The New Orleans Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1868.

THE CRESCENT VINDICATED.

The election of the proprietor of this journal as City Printer is a preference which might well, at any time, excite proud and grateful emotions. But there are reasons why the distinction conferred on the CRESCENT, in this case, should be received by us with sentiments of far greater than ordinary pride and satisfaction. In the peculiar circumstances attending the act, it is much more than a simple preference; it is a vindication. For many months, as we have been well aware, the CRESCENT and its proprietor have been a favorite mark for calumny. We never could consent to bring ourselves down to the work of tracking to their cowardly retreats the vile jealousies and malignities which have sought every channel, public or private, through which a calumnious imputation could, with presumed impunity, be launched against us. We profoundly pitied the sort of human nature which emulated the Yahoo in its efforts to blacken our motives and bespatter our name; but we loathed it too much to come upon a level with it even for the purpose of self-defense. We resolved to live down detraction, and suspicion, and prejudice, wherever these might be planted, and however tenaciously they might cling. Here, where, from our youth, we had garnered up our hopes—here, where all our interests had their home and all our aspirations their origin—here, where we had given proof, than which no higher can be given, that we had elected to live or bear no life, we resolved to abide the issue. We were convinced that this public would do us justice. We have not been disappointed. The intelligent gentlemen of the Common Council, representing the best citizenship of New Orleans, dissipate, by the confidence in us which they express, the aspersions of our culumniators. Hence, we repeat, the vote, in this case, is not only a preference, but a vindication, for which we are profoundly grateful.

Persons who propose being absent from the city during the summer, can have the Daily or Weekly CRESCENT sent to them by leaving their address at this office.

Every friend of justice and right will join with us in thanking our representative elect from the second congressional district, Col. James Mann, for his active efforts at the national capital, in behalf of the interests of the people of Louisiana. We are assured by a gentleman who was present during Col. Mann's and Major Keeler's interview with the President, and with the the heads of other departments, that the former gentleman's conversation and explanations have gone very far in certain quarters toward doing away with the erroneous beliefs which gross exaggeration, or even willful misrepresentation had engendered. Col. Mann has been well received and courteously treated, even by those who are his political opponents, and will, we are well assured, be found foremost in the halls of legislation among those advocating a return to the principles of a pure and free government.

See Supplement.

APPOINTMENTS BY CIVIL SHERIFF MAXWELL. J. F. Dick, chief deputy; Michael de Armas, salesman; Arthur Hart, bookkeeper; S. M. Burnett, W. Walsh, G. H. Tardy, Paul T. Abadie, Joshua Corprew, R. Villarubia, L. E. Gardette, H. K. Nixon, J. O. Loze, E. Barbarino, James Mohan, Samuel Rousseau, George B. Mahan, J. P. Virgini, S. Robert and Jules Soranaru were appointed deputy sheriffs. The list of appointees is not completed.

The people of New Orleans have reason to congratulate themselves and the new civil sheriff upon his appointments. Joseph F. Dick is a gentleman whose experience and ability have been fully appreciated by lawyers as well as by clients, for many years. Though hardly in the full prime of his life, he has attained great readiness in all the ramifications of court business, and the frequenters of the courts will find him a fit successor of E. S. Wurtzburger, now the criminal sheriff of the parish. The other officers are all up to their business.

Major Craig, of the firm of Mitchell, Craig & Co., has presented a member of the CRESCENT staff with a very elegant and commodious office chair. 'Tis just like the major, who, as well as his partner, is the soul of good-fellowship and liberality. Whoever wants the best and cheapest of household, hotel and office furniture need go no further than to 38 and 40 Royal street.

One of the most felt wants of this community is of cheap reading matter. Not but that there is plenty of low-priced trash always to be had—this kind of literature is, alas! too cheap and too easily obtained—but standard works—those whose perusal is at once entertaining and instructive, have, until lately, been placed, by the high prices which they have commanded beyond the reach of many the length of whose purses is not commensurate with their taste for reading. This class, of all others, will be the buyers of the many cheap editions of standard authors, which, waking up to the needs of the public, publishers have began to give to the world. Of these, our neighbor James A. Gresham has recently received a large and varied assortment. Read the list in another column and then call at his store, No. 92 Camp street, and examine the books—and if you really want them you will surely buy, for the price at which they are sold can deter no one from a purchase.

Persons holding the stock of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company, will be instructed in a notice which appears in another column. The company has declared a dividend of 4 per cent. out of its last six months' earnings, to be paid at its office, on and after the 10th instant.

THE PEARLY GATES.—Pure white teeth and a sweet breath, issuing like perfume from the rose, through a pair of lovely lips, are, as Shakspeare says, "an excellent thing in woman." To keep the "pearly gates" of the mouth always spotless, and the breath always fragrant, it is only necessary to use the Sozodont daily.

SHALL CONGRESS MAKE THE PRESIDENT?

Not long since a few radical journalists who retained still some fragmentary and distorted memories of the federal Constitution, such as a delirious drunkard retains of his sober existence, adverted to the fact that, after a presidential election, Congress has, constitutionally, something to do with opening the sealed certificates of electors and ascertaining the result. This was enough, according to the logic and the ethics of radicalism, to warrant a claim that Congress should exercise supreme revisory power over the electoral returns from the various States. The pretension was suggested in dark and mystical phrases at first. But they were well understood by those for whose ears they were intended. For, as the thieves of London and the thieves of Paris have their respective dialects, as professional criminals in all countries employ a cryptologic speech which is caviare to the vulgar, the revolutionary and lawless class of men in the United States, commonly known as radicals, continue to speak to one another in language that is not, upon its face, intelligible unless by a radical gloss. By careful induction, however, it is possible to obtain this key to their mysterious communications; and, hence, the suggestion that Congress, in pretended conformity with the Constitutional provision in regard to counting the electoral votes, should exercise discretionary authority in deciding what votes to count and what result to declare, did not escape altogether Democratic vigilance. That it was well understood by the radical majority in Congress, the sequel shows. In order to make due preparation for carrying it out, a joint resolution was, a few days ago, reported from the Senate committee on the judiciary. This resolution delares that, "No electoral votes shall be received or counted from any of such States"—the ten States subject to the reconstruction acts—"unless at the time prescribed by law for the choice of electors, the people of such States, pursuant to the acts of Congress in that behalf, shall have since the fourth of March, 1867, adopted a Constitution of State government under which a State government shall have been organized, and shall be in operation, and unless such election of electors shall have been held under the authority of such Constitution and government, and such State shall have also become entitled to representation in Congress pursuant to act of Congress in that behalf."

This is nothing less than a proposition to make the president of the Senate first, and Congress in joint session next, the judge, without appeal, of the electoral rights of ten States. It is so destitute of warrant in the terms of the Constitution, that to expose its unconstitutionality is disgustingly tedious and looks positively absurd. The Constitution, article second, section first, simply directs that the electors "shall make a list of all persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the Senate. The president of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be President," etc. Here there is not a hair's breadth of discretion allowed to the president of the Senate, or to the two houses of Congress, in relation to receiving electoral returns, opening the certificates, counting the votes and announcing the result. Yet the resolution in question proposes that the president of the Senate may, if he see fit, refuse to receive electoral returns from any one or all of the ten States referred to, and that, if received, it shall be optionary with the two houses in joint session to count them or not count them.

The Constitution enjoins that the "president of the Senate *shall* open *all* the certificates"—all that had been directed to him by the electors; that "the votes"—the votes contained in these certificates—"*shall* then be counted;" and that the "person having the greatest number of votes," in the aggregate of votes transmitted to the president of the Senate by electors; "shall be President." Comment for the purpose of exhibiting the unconstitutional and revolutionary intent of the resolution, is utterly superfluous. Of course this is precisely the quality which commends it to the acceptance of the radical majority in Congress. The object of it is to "make assurance doubly sure, and take a bond of fate," with regard to the result of the Presidential election; and there is not the least question that it will be adopted by the two houses unless the desperate and unscrupulous faction on whose behalf it is designed shall conclude that they can safely dispense with it. Mr. Trumbull, a Republican senator not in the innermost radical ring, and the New York Post, a Republican paper also outside of that ring, oppose the resolution. The senator says that Congress would have as much right to apply such legislation to Illinois or Massachusetts as to Arkansas or Louisiana, and the paper declares, that, upon the passage of the resolution, the Republican party would have to "go into the canvass with reconstruction incomplete," and with the confession that the congressional policy was a failure. The grave utterance of these transparent truisms about radical policy, as though they were new discoveries, is really too laughable for any place but a low comedy stage or a comic newspaper.

Mr. Trumbull surely knows that Congress had as much right to dictate a perpetual Constitution to Ohio or Pennsylvania, as to any one of the States which are enjoined by the omnibus bill from changing their Constitutions. And surely the New York Post must know that the effect of such an injunction must be to organize chronic incompleteness of reconstruction. Suppose, for example, that Florida, now admitted as a reconstructed State, should, next year, change her Constitution in disregard of the condition of the omnibus bill. In that case, if the condition means anything, Florida must, from that moment, drop out of the Union and lose her statehood, and the work of reconstructing her must commence again. Radical nature, in fact, is essentially incapable of completing anything, be it wise or foolish, wicked or well-intended, and public affairs, under radical control, must necessarily go from bad to worse. There is but one salvation for the country—it is to put an end to radical power. Will the people save the country?

We call the particular attention of parties desirous of purchasing furniture to the large sale of same to-morrow at 11 o'clock A. M., at Maconic Hall, corner S. Charles and Perdido streets, by Chas. T. Nash.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

EIGHTH DAY.

Senate.

TUESDAY, July 7, 1868.

The Senate met at noon, Lieutenant Governor Dunn presiding.

Thirty-four members present.

Prayer by Mr. Maistre.

The journal was read and approved.

Mr. Lynch, of Carroll, moved a suspension of the rules, to amend the rules in order to augment the number of members of the committees on finance and public education from 3 to 5, and to entitle the committee on parochial affairs "committee on corporations and parochial affairs." Rules suspended and resolution adopted.

The vote was being taken, when Mr. S. M. Todd, of Jefferson, stated that he was unacquainted with the subject to be voted upon, as his colleague on the right was speaking to him all the while, and he wished to be informed.

President Dunn—I am sorry that the honorable gentleman allowed his attention to be detracted from the Senate's business, but will inform him—which he did.

The committee on elections handed in their report.

Mr. Todd, of Jefferson, moved to make the report the special order of the day for next Saturday.

Mr. Smith moved to lay the motion on the table. Lost.

Mr. Lynch called the attention of the Senate to the rules requiring that all reports of all committees lie over one day.

Mr. Dunn—That ends the question.

[The committee reports in favor of C. C. Antoine against Reubin White, of Caddo.]

Mr. Ray, of Ouachita, offered a resolution authorizing the committee on elections to call for witnesses and papers. Adopted.

Mr. Campbell, of Orleans, offered a resolution to go into an election for United States senators, the election to take place in the following order: 1st, for a senator to fill the unexpired term ending in 1873, and then for the unexpired term ending in 1871.

Mr. Blackman thought that to go into an election for senators was improper and against the spirit of the law and of the Constitution, which requires the election to take place on the first Tuesday after the organization of the legislature.

Mr. O'Hara, of Terrebonne, contended that the law applied to the election of senators for the full term. This election was for the unexpired term. Thought that the minority were spending the time and money of the State, and had an object in delaying the election. Gentlemen might come here with Blackstone and all laws, they could not break down the speaker's common sense.

Mr. Ogden referred to the slur cast upon the minority by the senator. There was no dishonor to be in the minority. The battle did not always belong to the strong. Referring to the precedent established by Arkansas, mentioned by Mr. O'Hara, he said that Louisiana was not to be governed by what Arkansas had done, and related the story of the minister to whom his son had stated his intention of removing to Arkansas, and had replied to his scion: "Well, you might as well go to hell at once."

Mr. Bacon, of Orleans, rose to a point of order. The question of the election of a United States senator could not be entertained without a joint resolution.

Mr. O'Hara replied to what he called the feeling and eloquent display of Mr. Ogden. He wanted logic. There was no set time to elect senators for the unexpired term.

Mr. Lynch did not expect to speak, but he wanted the fortunate gentlemen who were to be elected senators to be started on their way. Mr. Lynch was tired of this kind of proceedings. He wanted to get the senators out of the way in order to attend to the legitimate business of the Senate.

Mr. Bacon said he had risen to a point of order.

Mr. Dunn was not acquainted with the congressional law on the subject.

Mr. O'Hara called the previous question.

Mr. Dunn—It has not yet been decided whether the Senate will allow the previous question.

Messrs. Smith, Bacon and Campbell followed in a debate.

Mr. Campbell said that the Constitution forbade the passage of any law before the adoption of the fourteenth amendment, but this question of an election for senators was not affected by the constitutional provision.

Mr. Blackman called for the reading of the announcement of the House of its organization. The announcement was read, and proved that the House was organized on Thursday, the fourth day of its session. Mr. Blackman said that if the legislature was not organized until that day he could not conceive how the Senate could proceed to the election of United States senators, when the law positively requires that the election shall not take place before the second Tuesday after the organization.

Mr. Campbell, during the course of Mr. Blackman's remarks, wished to know whether this gentleman considered Louisiana a State or not.

Mr. Blackman did not consider Louisiana a State, and until she became a State she could not elect senators or legislate.

Mr. E. L. Jewell, of Orleans, wished to know why the gentleman wished to go into an election for senators to-day. He does not do so on the strength of the Constitution, but is governed by congressional laws, of which he quotes only such portions as suits his purposes. In the streets the members of the gentleman's own party disagreed upon the subject. The House had, by a large majority, refused to go into an election.

Mr. Bacon arose to a point of order. The chair cannot allow the question to be taken up at this time, knowing, as he does, that this is not the second Tuesday after the organization.

The chair was not prepared to take the responsibility of deciding whether the House was organized on Thursday last or not. He would leave it to the decision of the Senate.

Another reading of the resolution was called and obtained.

Mr. Todd moved to amend by going into an election for *one* senator. Laid on the table.

The election question was called for.

Mr. Blackman wished to know whether the chair decided the point of order.

The president would not take the responsibility. He could not say whether the House dated its organization from Thursday last or from the commencement of its sessions.

Mr. E. L. Jewell said the president should not shirk this responsibility.

Mr. Blackman, while on the floor on a point of information, was several times interrupted by Mr. O'Hara, who had to be called to order.

The debate became somewhat mixed, points of order on points of order were taken without result.

Mr. E. L. Jewell arose to put the following point of order: "That the Senate cannot proceed to an election because the journal snowed that the legislature was not organized until Thursday last."

Mr. Harris moved to proceed to ballot for United States senator.

Mr. Thompson moved to adjourn. Lost.

Mr. Ogden changed his vote from aye to nay, then moved to reconsider.

Mr. Campbell moved to lay on the table and withdrew.

Mr. Campbell arose to a point of order, "There was no reconsidering a motion to adjourn."

The chair decided that when a motion to adjourn was not carried it could be reconsidered.

Mr. Campbell appealed.

The yeas and nays were called for, and resulted in thirty in favor of sustaining the chair, against four against sustaining.

Mr. Lynch moved the "previous question."

Mr. E. L. Jewell arose on a point of order, and as on the previous day objected to this method of stifling debate, against the rules of the house.

Mr. Campbell rose twice to points of order, but was declared out of order.

Mr. Pollard arose, and after exchanging civilities with Mr. Jewell, to the great hilarity of the lobby, stated he arose to a point of order, and wished to know if a member could make a speech (?), and sat down.

Mr. Jewell said that it was against the usages of the United States Senate and other Senates, and against Jefferson's Manual to move the previous question.

Mr. Anderson moved, under the rules, to postpone the matter until Tuesday next. The Senate refused to lay on the table by the president's vote.

Mr. Ray wished to know whether any other motion could be entertained when the previous question was called for.

Mr. Dunn said that he had left the matter of the "previous question" to the Senate.

Mr. Anderson now accepted the amendment of Mr. E. L. Jewell that the Senate proceed on next Tuesday, at one o'clock, to ballot for United States senators. Lost.

Mr. Lynch renewed his call for the previous question.

Mr. Blackman arose to a point of order similar to that offered by Mr. Jewell.

Mr. Ogden moved to adjourn. Lost.

A vote whether the previous question be put resulted in 22 ayes and 12 noes.

Mr. Ogden moved a reconsideration.

Mr. Campbell arose to a point of order, and other points of order were brought up. The result, however, was the passage of the resolution of Mr. Campbell to go into an election of two senators by a vote of 23 ayes to 12 noes.

Mr. Blackman moved a reconsideration.

Mr. Lynch moved to lay on the table. Carried.

Mr. Blackman moved to adjourn. Lost.

Mr. Campbell nominated Wm. Pitt Kellogg for senator for the long term, (1873,) and was about eulogizing his candidate, when called to order by Mr. Anderson.

Mr. Ogden (D.) insisted upon Mr. Campbell's right to speak.

Mr. Campbell thanked him, and sat down.

Mr. Ogden arose to say that he too had a candidate to nominate—a man born in our midst. That the Democrats were willing to send to the Senate a colored man, a man who, by his dignity, his courtesy, etc., had won the respect of his political enemies. The lieutenant governor of this State was the man, and the only man who could represent our State. He knew our wants and our sufferings, and was willing to extend to us the hand of fellowship.

Mr. O'Hara wished to know what Mr. Ogden was saying; he could not understand.

Mr. Ogden said he could furnish Mr. O'Hara with the brains, but not with the understanding.

Mr. O'Hara arose to a point of order, to prevent Mr. Ogden from proceeding. The point was not sustained.

Mr. Ogden proceeded and finally nominated Oscar J. Dunn.

Mr. Dunn—Did not see that he had the intelligence required, and respectfully declined.

Nominations were closed.

When Mr. E. L. Jewell's name was called he declined voting considering that the election was illegal.

Messrs. Ogden and Blackman were of the same opinion. Both of these gentlemen were excused from voting.

Mr. Kellogg received 23 votes, Mr. Ray 3, Mr. Dunn 1 and Hon. Randell Hunt 4.

Mr. Kellogg was declared duly elected.

Mr. Campbell now nominated Mr. John S. Harris for the unexpired term ending in 1871.

A motion to adjourn to noon, to-day, was carried, although there was a tie vote, the chair deciding that Senator Harris, who had voted against adjournment, being interested in the matter, could not vote.

House of Representatives.

The House was called to order at 12 M. by Speaker C. W. Lowell; sixty-six members present.

Messrs. Leslie Barber (D.) of Sabine, E. T. Buckingham (D.) of Morehouse, and Nicholas Young (D.) of Vermilion, were, on motion of Mr. Pratt, (D.) of Claiborne, sworn in, the speaker administering the oath.

Mr. McMillen, (R.) of Carroll, questioned the authority of the speaker thus to qualify members, and objected, whereupon the oaths were readministered by Chief Justice Hyman.

The bill previously introduced by Carr, (R.) of Orleans, prohibiting disbursements by the State treasurer, excepting under appropriations by the assembly, was passed upon its third reading—56 to 19.

Mr. Kavanaugh, (D.) of St. Landry, called the speaker's attention to the fact that he had the authority to swear in members of the House. (See revised statutes, acts passed 1855.)

Mr. Lee, (R.) of St. Bernard, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill relating to notaries public in New Orleans and Jefferson.

A resolution by the same member, that an election for U. S. senators be held, was lost.

Mr. Carr, (R.) of Orleans, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to amend the act in relation to incorporating the Commercial Bank of New Orleans.

Also, a bill amending the charters of New Orleans, City of Jefferson and Carrollton, establishing a metropolitan police district in those cities, and in towns of Algiers and Gretna, and providing for the government thereof.

The rules and orders reported by the committee thereupon were read and adopted.

The following officers were then chosen:

Assistant secretary—Wm. H. Finnegan.

Minute clerk—Eugene Staes.

First assistant sergeant-at-arms—J. A. Craig.

Second assistant sergeant at arms — Captain Barrett.

Doorkeeper—John Jordan.

Postmaster—Wm. H. Green.

Chief enrolling clerk—E. Gauthier.

Warrant clerk—G. E. Yarrington.

A motion by Peter Harper, (R.) of St. Charles, to take from the table the motion to elect United States senators was declared out of order, after which the House adjourned to Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS, ETC.

General J. B. Hood is at the Alleghany Springs.

An exchange says beef-roast, properly cooked, is a rare thing.

Bishop Beckwith has decided to reside in Macon.

Marquis de Chambrun, a descendant of Lafayette, lives in Washington.

Adversity borrows its sharpest sting from our impatience.

In life a man should always endeavor to suit circumstances to himself, and, failing this, resignedly accommodate himself to circumstances.

Our neighbor Gresham, has Scott's Poetical Works complete for 50 cents, and Walter Scott's Bride of Lammermoor for 25 cents.

Krull & Dickey, 106 Canal street, has the new official edition of stamp duties, conveniently printed in cardform.

George Ellis, opposite the Postoffice, has the Scientific American, Every Saturday, Harper's Weekly and At Home and Abroad.

A New Orleans correspondent of a rural sheet says "John W. Overall has long been known in New Orleans as a poet and writer of literature."

Fame and admiration weigh not a feather in the scale against friendship and love, for the heart languishes all the same.

Boston has appropriated $340,000 for the Chestnut Hill reservoir, and $35,000 for a driveway around it.

A gentleman in Yonkers, N. Y., is building a monument to the memory of his wife, which is to cost $200,000.

In his last letter to the Mobile Sunday Times, "Evelyn" intimates that he is to work in other departments of that paper, and says he has signed the name of "Evelyn" for the last time.

The Evening Femail, which knows all about it, asserts that John G. Saxe will be nominated to Austria if Collector Smythe is not confirmed. [World.

We must pass through this world to unlock the mysteries of the next, and it is only in the next that we can find a key to unlock the mysteries of this.

The Chicago Tribune company is worth about $1,000,000. Its yearly dividends of late have been between 80 and 90 per cent., besides paying handsome salaries to the proprietors.

Over 150,000 arpents of the lands claimed by Mrs. Gaines are located in East Baton Rouge, La. James Ernott, of this city, holds a mortgage on these lands in consideration of professional advice and money advanced.—[N. Y. Mail.

The Tribune, with the view of making an honest penny out of the Democratic convention, informs its "friends" in that body that the Tribune Almanac, from 1838 to 1868, can be purchased at that office.

The following Louisianians were placed on the committees of the National Democratic Convention: On Credentials—Durant DaPonte. On Permanent Organization—J. B. Eustis. On Resolutions—G. W. McCranie.

A late number of the Railway Times has this naive announcement: "We are under the necessity of omitting the whole of our correspondence for the present week, as well as *some exceedingly valuable observations of our own* (!) on prevailing topics."

The story is current in London that Queen Victoria has become so unsettled since the death of her husband that she believes Prince Albert's spirit always appears on his birth-day, (May 24) at Balmoral, and her late unexpected and rapid flight from London to the haunted spot is thus accounted for.

The Pall Mall Gazette has just discovered and acknowledged the fact that Great Britain rears the followers of Brigham Young, and that America gets the credit of them. This paper truthfully says: "We send shiploads of Mormons to America, and then write books to prove that mormonism is the natural fruit of the loose principles which prevail in America."

Krull & Dickey, 106 Canal street, have Peterson's cheap editions of the following works of Walter Scott: Peverill of the Peak, Red Gauntlet, St. Ronan's Well, The Pirate, Quentin Durward and Fortunes of Nigel. Also, the following works of Charles Dickens: A House to Let, Tom Tiddler's Ground, Wreck of the Golden Mary, Life of Joseph Grimaldi, Perils of English Prisoners and the Pic-Nic Papers. The same firm has a bulky pamphlet containing a report of the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson.

GEN. BUCHANAN AND THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

REPLY TO AN APPEAL FROM DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS.

In answer to an appeal made to the commanding general by several members of the General Assembly, and complaining of the oppressive course pursued in exacting the test oath, Major Keeler yesterday returned the following reply:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
Office of Secretary for Civil Affairs,
New Orleans, La., July 7, 1868.

Hon. W. F. Blackman, E. L. Jewell, B. E. Chaney, L. P. Briant and C. B. Pratt, Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, New Orleans, La.

Gentlemen—I am instructed by the brevet major general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 1st inst., representing that the presiding officer of the Senate and the temporary speaker of the House, upon calling their respective bodies together at the date of their meeting, proceeded, in violation of the Constitution of the State, of the instructions of the general of the army, and the commanding general of the fifth military district, to exact of the members the oath prescribed by the act of Congress of July 2d, 1862, thereby excluding from seats and from participation in the organization of the General Assembly members entitled by law to the same. In conclusion you "appeal in behalf of the people of Louisiana for redress, and ask that the military commander, by virtue of his authority, place the said excluded members in their seats."

In reply thereto I am instructed by the commanding general to say that while these proceedings in the General Assembly are in his opinion illegal, unjust and oppressive, and known to be in opposition to the will of the general in chief, he deems that the interests of law, of order and of the people of the State in this crisis of their affairs cannot best be subserved by interposing with force of arms to correct the abuses complained of.

The restoration of the State to its proper relations in the Union is by act of Congress, contingent upon the ratification by a legally constituted and organized (no other could have been contemplated) legislature. The entire matter then may well be submitted to Congress for its decision and action. Your communication, therefore, with a copy of this letter, will be forwarded to the general of the army and to the chairman of the reconstruction committee at Washington.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. KEELER,
Brevet Major, U. S. A. Ass't Sec'y Civil Affairs.

We learn from the Ouachita Telegraph that on Friday night week the dwelling house and all other houses, except the corn-crib, of Mr. John Beasley, were totaly destroyed by fire. Mr. Beasley lives three miles from Trenton, between the Claiborne and Farmerville roads. He lost all his household goods and furniture, and all his provisions. He and his family are therefore left destitute. The diabolical wretches who fired the house were not satisfied with burning the roof over the heads of himself and family, but they deliberately poisoned the mule which he used in making his crop. They also showed their savage malice by breaking to pieces the watermelons growing in Mr. Beasley's patch.

Miracles of Cheapness.

SHAKSPEARE—Complete ..... 50 cents.
BURNS—Complete ..... 50 cents.
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DICKENS—Each ..... 25 cents.

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A Card.

I hereby inform the public that, on the 2d inst., I purchased a Quarter Ticket in the GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY, Combination Class No. 364, and that said ticket contained the Three First Drawn Numbers in that class, drawing a fourth of the Capital Prize of that date amounting to SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS, and that I have received payment of the same from Dave C. Johnson, Agent, No. 15 Commercial Place.

C. A. CARRIERE,
46 Old Levee street.

Just Opened.

A NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
Corner Magazine and St. Andrew Streets,
Over Liberman's Dry Goods Store.

PHOTOGRAPHS, $2 50 per dozen;
AMBROTYPES, 75 cents;
PORCELAIN PICTURES, $3;
And all work guaranteed equal to any done in the city.
Call and see our Specimens.

WILEY & SOUBY.

$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 C and dated 10th March, 1862, and numbered as follows:

2775 n. s.	8059	13903 n. s.	23723 n. s.	3633[illegible] n. s.
3119 n. s.	8891	14235 n. s.	25959 n. s.	38747 n. s.
3515	8903	15211	28323 n. s.	39307 n. s.
3907 n. s.	10015 n. s.	16543	28415 n. s.	39543 n. s.
4047	10203	16731 n. s.	28437 n. s.	40059 n. s.
4567	10719 n. s.	16847 n. s.	30223 n. s.	40619 n. s.
5227	1140	18045 n. s.	30463 n. s.	40831 n. s.
5363 n. s.	12819 n. s.	19131	31879 n. s.	41881 n. s.
6727	12147 n. s.	19195	34511 n. s.	41999 n. s.
7295	13619 n. s.	23135 n. s.	37839 n. s.	4565[illegible] n. 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.

"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.

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.

Pure, Sparkling Ice Cold Soda,

VICHY, KISSENGEN, BADON,
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.

New Orleans Postoffice.

Time of Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Route 8001—New Orleans to Brashler, leaves daily (except Sunday) at 7 A. M. Arrive daily (Sunday excepted) by 6 P. M.

Route 8002—New Orleans to Canton, departure daily. Closes at 3:30 P. M., Sunday at 11 M. Arrives daily at 5:30 P. M.

Route 8003—New Orleans to St. Francisville, supplying all the offices opened, departure Monday at 3 P. M. and Friday at 8 A. M. Arrives Monday and Friday mornings.

Route 8004—New Orleans to Carrollton, via Jefferson City, departure Monday and Thursday at 9 A. M. Arrives Monday and Thursday at 4 P. M.

Route 8005—New Orleans to Buras Settlement, Lower Coast, departure Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M. Arrives Sunday and Thursday.

Route 8006—New Orleans to Mobile, departure daily at 1 P. M., Sunday at 12 M. Arrives daily by 8 A. M.

Route 8007—New Orleans to Covington, La., departure Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. Arrives Tuesday and Friday at 4 P. M.

Route ——New Orleans to Algiers, departure daily at 9 A. M. Arrives daily by 11 A. M.

Route 8008—New Orleans to Vicksburg, supplying all the offices opened to Vicksburg; also Red River and Ouachita Parishes. Departure Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M. Arrives on Monday and Friday mornings.

Mails for Lake Coast Tuesdays and Thursdays at 8 A. M., Saturdays at 11½ A. M., Pascagoula, Saturdays at 11½.

Mails for Galveston, Houston, Indianola, San Antonio, Brownsville, Brazos Santiago, via New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad, close at 7 A. M. on Sunday and Thursday.

Tariff of Postage for Mexico, Cuba, West Indies, etc.

Guadaloupe, Martinique, French and Dutch Guiana, St. Vincent's, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Grenada—18 cents half oz., optional.

Cuba, Mexico, Hayti, Porto Rico, St. Thomas, Jamaica, Venezuela, United States of Colombia, English Guiana—12 cents half oz., obligatory.

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador—34 cents half oz., obligatory.

Circular Postage

Belgium, Switzerland and Germany, 8 cents each.
France 4, England 6, and Italy 12 cents each.
Russia 19, via Hamburg 8 cents each.
Sweden 13, via Hamburg 11 cents each.
Circulars are rated as book packets, 4 oz. or under.

Office Hours.

Opens at 8 o'clock A. M.; closes at 8 P. M.
Sundays, office opens at 9 o'clock A. M.; closes at 12 M.

R. W. TALIAFERRO,
Postmaster.

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 ACI[illegible]

As they have spared no expense to construct and [illegible] operation apparatus to produce an article unequaled [illegible] manufacturer in the country and can afford to sel[illegible] prices as will place it within the means of the poo[illegible] of this community. The virtues of CARBOLIC [illegible] not confined to its disinfectant properties alone. [illegible] extolled as an

EXTERMINATOR OF VERMI[illegible]

Such as Chinches, Roaches and Moths. In the [illegible] and on board of Ship it is indispensible.

The Cost is Small—Its Merits G[illegible]

TRY IT AT ONCE.

WE WILL ABIDE BY THE PUBLIC [illegible]

PAGE & C[illegible]
No. 98 Ca[illegible]

Improved

SOUTHERN PETROLEUM S[illegible]
JERVEY'S PATENT.

The PETROLEUM STOVES bake and co[illegible] quicker than any other Stoves, without smoke [illegible] nor essent odor.
The Stove can be seen daily in operation at [illegible] Johnsten's Lunch Stand, in the Merchants' Ex[illegible] also at the establishment, No. 168 Magazine street.
Oil for Stoves at 35 cents per gallon.

JOS. R. DE M[illegible]

Photographs

OF ALL SIZES, PLAIN AND COLORED PICTU[illegible]

Copies of Pictures

Made by me before and during the war, can be had by [illegible] ing at my Old Stand, 151 CANAL STREET, where [illegible] now be found daily, and shall be glad to see my old f[illegible] and the public generally.

JOHN H. CL[illegible]

Manassas

MEMORIAL ASSOCIAT[illegible]

Sudley Church, May 4, 1[illegible]

We, the Ladies residing on and in [illegible] and Bull Run battle-fields, have [illegible] society known by the name of the M[illegible] ASSOCIATION, and have for our [illegible] the Confederate dead, now scattere[illegible] graves for many miles, and liable [illegible] the ploughshare. We solicit aid [illegible] of the South, and, indeed, [illegible] poverty, we would not call upo[illegible] decently interred and inclose [illegible] will be needed.
Those of our friends at a [illegible] can do so by addressing P. J. [illegible] SUE M. MONROE, G[illegible] Virginia.

[illegible] LEANS REGU-
[illegible] NG, OUACHITA
[illegible] and R. Trenton, Monroe, [illegible] intermediate landings [illegible] ficent, fast running
[illegible] B. WORK, Clerk.
[illegible] ght or passage apply
[illegible] 7 Tchoupitoulas st.
[illegible] yos street.
[illegible] mers for all points [illegible] Gomew and Nabias [illegible] and for Bayou Macon.

Contributions for the a[illegible] the CRESCENT OFFICE; [illegible] of W