The New Orleans Crescent.

SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1868.

Wordly Wise.

BY ALICE CARRY.

[From the Atlantic Monthly for August.]

It was the boatman Ronsalee,
And he sailed through the mists so white;
And two little ladies sat at his knee,
With their two little heads so bright;
And so they sailed and sailed—all three—
On the golden coast o' the night.

Young Ronsalee had a handsome face,
And his great beard made him brown;
And the two little ladies in girlish grace
They kept their eyelids down—
The one in her silken veil of lace,
And the one in her woolsey gown.

For one little lady lived in the wood,
Like a flower that hides in the day;
Her name was Jenny—they called her the good,
And the name o' the other was May;
And her palace windows looked on the flood,
Where they softly sailed away.

Long time the balance even stood
With our Ronsalee that day;
But what was a little house in the wood
To a palace grand and gay?
So he gave his heart to Jenny, the good,
And his hand he gave to May.

INDUSTRIAL ITEMS, ETC.

Beverly, Mass., has 45 shoe factories.

A Boston dealer sells 600 frogs per week.

Americans spent $17,000,000 in gold in Paris last year.

The Mercantile Library building, just completed in San Francisco, cost over $200,000.

The area of British India is 947,232 square miles, and the population 143,585,789.

It is said Yale College owns $1,865,000 worth of property.

The gross assets of the thirty insurance companies in Rhode Island amounts to $65,522,078.

The millers of Milwaukee manufactured 546,000 barrels of flour last year.

Great Britain imported in 1867 63,960,000 bushels of grain.

There is said to be 225,000 wheat threshers in use in the United States.

Efforts are being made to introduce the bamboo into Southern California.

There were 7,716,802 pounds of tobacco exported from Havana in 1867.

The production of white lead in the United States last year was 18,000 tons.

Only 154 tons of coffee were exported from Havana during 1867.

It is estimated that the gold product of Colorado this year will reach $65,000,000.

Portland, Me., consumed 34,550,000 feet of gas during the year ending 1st inst.

Peanuts are becoming the staple product of eastern North Carolina instead of cotton.

Paris eats 2,000,000 pounds of gingerbread annually.

The New York Times has sued the city for $25,000 for advertising.

Twelve ministers in New York city receive annual salaries of $10,000.

The stock of raisins on hand at Malaga, June 15th, was from 60,000 to 70,000 boxes.

The aggregate value of domestic produce received at Milwaukee last year was $45,000,000.

The hop crop of Wisconsin in 1867 was worth over $3,000,000.

Philadelphia has 382 public schools, in which there were 80,410 pupils last year.

The product of the Canadian fisheries in 1867 was valued at $919,589.

A journal in Chinese and English has appeared in San Francisco.

The stock of tea on hand 1st June, in Liverpool and London was 77,300,000 pounds.

Caroline M. Ralfe, of New Hampshire, has received a patent for an improved hog trough.

The railways of the United States earned $40,000,000, gross, last year.

It is estimated that 200,000 cattle have already left Texas this year.

The church property in the United States is valued at $171,000,000.

Louisville has 896 licensed rum shops, 141 butchers and 5 eating houses.

The collection of periodicals in the library of the British Museum occupies 4162 square feet of shelf room.

The great financial establishments on the continent of Europe had $620,000,000 unemployed cash on hand, June 1st, 1868.

Mr. Bagshaw, of Norfolk, England, annually raises about 70,000 fowls, of which 30,000 are ducks.

In the villayet of Adrianople, Turkey, there are 4,512,000 sheep and 778,000 goats, on which the taxes in 1867 amounted to £171,297.

During the first six months of this year New York received 1,231,651 hides, of which 158,555 were from Texas.

Melbourne has 120,000 inhabitants; Sydney 100,000, and Auckland, the principal city in New Zealand, has about 15,000.

In the various branches of trade and mechanical industry in England there are 700 co-operative societies, embracing about 200,000 members.

In Liverpool, England, there are 98 persons living on each acre; in Manchester there are 81; in Birmingham 45; in London there are only 40.

Pearl fisheries have recently been discovered in Western Australia, extending along the coast for 1000 miles.

The captives held in Abyssinia by Theodore numbered 71, and cost about $2,000,000 each to be released.

In the schools and colleges maintained or aided by the British government in India the average attendance of pupils last year was 190,656.

The mercantile navy of the North German Confederation consists of 6845 vessels of 605,891 tons burthen.

Professor Gamgee estimates that the loss of live stock in the United States last year amounted to $102,188,295.

The net profit of the postoffice department of Great Britain for the year ending March, 1867, was £1,165,000.

New York State has 1,123,000 cows, producing annually 48,548,287 pounds cheese, and 103,097,280 pounds of butter.

Any owner of land in Iowa permitting the Canada thistle to go to seed is liable to a fine of five dollars.

The shipments of boots and shoes from Boston, for the six months ending June 30th, amounted to 418,927 cases.

The shipments of tea from China and Japan to Great Britain during the year ending April 30th, 1868, were 117,323,000 pounds.

During the last 839 years, there have been 130 famines in Russia, ten being general over the whole country.

The average depth of the ocean is only about three miles. The deepest place in the Atlantic is between the Grand Banks and the Bermudas, where bottom has not been found.

It is stated that more than 2,500,000 English women are unmarried. Of these 43,964 are outdoor agricultural laborers, nearly 1,000,000 house servants, and 15,000 governesses.

The imports of wheat into Great Britain for the first quarter of the present year were 8,465,521 cwts., of which 1,868,119 cwts. were from the United States.

Great Britain paid £70,665,438 for cotton in 1866, and £48,338,241 in 1867; being an average of 28 cents per pound in 1866, and only 17½ cents in 1867.

There are 130,000 licensed liquor shops in the United States, and the sales last year amounted to $1,000,000,865, or nearly half as much as the interest bearing debt of the country.

A shearing of Merino rams was held in Genesee county, New York, June 12th, at which 21 rams were shorn, yielding an average of about 17 pounds per fleece.

The total outlay of capital in the Band of Hope placer mine at Ballarat, Australia, has been $150,000; the yield in three years $3,000,000; the net profits $1,000,000.

The exports of sugar and molasses from Cuba last year was 530,069 tons sugar and 193,443 tons molasses, of which 62.51 per cent. came to the United States.

A colored barber in Pescadero, California, employs Spaniards to dig angle worms at two cents a dozen, which he sells to trout fishers at $1 a pound, thus making a very nice little speculation.

The donations to literary institutions in the United States during the last five years amount to $15,212,500. This does not include the appropriations from State legislatures. Of this amount $210,000 were donated to libraries.

Mr. Trouvelot thinks the polyphermus is the only American silk-worm worthy of cultivation. Many bushels of the cocoons might now be gathered from the shade trees in this city. The silk is said to be coarse and strong.

A meeting of some forty gentlemen was held in Charleston two weeks ago for the purpose of "talking cotton." Each member handed in an estimate of the present year's crop, the average range of which was from 2,200,000 to 2,300,000 bales.

In the various occupations pursued by women in Massachusetts, employment is furnished to 83,314; of whom 27,393 are domestics, 20,152 are operatives, 6210 are teachers, etc. Among the miscellaneous there is 1 doll shoe manufacturer, 1 inventor, 1 farmer, 1 editor and 6 librarians.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

THIRTIETH DAY.

Senate.

SATURDAY, August 1, 1868.

The Senate met at noon; Lieut. Gov. Dunn in the chair—twenty-three members present.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Riedy.

Reading of the journal dispensed with.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

The committees on judiciary, finance, elections, claims, internal improvements and public lands, reported progress.

Mr. Packard, from the committee on contingent expenses, reported favorably on a bill providing for the compensation of officers and employés of the General Assembly.

Mr. Day, from the committee on enrollment, reported duly enrolled an act relative to bonds of parishes.

Mr. Lynch, from the committee on printing, reported substitutes to two bills on printing.

Unfavorably to House bill on printing, and a report to repeal sections providing for publications in French.

MOTIONS.

Mr. Todd moved that the Senate elect a chaplain.

Mr. Ray moved to amend by instructing the president to select a chaplain for the balance of the term.

Mr. Todd moved to lay on the table. Lost.

Mr. Bacon said that, in the event of the failure to pass Mr. Ray's amendment, he would move to dispense with a chaplain.

The amendment of Mr. Ray passed.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the compensation was made $5 per day.

Mr. Jewell, of Orleans, moved that the chaplain pray for the president of the United States. He had noticed that the president had been neglected on many occasions.

The president said that he would instruct the chaplain to pray for the president.

Mr. Campbell gave notice of a resolution on Monday relative to Judge Gates, who refuses to give up his office.

On a suspension of the rules, on motion of Mr. Packard House bill No. 54, relative to the compensation of the officers and employés of the General Assembly, was taken up and read.

Mr. Packard moved to suspend the rules for a third reading.

Mr. Day objected.

The rules being suspended, Mr. Packard moved that the bill pass.

Mr. Bacon objected, and referred to the extravagance of the expense.

Bills were being run through the Senate committees and without giving the members an opportunity to examine into their merits.

The bill was passed finally and adopted by its title.

Mr. E. L. Jewell, according to previous notice, introduced a bill repealing the act licensing the sale of lottery tickets.

Mr. Jewell asked for a suspension of the rules for a second reading.

The Senate refused to suspend the rules.

Mr. Campbell, according to previous notice, introduced a bill to define the duties and fix the salaries of State tax collectors.

Pending the reading of the bill, Mr. Campbell asked that the further reading of the bill be dispensed with. Adopted.

On a suspension of the rules the bill was read a second time by its title and referred to the finance committee.

Mr. Wittegenstein asked for a suspension of the rules to introduce a motion to increase the committee on public buildings from three to five. Rules suspended and motion adopted.

Mr. Bacon, on a suspension of the rules, offered a resolution providing that, on Friday next, the Senate draw for the long and short terms. Adopted.

Mr. Day, with permission, reported as duly enrolled a joint resolution asking military assistance to the civil authorities of the State to suppress disorder and murder.

Mr. Pollard, on a suspension of the rules, introduced a resolution removing the seat of justice of Madison parish from —— to Delta, on the Mississippi river.

The rules were suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Jewell moved to amend by providing that the matter be submitted to the people of the parish.

Mr. Lynch and Mr. Pollard argued that the people of Madison asked for the change.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the bill, under suspension of the rules, went through its second and third readings, and was finally passed and adopted by its title.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Senate bill No. 31. Majority report an act to create a board of registration, was then taken up.

Section 3 was read.

Mr. Ray moved to adopt the section.

Mr. Blackman regretted that he had again to arise and object to the bill. This section meant any and everything. It gave the board the power of making all rules and regulations to carry out the requirements of the Constitution. They could make by the section any regulations that would exclude a large number of qualified voters. He did not speak with partisan feelings, but the section gave too much power to the registrars.

Mr. Ray said that the section meant to provide that the registrars shall make rules and regulations to govern themselves and not to decide who shall and who shall not register. He would begin to believe that the gentleman was captious if he persisted in making objections which were untenable. Congress always embodied such expressions in bills organizing bureaus.

The section was then adopted.

Section 4 was read.

Mr. Ray offered a lengthy substitute for the whole section, and moved its adoption.

Mr. Braughn said that he had come here this morning prepared to discuss the good and bad features of the section, which was the most important of the bill, as it provided for the manner in which electors were to be qualified. He had come to speak upon the monstrosity contained in the original section, which disfranchised citizens for having voted against the Constitution. Mr. Braughn made some other appropriate remarks, and finally moved to postpone consideration of the bill until Monday next.

Mr. Ray said that the substitute was substantially the same as the original section, with no difference except in its phraseology, the introduction of a few more paragraphs, and the striking out of a few others. He objected to the postponement, because he thought that the intention was only to stave off the consideration of the section.

(The clerk of the House appeared, and announced concurrence of the House in Senate bill No. 7.)

Messrs. Foute and Bacon spoke in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Ray said that since the resolution had provoked such an extensive debate he would withdraw it.

The original section was then taken up.

Mr. Smith offered to amend the second section by including the following oath: "I acknowledge the civil and political equality of all men."

Mr. Blackman moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. Smith called for the yeas and nays. Yeas 22; nays 8.

The amendment was laid on the table.

Several other amendments were proposed, giving rise to lengthy debates, in which Messrs. Ray, Jewell, Bacon, Lynch and others participated.

Finally, Mr. Campbell offered a substitute for the section, which, together with the bill, was made the special order of the day for Monday.

The Senate then went into executive session and adjourned immediately thereafter.

House of Representatives.

The House met at noon, Speaker Lowell presiding, and sixty five members present.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Gould, colored.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the previous day's proceedings was dispensed with.

Leave of absence to Kavanaugh, of St. Landry, for one week was granted.

Dewees, of Bienville, introduced a resolution directing the committee on elections and qualifications to furnish to the House a tabular statement of the votes cast at the election in April last in the fourth representative district. Rules suspended and resolution adopted.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The committee on claims reported unfavorably on petition of L. Dillon, with a recommendation to the petitioner to sue the State for his claim. Report adopted.

A message from the Senate was here received, announcing the concurrence of that body in the joint resolution appointing a special committee, to whom shall be referred the financial report of the Board of Registration.

Committee on internal improvements reported a joint resolution appropriating $500 to open Bayou Plaquemines. On motion, referred to committee of the whole.

On a bill granting to Gabriel Mullen the exclusive right of building a toll bridge across the Amite river, favorably, with an amendment limiting the right to ten years, instead of twenty years as provided in the bill. Report accepted, amendment adopted, and, under a suspension of the rules, the bill was placed on its third reading.

Noble moved an amendment striking out the clause forbidding the building of any other bridge for a distance of five miles above or below the one to be built by Mullen, and contended that such a provision was of the nature of a monopoly. Amendment laid on the table.

Bill was finally passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Judiciary committee reported on a bill to repeal article 601 of the Louisiana Code of Practice unfavorably.

On an act to organize police juries in the State of Louisiana unfavorably.

Report accepted and both bills killed.

On a Senate bill providing for the removal of causes now pending before the Supreme Court created by the Constitution of 1864 to that organized under the Constitution of 1868 favorably.

Committee on public lands and levees reported on a bill authorizing the governor to appoint a board of levee commissioners, a substitute, containing the provisions of the original bill, except an addition directing the State to be divided into levee districts, corresponding to congressional districts, one commissioner from each of which, to be appointed by the governor, subject to removal at his discretion. Read and placed on the calendar.

A message from the Senate was here received, asking the concurrence of the House in a bill providing for an amendment to the charter of the City of Jefferson.

Committee on library reported a resolution asking the vacation of the room at present occupied by the enrolling committee, for the purpose of replacing the State library in it. Lies over under the rules.

Committee on corporations asked the recommitment to them of the bill incorporating the Louisiana State Lottery Company. Granted by the House.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Lott, of Rapides—An act to exempt a certain amount of property from seizure.

By Hutchinson, of St. Tammany—An act to suspend the collection of State and convention taxes in the parish of St. Tammany.

By Faulkner, of Caldwell—An act to establish the fees of witnesses subpœnaed to appear before committees.

By Reese, of Lafourche—A bill authorizing the committee on the conduct of elections and the condition of peace and order in the State to employ a clerk. Rules suspended and the resolution adopted.

Yorke, of Carroll, introduced a resolution authorizing each standing committee to employ a page. Rules suspended and adopted.

FIRST READING OF BILLS.

Hill, of Ascension, introduced an act making eight hours a legal day's work. Read twice and referred to judiciary committee.

Brewster, of Ouachita, introduced a bill providing for the apprenticing of persons under 18 years of age convicted of crime, not demanding capital punishment. Read and placed on the calendar.

Demarest of St. Mary, introduced a bill incorporating a hook and ladder company in the town of Franklin. Read twice and referred to committee on corporations.

Moliere of Assumption, introduced a bill providing for the relief of necessitous tax-payers who have been distressed by the overflows of 1865-6-7. Read and placed on the calendar.

Leroy of Natchitoches, introduced a bill relative to the observance of the Sabbath. This bill makes contracts, or any other legal documents signed on the Sabbath null and void, shuts all stores, shops, etc., exempting, however, ice-cream saloons and drug stores, prohibits ball playing, boxing and other amusements on Sunday, under penalty of $50 fine. Read and placed on the calendar.

Buckingham of Morehouse, introduced a bill relative to town of Bastrop. Read and placed on the calendar.

BILLS FROM THE SENATE.

A bill relative to organization of parish courts and fixing the duties of various civil officers in the State. One hundred and fifty copies ordered printed and consideration indefinitely postponed.

Bill incorporating the New Orleans Elevator and Warehouse Company. One hundred and fifty copies ordered printed and further consideration indefinitely postponed.

An act to provide for a revision of the statutes of the States. Rules suspended, and placed on its second and third readings, and referred to committee of the whole.

An act amending the charter of the city of Jefferson. Referred to committee on corporations.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

A joint resolution authorizing the governor to negotiate a loan of $100,000 for the use of the State. Recommitted to committee on ways and means.

Harper of St. Charles called up a bill authorizing the auditor to employ additional clerks, and two messengers.

Noble of Orleans spoke at length against any increase of expenditures.

Harper stated the late auditor and the present one had both deemed the additional clerks necessary.

Bill referred to committee on ways and means.

McMillen of Carroll introduced a rule for the House, forbidding smoking on the floor of the House during its session. Adopted.

A joint resolution providing for the payment of supervisors of election appointed by board of registrars, was called up, read twice and referred to committee of ways and means.

The House then went into

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

Morey of Ouachita in the chair.

The bill granting certain privileges to the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company was taken up. The adoption of the three first sections of the bill having been already recommended to the House by the committee of the whole which sat yesterday, the fourth section was read by the clerk. The fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth sections were, with a few unimportant amendments, recommended to the House for adoption. But the committee refused to recommend the ninth section, by which the company is exempted from all tax except a three per cent. tax upon its dividends. The remainder of the bill was then, without any amendments, recommended to the House for adoption.

The committee then rose and reported to the House a recommendation of the bill as amended.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

A motion was made to suspend the rules, in order to put the bill on its final passage. On a vote being taken, it was found that a quorum was not present.

The sergeant-at-arms was sent after absent members.

Pending his return, the House adjourned.

CALEB CUSHING ON CHINESE CIVILIZATION AND THE NORMAN CONQUEST.—Caleb Cushing, who may be styled the most learned of Americans, alludes as follows to "the philosophic and lettered Chinese," in an address recently delivered by him at the annual commencement of the Columbian Law College:

"Even the imperial nation of the farthest East, with her hundreds of millions of educated inhabitants—with that sublime democracy, not of votes, but of wisdom, learning and virtue as her political system—with the books of the ancient sages as her daily mental food—with her high civilization yet living on through long centuries upon centuries of ages—awakes now to the perception of the superior advancement of the West, and sends her ambassadors hither with a countryman of our own at their head, in order to reanimate her knowledge by contact with the fresher fires of the mind of Europe."

As Mr. Cushing was once minister to China, and has no ends to serve with the people of that empire, we must accord the highest respect to this unbiased and deliberate opinion.

Further on in Mr. Cushing's address we find the following exposure of a thoroughly English historical perversion in regard to the conquest of England by the French in 1066:

"Let us deliver ourselves from the dominion of another prevalent error, the supposed Norman conquest and Norman legislation of England. William the Conqueror was duke of Normandy, and he descended from the Northman Rollo. But, in the time of William, there was little of Northman blood remaining in Normandy, and nothing of Northman ideas, speech, religion, or law. The 'Roman de Rou' is the special historical poem of Normandy; and its language is the French of France, with not a trace of Northman in word or phrase. The conquerors of England were French adventurers from all parts of France; their speech were French; their laws were French; the so-called Norman sovereigns were French, as well those of the immediate family of the conqueror as the succeeding Plantagenets. The modern custom in England of talking of the Norman conquest, Norman language, Norman laws, is mere affectation—to avoid the imaginary shame of admitting that England had once been conquered and ruled by Frenchmen. No such false imagination was entertained at the outset. In many a public proclamation or other document of the Bastard's dynasty, we have the customary formal address, 'Anglis et Francis,' not 'Anglis et Normannis.' Thus, in Anderson's Diplomata, we read: 'Omnibus ad quos præsentes literæ pervenerint, tam Francis et Anglis quam Scotis, salutem.' The people of England were then composed of English and French, not English and Norman. In fact, the Germanic element in Great Britain has been greatly exaggerated at the expense of the Celtic and Roman British. The blood of William the Conqueror and that of Stephen of Blois had in it much more of French Bretagne than of Norway; the Tudors were Welsh; the Stuarts were French and Celtic; and the first German dynasty, that of the Georges, is inferior in quality to the Stuarts, the Tudors, and the Plantagenets."

ITEMS BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

The steamer Germania took out for Europe, on the 28th ult., 280,000 in specie.

Ground has been broken for the Boston, Hartford and Erie Road, near Waterbury, Ct.

Two fatalities by Asiatic cholera are reported in Hamilton, Canada.

The caulkers of Boston are on a strike for eight hours.

John L. Tate, one of the oldest citizens of Richmond, Va., is dead.

A mortgage on the Missouri and Pacific Railroad for $7,000,000 has been filed in the recorder's office at St. Louis.

There is no propability that the president will sign the funding bill, which, therefore, fails to become a law.

George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia Ledger, heads a list of subscriptions with $1000 for the sufferers by the flood in Maryland.

The freedmen's bureau, except the educational work and the payment of bounties, will be discontinued in Maryland after August 10.

The New York Tribune's money article says the passage of the funding bill had no effect on bonds, and it will probably be a "dead letter."

Rev. C. H. Albert, of the Episcopal church, was thrown from his buggy and killed near Jacksonport, Ark., the other day.

The warp factory of Thomas Lewis & Co., at Cotton Hollow, near Naugatuck, Conn., burned Friday week. Loss $25,000; insurance $12,000.

The Louisville Courier says a negro killed a "Judge" Ivy near Crawfordsville last Sunday, for taking undue liberties with the darky's wife.

The flax mills owned by Good & Ham, at Streetsville, Canada, were burned on the 28th ult., the operatives barely escaping with their lives. Loss $10,000.

At a meeting of the merchants on 'change, at St. Louis, on the 29th ult., a resolution was adopted that after the first of August thirty-two instead of thirty-five pounds shall constitute a bushel of oats.

The case of N. F. Deering, surviving trustee, against the heirs of the Commodore Preble estate, was decided in the Supreme Court of Maine on the 27th ult. in favor of the respondents, releasing from trust near one million dollars.

Mr. John Hall, of Andover, Maine, was stung by a bee which caused him such pain that it set him into spasms. It had the same effect as the bite of a rattlesnake. There is now some hope of his recovery.

An immense skating ring on Third avenue, New York, to occupy thirty full lots, has been commenced, and will be completed on the 15th of October. It will be used in summer for picnics, concerts, etc., and is capable of seating 20,000 people.

The great Fenian pic-nic at Buffalo on the 27th, was an entire success. Some 5000 soldiers and civil members with bands of music and banners marched in procession. Between 20,000 and 25,000 persons were on the grounds. Perfect order prevailed.

A man named Cunningham having been murdered in a house of ill repute in Orono, Maine, the citizens gave five minutes warning to the mistress of the house to leave, and burned the place to the ground. The murderer had escaped to Canada.

The names of the Cuban young ladies drowned at Carthage landing, Hudson river, recently, were Josephine Raffael and Justina Raffael. The young ladies were between twenty and twenty-five years of age, and this is the fifth year they have summered at Carthage landing. They have a mother and father in Cuba—the former being an invalid.

As L. H. Coe was passing the house of John Hoyt, near Elmwood Cemetery, Memphis, Tenn., he was attacked by Holt and his son. Coe being armed with a shot gun, fired upon young Holt, killing him, and then fired at the elder Hoyt, wounding him severely. Coe went to the city, gave himself up, and was bonded in the sum of $20,000. It is stated that the Hoyts had frequently threatened to kill Coe.

A lady from Atlanta, Georgia, arrived at the Falmouth Hotel in Portland, Maine, last week from a visit to the Kenebec. On arriving at the hotel she discovered that she had been robbed of all her money, not having enough to pay her carriage fare. Informing some gentlemen at the hotel that her father was a Mason, and proposing to leave her watch and chain for security for some money, the brethren sent her away with a pass home and a handsome purse in addition.

Entries to the annual horse fair which opened at Buffalo Tuesday, closed late on Saturday. Seventy entries had been made for the different trots. The following nine horses are entered for the $10,000 race: Lady Hamilton, Col. Maynard, Myron Perry, Victor Hugo, Geo. Palmer, Fearnaught, Mollie, American Girl and Johnny Bradley. For the double team race to come off on Friday, eighteen entries have been made. Besides animals which have arrived to participate in races, there will be on exhibition many stables of blood stock.

At the Jewish convention of the B'nai B'Rith, in New York, on Monday, the following committees were elected: Executive committee—President, Julius Brenos, of New York; vice-president, E. T. Jones, of Philadelphia, secretary, —— Mellinger, of New York. Members—N. Bloom, Louisville; A. T. Wolf, San Francisco; M. Simppen, Baltimore; H. Reichmann, Milwaukee. Committee on appeals—Hon. T. A. Rosendale, Albany; Alexander Reinstein, Philadelphia; Joseph Abraham, Cincinnati; B. Rothschild, San Francisco; T. Woolf, Washington, D. C.; Dr. B. Felsenthal, Chicago.

There are twenty-five supervisors and two hundred detectives to be appointed under the new tax bill; and since it was signed by the president a large number of applications have been filed at the internal revenue office for appointment to said positions, many applicants being collectors and assessors seeking promotion. The detectives will probably be chosen from among the most efficient officers of the late corps of agents and inspectors. Under the provisions of the new bill, about three hundred inspectors, two hundred special agents and ten revenue agents went out of office.

A dispatch from Tolano, Illinois, says that there was a large and spirited meeting of the citizens of that town on the 27th ult. to take measures to stop the importation of Texas cattle. From ten to fifteen thousand of that class of cattle have been unloaded at Tolona, and the result is that the Spanish fever has broken out within the last ten days, and which is sweeping off the cattle in great numbers. The milch cows suffer most severely, every case of attack proving fatal. From fifty to one hundred have died since the disease first appeared, and the disease is spreading rapidly. Reports come from other stations on the Toledo and Wabash and Illinois Central railroads of the same purport. The meeting resolved to see the State law against the importation of cattle from diseased districts enforced against every offender.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

The body of a murdered negro was found near Holly Springs the other day.

There was a meeting at Holly Springs, Miss., July 28, of the incorporators of the Memphis, Holly Springs, Okolona and Selma Railroad, to give shape to project, and it is promised that the road shall certainly be built.

The Farmerville (La.) Record of the 25th ult. says: "A young man by the name of Miller, hailing from Texas, and sojourning in our parish a short time, with a copper colored negro with him, stole two horses in the neighborhood last Monday night, one from Mrs. Ham and the other from Judge Taylor's youngest son.

We regret to learn that Dr. M. W. Creagh met with the misfortune to have his residence with its contents burned. The furniture in the house was an entire loss, which could not be replaced for less than $10,000 or $15,000, besides several thousand dollars worth of silver and wearing apparel.—[Demopolis (Ala.) New Era.

Mr. Wm. Tyre and Mr. Geo. McCullough, two worthy and peaceable citizens of Lafayette county, Miss., while passing along the highway in the vicinity of Abbeville, were waylaid, murdered and robbed, and their bodies left in the main road until the following morning, when they were discovered by their neighbors. The outrage, which is but one of many equally atrocious and blood-chilling, is supposed to have been committed by a party of negro leaguers.

The Shreveport Gazette of the 25th ult. says: "The navigation between this place and Jefferson is becoming more difficult every day, and there are only twenty-four inches of water on the bars. The enterprising citizens of Jefferson are engaged in raising a large fund for deepening the channel, and removing stumps and logs. An appropriation of only $100,000 would close the mouth of Tones' Bayou with a tumbling dam, and erect wing dams on the sand bars below. This would give us navigation all the year round."

A friend in Madison parish writes to the Vicksburg Times that some miserable vagabonds have, by idle stories, induced large numbers of negroes in Madison and Carroll, to abandon the plantations upon which they have been employed, without notice to their employers, even leaving their families behind them. The poor creatures were induced to believe that some great calamity was impending over them, and hence they suddenly abandoned their crops and their families. The sudden exodus is exceedingly inconvenient to the planters, is detrimental to the crops, and is entailing suffering upon the families of those who have foolishly run away from their homes.

The Madison Parish Journal of the 28th ult. says: "A few days since two or more negroes went upon the Foster plantation, on Spring Bayou, in this parish, to take possession of their 'forty acres of land.' The place was in possession of a colored man, named Abraham, a former slave of Dr. Foster, who had been placed there by the owner to take care of the building and stock. There being no mules, the trespassers declared their intention to take cattle instead of the mule, to which they were entitled, and, we believe, made their selection from the cows left in Abram's charge. To this Abram objected, and at last finding they were determined to take the property by violence, took his gun and shot one of the trespassers, named Dennis, after repeatedly warning him to desist from his unlawful proceeding, and to leave the premises, killing him instantly. The comrade or comrades of Dennis then fired upon Abram, wounding him, but he succeeded in reaching his cabin, to which they followed him and beat out his brains."

THE SOUTHERN CROPS.

Cotton is opening everywhere.

The Marksville Villager of the 25th ult. says: "We have been blessed with bounteous showers of rain during the past week, which came in the right time for the cotton, rice, potatoes and young corn."

The Madison Parish Journal of the 28th ult. says: "We have seen no cotton worms in our parish yet, but we are told that the miller, the parent of the worm, has been seen in great numbers."

The Bastrop (La.) Dispatch of the 24th ult. says: Within the [past week [we have] conversed with planters from almost every portion of our parish, nearly all of whom inform us that they have made corn enough to do them. The cotton crops are looking well, and promise a bountiful yield. The potato crop is looking well.

The Brandon (Miss.) Republican of July 30th, says: We are fearful that the continued wet weather has injured the cotton crop very materially. It has rained at some point in this county every day during the month of July, and whilst a few isolated farms have not had enough, most of them have had entirely too much for the cotton crop. All the late corn is splendid, but most of the early planting was materially injured by the June drought. Sweet potatoes, peas, goobers, etc., are very promising.

The Alexandria Democrat of the 29th says: "The weather, as we allude to elsewhere, has been the very worst imaginable; every day and night of the past week, up to the present writing, the rains have been general through the parish, and the whole country is more or less a perfect deluge. Much harm can but be allotted to the cotton crop, which thus far is the finest and most promising planted in Rapides for many a long year. But we are glad to say that corn is safe and beyond the reach of casualties."

An Evergreen, La., letter of the 23d ult., to the Marksville Villager, says: "You are already aware that we have all made an abundance of corn, and that fact alone should be sufficient to gladden the hearts of those who have keenly felt the want of bread. Yet Providence has fairly loosened her 'treasure bags,' and indications are strong that a full and heavy crop of cotton will be made and gathered. Not the least signs of caterpillars are seen, and the crops being far advanced, we may hope to receive but little damage, if they do make their appearance."

The Farmerville (La.) Record of the 25th ult. says: The weather for the past week has been very warm and oppressive, the showers less frequent, and, as a natural result the earth is dry, parched and thirsty under a tropical sun that drinks up every particle of moisture with the rapacity of a thirsty Ku Klux. The corn has pretty well matured, and will be a sufficiency, and the cotton is progressing with satisfaction, bidding fair to yield an enormous crop, if the worm does not come with its blighting effect. We learn that Mr. John Nolan had perfectly opened bolls on his farm last Wednesday, and if August does not give us a wet spell, picking will commence in earnest about the 10th or 15th of that month. But as a damper to the hopes of the farmer, and we may say of every one who has the prosperity of the South at heart, we hear rumors of the caterpillar making its appearance in a few localities. Mr. John M. Lee, a few miles north of town, reports that the genuine cotton eater has made its appearance in different parts of his cotton field, and are at this time webbing up.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Marksville, La., ratified on the 25th ult.

Maryland is to have another constitutional convention.

Adams will be a formidable candidate against Sumner for the United States Senate.

Carthage, Texas, had a Democratic barbecue yesterday, the 1st.

Loggy Bayou, La., has a "Plow-Holders' Democratic Club."

Shreveport had a large Democratic ratification meeting on the 25th ult.

Greenwood, Louisiana, had a barbecue and Democratic ratification meeting last week. The attendance was large, and the proceedings inspiring.

William Valentine, colored, lated elected recorder of the parish of West Feliciana, as a radical, has joined the conservative party of that parish.

The Democratic candidate for governor of New Jersey, Theodore F. Randolph, was once a citizen of Vicksburg.

There was to be a grand Democratic ratification meeting and torch light procession at Vicksburg last night.

A. H. Stevens is said to have urged the adoption of the XIV amendment by the Georgia legislature.

The nomination of Charles Francis Adams for Congress is urged upon the Republicans of the fourth Massachusetts district.

General Grant's brother, Orville, won't vote for him. He lately made a present of $1000 to a Democratic club in Chicago.

Among the inmates of the Blackwell's Island Hospital, near New York, is an old Irish lady, 109 years of age, and also a Frenchman, aged 95 years, who served in the cavalry under Napoleon.

Gen. Blair was to arrive at Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 28th ult., from the Northern Pacific Railroad, and to proceed with other government commissioners to inspect an additional section of the Kansas Pacific Railway just completed.

The National Intelligencer says a very general and gratifying response has been given to the suggestion of bringing forward Charles Francis Adams for the vacancy in the Senate at the expiration of Mr. Sumner's term, on the 4th of March next.

The Democracy of Rapides poured into Alexandria last Saturday from every portion of the parish, for the purpose of approving and ratifying the nominations of the national Democratic party. There was a grand ratification meeting and barbecue, and a ball by the colored Democracy.

Senator Hendricks arrived at Indianapolis on the 20th, and met with the most imposing political demonstration known for years. Mr. Hendricks spoke, denouncing the whole political and financial policy of the Republican party, and claiming that peace and prosperity could only be had by a return of the Democratic party to power.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy of Harrison county, Texas, was held at Jonesville, Friday, July 17th, Dr. Perry presiding. The colored people turned out in large numbers, over three hundred, while the planters and owners of the soil were represented by some 250 of their number.

The radicals held a grand barbecue at Little Rock, Arkansas, last Thursday and Friday week. There were three thousand negroes present and about one hundred white men. It was characterized by the usual mob spirit of their gatherings, and wound up on Friday night with a riot. A soldier was killed by a negro in cold blood, and the affair will doubtless lead to something serious.

Our contemporary of the New Orleans CRESCENT will do us the honor to correct an error in its statement that the first flag raised in Louisiana in honor of Seymour and Blair was raised in their city, at 306 Julia street, on the 10th inst. The Democracy of Caddo parish unfurled their standard to the breeze on the 6th instant, amid the acclamations of the people and the firing of cannon, at the city of Shreveport, inscribed with the names of its chosen and accepted candidates.

[Shreveport Southwestern.

A REFRIGERATOR CAR.—A refrigerator car arrived in New York on Wednesday last, from Danville, Illinois, with twenty thousand pounds of poultry killed on the previous week and at once placed in the car. The cars have double sides, of three-quarters inch pine plank, three inches apart. In the intervening space three-inch slabs of cork are inserted, cork being considered the best non-conductor of heat. On the top of the car is a flutter-wheel of zinc, working horizontally by the current of air created during the motion of the train. On the same spindle with this wheel is a revolving fan, which throws the air, through flues, the entire length of the car to the ice-chambers at each end. It is here cooled and condensed, and falls through other flues to the floor, passing under the hanging meat and enveloping it as it rises to the ceiling. The temperature maintained is 45 degrees.

A STEAMER WRECKED.—Captain Long, of the steamer Hattie, reached this city yesterday. He reports that the steamer Hattie, of Georgetown, D. C., left Mobile on the 12th inst., bound to Boston, where she had been purchased. Off this port she took a heavy southwest gale, in which she leaked badly, and while trying to make this port, on Thursday last, the water was about extinguishing her fires, when it was found necessary to run her ashore on the south end of Bull's Island to prevent her from sinking. She soon afterwards became a wreck. Capt. Long has placed his vessel in charge of Messrs. Street Brothers & Co., and every arrangement will be made to save all that is movable about the wreck.

[Charleston Courier, July 23.

Come Again.

The following graceful lines are from "Earthly Paradise," the forthcoming volume of poems by the author of "Jason:"

O fair midspring, besung so oft and oft,
How can I praise thy loveliness enow?
Thy sun burns not, and thy breezes soft
That o'er the blossoms of the orchard blow,
The thousand things that 'neath the young leaves grow,
The hopes and chances of the growing year.
Winter forgotten long, and summer near.

When summer brings the lily and the rose,
She brings us fear; her very death she brings
Hid in her anxious heart, the forge of woes;
And, dull with fear, no more the mavis sings.
But thou! thou diest not, but thy fresh life clings
About the fainting autumn's sweet decay,
When in the earth the hopeful seed they lay.

Ah! life of all the year, why yet do I,
Amid thy snowy blossoms' fragrant drift,
Still long for that which never draweth nigh,
Striving my pleasure from my pain to sift,
Some weight from off my fluttering mirth to lift?
Now, when the bells are ringing, "Come again;
Come back, past years! why will ye pass in vain?"

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The wife of the late Prince Frederick of Noer, an American lady, from Boston, whom the emperor of Austria made a countess of the empire, has been sent to a lunatic asylum. The poor lady says she poisoned her husband and all his relatives.

When the pope heard that the Emperor Francis Joseph had signed the anti-concordat laws, he exclaimed: "Oh! the wretched boy, the wretched boy, I knew he would succumb! He never was good for anything!