and Blair. The side of every house, too, was adorned with them. Every transparency bore them, every tongue repeated them, they seemed to flash in every torch and wave in every handkerchief, and their ingenuity exhausted in devising adornments for them, until the people, in many instances, being able to think of no decoration which could add any lustre to them, contented themselves with the simple and grand inscription—Seymour and Blair.

Down Royal street the procession marched to Elysian Fields street, thence to the Levee and then back to Canal street via Chartres street. What we have already said will fully apply to this portion of the route. The same magnificent illumination decorated every house, the same crowd lined every street, and the same glorious enthusiasm animated every heart. We cannot do justice to it; we here acknowledge that for all the just idea we can give of what the appearance of the route was, we might as well at once throw aside our pen; it literally "beggars description." Our readers will then pardon us, if leaving the lower portion of the city we try—only though, again to fail—to tell how the First and Fourth Districts appeared.

Up Camp street, filled with spectators, brilliantly illuminated, marched the Democracy of New Orleans; and the people were ready for them. The same impulse which had actuated the Creoles urged the Americans to display their love of the cause. Many stores had their windows brilliantly illuminated and their fronts decorated with transparencies. From the office of the Morgan line of steamers, just above Gravier street, a rope had been extended to the house opposite, and from it hung flags and pennants innumerable. Many of the private residences were handsomely illuminated, and in their decoration a vast deal of taste was displayed, and the ladies were as numerous and enthusiastic as their Creole sisters. The galleries seemed but rows of flower-beds, and the puzzled spectators in their contemplation, was bewildered in the attempt to decide upon the most beautiful one. The streets were as full and the enthusiasm as great as in the lower part of the city. Prytania street was a repetition, and Washington and Magazine streets told the same story. All along these streets the private dwellings were illuminated, and in many instances the designs were very beautiful. To particularize is simply impossible; as soon might we attempt to divide a beam of sunshine into its various rays and analyze their separate merits as to endeavor to select and hold up for admiration any one of the countless offerings that were last night laid on the altar of patriotism, and whose combined magnificence and beauty can truly be compared to naught else but the bright, health-giving beams of the sun.

Scenes and Incidents.

There were enough able-bodied men mingled with the immense throngs all along the line of march to have formed another procession fully as numerous as the immense pageant at which they gazed.

The soda fountains for squares around the localities where the procession temporarily halted were emptied in incredibly short order by thirsty Democrats.

Our pelican, which, proudly perched before the CRESCENT office, reminded the thousands of Louisiana's sons as they passed of the emblem of their native State, appeared to be fully imbued with the spirit of the great occasion. A curious crowd gathered around him, but the bird's long bill kept them at a respectful distance. One small boy had his hat taken off by an over indulgence of his curiosity, and a colored lady came near losing her waterfall.

The spectacle presented on Canal street, before and during the start of the vast column of men, baffles description. The illumination was brilliant in the extreme. Fireworks shot upward from all sides, the long lines of sidewalks and balconies were not crowded, but absolutely jammed with people; most of the buildings were decorated with fiery stars, crescents and other emblems, while a profusion of flags and banners fluttered in the breezes of the night.

Could a balloonist from some distant point have ignorant of what was really going on, he might with reason have imagined that the subterranean gas beds of the Louisiana lowlands had broken out in flames through the earthy crust, or that some terrible conflagration had burst forth and enveloped the city. But what a glorious spectacle would it have been in any event, viewed from an altitude of two or three thousand feet.

There was a strange quietude throughout the city during the day betokening the approach of universal excitement in the evening. Toward dusk, young men with red caps, with grey caps, with white caps, and clad in all kinds of uniforms, might be seen hurrying toward the places of rendezvous, and from that time until midnight there was no termination of the excitement.

The procession moved with remarkable promptitude, and with scarcely a moment's detention along the entire route. Such marshalship as was displayed in moving so admirably such a vast body of men, as it were by clockwork, would have been creditable to Napoleon and his generals themselves.

The time occupied in passing the CRESCENT office was two hours, almost to a minute. When the head of the sixth division, which may be said to have been about the center of the line had reached this point, bound up-town, the rear guard was at Toulouse street, still on its way down.

A singular occurrence took place as the Blair Zouaves marched by. In their rear followed a wagon bearing a huge transparency, pouring forth lurid flames and reeking with fumes of brimstone and sulphur. This was designed to represent the fiery lake of Avernus, in which little imps and demons were with pitchforks heaping glowing coals upon the monster Radicalism. As the ménage passed under the huge flag, which was suspended over the street before our office, the three pronged fork of one of the little iron devils pierced its striped folds, and staid there, pulling the little fellow out of his infernal residence, and restoring him to earthly existence. He hung dangling there for the rest of the evening, a vivid warning to scalawags and carpet baggers that the only thing to save them from political hell-fire is a close clutching at the stars and stripes, and the Constitution which it symbolizes.

A serious looking dog, decked out with a badge, and a pair of spectacles, sat on the box of a wagon in the procession, and seemed ready to bark for Seymour and Blair if called upon.

The neighboring parishes of St. Bernard and Jefferson, and the right bank, too, all turned out gloriously. All honor to them for their enthusiasm and pluck.

There was not a disorderly occurrence within our observation last evening. The procession had dispersed by midnight, and then in a wonderfully short time the streets resumed their wonted quiet.

The headquarters of the Hancock Club on Canal street resembled the fabled palaces of the Eastern magi. A large railroad head light, at either end of the gallery, pointing up and down the street, with red reflectors between them, lit up with dazzling brilliancy the entire length of the grand boulevard. The portrait of Hancock, flanked on either side by those of Seymour and Blair, encircled with laurel, painted on semi-circular transparent frames eight feet in diameter, and lighted with a double row of gas jets, the whole surmounted by a huge blazing star with two crescents; the scores of parti-colored lanterns arranged with consummate taste by the club's executive committee; and last and best of all, the cotorie of beauty which crowded the galleries, by special invitation of the Hancocks, conspired to present a tableau beautiful as the dreams of fairies. An immense bouquet rocket of red, white and blue lights pierced the azure vault above, and bursting into a thousand stars, shed a rich refulgence on the surging crowd below. This was the signal for the Hancocks to start. The club turned out in full force, officers mounted, with a splendid band of eighteen pieces. The elegant banner surrounded by thirty-seven silver wreaths inscribed with the names of the States in front, then the superb ladies' flag, of crimson and orange silk, flanked by two smaller flags of red silk, with name of the club in gold letters, presented by four gentlemen at Piffet's, and the beautiful silken "colors" tendered by Mr. Warner, one of the members of the club. Around the banner and flags were thirty-seven transparent stars, each with a photograph type of Louisiana beauty, the name of a State below, and the State's motto above. On the reverse the name "Hancock Club." Prominent in the procession was the exquisite wreath presented by "New York," and borne on ornamental pole. The club used the wide awake torches, the staffs, and those of the transparencies wrapped in red and white ribbon, with streamers. Thus equipped, and in their showy uniform, the club presented truly a magnificent appearance, and established beyond question their indisputable right to the proud motto, "Jamais Arrière."

The Fifth Ward Club last night was accompanied by three wagons in which were embodied some very beautiful ideas. The first contained a forge, an anvil, and the various appurtenances of the cooper's and other trades, and in it were men at work with the different tools. This represented the mechanical arts. In the second was a spinning wheel and at it, turning off the spun cotton were three beautiful young ladies. This was "Home Industry," and depicted, we fear, a class of household duties now-a-days too much neglected by our maidens. The third wagon contained corn and sugar cane stalks, and was inscribed "Agriculture is the Source of Strength." For the conception of this design and the manner of its execution the Fifth Ward Club deserve a great deal of credit.

We noticed last night with much pleasure that monster rooster (14 feet 10 inches) in the procession and possession of the well organized Chanticleer Club. This rooster, so hardly contested for during the past week, has fallen to the glorious Chanticleers. For this they deserve much credit. Being a lately organized club they thus show that in whatever they undertake, whether to gain a rooster or work for the good of the Democracy, they will succeed at whatever cost. Long crow the Chanticleers. Cock-a-doodle-doo!

The admiration of many were attracted by two immense heads of Seymour and Blair—in fact the largest and best executed of the kind we have seen since the commencement of this glorious campaign. We heard that they were executed by Jimmy Moise, the son of our well-known fellow-townsman and artist, T. S. Moise, Esq. What is more creditable to the young gentleman, is, that he painted them for the Bulwer Club during his leisure hours of business.

Many were the clubs who last night received tokens of the admiration of their lady friends. Some of these presentations will be found detailed elsewhere, but to describe all is impracticable. Many, too, were the bouquets that changed hands last night, changed from the fair hands of their makers to the harder and browner ones of those who were thus encouraged to persevere in the good work. The women of New Orleans have done no little towards the success of this campaign, and the CRESCENT here acknowledges their services and thanks them for them.

A tandem team of grays, harnessed to a basket-work carriage, was a very noticeable feature on Canal street. The horses were gaily decked with flags and transparencies, and the wagon was prettily adorned in the same manner. This was a novel idea, and a very good one.

To the innumerable clubs who, last night, by cheers or serenades, or both, honored us, we return our hearty thanks. At the late hour at which we write we cannot call the roll of these friends of ours, so we beg you, gentlemen, to rest satisfied with this general acknowledgment. God bless you all, says the CRESCENT.

More Tributes by the Ladies to the Gallant Seymour Legion.

President Jonas in the chair. When about to commence routine business, the attention of the Legion was attracted by fairy steps upon the stairs. A few moments, and, like angels upon some happy mission bent, appeared several ladies bearing in their hands a flag unexcelled in beauty by any yet seen in New Orleans. It is the glorious flag of our Union, surmounted by a battle ax of silver. Miss Meyer, with it in her hands, breathed forth in words coming from a feeling and undaunted heart, as she presented it to the Legion—words that called forth from every man cheers, and gave birth within each bosom to a new-born determination that defeat should never sully its folds. It was presented by her upon behalf of herself and of Misses Heurm and Gentcluced, who stood by bestowing upon the gallant boys those visible and happy signs of Eden's choicest benediction: woman's sweet smiles. President Jonas replied in appropriate and stirring remarks. There was also presented, by the Misses McAitchison, a guidon whose beauty was only surpassed by that of its fair donors. Favors yet came pouring in. The Legion again were made to cheer as the happy recipients of three beautiful wreaths—one presented by the Misses Pierce. 'Twas an occasion that will long be remembered by the Legion as one of the most pleasant of those happy little episodes that occasionally break like glimpses of Eden upon the dull routine of every-day life, and serve to instil courage and hope into the most desponding of hearts.

Banner Presentation to the Seymour Knights.

Shortly after this gallant organization formed its line upon the levee, last evening, Mr. Ferd. Marks, assistant secretary of the Knights, rode to the front and presented to them a beautiful silk banner which was accompanied by the following note from its fair donors:

NEW ORLEANS, August 29, 1868.

To the Officers and Members of the Seymour Knights:

Gentlemen—We present you the accompanying banner as a testimonial of our esteem and sympathy with you in the just and holy cause which you espouse, and pray that your efforts in behalf of a free and white man's government may be crowned with success. With the hope that the election of Seymour and Blair may once more restore our country to its former state of peace, happiness and prosperity, we remain yours respectfully,

HANNAH STERN,
SALLIE LENGSFIELD,
HORTENSE KAHN,
JOSEPHINE TURK.

Mr. J. S. Tully, president of the Seymour Knights, received the banner and in behalf of the club returned their thanks to the ladies in a few appropriate remarks. The face of the banner is of blue silk inscribed with the names, Seymour Knights, in letters of gold. The reverse is of plain white silk. A heavy gold fringe surrounds it, and six gilt tassels ornament the upper part.

THE LOUISIANA STATE SEMINARY.—The next session of this popular and flourishing institution of learning begins on the 7th of September, 1868. The faculty consists of a full corps of able instructors, versed in all the branches of literature and science usually taught in universities. The surrounding country is high and rolling, and as healthful as any part of the world. The terms of the school, including every expense except that of clothing, is $410 per annum, $200 of which is payable in advance, and the balance in equal payments January 1st and April 1st. Prof. D. F. Boyd, the superintendent, makes the comfort and interest of the students his chief and only aim, and we knew of no one to whose guardianship we would sooner trust the training of our youth.

To those of our readers contemplating housekeeping next winter, we would suggest the propriety of glancing over the advertisement in the auction column of Chas. T. Nash. Sale to-morrow at Masonic Hall Auction Mart, at 11 o'clock A. M.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

FIFTY-THIRD DAY.

Senate.

SATURDAY, August 29, 1868.

The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock by Lieut. Gov. Dunn.

Prayer by the chaplain, Rev. Mr. Turner.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ray, from the judiciary committee, reported a substitute for an act to suppress stealing of fruits and grain.

The finance committee reported progress.

The enrollment committee reported as engrossed, bills for the relief of Pierre Soulé and Margaret J. Murphy.

Mr. Williams, on the part of the joint committee appointed to inquire into the number of employés of the General Assembly, reported the number at 53 in the Senate and 55 in the House, and the impracticability of further reduction.

Mr. Blackman, on a suspension of the rules, introduced a memorial from and an act for the relief of the employés of the late General Assembly. Read twice and referred to the committee on claims.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Blackman offered a resolution that the committee appointed to confer with the committee of the House on the act relative to registration, be required to report.

Mr. Blackman referred to rumors that were in circulation of the intention of delaying or preventing the passage of a registration bill. Adopted.

Mr. E. L. Jewell offered a resolution to require the committee to wait on the governor to ascertain the names of the 150 Union men alleged to have been murdered in the State; to report on Monday.

Mr. Whitney, of the committee, explained that the delay was caused in order to ascertain the names of the murdered men.

Mr. Smith moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The yeas and nays being called by Mr. Jewell, resulted in laying on the table—16 yeas, 7 nays.

The majority report of the committee on elections, in the case of P. B. S. Pinchbeck vs. E. L. Jewell, was taken up.

Mr. Blackman moved that the report be made the special order of the day on Monday week.

Mr. Lewis moved to lay on the table.

Mr. Blackman called for the yeas and nays—16 yeas, 10 nays.

On motion of Mr. Ray, Mr. Day was granted leave of absence until Tuesday.

The conclusions of the majority report were read at the request of Mr. Whitney.

Mr. Campbell moved that the sergeant-at-arms be instructed to close the doors and prevent members from absenting themselves.

Mr. Braughn objected, and moved to lay on the table, and called for the yeas and nays.

No quorum, only eighteen members voting.

Mr. Campbell moved to send after absent members.

A message from the governor was received.

Mr. Braughn moved to adjourn. Lost.

Mr. Campbell's motion was carried.

Mr. O'Hara arose to say that although the Senate was composed of thirty six members, there existed a vacancy which left the number at thirty-five, and therefore eighteen was a quorum.

A call of the House was ordered at the request of Mr. Lewis—16 members present.

Mr. Whitney stated that he had neglected to ask for leave of absence for Mr. Darrell yesterday; he would do so now.

The chair remarked that there being no quorum present no action could be taken on the motion.

Some time elapsed, when Mr. Lewis asked for a call of the House—17 members present.

Mr. Ray moved to adjourn. Adopted.

House of Representatives.

The House met at 11 o'clock. Thirty-five members present. No quorum.

A recess of half an hour ordered.

When the roll was again called, fifty-eight members were found present.

Prayer.

Minutes dispensed with.

Leave of absence to Kavanaugh of St. Landry, and Harper of St. Charles, for ten days each, was granted.

On motion of Landers, of Union, the vote by which the House on Friday agreed in the unfavorable report of the claims committee on the bill for the relief of J. L. Guthrie, State tax collector of Union parish, was reconsidered and the bill recommitted.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Elections—In the case of Crawford vs. Humble, that it was clearly evident that intimidation had been used, and that, therefore, Crawford should take the contested seat. Also a minority report from McCullen, of East Baton Rouge, and therefore recommended that Humble retain his seat.

Minority report adopted.

The committee also reported in the case of Casey vs. Judice, of Lafayette parish, stating that the charge of illegibility was not proved, but that the charge of fraud was proved to such an extent that it was evident that if a fair election had been had, Casey would have been elected.

Also a minority report from McCullen, of East Baton Rouge, stating that the charge of fraud had not been sustained, and recommending that Judice retain his seat.

On motion of Gray of St. James, Casey, the contestant, was asked to speak in his own behalf, but declined.

A message from the Senate was here received announcing concurrence in a bill for the relief of Margaret C. Murphy, and asking concurrence in a bill for the relief of Pierre Soulé.

The motion to adopt the majority report was then by a vote of 38 to 26 rejected. McMillen and Carr in explaining their votes spoke against the report. The report was then ordered recommitted, when Lott of Rapides asked permission to withdraw from the committee. The chair refused to entertain the application.

Judiciary—on the bill amending article 1120 of the Civil Code, unfavorably. Report agreed in and bill killed.

Crawford of Franklin, recommended seated by the elections committee in place of Mr. J. C. Humble, was then sworn in and took his seat.

FIRST READING OF BILLS.

By Gray of St. James—An act repealing the law by which planters may retail goods to their laborers without license. Read twice and referred to the judiciary committee.

By Dewees of Bienville—An act appropriating $85 to A. E. Lockett. Read twice and sent to claims committee.

By Wren of Bossier—An act to authorize the closing of Benoist Bayou. Calendared.

Gray, of St. James, then called up a bill providing for the funding and consolidation of city money. Read twice, ordered printed, and referred to ways and means committee.

A message from the governor was here read, inclosing a letter from Mr. Fishburn, director of the State Insane Asylum at Jackson, asking relief. Message and letter referred to committee on charitable institutions.

Also announcing his approval and signature of the vote of thanks to the Board of Registration, and the bill amending the act of incorporation of the town of Bastrop.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

An act to establish fees of witnesses subpœnaed to appear before Senate or House committee. Passed and sent to the Senate.

A Senate bill amending the present law relative to the incorporation of companies whose object is public improvement. Passed and goes to the governor.

A communication from the Senate was here read, asking a committee of conference in regard to the "intolerance resolutions" passed by the House, the preamble of which it will be remembered the Senate refused to adopt.

Also asking a conference committee on the registration bill.

SENATE BILLS ON THEIR FIRST READING.

An act amending the act of incorporation of the Louisiana Central stem of the Mississippi and Pacific Rail Company. Read once and calendared.

An act appropriating $1,133 to J. M. Wilson. Calendar.

An act granting the right of provisional seizure in other cases than those now allowed by law. Calendar.

An act defining the costs and fees of clerks of courts, recorders, notaries public and sheriffs. Calendared and ordered printed.

An act to amend article 1670 of the Civil Code. Calendar.

An act relative to the division of the 11th Ward of the parish of Terrebonne. Calendar.

An act amending the act of incorporation of the town of Monroe. Read twice and sent to committee on corporations.

An act providing for the purchase of law books. Read twice and sent to committee of the whole.

An act to improve the navigation of Red river. Read twice, ordered printed and referred to committee of the whole.

An act giving to children attending public schools free passage over roads and ferries. Read twice and referred.

An act amending article 2260 of the Civil Code and repealing the amendments made thereto by the Legislature of 1867. Read twice and sent to judiciary committee.

An act relative to the taking of testimony. Read twice and referred to judiciary committee.

An act to incorporate the Louisiana and Arkansas Railroad Company. Read twice, ordered printed and sent to railroad committee.

An act providing for the removal of the court-house of St. James parish. Read twice and sent to committee on parochial affairs.

An act fixing the time for holding district court in the Ninth District of the State. Rules suspended, bill read three times, finally passed and sent to the governor.

An act authorizing the secretary of state to administer oaths. Rules suspended, read three times finally passed and sent to the governor.

An act appropriating $5000 to Pierre Soulé for legal services rendered the State in the case of the State vs. the Louisiana State Bank.

Read twice and sent to claims committee.

An act extending protection to laborers in the exercise of free suffrage. This is a substitute for a House bill of the same title, in which the Senate refused to concur. Senate bill adopted.

An act relative to the restoration of the burnt records of the parish of Winn. A House bill sent back with amendments. Amendments concurred in.

An act regulating the transaction of business in district courts. Amendments concurred in.

The House then went into

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE,

Isabelle, of Orleans, in the chair, to consider the bill levying a special tax of one per cent. to pay outstanding overdue liabilities.

The committee, with some unimportant amendments, recommended the bill to the House for adoption; when the committee rose.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

An ineffectual attempt was made to suspend the rules to pass the bill to its third reading and final passage.

The House then adjourned until 12 o'clock on Monday.

FOREIGN AND PERSONAL ITEMS.

A letter from Rome says Louis Napoleon and his foreign ministers have renewed their pledge that France will uphold and defend the pope in every emergency.

The ex-king of Naples and the dukes of Parma, Modena and Tuscany have proclaimed that they do not recognize the present Italian debt and will repudiate it on their restoration.

Cardinal Antonelli snubbed Baron von Beust by simply returning an acknowledgment of the receipt of his dispatch in reference to the Austrian confessional laws.

Girardin, the fighting editor in Paris, says France should have but one song—the Rhine. France, however, lacks the inspiration to such a song, viz: the rhine-o.

The heart of the late king Louis the First has been inclosed in a silver urn, which will soon be deposited amidst imposing ceremonies at the pilgrim's chapel at Alt-Oetting.

It is proposed in England to consecrate a bishop of the army instead of a chaplin general. He would have episcopal powers wherever the army might be stationed where there is no bishop.

Girardin's latest journalistic hobby is a desperate attack on the criminal laws of modern times. He says that no man has a right to punish another. Hence, the criminal laws of all civilized states were mere assumptions.

Richard Wagner is reported to have quitted Munich in disgust at the failure of his last opera, the "Meistersinger von Nuremberg," and to be seriously ill at Zurich.

Last year 50,000,000 cigars were sold in France. The consumption of tobacco since 1852 has increased from 800 000 kilogrammes (nearly 800 tons) to 3,046,000 kilogrammes, (about 3046 tons.

Anton Rubinstein, the greatest living pianist, who is about to make a trip to the United States, was born on the 18th of November, 1829, in a small village near Jassy, on the Russian frontier. He married, two years ago, a Russian lady of noble birth.

The celebrated Prince Crony, who pretends to be a near relative of Queen Victoria, and the legitimate heir of immense estates in Northern Italy, is now a convict in the French penitentiary at Rheim. He was convicted of swindling at Dieppe, two years ago, and has been set to work on a cork machine.

There is a young man in Paris, twenty-two years old, who claims to be a son of King Louis, of Bavaria, and Lola Montez. He says he is able to prove by documents the truth of his assertion, any says, also, that his royal father had, last year, an interview with him and gave him a large sum of money.

M. Boucher de Perthes, the founder of the science of archæology, died on the 3d inst., at Abbeville, France, at the age of eighty. He was the first to make a scientific use of the discoveries of the flint implements used by men before the age of metals, and proved that there was in Europe an age of stone.

A grand festival was held at Carlsruhe, Prussia, on the 25th, to celebrate the anniversary of the minister of war made a speech. At the closing of the banquet he expressed the hope that the Southern States of Germany would soon unite with those of the North, and thus complete the series of great events which commenced in 1866.

The king of Prussia now appears seldom in public without being accompanied by a very handsome colored boy, whom Gerhard Rohlfs, the celebrated traveler, brought with him from Abyssinia, and placed under the protection of his majesty. The king says he thinks the boy is exceedingly talented, and he will give him an excellent education.

The Revue Populaire, of Paris, gives an account of some very curious experiments made by Dr. Claude Bernard. If oxygenized blood be injected into the arteries of the neck immediately after decapitation, warmth and sensibility will return; the eyes get animated, and display such perception that an object shaken before them will cause winking of the eyelids and movements of eyeballs as though to avoid injury.

It has created some surprise in Prussia that Queen Victoria declined the invitation of her eldest daughter to visit her at Reinhardsbrunn, where she and her husband live in retirement with their children and are attended by only two servants. During her brief sojourn in Paris the queen looked gloomy and was exceedingly taciturn. In driving through the Boulevards it was noticed that she did not even glance at the magnificent buildings on those superb avenues.

The garden inspector at Biebrich who boxed the ears of Aristarchi Bey, the Turkish ambassador at Berlin, has been sentenced to four weeks imprisonment. The public consider this sentence unjust, and expect that the higher court, to which the inspector has appealed, will acquit him. The ambassador behaved like a fool and blackguard, and the castigation which he received was richly deserved.

One writing from the watering place of Luchon tells this story: A very pretty traveler was sitting with a very sickly looking *cocodes* at a small round table, and she was biting in some glowing red radishes. Her hair, which was really all her own, hung round her shoulders and curled and waved luxuriantly. "What splendid locks," exclaimed the young man, touching the glossy ringlets under the Spanish mantilla; "they look positively nice. If the longest hair in your head were to fall in my soup, Theodora, I really would not take it out."

In Stettin an adopted citizen of the United States has been arrested for using incendiary language and committing the crime *lasæ majestatis*. He said in a lager beer saloon that all princes were scoundrels, and that the king of Prussia, too, would before long reach the end of his rope. When he was arrested he threatened the police officers with the wrath of the American government, which, he said, would not fail to protect him, and make an example of the city of Stettin, where he had been deprived of his liberty.

A wealthy American lady who has rented a fine villa at Ems, was recently, in her ignorance of court etiquette, *naive* enough to send invitations to a *soiree*, which she intended to give, to all the crowned heads at the fashionable watering-place, including the king of Prussia. These invitations were not accepted, but next day the king caused himself to be introduced to the lady in question on the promenade, and chatted a long time with her.

George Sand writes a large, heavy and angular hand, looking like that of an old lawyer rather than an authoress. Victor Hugo can write very beautifully, but he generally scrawls shockingly. He frequently illustrates his letters with rough but spirited pencil sketches. Alexander Dumas is a splendid penman, and, no matter how rapidly he may write, his "copy" is always as beautiful as it is legible. Thiers writes coarsely and angularly. Lamartine writes a fine, flowing hand. Jules Janin's handwriting is execrable. Few persons besides himself are able to decipher his hieroglyphics.

Old Auber recently gave a party. During the evening the guests never tired of gazing on a group of three persons, who were generally seen chatting together in a very animated manner and laughing uproariously at the jokes of which one of them seemed to possess an inexhaustible supply. Two of these persons were venerable men; the third, who treated his companions with great deference, was a man in the prime of life. The two old men were Auber and Rossini, and their companion was Gounod. The story-teller among them was Rossini, who is not only famous as a composer, but, also, as a most entertaining conversationalist.

Strange to say, the Emperor Napoleon has caused the study of the German language to be resumed in all Alsatian primary and grammar schools, where that branch of instruction had lately been much neglected. Upon his return from Salzburg to Strasburg, the inspectors and *dames patronesses* of the Alsatian schools were presented to him, and he urged them strongly to promote the study of German. "*cette belle langue*," as much as possible. His recommendation was of course equivalent to an order, and the little Alsatians are now pouring over German spelling books and primers.

The stock of a London publisher of indecent books and pictures, was recently ordered by the magistrates to be burned. The condemned property consisted of the unbound printed sheets of 35 000 volumes, 46 lithographic stones, 318 impressions from these, 15 copper plates, and 700 or 800 engravings. The burning of the sheets in folded masses was found to be a slow and uncertain process, so the constables were engaged several hours in separating them. Two great furnaces connected with the station, used to warm and ventilate the cells, were heated red, and three large fires were built in the station-yard; these were all piled up with books and pictures, which were estimated as worth $5 000 to the publishers. It took two days of steady burning to consume them.

Much sympathy is still being manifested in Poland and Galicia for the ladies from Warsaw, sent by the Russian government to Siberia. All these ladies had to don the uniform of the male convicts, a heavy long military coat, with a yellow square on the back; but under it they were permitted to wear their former dress. Many of the poor ladies were thus seen in silk dresses on their weary road to the frozen country; the male exiles wear a chain connecting both legs, and about three feet long; the law says that all exiles shall walk to their destination, but, when the commander of the escort happens to be a humane man, he allows them to hire kibitkas or peasant's wagons as soon as they are beyond Moscow. The exiles are allowed to take their families with them to Siberia, and it reflects the greatest honor on the women of Poland that not one of the ladies of the aristocracy refused to accompany their husbands to Siberia.

Baron von Beust has been severely ridiculed for the regulations issued in regard to the speakers who will deliver addresses to the Vienna Schuetzenfest. In order that they may keep within proper bounds and abstain from inveighing against Bismarck, an officer is to stand close to the speakers and admonish them as soon as their words seem to become objectionable. If these hints are not heeded a loud warning is to be given; and if that is disregarded likewise, the officer is to signal to the drummers, who are at once to strike up a roll and thereby drown the voice of the offending speaker. In all probability Baron von Beust was utterly ignorant of this ridiculous order, which looks very much like the production of a police-machine still surviving from the period of Metternich and the "good Kaiser Franz."

Auber, the youth of eighty-seven, still walks with the rapid and lively step of a young man who does not want to be too late at a tete-a tete. He still loves his muse, and, it is said, also many of her fair priestesses. As a genuine Frenchman he refuses to grow old. He is as witty and sprightly as his music, and his face, especially his very fiery black eyes, show plainly that he is just the man to make a very pertinent reply to an impertinent question. Countless anecdotes are in circulation about him, and his acquaintances know that he is able, not only to crack the whip of sarcasm, but also to flog his enemies with it. Like Goethe, he is averse to excitement and shuns all deeply moving impressions. He rises every morning at five and immediately begins to work. He eats hardly anything till dinner time, at six o'clock; but at that meal, which he generally takes with some friends at the Cafe Anglais, he displays a very healthy appetite. He then goes to the theater and never goes home before midnight. But when does he sleep? He says, when he composes.

The wife of a merchant in the northern part of France recently ran away, and for a wonder her husband went to seek her. He found the fugitive in Paris, in company with a young man, and, procuring police, he entered her apartments in the small hours of the morning. After a scene the facts appeared that the young man was her son by a former marriage, which she had kept concealed from her husband. She had resolved to come and live with her son at Paris, and she had the more readily decided upon a journey because her husband himself was frequently absent from home, and could give no satisfactory reason. She suspected an intrigue. "Ah," cried the husband, "let us not deceive each other; I have a daughter whom I kept concealed, and my absence was caused by visiting her." The police agents quitted the happy scene.

A letter from Florence says: My observation and information only tend to confirm my impression that the party of action is secretly working throughout Italy. In the first place, Menotti and Ricioti Garibaldi are constantly traveling in Italy, and make frequent voyages to Caprera. When visiting Italian towns they are known to have long confidential interviews with leading Garibaldian partisans, and it is not unreasonably concluded that these visits, consisting of long and expensive journeys, are not undertaken for the mere pleasure of exchanging friendly salutations. Menotti Garibaldi, now at Turin, Democratic organ, has lately sailed to England in order to collect funds for a second Garibaldian invasion. His brother, it may be remembered, made a similar visit last year, with very good results. Another significant point is, that a movement has been recently set on foot to organize mutual relief or benefit societies among the Garibaldians.

In defending the Electeur, Favre's and Henon's Democratic paper, before the sixth chamber of the Seine tribunal, M. Picard, the well-known opposition member of the corps legislatif, used language which created a great sensation. He said to the judges: "Now, gentlemen, you yourself know full well that every paragraph in the article incriminated by the goverment is perfectly true; you know also that these prosecutions are instituted only for the purpose of intimidating the liberal press. But you who are always expected to find the accused in these prosecutions guilty, do you ever fancy that there may be a time when this court is no longer an imperial court? If I were in your place, I must confess, I could not look forward to such a contingency without very serious alarm; for the very men on whom you now inflict such draconic sentences may in that event be instructed with the helm of government, and they might have good memories!" This bold language startled the whole audience so much that the most profound silence prevailed in the courtroom. The presiding judge tried to reprove Picard, but, inasmuch as the latter is a member of the corps legislatif, he took good care not to insult him.

A short time ago Baron Von Rothschild took a walk in Paris, and suddenly found himself behind the Pantheon, in a part of the city with which he was not familiar. He entered the shop of a dealer in old curiosities and discovered among a great deal of worthless trumpery, an old barometer from the time of Louis the Sixteenth, the carving of which was exceedingly well preserved. The Baron, who is a connoisseur of such things, immediately resolved to buy the barometer. The price was ten francs, and Rothschild, glad to get it so cheap, puts his hand into his pocket in order to give the woman who kept the store a ten franc piece. Unfortunately he discovered that he had left his pocketbook at home. "Well, never mind," he said, "I shall take the barometer anyhow. Send it to my house. I am Baron Rothschild. The money will be paid to you at my house." "I do not know your name, monsieur," replied the woman, "moreover, I never send any goods away, unless they have previously been paid for." The Baron was greatly puzzled. He had never dreamed that anybody could be ignorant of his name; but, as he happened to be in very good humor, he felt highly amused, and was just about to give her some information as to who he was, when he saw a commissionnaire pass by on the other side of the street. He beckoned to him, and, when the honest auvergnat stood before him, he asked him: "Do you know, perhaps, Baron Rothschild?" "That is a very funny question, sir. Rothschild? Why, that is our money king! Why do you ask the question?" he said, growlingly, for he supposed it was a mere mystification. "Because madame here refuses to trust him for ten francs," said Rothschild, pointing to the woman. "Is that really true, Madame Duclos?" cried the commissionaire, in surprise. "Yes, you see, Monsieur Pierre, we cannot know everybody in the world," replied the woman, in confusion; "I know you, and if you will go the gentleman's security ——" At these words the baron burst into a fit of laughter. "Very well, Monsieur Pierre," he said, "if you will go my security, do so; but, above all things, go and fetch me a hack, and then carry this barometer to my house." The commissionaire did so, and received a very handsome reward at the house of the arch millionaire for going security for Baron Rothschild.

It is thrown in your teeth that you do not keep your dental apparatus in proper trim; it is your own fault; for all the world knows that you might do so by using the matchless vegetable dentrifrice, Sozodont.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Grunewald's name is so well known all over the Mississippi Valley, in connection with everything appertaining to music, and the instruments which give utterance to it, that we consider it necessary only to say that he has recently imported, from the best European and American factories, an immense assorted stock, which he offers at New York prices. Those who don't believe this had better call on Grunewald, 129 Canal street. He also has all the adjuncts.

Thanks to the Magnolia Democrats for their serenade and their hearty cheers.

When Dreams are Truest.

BY T. W. PARSONS.

—"*Le pres so al mattin' del ver ci Sogna.*"

"Love, let's be thankful we are past the time
When griefs are comfortless; and though we mourn,
Feel in our sorrow something now sublime,
And in each tear the sweetness of a kiss.
Weep on and smile then: for we know in this
Our immortality; that nothing dies
Within our hearts but something new is born;
And what is roughly taken from our eyes
Gently comes back in visions of the morn
When *dreams* are *truest*. O but death is bliss!
I feel as certain looking on the face
Of a dead sister, smiling from her shroud,
That our sweet angel hath but changed her place
And passed to peace, as when, amid the crowd
Of the mad city, I feel sure of rest
Beyond the hills—a few hours further west."

[Galaxy.

THE TEMPERATURE yesterday, as shown by the observations of A. B. Griswold & Co., corner Canal and Royal streets, was as follows: At 6 A. M. 83 degrees; 12 M. 90; 3 P. M 87; 6 P. M. 84.

The temperature yesterday, as shown by the thermometer at C. Duhamel's, 111 Canal street, was as follows: At 6 A. M. 78 degrees; 12 M. 85; 3 P. M. 83; 6 P. M. 79.

Grant as a Soldier.

[From the New York World.]

A general who should use up and put *horse d combat* one thousand of his own regiments in the act of overcoming and destroying one regiment of the enemy would not be thought eminent in his profession. That, we trust, is a proposition which every man who will vote for Grant can unite with us in affirming. It must be deemed a safe statement. Now, between such generalship, and the generalship which conquers an equal or a superior force, there are numberless graduations of merit. That too, we hope, nobody will dispute, being also a perfectly safe statement.

Now we make no charges, we apply no epithets, but simply lay before our readers again the figures which will enable every man in the country each for himself to judge, just what rank between these maxima and minima of prowess, just what merit between these extremes of skillful and unskillful generalship, deserves to be apportioned to Gen. Grant.

Grant, on assuming command, May 4, 1864, had of effective men besides the reserve, when crossed the Rapidan, 125,000.

Lee, at the same date, had an effective force 52 000.

Grant's reinforcements up to the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, were 97,000.

Lee reinforcements up to the same date were 18,000.

Grant's total force, including reinforcements, was 222,000.

Lee's total force, including reinforcements, was 70,000.

Returns to their respective governments showed that when both armies had reached the James June 10, the number of Grant's army that had been put hors de combat was 117,000.

Up to the same date, the number of Lee's men who had been put hors de combat was 19 000.

Grant had more than three men for every one that Lee had: 222 000 to 70,000.

Grant lost more than six men for every one that Lee lost; 117,000 to 19,000.

Grant lost as many men as all Lee had and 12,000 over half as many more besides; 117,000 to 70,000.

Grant, having in the first instance more than twice as many men as Lee (125,000 to 52,000,) yet had to be reinforced by more men than all Lee ever had; 97 000 to 70,000.

These figures are derived from the most authentic sources. Their accuracy is also guaranteed to us by a Republican general whose veracity or whose capacity Gen. Grant will be precisely the last man on this planet to impeach. On his impeachment of them, indeed, we should endeavor to substantiate their truth. But it is not sufficient that they are loosely questioned by Radical journals, or more pretentiously challenged by Grant's man Stanton's man Dana. In reply to the Sun we have simply, with all possible respect, to reaffirm their authentic origin and accuracy.

A HUGE DEFALCATION.—A Washington dispatch of the 25th says: "Col. Selden, the new collector of Norfolk, Virginia, reports to Secretary McCulloch that his investigation thus far of the books and accounts of his Radical predecessor discloses a defalcation of $250 000!

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