of profligacy and waste, of folly and wickedness, must first be held in wholesome abhorrence by the people before the new epoch of economy and prosperity, of justice and statesmanship can be inaugurated. The first step of Democratic reform is to put an end to the stupendous and atrocious abuses of power by the radical faction. Some of the accomplished results of radical policy it may not be possible to reverse, or it may be unwise to attempt to reverse them. But at least it is possible to prevent the disastrous continuance of this policy. Let that be done, and ninety-nine parts of the work of reform will be performed. What measures should then be taken could be easily deduced from the leading measures of radical policy. Let us imagine that as Lot was fleeing from Sodom the prospect around him became obscure with volcanic smoke; and let us imagine that he consulted the tracks of caravans which the day previous had entered the doomed city, and that, seeing how they pointed, he secured safety by pursuing the contrary direction. Like those tracks in the opprobrious plain, the traces of radical policy, wherever found, will always point to a central seat of abominations and horrors, and to a hungry vortex of perdition. To go, in all cases if possible, precisely the opposite way to that which radical policy has taken, is the maxim on which the Democratic party must base its policy if it expects to be the party of reform and of the future. To denounce, expose and suppress the fallacies and atrocities of radical rule would not be the unsatisfying negation which such journals as the Post and the Times, of New York, would like to have the people believe. It is surely of some consequence to the public that notorious criminals should be brought to justice and disabled from further harm. But, according to the theory of these journals, honest men must remain at the mercy of any regime of villainy to which an evil day may give birth, unless they can state with parliamentary exactitude of phrase all that they will do, or can do, or hope to do, if they succeed in getting rid of the villains. This is a harder condition than the one which the Theban Sphinx exacted.

A CONTRAST.

The smooth and quiet manner with which the new legislature in North Carolina has organized, as appears by telegraphic accounts, is in striking contrast with the turbulent and disgusting farce which has been witnessed since Monday in Mechanics' Institute. In North Carolina, as in this State, the test oath was suspended by the military authority for the express purpose that delegates might comply, *ab initio*, with the requirements of the Constitution under which they were called to legislate. Gen. Canby took it for granted that the North Carolina legislature would use the liberty given by the suspension of the test oath, to inaugurate in all its integrity the North Carolina Constitution. And the event did not belie his reckoning. Had he been dealing with the legislature in this State, a change would have suddenly come over the spirit of his dream. Here, the first act of the men who assume to be the State legislature was to kick aside the State Constitution. They organized outside of the Constitution, and their organization is simply an usurpation; and this they will remain until they shall go back to the beginning and undo what they have done while unconstitutionally organized. But it is by no means likely that they will do this. It serves their purposes better to be an unconstitutional body. They have no relish for law of any kind, even when specially designed to favor their interests, if it interferes with short cuts to the attainment of their ends. And they have the forehead for any enormity to which the disjointed times may offer room and promise impunity.

ROUSSEAU.—*The Amnesty Proclamation.*—A Washington special of the 27th ult., to the Cincinnati Inquirer, says:

General Rousseau will not return to the Pacific coast. It is understood that Secretary Schofield will tender him a new command which will embrace one or more of the southern States, and headquarters at New Orleans. Probably the department of the East will be put at Rousseau's disposal if he prefers it.

The announcement that the president would issue a general amnesty proclamation on the Fourth of July is premature. His will is so inclined, but there are apprehensions it would lead possibly to complication, which would be most undesirable at this juncture, and even those who, a month ago, urged the issuance of the proclamation, now oppose it. The truth is, the radicals want only a pretext to prefer additional impeachment charges, and this would afford it. Under these circumstances it is unlikely such proclamation will be issued.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS, ETC.

Among round hats the "Marie Antoinette" is selected for the sea-side and watering-places.

The prince of Wales has given Sothern a diamond ring.

A Western editor in one of his papers says: "For the effects of intemperance, see our inside."

The name of Gen. W. S. Rosecrans is suggested for the Mexican mission.

Hon. Henry Stanbery, ex-attorney general, has resumed the practice of law in Cincinnati.

When is a cat like a teapot? When you're teasin' it.—[Ex.

"You are a queer chicken!" as the hen said when she hatched out a duck.—[Ex.

Thanks to the officers of the steamers Mary and St. Nicholas.

New York expects 200,000 strangers on the Fourth.

The man who "drank in" the "Bar-beer de Seville" went home intoxicated.

Ex-Minister Adams sailed in the China, Saturday, from Liverpool for the United States.

George Ellis has the Waverly Magazine, Literary Album, Harper's Bazar, Metropolitan Record and Leslie's Budget of Fun.

It is stated that of those who become insane from liquor, eighty-seven per cent. also use tobacco.

The newest whim of fashion is to have the bonnet very high in front, the trimming forming a sort of coronet or diadem.

The cruel types make the Nashville Banner allude to a friend of the editor as "a city batchelor fiend."

Charlotte Cushman and Miss Stebbins, the sculptress, were passengers by the Scotia, which arrived at New York on the 30th.

A wealthy young Connecticut girl is working in a Meriden factory in the hope that some young man will fall in love with her "for herself alone."

The Duke of Cambridge recently presided at a meeting of the Newspaper Press Fund, and made a very patronizing and snobbish speech. He was followed in a flunkey display by Lord Houghton.

Chambery gauze is the favorite material of the season for full dress. It has all the luster and light gossamer appearance of grenadine, but is more substantial.

The Southern Ruralist, printed at Tangipahoa, La., carries the following sensible motto upon its title page:

"He that by the Plow would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive."

A rich Japanese, whose income is put at the fabulous figure of $30,000,000, is said to be coming to Paris for a wife. The Boston Post says: "What a blessing if we could only get him here—and tax him!"

Mrs. Gaines, now stopping in this city, is favored with a very large correspondence. Among other letters recently received by her, is one from a stranger in California proposing matrimony, with a view of benefitting his financial status.

Speaking of stenographic law reporting, Judge Cardozo, of New York, said: "The stenographers are generally wrong; I have found them almost invariably wrong, and I shall be governed by my notes. I think they were intended rather for indolent judges than otherwise.

Two very respectable gentlemen, of Auburn, New York, recently eloped, each with the other's wife, on the same train and the same dark night. A recognition ensued in the waiting room at Syracuse, an exchange was effected, and there is no more division in those households.

There is a rough, farinaceous appearance, and a patchy redness, to which the cheeks of young children are especially liable, which are said to be owing to the excessive kissing to which they are obliged to submit. "It is a deplorable habit," says Cazenave, "to let babies be kissed by all the world. We should respect those tender and delicate cheeks, and content ourselves with a light kiss upon their forehead, or better still, upon their hands."

In a recent Washington letter, "Agate" tells the following story:

At an evening reception lately given to the Chinese embassy, it happened to me to be assigned by the hostess to the duty of trying to entertain one of the young Pekin students, in the supper room. He touched the barbarian dishes but sparingly, and a conversation sprang up as to the differences between Chinese and American cookery. At a suggestion of the straits to which the embassy would be reduced, if their Chinese cook should die, and they should be compelled to subsist on the ordinary hotel fare, he exclaimed, "Oh, we should soon grow very thin—in fact, we should starve." Suddenly it seemed to occur to the polite young diplomat that this remark might seem uncourteous, and so he hastened to qualify it. "But there are some things which they cook very nicely at our hotel. For example, ice-cream—they cook it very well."

POLITICAL.

The Metropolitan Record says the New York World is in radical pay.

The radical majority in Warren county, Miss., which includes Vicksburg, is 3500.

The Central Star, published at Durant, Miss., comes out strong for the nomination of Chief Justice Chase by the New York convention.

It is reported that General Rosecrans is to be the temporary chairman of the Democratic convention.

We understand that Col. Halpine, "Private Miles O'Reilly," is after the mayoralty of New York. That tax-ridden and sorely-swindled city might have many worse mayors than the boy Miles.

A Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia Press says: "Hon. Thaddeus Stevens regrets the publication of statements regarding his new impeachment articles this morning, as they are decidedly premature. The additional statement that he intended to present them to the House to-day, is entirely without foundation, in fact, as he is not as yet made up his mind to present them at all."

A Washington special, of the 28th ult., says: "General Stoneman, commanding in Virginia, has recommended the passage of a bill providing for an election in that State within sixty days, upon the adoption of the new Constitution, at which the article establishing the new test oath shall be voted upon separately. General Grant indorses that he heartily concurs in this recommendation, and Secretary Schofield gives it his approval. The latter, it will be remembered, spoke by invitation before the convention, and took ground against this oath."

The New York Herald says: "If the Democratic convention must nominate a soldier—if it must have a name identified with the glories of the war—we will recommend a candidate for its favors. Let it nominate General Robert E. Lee. Let it boldly take at once the best of all its soldiers, making no palaver or apology. He is a better soldier than any of those they have thought upon and a greater man. He is one in whom the military genius of this nation finds its fullest development. Here the inequality will be in favor of the Democrats; for this soldier, with a handful of men, whom he had moulded into an army, baffled our greater Northern armies for four years; and when opposed by Grant was only worn down by that stolid strategy of stupidity that accomplishes its objects by mere weight. With one quarter the men Grant had, this soldier fought him magnificently across the territory of his native State, and fought his army down to a stump."

Special Orders No. 146.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, La., July 1, 1868.

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2. It having been shown, to the satisfaction of the commanding general of this district, by a certified statement of the judge of the Sixth District Court, parish Orleans, La., that a count of the votes cast respectively in favor of Charles Leaumont and A. Viavant, for judge of the Fifth District Court, shows that Charles Leaumont received two hundred and three more votes for said office than A. Viavant, heretofore declared to be elected, so much of special orders No. 121, current series, from these headquarters, as declares A. Viavant elected, having been based upon erroneous information, is hereby revoked, and Charles Leaumont is announced as having been duly elected judge of the Fifth District Court.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brevet Major General R. C. Buchanan,

THOS. H. NEILL,
Major 20th Infantry, Brevet Brig General U. S. A.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Official: NATHANIEL SUBSANK
2d Lieut., 37th Inf'y, Bvt. 1st Lieut., U. S. A.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

ITEMS BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

The wheat harvest has begun in central Ohio.

The Chinese embassy left New York for Washington on the 28th.

New York has received nearly one hundred thousand emigrants in the past six months.

Near Cincinnati, recently, Dr. Chas. F. Thornton, a grandson of Ex President Harrison, fatally stabbed himself in the neck and heart.

The New York Board of Aldermen have appropriated $30,000 for the celebration of the Fourth of July.

Viscount St. Friezole, first secretary of the French legation at Washington, has been transferred to London, in the same capacity.

The bill relative to the contested election in the District of Columbia became a law on the 29th, without the president's signature.

Captain Donaldson, of the steamer Great Republic, was committed to jail, on the 30th, at St. Louis, for murder in the first degree.

The Philadelphia councils have appropriated $4,000,000 for the improvement and extension of Fairmount Park.

The eight-hour law has been signed by the president, and took effect in the government printing office in Washington on the 29th. It will go into operation in the navy yards, etc., at once.

Gen. J. D. Frazier, lately of the Confederate army, who is now in California in the interest of the Southern Emigration Society, says that thousands are anxious to go there.

The Council Bluffs Nonpariel says that on the 15th ult., four hundred cars heavily loaded with freight were standing on the track at that place, to be shipped west on the Union Pacific road.

A broker's messenger was knocked down and robbed on Wall street, New York, on the 29th, of sixty thousand dollars in bonds. The assailant was arrested and the property recovered.

The jury on the case of the late fire engine explosion, in the Bowery, at New York, brought in a verdict stating that the explosion is attributed to the negligence of the engineer, Patrick W. Hand.

The first concert of the Saengerfest at Milwaukee took place Friday evening, being composed of 70 instruments, with a chorus of 400 gentlemen and ladies. Thirty-two societies took part in the performance. The hall was beautifully decorated.

The following dipatch was received by the secretary of the Schutzenfest, at New York, by the Atlantic cable: "Hamburg, June 28.—Hail Columbia's sons. May success crown your many sports. Hamburg Rifles."

The excitement over the Tennessee banks is at fever heat, mingled with threats of repudiation. The controller says not a dollar of the July interest will be paid. An injunction against the board of finance has been applied for. There is no sale for the bonds to-day.

Col. Wm. P. Fern, chief of police of St. Louis, has been requested by the police commissioners to resign. It is stated that the reason of the commissioners' course is Fern's strict observance of the Sunday laws, which do not seem to suit the Germans of the city.

The delay in completing the transfer of St. Thomas to the United States is represented to be accidental. The king has intimated that Santa Cruz will also be disposed of to the United States, as the claims of France in connection with that island are settled.

The Buffalo Driving Park Association have offered an additional purse of $2000 for the horse fair to be held there next month, $1000 to any horse making Dexter's time, 2:17¼, and $1000 if in those trials any horse shall make a quarter of a mile in thirty seconds.

John Cole, of Cuyohoga county, Ohio, on last Saturday night murdered his two step-sons, named Quoyle, with a butcher knife, and then assaulted others of the neighborhood, defying arrest by the local authorities. He was finally arrested by the police from Cleveland.

The different corps of marksmen attending the Schutzenfest marched in procession through the principal streets of New York on the 29th. The houses along the route were adorned with flags and evergreens, and the sidewalks were crowded with interested spectators. While passing through Union Square the procession was reviewed by the mayor and congressional delegation.

The Young Men's Christian Association of the United States, according to the report read on Thursday, at the convention in Detroit, number 70,000 members. Four associations have erected extensive buildings, and seven are in occupation of buildings. The aggregate building funds amount to $625,000. Ninety associations own libraries, embracing 60,000 volumes, which are valued at $1,000,000.

Quite a consternation was created on the streets of St. Louis on the 28th ult. by the appearance of two mad steers. They entered a church at the corner of Sixteenth and Morgan streets, but, with the exception of frightening the congregation, did no serious damage. They next entered a drug store, where, after doing very little damage, they returned to the street. There a young lady was knocked down and badly injured. They were finally driven to the stock yard.

In the case of Dr. John Flint, of Boston, against the New York and Norwich Transportation Company, to recover damages for the loss of one of his legs, occasioned by the discharge of a musket in the hands of a United States soldier on board of one of the defendant's steamboats, in June, 1864, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $10,000.

The Avalanche says a rumor, bearing probability on its face, is afloat that negotiations are pending which bid fair to result in either the lease or sale of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. This company now controls the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, and the project mentioned could be made to materially injure Memphis by giving Louisville a direct connection with Little Rock, and diverting to the former city the trade belonging to Memphis, and to secure which the building of the road was commenced.

At the Jerome Park races, in the race for the premium stake of $500, mile and a quarter dash, Nemesis won by a neck, beating Lancaster, Lizzie Rogers, Baquette, Local and Jubal. Time, 2:12½. The Westchester handicap of one and three quarter miles, was won by Flora McPhor, bearing Northumberland, Clara Cloud, Onward and Eagle. Time, 3:12½. The sweepstakes for mile heats was won by B. B. Connelly, in 1:47¼ and 1:47½, beating General York Melaine, King John, Egotist and Social. Generals Sickles and Schenck were present. The racing was capital, and will be continued Wednesday and Thursday.

Washington dispatches say the congressional committee, of which Mr. Lincoln is chairman, proceeded to the adjutant general's office and the second auditor's office, on Saturday, and began an investigation into the charges of fraud in the settlement of colored bounties. Sufficient evidence was obtained to warrant the continuance of the examination, and all the rooms containing records in which the proof of alleged frauds is to be found, have been locked, placed in charge of men who are instructed to permit no unauthorized person to enter them, and further transaction of business is interdicted until the investigation is closed. The committee has examined several clerks connected with the bureaus, and elicited from them some very important evidence, which, it is understood, implicates some of their superior officers. Several parties have been arrested.

SMITH AND PLUMLY.—Dr. R. K. Smith, delegate to the Texas convention, publishes in the Austin Republican of the 26th a communication in reply to an attack upon him by "one B. Rush Plumly, editor of the Galveston Republican." The doctor says:

"This same Plumly arrived at the city of Galveston about two years ago, and sought me out to render him assistance in getting up a street railroad enterprise. He desired me to keep his personal history a secret. He stated that he had not a dollar in the world, but had to borrow money to get from New Orleans to Galveston, and that he was anxious to get into some honest, legitimate business that would benefit him and the people of Galveston."

The doctor asserts that he never indorsed Plumly "for morality, honesty or integrity, but only as an energetic business man," and continues:

"For the vouchers for his truth and honesty, I am bound by my promise to keep his personal history a secret, but refer all interested to every man who knows him in Philadelphia, from Congressman Kelley down; and in New Orleans from ex-Governor Flanders to every other man who ever had any business or personal relations with him; and also to Mr. Isaac Moses, and every other honorable man in Galveston. For his sharp practice Judge Kelley and Thos. Webster, Esq., of Philadelphia, can furnish abundant evidence of his stock company jobbing operations. For his political status and integrity, I refer to his Fourth Ward Bierly-McMullen operations in Philadelphia; to the records of the Criminal Court there, and the district attorney. Col. W. B. Mann. And for his morality, I will simply refer to the wronged and outraged wife of his bosom, the physician who attended his person during the past spring and summer of 1867, and every man who witnesses his conduct and will listen to his language in the streets."

Very little pure wine or brandy is now to be had in France. Real brandy is nearly unknown to the classes who like it most. It is composed with strong alcohol, distilled from fecula—colored, sweetened, and made twenty years old in ten minutes—so as to deceive the most expert connoisseurs. The government inspectors confine themselves to preventing as much as possible the addition of noxious and dangerous substances. The disposition to drunkenness seems to increase in the lower classes, with the scarcity of unadulterated beverages.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Although the emperor of Austria declared, after receiving the news of his brother's execution at Queretaro, that he would not sign any more death-warrants, another criminal was executed in Vienna a few days ago.

Old King Louis, of Bavaria, has left a diary which it was originally intended to publish. But, on examination, it was found to contain so many shocking things that it was deemed best not to lay anything of it before the public.

Near Munich there lives an eccentric old American from Mississippi, who for twenty-five years past has never left his house. The only person who visits him there is an old washer-woman who waits on him and brings him his meals.

Two French actresses recently engaged in a violent altercation, in the course of which the question of age was broached. The younger was just getting the better of her adversary, when she suddenly paused, and pathetically exclaimed: "Oh, *ciel! ciel!* what have I done? Abused her; called her such names! I never knew who was my mother, and she might be."

The Paris correspondent of the London Star affirms that the Empress Eugenie has struck out of her invitation list two American families, the young ladies belonging to which she considers as too eccentric in dress and manner to be received at court. One of the young ladies in question, whose skating had been much remarked last winter by his majesty, lately sent him his portrait executed by herself, with the following naive inscription: "*D'une amie a un ami.*"

Among the valuables of the papal treasury is a cameo, bearing, according to tradition, a portrait of Jesus Christ, said to have been executed by command of Tiberius Cæsar, contemporary of the Messiah. A sculptor in Rome has lately succeeded in executing a bust from the same, which has caused some commotion, and the pope has sent him a commemorative gold medal, accompanied by a letter of thanks.

The late Marshal Narvaez was probably one of the worst men who ever lived, even in Spain, and that is saying much. He was married to a noble French lady, who brought him a large dowry. He spent it on harlots, and drove his wife from his house, having ill-treated her from the honeymoon. He amassed a large fortune by corruption, and on dying left his wife nothing. She has appealed to Queen Isabella, who is scarcely the woman to feel much sympathy with outraged virtue. Her majesty has told the much-wronged lady that she is entitled to the pension accorded to a marshal's widow, £200, and that is all.

The wardrobe of the Princess Metternich, it is said, consists of 119 dresses of silk, each of 119 pieces, and trimmed with 1900 yards of trimmings; 161 morning gowns of various materials, adorned with 1,000,000 of buttons; 61 walking dresses and cloaks, ornamented with one ton of bugles; 51 shawls of various sizes and colors; 152 petticoats, in variety; 275 other under garments; 365 pairs of stockings; 156 pairs of gloves of every known color; 49 pairs of boots and shoes; 71 sashes and belts; 64 brooches, in variety; 72 pairs of ear rings, in variety; 31 fans, 24 parasols, 1 umbrella, etc.

The French press teem with anecdotes of Fordham, the jockey, who won the French Derby the other day on Suzerain. They say that he particularly distinguishes himself in match riding, and that when two horses are finishing neck-and-neck he possesses the extraordinary knack of elevating the head of the animal he is riding, and so winning "by a nose." Fordham is said to have thus wrested the prize last year from Patrician whilst riding Fervacquez. His earnings are estimated at £4000 a year, and he is said to be always accompanied in his professional excursions by his valet.

The latest number of Rochefort's Lanterne was suppressed by order of the government. It contained, in nearly every sentence, a sharp hit at the emperor and his principal supporters. The anecdotes are all good. Here is one of them: Rochefort says he sat, the other day, in a coffee-house, when he overheard the following conversation: Guest—Waiter, hand me La France. Waiter—You shall have it, sir, as soon as the gentleman yonder has read it. I will bring you La France as soon as it is free. Guest—As soon as France is free? Good heavens, then I shall have to wait a long while.

Napoleon II, dead, and in a foreign grave, at Schoenbrunn, close by the Austrian capital, and on his tomb is graven the words "*Duc de Reichstadt.*" For the Hapsburgs do not recognize the unhappy scion of their race, on the mother's side, as an emperor; and last year, on application being made to them to give his remains to France to be laid by those of his father, under the dome of the Invalides, the answer was returned, "Body of the Duc de Reichstadt you may have when you ask it as such; body of Napoleon II we have not, nor do we find mention of such potentate in the Almanac de Gotha." *C'était raide*, as Mr. Alexander Dumas would remark.—[Paris letter.

The great event of the day is the death of Nero to whom funeral honors as a leading personage at the Tuileries have been accorded. Some may be puzzled to think who Nero was. He was only the emperor's English setter. But that was a great deal. His whole life was passed in the presence of majesty. Secretaries and chamberlains, and other great functionaries, when they wished to break unpleasant news to Cæsar, used to place the missive containing it in the setter's mouth, and let him incur the responsibility of delivering it. He slept by his master's bed, lay at his feet while he worked, and followed him in his walks in the country. The empress, it is said, was jealous of the confidential position of the dog, who was the only courtier in the palace that personal interest did not move to fawn and crouch before his master. Nero, peace to his ashes, sleeps in a corner of the reserved garden of the Tuileries. His likeness, both in a picture and a celebrated marble group by Carpeaux, in which the prince imperial is the principal figure, will be handed down to posterity.—[Paris Letter.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

OFFICE NEW ORLEANS CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
New Orleans, July 1, 1868.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, on motion of John C. Rogers, Esq., the following resolution was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be inscribed upon the minutes:

Resolved, That this Board has learned with profound sorrow of the demise of JOSIAH COLE, late President of this Company, and so long and honorably identified with this community; and that we perform a sad but grateful duty in recording our deep sense of his loss to this Corporation, and of his public worth and excellence of private character.

Phalon's

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF,

"Flor De Mayo,"

A Wonderful Flower.

The Fragrance of this Extract is so delicious and durable that only two or three drops are necessary to perfume a handkerchief. None of the delicate and fragrant qualities are lost, but great care is taken to preserve the exquisite and delicate perfume peculiar to the FLOR DE MAYO. No lady's toilet is complete without a bottle of the Extract. Warranted not to discolor the most delicate fabric. Prepared by

PHALON & SONS,
517 Broadway, N. Y., under St. Nicholas Hotel.

And for sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers in the United States.

Carpet Warehouse,

12.....CHARTRES STREET.....12

A. BROUSSEAU & CO., importers, offer at low prices. CARPETING—English and American, of all kinds; floor furniture and enamel OIL CLOTHS; MATTING—500 rolls China, 100 pieces Cocoa; WINDOW SHADES; Table and Piano Covers; Crumb Cloths—Drugget, Linen and Felt; Curtains—Lace, Reps, Worsted, Damask, etc.; Furniture Covering—Linen and Cotton, striped; Cornices, Bands, Pins, 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 G and dated 10th March, 1862, and numbered as follows:

2775 n. s.	8059	13903 n. s.	23743 n. s.	38329n.s
3119 n. s.	8591	14235 n. s.	25939 n. s.	38747n s
3815	8903	18211	28323 n. s.	39397n.s
3907 n. s.	10918 n. s.	16543	28415 n. s.	39543n.s
4047	10203	16751 n. s.	28437 n. s.	40859n.s
4567	10719 n. s.	16847 n. s)	30223 n. s.	40619n.s
5227	1140	18043 n. s.	30463 n. s.	40839n.s
5363 n. s.	12019 n. s.	19131	31879 n. s.	41851n.s
6727	12147 n. s.	19195	34511 n. s.	41996n.s
7295	13619 n. s.	23135 n. s.	37839 n. s.	42551n 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 Johnsten'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, BLADON,
BLUE LICK and SARATOGA WATERS,
on draught at all times at

S. 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. 50 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, 161 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 $5000 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 M