THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

VOLUME XVII. THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13, 1868. NUMBER 312.

Address

—TO THE—

NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED

—WHOSE—

Sufferings Have Been Protracted

—FROM—

HIDDEN CAUSES,

—AND—

WHOSE CASES REQUIRE PROMPT TREATMENT

—TO—

Render Existence Desirable.

If you are suffering from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health?

Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired?

Does a little exertion produce palpitation of the heart?

Does your liver, or urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order?

Is your urine sometimes thick, milky, or flecky, or is it ropy on settling; or does a thick scum rise to the top; or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile?

Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia?

Are your bowels constipated?

Do you have spells of fainting or rushes of blood to the head?

Is your memory impaired?

Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject?

Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life?

Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody?

Does any little thing make you start or jump?

Is your sleep broken or restless?

Is the luster of your eye as brilliant; the bloom on your cheek as bright?

Do you enjoy yourself in society as well?

Do you pursue your business with the same energy?

Do you feel as much confidence in yourself?

Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy?

If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia.

Have you restless nights; your back weak, your knees weak, and have you but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Now, reader, SELF-ABUSE, VENEREAL DISEASES badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs.

The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man.

Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflamed by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men from badly cured diseases, from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, insanity, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one. Diseases of these organs require the use of a Diuretic.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

—IS—

THE GREAT DIURETIC,

—AND IS—

A CERTAIN CURE FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER,

KIDNEYS,

GRAVEL,

DROPSY,

ORGANIC WEAKNESS,

FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

GENERAL DEBILITY,

—AND—

ALL DISEASES OF THE URINARY ORGANS,

—WHETHER—

EXISTING IN MALE OR FEMALE,

—FROM—

Whatever Cause Originating

And no matter how

LONG STANDING.

Treatment is submitted to Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of Posterity depend upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

ESTABLISHED UPWARD OF 18 YEARS.

—Prepared by—

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist,

593 Broadway, New York, and
104 South 10th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRICE—$1 25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6 50, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

☞ NONE ARE GENUINE unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse and signed H. T. HELMBOLD. The proprietor was compelled to adopt such a wrapper because of the growing popularity of his articles, and to prevent spurious and dangerous counterfeiting.

THE CRESCENT'S DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

DEATH OF THADDEUS STEVENS.

EVARTS SAYS ROLLINS'S TENURE IS GOOD.

TAILORS CALL ON THE PRESIDENT.

THE DISTILLERY REGULATIONS.

CAUSE OF THE CATTLE DISEASE.

A Constable and Four Robbers Killed.

THE REMAINS OF MR. STEVENS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Thaddeus Stevens is dead.

Evarts's long looked for opinion covers a column, and declares Rollins's tenure good. Rollins therefore continues in office.

Fifty delegates of the National Journeymen Tailors' Union visited the president to-day. The interview was pleasant and characteristic, without political allusion.

The distillery regulations cover ten pages, and direct that no still shall run until the regulations are complied with. The new law requires five different stamps to a barrel of spirits.

Buffalo experts in this city pronounce the cattle disease nothing, but the effects of bad weather and close confinement in the cars.

In an affray with robbers in Crawford county, Ill., one constable was killed and the remainder of the posse rushed upon the robbers and killed them all—four in number.

The remains of Mr. Stevens will lie in state in the rotunda of the capitol to-morrow.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION

The Whole State of Vera Cruz in Insurrection.

Apprehended Immediate Attack on the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa.

MISERY THROUGHOUT THE REPUBLIC.

ETC., ETC., ETC.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Special Mexican advices report that the State of Vera Cruz is in rebellion under influential leaders. It is thought that the castle of San Juan de Ulloa will be attacked. Alatorre has defeated Negrete.

HAVANA, August 11.—The French mail steamer Paris arrived from Vera Cruz, bringing advices as late as August 5th. The whole State of Vera Cruz is in insurrection. The rebels are well organized and the leaders men of influence. The insurrection is extending rapidly, and they hold their ground firmly.

Poreto, at Madellen, has pronounced in favor of Ortega. Other leaders followed his example and were followed by the troops stationed at Tlacotalpain and Alvarado. Both these places hitherto favored Jaurez. The city of Vera Cruz is left without sufficient force to repel an attack which is momentarily feared. It is expected that the first place attacked will be castle San Juan de Ulloa, where many prisoners are confined—among them Gens. Escobedo and Castillo. The latter is the best engineer in Mexico and the former was a general of division. In the State of Puebla the governor had closed the tribune by force. The judges threatened to arraign him for violating the Constitution. In Sierra around Puebla, General Alatorre had his hands full with the insurrection, headed by Gen. Negrete. He had asked the government for 1000 more troops and received only 200, and it was rumored that he had been defeated by the rebel leaders. He arrived at Jalapa with 200 men and the wounded. The balance of his men had been put *hors du combat* and fallen into the enemy's hands. The government telegrams admit a reverse.

Misery prevailed throughout the republic. Agricultural prospects were ruined, and discontent becoming general.

In Gerrero, Gens. Jeminez and Arcé had given furloughs to the troops to enable them to aid in planting the crops. From Quaretaro the federal commander sent a request for the reinforcements. The government replied that it was impossible to send a man.

In Chihuahua the students had become so insubordinate that the military had been called on to arrest and imprison them.

In Jalisco large bands were threatening Ciudad. Gasman deemed it possible that the rural population would join them.

In Sonora the reactionary party had been defeated. Vasquez, Chacon and Vargos were captured and shot.

FROM MONTGOMERY.

Legislative Recess—No Action on the Veto of the Electoral Vote Bill—New Cotton—Rejoicing over the Adjournment of the Legislature.

MONTGOMERY, Aug. 12.—The Legislature took a recess at 6 P. M. to-day, to meet on the first Monday in November. No action was taken on the governor's veto of the bill authorizing the Legislature to cast the electoral vote of the State, and it remains to be disposed of on the reassembling of the Legislature in November, the day before the presidential election. The new State Constitution provides that a registration of voters shall be had before every general election. The Senate to-day passed a registration bill but the House laid it on the table. The members have nearly all left this city.

The second bale of new cotton was received to-day from the farm of Hicks and Lee, and sold by James Marks & Co. to Hunter & Co. at 30 cents. Weight over 500 pounds.

The young men of the city are firing a salute in honor of the adjournment of the Legislature and the departure of its members.

FROM ATLANTA.

The Georgia Legislature.

ATLANTA, Aug. 12.—A motion in the Senate to reconsider yesterday's vote on the appeal from the chair in the case of Bradley was carried, by 21 to 18. In the debate which followed the fact was brought to light that the board of registration has decided that under the reconstruction laws Bradley had no right to register. The Senate went into secret session.

Joseph E. Bradley was confirmed as chief justice of the State by 26 to 14. No associates were confirmed.

In the House Turner, a negro, introduced a bill to punish common carriers for discriminating in accommodations on account of color.

FROM RALEIGH.

North Carolina Democratic Convention—The Legislature.

RALEIGH, Aug. 12.—The State convention of Democrats and conservatives will meet here to-morrow. Delegates are arriving. A large attendance is anticipated. Full delegations from Wilmington and the counties on the line of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad are expected to-night. State electors for president and vice president will be appointed.

The State Legislature is still in session. Resolutions to adjourn on Monday next have passed, but it is expected that the session will be prolonged.

The State police force bill was defeated, but a bill organizing a special volunteer force will pass. This bill is offensive, but not so much so as the police force bill.

The action of the General Assembly for some days past has been of but little general interest. A bill passed the lower house providing for the payment of interest on the State debt, but no tax bill has yet passed to raise the necessary funds.

FROM MOBILE.

Grand Democratic Demonstration.

MOBILE, Aug. 12.—The Democratic mass meeting and torchlight procession last night was the grandest and most enthusiastic witnessed in this city for years. The whole city was brilliantly illuminated. There were over 3000 persons in the procession, including many colored. Able speeches were made by Gen. Battle, Hons. John Forsyth and C. C. Langdon. Good order prevailed throughout.

FROM EUROPE.

Hungarian Officers—The Bulgarian Insurrection Suppressed—Tumult by Paris Students—Death of Menken—Speculations on an Imperial Speech.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The emperor of Austria urges the speedy appointment of Hungarian officers to command in Hungary.

The insurrection in Bulgaria has been suppressed. The Turks accuse Prince Charles of Roumania of aiding it.

The foreign volunteers are deserting the papal service.

Adah Isaacs Menken is dead.

The students of Paris created a tumult to-day, and several were arrested.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The emperor's speech at Troyes excites various comments, some journals claiming it as a guarantee of peace, others as a cover for war.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Aug. 12—6 P. M.—Barometer 29:70; wind west and light. No arrivals. Sailed: Steamship Clinton.

RIVER NEWS.

LOUISVILLE, August 12.—River falling with five feet six inches in the canal. Weather clear and pleasant.

VICKSBURG, August 12.—Passed down: Mollie Able, at 9 A. M. River falling slowly.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 12.—River falling.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Quarantining Cattle in New York—Mortality Attributed to Diseased Flesh—Gen. Harney and the Indians—Mr. Seward Leaves for Washington.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—All cattle arriving here are quarantined.

The large excess of deaths of middle aged persons, from diarrhea, is attributed to eating diseased flesh.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 12.—Harney leaves here next week to perfect arrangements for removing Indians to their reservations with headquarters at Fort Randall.

AUBURN, Aug. 12.—Seward left for Washington this morning.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12—The steamer Scotia to-day took no specie.

MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 12—Noon.—Consols 93⅞@94. Bonds 72.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 12.—Bonds 74⅞@76.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 12—Noon.—Cotton opens firm and quite active; prices unchanged; sales estimated at 12,000 bales. Corn declined to 35s. Sugar dull at 36s.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 12—Afternoon.—Cotton firmer but not quotably higher. Breadstuffs and pork quiet. Lard firm. Common rosin 5s. 13d.@6s. Sugar to arrive, heavy.

LONDON, Aug. 12—Evening.—Consols 93⅞, bonds 72.

PARIS, August 12.—Bourse dull. Rents 70f. 2c.

LIVERPOOL, August 12—Evening.—Cotton market firmer. Sales to-day 12,000 bales; uplands 9⅞@10d.; Orleans 10¼@10¾d.

HAVANA, Aug. 12.—Sugar firmer; No. 12 8 reals. Sterling 11¼@11½; federal, long, 32¼; for gold 1¼ premium; long ¼ discount.

NEW YORK, August 12.—Governments closed firm. 5 20's of 1862, with coupons, 114¾. Tennessees 65; new 64¼; North Carolinas, new, 73¾; Virginias 56. Money easy at 3@4 for call loans. Gold closed strong at 147. Sterling heavy, 9⅞. Southern bonds higher and in demand.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Cotton market unchanged. Sales to-day 600 bales; middlings 29½c. Flour and wheat unchanged. Mixed western corn $1 17@1 18. Mess pork unchanged. Lard active; kettle rendered 19@19½c. Groceries quiet. Turpentine 46@47c. Rosin $2 90@$7. Freights lower on grain; steady on cotton.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12—Money—prime discounts 6@7. Stocks dull and weaker. 5-20s of '62 114¼; of '64, 110¾; of 65, 112½. New issue 109¾: of '67 109¼; of '68 109¼. 10 40s, 109¾.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 12.—Cotton steady at 29@29½c. for middlings. Flour quiet and firm. Wheat firm; prime red $2 70@2 75. Corn dull; white $1 19. Oats dull; prime 85@88c. Provisions firm and unchanged. Bonds—Virginias, old inscribed, 46¼ bid; Virginias of 1866, 45¼; coupons, old, 53¾; coupons, new, 53. North Carolinas, new, 73½ bid; ex-coupons, 74.

MOBILE, Aug. 12.—Cotton unchanged. No sales. Receipts, 1 bale. Exports, 104.

CINCINATI, Aug. 12.—Flour and wheat unchanged. Corn dull—91@94c. Oats 53@55c. Whisky held at 65c. in bond. Pork dull—$28 75. Lard 18½@18¾c. Bulk meats—shoulders 12¼c., sides 14¼c. Bacon—shoulders 13½c., clear rib sides 16½c. and clear sides 17¼c. Sugar-cured hams 21@22c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 12.—Flour active and unchanged. Wheat 3@5c. lower. Corn 93@96c. Oats 52@55c. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 12.—Cotton steady; sales 80 bales. Middlings 28c. Receipts 51. Exports 349 bales.

SAVANNAH, August 12.—Cotton market firm, but no demand; middlings nominally 28½c. Receipts 8 bales. Exports coastwise 18 bales.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 12.—Sales 15 hhds. tobacco at full prices. Lugs $7 50@9 75; common to medium leaf $10@14; shipping leaf $15@16 75; cutting, leaf $17@25 50. Wheat—Red $2 05@2 10. Corn 90@95c. Oats 45@50. Flour—Superfine $6 50@6 75. Mess pork $29 50. Lard 18¾@19c. Bacon—Shoulders 14c., clear ribbed sides 17c., clear sides 17½c. Bulk meats—Shoulders 12½c., clear sides 16½c. Whisky—Raw, free, $1 25@1 30.

A call will be found in to-day's CRESCENT for a meeting of the Crescent City Democratic Club at Eagle Hall this evening at 7 o'clock. Full and punctual attendance is desired, as business of importance is to be transacted. The wigwam of the Crescent City Club is not yet finished, but will be ready for the accommodation of the members at the next meeting.

OIL, PAINTS, ROPE, ETC., ETC.—H. A. Wheelock & Co., 9 Old Levee street, opposite the post office, are very extensive dealers in Bridgeton nails, linseed oil, Manilla rope, coal oil, wrapping paper, white lead in wood and tin, assorted paints, and similar articles, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms. Whoever deals with Messrs. Wheelock & Co. will not regret having made his purchases with them. No merchants in New Orleans are fairer or more liberal.

FOR MOBILE VIA THE MISSISSIPPI—*Pleasure Excursion.*—The magnificent United States mail steamer Morgan, of the Morgan line, will leave the foot of St. Joseph street Saturday at meridian, for Mobile via the mouth of the Mississippi, arriving at Mobile early Sunday morning. Excursionists, by leaving Mobile at half-past meridian Sunday, via the Lake Shore and watering places, will reach Lake End early Monday morning. It will be a delightful trip, and fully as economical as staying in town.

TERRIBLE BARBARITY.—Mrs. Mary Woodward, of Harvard, Massachusetts, has been held in $1000 bail for trial on a charge of inhumanity in the treatment of her step son, six years of age. It was testified in the police court that the child had been whipped by the hour at a time with a heavy stick; that one day in July the woman drew three buckets of cold water from the well, and, placing the child in a tub, dashed the water upon his head, then took him by his feet and held his head in the water as long as she dared; that recently a cat brought a meadow mole in the house, which the mother cooked and compelled the boy to eat. Mrs. Woodward said in court that "it was not a mole but a rat."

Local Intelligence.

MR. GEORGE J. DUNCAN'S numerous friends will be happy to learn that, although the injuries he received in falling with his horse in the procession of Seymour Knights, on Saturday evening, were more severe than at first anticipated, he nevertheless is rapidly improving, and will be out in two or three days. Nobody would be more pleased to welcome him than his confreres of the CRESCENT.

THE PRETTY waiter girls arrested by the police of the First District for a contravention of city ordinances, were brought up before Recorder Becker yesterday, and dismissed with instructions not to appear in theatrical costume any more at the saloons where they are employed.

THE GRAND JURY have found a true bill against Francis A. Norris for the murder of Raymond Lange, on the 25th July last.

A FIRE occurred Tuesday about midnight, on Force street, near St. Bernard Avenue, Third District, which burned down a stable and a kitchen owned by a Mr. Sich. It was the work of incendiaries. The dwelling of Mr. Sich was saved by the timely and strenuous efforts of Fire Company No. 3. Property insured.

ABOUT NOON yesterday, police officer James Densmore was accidentally shot in the side by James Marshall, of the same force, in Claiborne Market. Marshall's pistol slipped out of his belt, and, striking the ground, the concussion caused it to discharge. Marshall has been arrested. Mr. Densmore was taken to the hospital, whence he has sent a message declaring the shooting was entirely accidental.

IT IS PRETTY WELL ASCERTAINED that the death of an old lady named Mrs. Stein from across the lake, a day or two ago, was due to natural causes, and not, as was previously suspected, to poisoning. Such is the opinion of the physician who attended her in her dying moments, and such that of the jury of inquest.

SIX COLORED MEN have been arrested on a charge made by a seventh one for assaulting him with intent to kill, on account of his Democratic proclivities. The name of the complainant is "Dr." Rhodes.

THE TEMPERATURE yesterday, as shown by the thermometer at C. Duhamel's, removed to 111 Canal street, was as follows: At 6 A. M. 78 degrees; 12 M. 86; 3 P. M. 89½; 6 P. M. 89.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. F. A. Mouney, who, at intervals, for many years has been the efficient assistant treasurer of the city, will be surprised and grieved to learn that he was arrested yesterday by the chief of police, upon a warrant issued by the mayor, at the instance of the finance committee. The charge against Mr. Mouney is that of being implicated in the embezzlement of a sum of forty two thousand dollars from the city funds—that being the difference which exists between the balance of the treasurer and that of the controller. We trust the public will withhold any opinion adverse to Mr. Mouney until the charge shall have been fully and satisfactorily investigated.

WHILST WAITING, a few nights ago, for the "last car" to start, a conversation occurred between two citizens still in the prime of life, about the changes and improvements in locomotion New Orleans has undergone during the last twenty-eight years. Instead of the neat, convenient, easy-going cars, drawn by one mule, there used to be three or four lines of lumbering omnibuses, each drawn by two and sometimes four horses. One line went up Tchoupitoulas street, from the east side of Camp and Canal, to the head of Jackson street; another up Magazine street to Race, and a third from Canal and Royal down the latter street to the lower cotton press. The streets (the few of them that were paved) were paved with round or cobble stone, and were full of ruts. The omnibus traveled at the pace of a Yankee stage coach, drowning all power of hearing anything but its tremendous clatter, jolting the passengers sometimes to the roof, other times sideways, till they punched or butted the wind out of each other's bodies. A great many Gascon butchers and hucksters dwelt in those times—as they still dwell—in the upper portion of the First and the lower portion of the Fourth Districts. The Bull's Head Tavern was their chosen resort, and many a score of cattle has been bartered for there with the drovers from Attakapas and Kentucky.

After closing the stalls in the market, about 11 A. M., these people used to take the Tchoupitoulas omnibus for home, twelve or fifteen at a time. They were invariably very drowsy, and as soon as the bus had started on its voyage, were sure to fall asleep. As the wheels would sink into a rut or rise at an obstacle, it was amusing to see them all incline one way or another with one impulse, open their eyes for an instant, recover their equilibrium and in three seconds be fast asleep again.

Above the Bull's Head the street was a mere corduroy road of the roughest kind. The fare on these 'buses was 12½ cents, afterwards 10 cents, and finally ten tickets for 75 cents. The Jehus drove beautifully. No whip in England could have steered more skillfully or fearlessly through the labyrinths of loaded drays and wagons that encumbered the thoroughfares in those halcyon days. The days of the bus's glory are departed. The heavy, ungainly vehicles are rotting and falling to pieces in out of the way sheds, although we think we recognized some of them doing duty as hotel carriages in Augusta, Mobile and other Southern cities during the war.

GEORGE ROSS, accused of rape by Mrs. Widow Emma Crabe, was acquitted.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY.

Senate.

WEDNESDAY, August 12, 1868.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock. Lieut. Gov. Dunn presiding, and twenty senators present.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Turner, colored.

Mr. Todd (R.) moved that the lobbies and hall of the Senate be cleared of all persons except senators, employés of the Senate and contestants.

Mr. Whitney (R.) moved to amend, excepting the members of the press.

Mr. O'Hara (R.) moved to lay the motion and amendment on the table. Lost.

The original motion and amendment was then passed, and the hall and lobbies cleared.

Mr. Beares (R.) moved a reconsideration, that invited friends of the senators be allowed to remain.

Mr. Todd objected. He did not want to be bothered by his friends. Objection sustained.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Judiciary—Favorably an act to amend the first section of an act entitled "An act to incorporate the town of Monroe, La., and providing for the government of the same," approved March 8, 1868.

Claims—An act for the relief of J. Edmondson. Withdrawn.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Ray, Republican, asked for a suspension of the rules, to present a bill to amend the charter of the town of Monroe, La. Rules suspended.

Also relative to delinquent tax payers. Referred to the judiciary committee.

Also to purchase 500 copies of the Code of Practice and the Civil Code of the State of Louisiana.

Mr. Ogden, Democrat, asked for a suspension of the rules to introduce an act relative to the inscription of certain mortgages in favor of minors. Read and referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Blackman, Democrat, stated that he was not present when the resolution was offered clearing the halls and lobbies, and would move for a reconsideration, as he public had a right to be present and witness the proceedings if they were so inclined. Such action was without a precedent in the history of legislation.

Mr. O'Hara seconded the motion.

Mr. Blackman then offered a resolution that the resolution excluding the public from the lobbies be and the same is hereby rescinded.

Mr. Todd wished to remind the senator that the Senate chamber was not a reception room for his friends.

Mr. Bacon called for the yeas and nays. During the roll call, Mr. Blackman stated that he understood it was the intention to exclude the public to-day only, and not permanently. He therefore asked to withdraw his resolution.

Mr. Campbell, under a suspension of the rules, presented the report of the committee on elections, and the resolution providing for a special committee relative to ascertaining the time, place and facts of the several murders reported by the governor in his communication to the president of the United States.

Mr. Campbell moved the adoption of the resolution and amendment, and that the communication of the governor be spread upon the minutes.

NOTICE OF BILLS.

Mr. Williams gave notice that he would introduce at some future day an act relative to the navigation of Red river.

Mr. O'Hara gave notice that at a future day he would introduce a bill abolishing volunteer fire companies.

Mr. Bacon gave notice that at a future day he would introduce a bill prohibiting the vending of lottery tickets.

THE ORDER OF THE DAY.

The contested seats of Messrs. Foute, Braughn and Ogden, by Messrs. Mader, Wilson and Moses, then came up under the order of the day.

Mr. Smith moved that the majority report be adopted.

Mr. O'Hara seconded the motion.

Mr. E. L. Jewell rose to a question of order relative to the adoption of the argument in this case. The contestants being allowed to address the Senate in behalf of themselves, Mr. Jewell wished to know if any of the contestants were present for the purpose.

The president was of opinion that the sitting members should first address the Senate.

Mr. Jewell differed with the president in this matter, the sitting members being in the position of defendants.

The chair stated as a reason for his opinion that as a motion was made to adopt the majority report, the sitting members should give their reasons why the report should not be adopted.

Messrs. Braughn and Ogden took the same ground as Mr. Jewell. The majority report was not the argument of the contestants, but a report of the committee. The sitting members were in the position as defendants in this case.

Mr. Blackman moved to take up each case separately, and that the case of Judge Braughn be taken up first, as they could not be acted upon together by the adoption of the majority report.

Mr. O'Hara seconded the motion.

Mr. Blackman moved to divide the first motion by moving that each case be taken up separately.

Mr. Campbell maintained that the facts in each case were the same.

The president said senators had the majority and minority reports before them, and they must judge from them.

Mr. Campbell referred to the impossibility of allowing the gentlemen occupying the contested seats to vote. (The president admitted the facts.)

Mr. Bacon considered the facts of each case different. The reports took up each case separately, and the point to take up each case separately now was well taken, proper and just.

Mr. Coupland maintained that the case of Mr. Braughn and that of Mr. Foute were separate and distinct.

Mr. Ray said that as the question would probably arise whether in the trial of one senator the other two could vote, he thought they were interested in the question, but not in the case, and that fact did not disqualify them.

Mr. Campbell, on a point of order, maintained that no senator, whose seat was contested, could vote upon this question, because all those stood accused of being ineligible.

The chair would reserve his decision until after the arguments on the first case.

Mr. Campbell, on a point of order, insisted upon an immediate decision.

The chair said the point was not well taken.

Mr. Campbell appealed from the decision, and called for the yeas and nays.

The chair was sustained—yeas 28, nays 6.

The question was then divided.

Mr. O'Hara moved to take up the case of Mr. Foute.

Mr. Blackman moved to amend by taking up the case of Mr. Braughn.

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

Mr. O'Hara called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Anderson's name was called.

Mr. O'Hara arose to a point of order. No member could vote who was absent when the question was put.

The chair said that the question was just then being put.

The motion to lay on the table was lost by 12 yeas to 20 nays.

Mr. Blackman's motion to take up Mr. Braughn's case was then carried by 20 yeas to 11 nays.

Mr. Campbell said he would offer a resolution precluding the senators whose seats were contested from voting.

Mr. Blackman said that Mr. Campbell had voted in the case of Campbell vs. Sambola.

Mr. Campbell said that the case was not parallel.

Mr. Campbell's resolution provides that Senators Ogden and Foute shall not vote in the case of Mr. Braughn.

Mr. O'Hara called for the yeas and nays, and withdrew his call, to make some remarks.

Mr. Ogden moved the previous question.

The main question was ordered.

Mr. Campbell's resolution was lost—yeas 11, nays 19.

On motion of Mr. Ogden the case of Mr. Braughn was taken up.

Mr. E. L. Jewell moved as a substitute to take up the majority report by adopting Senator Coupland's minority report, and the majority report of Senators Futch and Thompson.

Mr. Coupland moved the main question be put.

Mr. Packard called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. O'Hara moved to adjourn. Lost—6 yeas, 23 nays.

Mr. E. L. Jewell withdrew his motion to order the previous question.

Mr. Bacon moved that the contestant of Senator Braughn's seat be heard. Adopted.

Mr. Campbell wished to know who was the contestant of Mr. Braughn's seat.

Mr. Braughn thought that according to the customs of nominating conventions Mr. Moses was the contestant, he being selected from the Third Ward.

It was decided that all those of the contestants should be allowed to speak.

David Wilson opened the case. He argued that Judge Braughn had been a good citizen since the war, and had not opposed the law; but had he recanted? Had he recanted from the house-tops and balconies, steps of the City Hall or Lafayette Square? The only question for senators to decide was, how had Judge Braughn recanted.

Mr. G. Wittgenstein moved that all three contestants be allowed to speak. Adopted.

Solomon R. Moses spoke next. He thanked this honorable body for permitting him to vindicate his eligibility on this floor against the "constitutionality of the gentleman he represents." He referred senators to article 48 of the "bone and banjo and black and tan" Constitution. He did not want senators to vote for him because he was a negro or a Republican. If they did vote for him as a negro he would not have it. If they voted for him as a Republican, they only showed courtesy toward him. Moses then read the article which, in his opinion, required everybody to vote for the Constitution and Governor Warmoth in order to be able to qualify. It was not to be doubted; it was explicit. Was Andrew Johnson's amnesty proclamation paramount to the laws of Congress? The votes cast for him were legal votes. If a nigger had been found ten years ago sitting next to you in the Senate, you would have made him get out quicker than you could make his head swim. All that he asked was that the Senate should give nigger justice. He thanked the Senate.

Mr. Mader followed. All that he could say was covered by the report. He called the attention of the Senate to the refusal of the committee to take certain testimony, and retired.

Mr. Poindexter thought that the question before the Senate was the eligibility of senators whose seats were contested. The next question was whether they should take their seats.

Mr. Wilcox in the chair.

Mr. Coupland made a few remarks in explanation of his minority report in favor of Mr. Braughn.

Mr. Campbell said he was not prepared to speak upon the subject, but would reserve his right to speak at some future time.

Mr. Braughn remarked that it was the least thing that should be accorded to him to make the closing remarks.

Mr. Campbell said he would avail himself of the rules of the House.

Mr. Braughn waived all arguments in his favor.

Mr. Beares moved the previous question.

Mr. O'Hara wished to speak, and called the president several times in a loud voice, telling him that if he did not hear, he would make him hear.

The president declared Mr. O'Hara out of order.

The president resumed the chair.

The previous question was ordered by 18 yeas to 14 nays.

Mr. O'Hara arose to protest against the whole proceedings. He had been prevented from explaining why he had signed the majority report.

Mr. Campbell also protested.

Mr. Bacon moved Mr. O'Hara be allowed to speak.

Mr. Anderson moved that the protests of Mr. Campbell and Mr. O'Hara be entered on the minutes, and previous question put.

The roll was called on the adoption of Mr. Jewell's substitute, resulting, yeas 22, nays 11.

Mr. Todd moved a reconsideration.

Mr. Blackman moved to lay on the table.

Laid on the table.

Mr. O'Hara moved to take up the case of Judge Foute.

Mr. Campbell said that only one point in Mr. Braughn's case had been decided—that was his eligibility.

Mr. Jenks said that the adoption of the minority report went further.

Mr. Smith moved to adjourn—9 yeas, 23 nays.

Mr. Blackman moved that the case of R. N. Ogden be taken up.

Mr. F. L. Jewell moved the previous question. Adopted and the case taken up.

Mr. Blackman moved that the minority report be adopted as a substitute for the majority report, and moved the previous question, but withdrew his motion for the previous question to allow contestants an opportunity to speak.

The contestants had said all they had to say.

Mr. E. L. Jewell moved the previous question.

Mr. Packard called for the yeas and nays.

The previous question was ordered—yeas 23, nays 10.

Mr. Smith called for the yeas and nays on the adoption of the minority report.

Mr. Smith moved to adjourn, and called for the yeas and nays. Lost—12 yeas to 21 nays.

Mr. O'Hara moved to postpone until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Blackman arose to a point of order. No motion could be entertained pending the previous question.

The chair decided that the motion was in order.

Mr. Campbell appealed from the decision of the chair. He spoke in opposition to hasty legislation. He was going to speak as long as he could.

The debates that ensued and lasted fully one hour, during which another undignified scene occurred, which we do not publish at the request of the Senate, were more or less unparliamentary, and resulted in the decision that Mr. Foute was eligible.

At half-past 5 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Speaker Lowell presiding.

Forty-four members present and no quorum.

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

A quorum having been obtained, prayer by Chaplain Kingston.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

BILLS ON THEIR THIRD READING.

An act to supply the burnt records of Rapides parish. Recommitted to the judiciary committee to decide upon the constitutionality of certain clauses in the bill, with instructions to report in twenty-four hours.

The committee on elections and qualifications, by permission, introduced a report on the contested election case of Selden vs. Currell, setting forth that Selden had acknowledged his incapacity to prove the first charge of ineligibility, and had filed his charge of election frauds later than the law permits, and recommending that Currell be sworn in at once. Report received.

A minority report on the same subject, from Antonie and Lott, which was rather vague, and wound up by the declaration that the ninety-ninth section of the constitution does no disfranchise Jeff. Davis, was also read.

A bill extending protection to laborers in the exercise of free suffrage. Amended by giving half the fine to be imposed for violation of the law to the school fund, and then finally passed by a vote of 50 to 21. Bill goes to the Senate.

Mr. Currell, of Orleans, the giving to him of whose seat was recommended by the election committee, was sworn in by speaker Lowell.

By permission, the committee on public health and quarantine reported.

By permission, the committee on public health and quarantine reported regarding the too great carelessness prevalent about throwing putrid and decaying animal matter into the river, and asked permission to introduce a petition from certain citizens on the subject. One hundred and fifty copies of the report and accompanying papers were ordered to be printed, and the whole matter was made the special order of the day for Saturday, at 1 o'clock.

An act amending the charter of the city of Jefferson. One hundred and fifty copies ordered to be printed, and the bill made the special order of the day for Tuesday next.

The speaker read two messages from the governor, one announcing his approval and signature of the bill relative to the masters and wardens of the port of New Orleans, and one transmitting to the Senate a copy of the report of the Board of Levee Commissioners, furnished him by General Buchanan.

The House then went into

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE,

Noble, of Orleans, in the chair, to consider the bill providing for the revision of the statutes of the State of a general character, and appropriating $5000 to pay the expenses of the same. The bill was recommended to the House for adoption.

The bill appropriating $300 apiece to widows Loupe and Hurst as indemnity for the killing of their husbands in the riot of July 30, 1866, was also recommended to the House for adoption.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

The above two bills were finally passed and sent to the Senate.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY

Was the bill known as the notary bill. For its consideration the House went into

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE,

McMillen in the chair, Isabelle's substitute, which throws the office of notary open to any man who can pass the necessary examination, and give the necessary security, instead of making notaries appointed by the governor as heretofore, was read. A lively discussion ensued, when Garstkamp, of Jefferson, moved that the committee rise in order that the House adjourn as a mark of respect to the memory of Thaddeus Stevens, lately deceased. Carried.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

Instead of adjourning, however, the House decided to take up the registration bill. Pending its discussion a message from the Senate was received asking concurrence in a bill amending the present law relative to the board of public works; a bill to define the duties and powers of the police jury of the right bank, parish of Orleans, and a bill exempting from seizure the wages of the employés of the city of New Orleans.

The House then, in honor to the memory of Thaddeus Stevens, adjourned until 11 o'clock today.

THE LITTLE GAME IN LOUISIANA.—The wandering Illinoisian who writes himself governor of Louisiana has made, we hear, "an official requisition" upon the president for a military force. According to the Constitution of the United States (art. 4, sec. 4.) he has no right to do any such thing, the Legislature of the State, *ex nomine*, being in session and alone authorized to make such a demand; but, passing over this informality, which proves this "official requisition" a mere carpet bag impertinence, it appears from what this Illinoisian has to say that a very terrible state of affairs exists in Louisiana. There is no protection, he declares, in the courts; men are shot down in the streets; men, women and children have been murdered in one parish, and prominent Unionists beset by desperadoes in another, etc., etc., etc. We do not believe one single word of it. This man Warmoth, the pretended governor, is, if we mistake not, the same Warmoth who was cashiered from the 38th Missouri regiment, at Vicksburg, by Gen. Grant, for, in plain terms, lying, and was, after that, Butler's provost marshal at New Orleans. Campaign horrors are dubious at any time, but coming through this kind of channel are beneath contempt. Radicalism is on its last legs, and, as a desperate resource, is hatching horrors. The little game has been played too often to win.—[N. Y. World.

A St. Louis dispatch of the 9th, says: An attachment suit was entered yesterday in the Criminal Court, against A. Block, of the firm of Block & Co., bankers and brokers, corner of Third and Pine streets. It appears that Block, a day or two ago, drew from the National Loan Bank $9000. Shortly after it was discovered that Block had overdrawn his account over seven thousand dollars, and he was called upon to make it good. He replied that the money was spent and he could not do it. An attachment was then issued and the bank taken possession of by the sheriff and only about three hundred dollars found. Block's residence was then visited to serve an attachment on his furniture, and attached to the bottom of a parlor chair was found a package containing between $7000 and $8000, which was recognized as part of the money drawn from the bank. Block was immediately arrested, and is now in confinement.

It is said that Gen. Butler and Dr. Loring have agreed that the former shall be re-elected to Congress and the latter made governor of Massachusetts. Dr. Loring and Butler resemble each other only in that once they were both