THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

VOLUME XVIII. SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1868. NUMBER 42.

THE CRESCENT'S DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

Sibley's Report of the Camilla Affair.

BUREAU EXPENDITURES—THE ORDNANCE FRAUD CURT.

Grant--Frowning--Postage Stamps Printing Contract--Ex-Gov. Parsons.

The Weekly Mail on the Alabama River.

WASHINTON, Oct. 3.—Sibley's report of the Camilla affair is withheld from the reporters. It is stated that the first report telegraphed from Bainbridge is, in many respects, supported. The report reached headquarters of freedmen's bureau on Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Gen. Howard reports the total expenditures of the freedmen's bureau to August 1, 1868, $7,935,000.

Opening Gen. Hancock's wound will delay the ordinance fraud court, leaving Gen. Thomas on duty as commander of the department of Tennessee.

Grant's return has been deferred to the last of October.

Secretary Browning has returned.

The contract for printing postage stamps for four years has been awarded to the National Bank Note Company of New York.

Ex Gov. Parsons, of Alabama, visited the president to-day.

A contract has been concluded with the Mobile Trade Company for a tri-weekly mail on the Alabama river to July 1871.

Persons present at Philadelphia say that no colored men participated in the procession of the Boys in Blue.

FROM NEW YORK.

Roman Catholic Enactments—Butler in Court—McClellan's Welcome—Train nominated for Congress.

The Roman Catholic Synod in this city have enacted that no absolution must be given to Free Masons and that marriages must take place in church. A motion to prohibit absolution to Fenians was lost.

In the Court of Appeals yesterday, the appeal of Gen. B. F. Butler from decision of the Supreme Court of the 1st judicial district, which affirms the decisions of the surrogate, Tucker, ordering Butler as executor of the estate of his brother A. J. Butler to return an inventory of effects situated in other States than New York, was taken up and argued. The court reserved its decision.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Ten to twelve thousand people gathered to welcome McClellan last night. His appearance caused great cheering. He confined himself to thanking them for their welcome.

A meeting of Irishmen in the fifth district nominated George Francis Train for Congress, in opposition to Jno. Morrissey.

FROM MONTGOMERY.

The Alabama Legislature.

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 3.—On Friday the House turned out a Democrat and admitted a Republican to his seat. The Republican was a candidate in Jones county and claimed a seat from that county. The Democrat was from Fayette county. The Legislature abolished Jones county and then the Republican claimed his seat from Fayette county. The majority of the committee reported that the Democrat was elected by over 700 majority and that his contestant was not a candidate against him at all.

The election bill is still under discussion. Gov. Smith is expected to-night. The registry bill, it is thought, will receive his signature, but it is hardly probable that there will be an election for presidential electors, as there is not now time to complete a registration.

It has been raining hard since yesterday afternoon, and the creeks in this vicinity are reported very high.

The cotton receipts thus far this season are about 9000 bales. Stock on hand to-night 3410 bales.

A lot of cotton was sold to-day at 26c.

FROM EUROPE.

Address from Disraeli—Rumored Treaty—Italian and French Minister to Mexico—The Spanish Revolution—Walewski's Funeral—U. S. Vessels off the Spanish Coast—Opposition to a Spanish Republic.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—It is announced to-day that the great powers will allow their diplomatic relations with Spain to remain in *statu quo*.

Disraeli has issued an address to his constituents. Alluding to the dis-establishment of the Irish Church, he said it meant severing the church and state; it also involved stirring up of additional rancor and bitterness in Ireland; it would unsettle property, make confiscation contagious, and, worse than all, give England to popery, and practically to the rule of a foreign power.

It is reported that a commercial and military treaty has been ratified between Holland and France. Belgium is expected to join the treaty.

At Barcelona the people sacked the town and publicly burned the queen's portrait. Count Cheste, endeavoring to quiet the mob, was fired upon, but escaped under cover of the night.

Bassals has been appointed to command the provinces of Catalonia by the provisional junta.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—The funeral of Count Walewski took place to-day. The French ministers, foreign diplomats and some American naval officers in uniforms assisted at the funeral.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Ganlois and Prim are adverse to a republic in Spain.

Several vessels of the American squadron are off the Spanish coast.

FLORENCE, Oct. 3.—Signor Scovasso has been appointed Italian minister to Mexico. By Victor Emanuel's permission Scovasso will also act for France at the Mexican capital.

Serrano will not go to Madrid because the national guard which holds Madrid refuse admission to regular troops, which Serrano commands.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fatal Registration Difficulty in Missouri—Row at a Radical Meeting in Kansas—Dana Consents to Run Against Butler—National Convention of Colored Individuals—Political.

MARTINSBURG, MO., Oct. 3.—There was a difficulty here to-day which grew out of registration, resulting in three killed.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 3.—At the Radical meeting to-day, they got up a row; a dozen pistol shots were fired. Only one man wounded.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—Richard H. Dana has consented to accept the nomination tendered him by Butler's opponents.

The National Convention of colored men, in session here, consists of 13 delegates, namely: North Carolina 2, Florida 2, Texas 1, Virginia 3, Kentucky 1, New York 1, Maine 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—Col. J. W. Forney presided at the convention of Boys in Blue. Twelve or fifteen thousand persons were in the procession, which included the local clubs.

MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 3—Noon.—Consols 94¼. Bonds 74¼.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 3—Noon.—Cotton buoyant; Middling uplands 10⅜@10¾d.; middling Orleans 10⅞@11d.; middling uplands afloat 10d. Sales estimated at 18,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 3—Afternoon—Cotton buoyant; middling uplands 10¾d.; middling Orleans 11d. Sales 20,000 bales. Red wheat 10s. 6d. Lard 21s. 9d. Tallow 47s. 9d. Turpentine 25s. 6d.

HAVRE, Oct. 3.—Cotton firmer. Ordinary 1.37.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—Bourse dull. Rentes 68 85.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 3.—Bonds easier. 76⅛@76¼.

HAVRE, Oct. 3.—Cotton active 1 38.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The money market broke down, closing at 3@5 per cent. for call loans. Gold stronger at 140¾. Governments firm and higher. Cotton firmer. Sales to-day 2200 bales. Middlings 27c. Flour steady. Wheat firmer. Corn—Mixed Western $1 13@1 14. Mess pork $28 65. Lard quiet and steady. Naval stores and groceries quiet. Freights unchanged.

The bank statement shows a decrease in loans of $1,719,000; of specie $846,000; of deposits $7,149,000; of legal tenders $3,347,000. Increase in circulation $204,000.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 3.—Flour dull; family $7 95. Corn $1 04. Oats 60@61c. Whisky $1 25. Pork $29 50. Bulk meats unchanged. Bacon—shoulders 12½c., clear sides 16c. Lard 19½c. Hams 18½@19½c. Butter 37@41c. Eggs 20@21c.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3.—Tobacco unchanged. Superfine flour $5 50@6 25. Wheat 3@5c. lower. Corn 93@97c. Oats 51@55c. Pork $29 50. Bulk sides 15c. Bacon—shoulders 12½@12½c., clear sides 16@16½c. Hams 19c. Lard 18¾@19c. Whisky $1 50.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 3.—Cotton opened steady, but became excited during the day, sellers asking too high for buyers. Sales 170 bales. Middling nominally 24½@25c. Receipts 588 bales; exports, coastwise, 856 bales; to Great Britain, 87 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 3.—Cotton opened quiet and closed firm. Sales to-day 300 bales middlings 25@25½c. Receipts 1360; exports 2964 bales.

MOBILE, Oct. 3.—Cotton—Sales to-day 1000 bales. Market firm; middling 24½c. Receipts 1173 bales. No exports.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 3.—Sales 26 hhds. tobacco; lugs to fair leaf $6@14 75. Green county new leaf $6. Superfine flour $6 50. Family $10. Wheat $1 80@$2. Corn 98c.@$1. Oats 54@55c. Bulk corn, new ear, 60@70c. Cotton 25c. Hay $15. Mess pork $29 50. Bacon—shoulders 12½c.; clear ribbed sides 16½@16¾c. Lard, in tierces, 19½c. Whisky, raw, free, $1 27.

THE WEATHER AND THE RIVER.

VICKSBURG, October 3.—Passed up—The Olive Branch at 5 P. M., Louisville at 11 P. M. yesterday, and the Pargoud at noon to-day. Down—Robt. E. Lee at 6 P. M., Horner and barges last night, and Indiana at noon to-day. River rising.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 3.—River falling fast; nine feet three inches in the canal. Weather cloudy and cool.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 3.—Heavy rain prevailing for past twenty-four hours.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 3.—Weather warm, with heavy rains for the past twenty four hours. Wind southeast.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Secretaries of Democratic Clubs

Will confer a favor upon the editors of this column by sending to the CRESCENT office after each meeting of the several clubs which they represent, a synopsis of the proceedings. We are compelled to ask this from them, as the rapidly increasing number of Democratic clubs in the city render it impossible for a local force, however large, to attend every meeting. We wish to make this column a complete compendium of local political intelligence, and, with the aid of our friends, will certainly do so. But such assistance is necessary. We trust that the Democrats of the city will give it.

Ex-Union Soldiers' and Sailors' Democratic Club.

The regular weekly meeting of this club at the rooms of the Hancock Club, was, in spite of the inclement weather, a large and enthusiastic one, Gen. Steedman presiding.

The executive committee reported, recommending that the uniform of the club consist in a dark blue blouse with light blue facings and infantry buttons, black pants and belt, and white navy cap with blue band. Thus attired, the club, two hundred strong, proposes to participate in the demonstration of next Saturday evening.

A motion to provide for the election of an assistant secretary having been adopted, Mr. Geo. L. Catlin was unanimously chosen to fill the position.

The following honorary members were elected by the club, viz:

Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau, Gen. W. S. Hancock, H. T. Hays, J. O. Nixon, J. Ad. Rozier, J. Q. A. Fellowes, Wm. Reed Mills, Judge E. Abell, Judge L. Duvigneaud, Judge D. M. Emerson, Judge Paul E. Theard, Judge Wm. H. Cooley, Judge T. W. Collins, Randell Hunt, C. Roselius, Alexander Walker, Perry Fuller, Alfred Kearny, A. M. Holbrook, Jno. J. Lane, M. F. Sibilski, Dr. Warren Stone, Sr., A. Ledoux, Dr. D. C. Holliday, S. Magner, E. G. Gottschalk, Hugo Lehman, E. L. Jewell, S. Manning Todd, O. E. Hall, Pat. Irwin, J. B. Zuntz, B. F. Jonas, Wm. S. Pike, J. Ad. Fortier, Glendy Burke, Johnson Armstrong, E. A. Tyler, M. F. Bigney, F. H. Hatch, E. Salomon, Joel A. Mattison, F. L. Jewell, J. C. Van Winkle, Duncan F. Kenner, Col. J. E. Scott, P. O'Donnell, E. S. Drew, Chas. Gallagher, W. F. Blackman.

Upon motion, Capt. Chas. S. Rice was chosen to represent the club in the central committee of independent clubs.

A communication from the German Democratic central committee, inviting all German members of the club to turn out on Saturday evening in a grand demonstration to be made by the Germans of New Orleans in refutation of the assertions made by the Radicals concerning their political position, was read and ordered acknowledged.

A sergeant of the sixth cavalry, who was present, informed the club that many of his comrades, as well as of the first infantry, sympathized with the views of the Democracy, and were anxious to become members, provided they were eligible. In response, a cordial invitation to be present and sign the roll at the next meeting was extended to all such soldiers as might be able and willing to attend.

The first appearance of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club, next Saturday evening, will, we predict, only afford the members an additional proof of the cordiality of the feelings entertained toward them by all good citizens of New Orleans.

The First Ward Club

Held a regular weekly meeting last evening. Messrs. F. G. Randolph and Dr. Cottman were elected honorary members. The invitation extended by the Fuller Guards of Algiers, to participate in the presentation of a flag and banner to take place on next Tuesday, at the St. Charles Hotel, was accepted. Mr. F. G. Hall, of Jefferson City, addressed the club and was warmly applauded for his remarks towards the good of the cause. The club then adjourned.

The Tigers.

The gallant men belonging to this splendid organization held a very numerous and enthusiastic meeting, Saturday night, at the Jungle, and passed some very wholesome and sensible resolutions which will be found in our political column.

There are few organizations in the South that can compete in number and energy with the Tigers.

AUCTION AND APPRAISEMENTS.—We are happy to learn that W. Irving Hodgson, one of the best auctioneers and judges of property, real and personal, in New Orleans, has associated our old and still our young friend, John S. Neyland, of the Picayune, with him.

Much as Capt. Hodgson knows of the people of New Orleans, and the worth of this house and that empty lot, John Neyland knows something about that matter, and also something more. Hodgson & Neyland are a heavy team, and we heartily trust they will get a liberal share of public patronage in the sales of all sorts of sales of real estate, whether successions, syndics or bankrupts, and all sorts of merchandise and produce, damaged ditto, in store, warehouse, on shipboard or in bond, of cotton, stocks and scrip; in fact of every species of merchantable goods that comes under the hammer of the auctioneer.

The CRESCENT commends W. I. Hodgson (J. S. Neyland in commendum) to the patronage of all its readers.

ASSORTED CONFECTIONERY.—We refer our readers to the large and elegant establishment of Mr E. Turpin, 93 Old Levee street, who has on hand and is constantly in receipt of the choicest wines, liquors, cordials, syrups, conserves, etc., besides having constantly on hand the finest confection of every variety, which he sells at the most reasonable price. To street venders and to dealers in the trade the most liberal advantages are offered. To the wholesale trade we feel confident in recommending Mr. Turpin to their confidence and feel assured that any one patronizing him will get that which will please their class of customers. See his advertisement in another column.

Our friends Pitkin, Pierson & Co., of Nos. 13 and 15 Camp street, advertise in another column the opening of their large and splendid assortment of fall and winter clothing, comprising the latest styles of business suits, beaver cloth frocks, French cassimeres, etc.; also a great variety of boys' and youths' clothing. Give them a call and our word for it you will get suited, both in price and quality.

Local Intelligence.

THE GREAT STORM.—The genuine equinoctial, combining wind and rain, that commenced early Thursday afternoon, increased in violence up to midnight on Friday. The rain fell incessantly, and was as capricious as the wind, for the rain fell sometimes in showers and at others in deluges, whilst the gales came fitfully from all points, with now and then a lull, and immediately after a gust that made everything shiver under its might. As the writer lay abed Friday night, during the wee short hours ayant the twelve, and listened to the uproar of the elements, he kept awake beyond his usual time, thinking how unhappy must be the poor mariners that were off Cape Hatteras, or the still vexed Bermoothes, or the Texan coast. It was an awful night, even for those ashore. How horrible for those on shipboard!

This great gale has brought the water up to the city. It has not only flooded the points of the lake shore, but it has prevented the Pontchartrain steam cars from running—a case unknown since the railroad commenced. The bath-houses and all other exposed constructions have been swept away, we are told, all along the lake shore, from Milneburg to New Canal. There is also a report that the fine hotel at the mouth of tee Old Bayou, commonly known as Moreau's, was washed away. This we do not believe, although several persons have certified to the fact. The water has kept on rising, to the moment we last heard, from the Gentilly Road, beyond which, on account of the water, the steam cars could not venture. The Canal street cars also ceased running, and those on Claiborne had to run through over a foot of water.

The damage done on the lake shore in the neighborhood of New Orleans is very great. What it may be at Mandeville, Lewisburg, and along Mississippi Sound, we have yet no means of knowing. We fear greatly for the people sojourning at the watering places on our western gulf coast, and our friends at Galveston, and at Indianola, Corpus Christi, etc. When a flood encroaches so far into New Orleans, thoroughly drained as our city is, we await with anxiety news from our friends at the watering places, and along the coast of the Mexican gulf, and even beyond that.

The rear section of the city above the New Basin was, at a late hour last evening, submerged as far in as Franklin street, and report said the water was still advancing. Around the Jackson railroad depot everything was brought to a stand still, and the Clio and Erato street cars completed the last part of their route through water at least a foot deep. A laughable incident occurred on Clio street yesterday morning. A servant maid going to market, with a basket on her arm, was wading bravely on through the water, which could not have been less than eighteen inches in depth, when suddenly she illustrated the idea of misplaced confidence by stepping where ordinarily a wooden crossing is supposed to be. But, alas! the torrent had long since swept away every vestige of a bridge, and the unfortunate female went splattering into the flood, neck deep, while her basket floated off upon the troubled waters.

Boats and rafts were called into requisition and the city resembled, at least that portion of it, a miniature Venice, that is to those who have ever visited the city of gondolas and doges.

The following dispatch was sent from Le Breton station, yesterday afternoon at 3:33 o'clock:

"Le Breton station is surrounded by water from 2 to 3 feet deep. If the wind continues to blow from present direction water will be in the house before morning."

THERE IS A BILL pending before the Senate, favorably reported upon by the judiciary committee of that body, which we have not as yet seen in print, and is calculated to create quite a stir among the beer jerkers of this city. The bill makes it unlawful to exhibit to the public in any building, garden or grounds, concert rooms, beer-saloons, or other places or rooms, within the city of New Orleans, or other cities or incorporate towns in the State, any performance of interlude, tragedy, comedy, songs, opera, ballet, play, farce, negro minstrelsy, negro or other dancing, music or any other entertainment of the stage or any part or parts therein, or any equestrian circus, juggling, rope dancing or acrobatic performance, without paying license, provided that no wine, beer, or strong or spirituous liquors shall be sold in the auditorium, lobby or any apartment connected therewith by any door, window or other aperture shall be sold. Nor shall it be lawful to employ or furnish or permit, or assent to the employment of any female to wait on or attend in any manner to furnish refreshments of any kind to the audience or spectators or any of them, at any of the places mentioned above. The penalty for violating this act shall be imprisonment for a term of not less than three months nor more than one year, or a fine of $500 to $1000, or both.

That it will become a law is hardly to be doubted. The advocates of the bill are free in their expressions of discontent at these places of amusement, for the bill is styled "An act to regulate places of public amusements," and argue that they are deleterious to the morals of the young men who frequent them. What will the comments of the Maggies, Rosas, Claras, *et tutti quanti*, be when they are apprised of the tendency to morality of of our worthy legislators?

AT A MEETING of the resigned policemen held at Constitution Club room, Canal street, on the 2d of October, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in tendering our resignations as policemen of this city, we were actuated by a sense of justice to ourselves, to the citizens at large, and to the Democratic cause of which we are and always have been members, and in consequence of not having received our monthly salaries for the last six months, unless in city money, which has been and is at present at a discount of from 25 to 42 per cent.

Be it further resolved, That in the appointment of J. J. Williamson, as acting superintendent of the metropolitan police force, it is our opinion that a great injustice has been done the property holders, the mercantile community and the citizens at large, as it is a well known fact that the present acting superintendent of the metropolitan police, has ever since his appointment as chief of police by Major General P. H. Sheridan, used the force under his control as a political machine for the advancement of the dominant Radical faction and for his own personal interest and aggrandizement.

Be it still further resolved, That, knowing the material the metropolitan police will be principally composed of (both officers and members), in our opinion the white community and the law-abiding colored people will have to protect themselves, as there is no protection to be expected from the police force as now about to be organized.

W. H. Manning, Jno. O'Brien, J. R. Gleason, E. Reynolds, L. F. Keating, F. J. Hyatt, B. R. Hyatt, Geo. Dawson, Chas. Delamore, R. G. Cheavers, B. Galoin, A. J. Armstrong, J. O. Connor, E. Burns, J. F. Clark, Thos. Devereaux, J. J. Sullivan, E. Flood, Jos. Maes, Wm. Willis, Jno. Fogarty, J. A. Murphy, A. Boyd, Jas. Lally, D. McCarthy, L. Bohn.

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. 74 degrees; 12 M. 72; 3 P. M. 72; 6 P. M. 72.

The temperature yesterday, as shown by the thermometer at C. Duhamel's, 111 Canal street, was as follows: At 6 A. M. 72 degrees; 12 M. 72; 3 P. M. 70; 6 P. M. 68½. Barometer rising.

THE NEW POLICE BOARD yesterday appointed R. L. Bradley captain of the Second District police, and ex-Mayor Woodruff, of Jefferson, captain of police in that city.

THE SCHOONER ASPASIA, hence for Tampa Bay, went ashore on Ship Island beach three miles east of the lighthouse, on Wednesday last. She was hauled off by the timely arrival and assistance of the revenue cutter Wilderness.

THE FUNERAL OF JOHN R. MCGOWAN took place yesterday morning from the rooms of the Hancock club, Rev. Dr. Palmer officiating. The remains were interred in Girod street cemetery, whither they were escorted by the members of the club and of the Washington Benevolent Association.

A BLIND MAN who has endeavored to turn an honest dime or two by begging charity, being led through the streets by a female who doubtless shares his gains, got some benzine in his cranium yesterday, and illustrated the fact by attempting to leap into the New Basin, in which attempt he in fact succeeded. It took the assistance of several men to rescue the "blind drunk" man, and prevent a repetition of his aquatic playfulness.

IT IS SAID that during the raging storm of Thursday night, some darkies of the Radical stripe, anxious to test the efficacy of the long roll signal, commenced a furious rattling of drums, which in fact was promptly responded to by scores of their dusky comrades, in spite of the pelting rain and howling wind.

WHEN THE GALE was at its height on Friday night, those who were comfortably housed had good reason to thank Heaven for the shelter above them. But during those stormy hours, how many poor souls may have been dashed about on the sea, clinging perhaps to a stray spar, or a hastily constructed raft, longing, oh! how prayerfully, for the wind to cease and the clouds to break. God save them all, if any such there were, and bring them finally through shipwreck and disaster, to the haven where they would be.

CORPORAL WM. TOSTRICK, First District, desires us to contradict a rumor that he has turned a Radical and joined a Radical club. He is as sound a Democrat as ever.

A JEWELRY PEDDLER was arrested on Friday, in the Fourth District, on a charge of vending bogus articles in the shape of breastpins, seals, etc.

A GENTLEMAN NAMED PARDUE accidentally wounded himself badly in the leg with a hatchet, on Friday evening, at the corner of Clio and Prytania streets, while engaged in removing a heavy bough which had fallen across his fence.

For the Sunday Crescent.

Sentiments of an Old Maid Upon the Subjects of Love and Matrimony.

Most men are to women like heathen idols—double-faced.

If you cannot inspire a man with love for you fill him to the brim with love for himself—what runs over will be yours.

I'd rather hear my dog bark at a cow than a man swear he loves me.

Women make unto themselves idols, but to find them clay.

The hearts of some men are like wax, ready for all impressions.

Inconsistency is the only thing in which men are consistent.

There are scars in the heart over which the moss of time never grows.

To have known some people is a talisman against other impressions.

Love is of man's life a thing a part, 'tis woman's whole existence.

In love, men's heads rule their hearts, women's hearts rule their heads.

Never accustom those you love to do without you.

Honey-moon—four weeks of maudlin insanity to which all fools are liable.

Casting pearls before swine—woman placing her affections upon man.

'Tis strange what a man may do and yet a woman think him an angel.

The man who gains the disinterested love of a woman has a pearl of great price that nought can purchase.

Every man is a fool in some points, every woman is a fool in *one*.

Marriage is a net to entangle the feet of fools.

Men's oaths are straw, their faith is wafer cake.

Fit subjects for a lunatic asylum—women that believe that men can love or appreciate love.

There's one good wife in the world and every man thinks his neighbor has her.

The above I purloined from the day book of an old maiden friend of mine. You must know she has lying on a little table in her parlor, especially devoted to its particular use, a big book splendidly bound in blue velvet with gold clasps, and on its back in big letters the words "My Sentiments!" and makes up for her disappointment in the matrimonial way by selecting everything in verse or prose she can find that will deride and condemn love and matrimony. I tell her often, it is only the old story of "Sour Grapes" over again, and get some terribly prosy stories of her youthful victories to repay me. Now I think, and I ought to know, that both love and matrimony are very nice things in their way, the first particularly so, and believe I could convert her if I could only induce some one I wot of, to say: Miss Sallie, will you have me? and that she would even burn her blue book and its little table to prove her conversion—but I can't make him see it and will have to give it up, I suppose.

JUDITH.

In another column we publish the prospectus of the "Phonographic Magazine," to be edited and published by two gentlemen, for whose ability to make their periodical all that it purports to be, we can vouch. When writing is a necessity, as in this age it has become to all persons of culture and intelligence, it is certainly desirable to possess the best and speediest means of committing thoughts to paper. Phonography, a strictly philosophic and legible system of phonetic shorthand, provides the means of writing words as rapidly as they are spoken. If you would secure the subtle thoughts that flow into your own mind, or that you feel worth preserving while listening to the spoken thoughts of others, learn phonography. If you are a physician, and would preserve a record of your cases, so that from your accumulated experience you may help to evolve the laws of health and disease, learn phonography. If you are a minister, and would save five-sixths of the time you at present employ in writing your notes, or elaborating your sermons in full, learn phonography. If you are a lawyer, and would secure the fleeting testimony on which may depend the fortune, life, or honor of your client, learn phonography. If you are a student, and would fully benefit by the oral instruction of your professors and teachers, learn phonography. If you are desirous of qualifying yourself for the useful and honorable profession of a reporter—should your education and abilities in other respects warrant such a determination—learn phonography, for it is not only a lucrative calling, but to young men of talent it is one of the most certain stepping-stones to a position of honor and emolument. If you would learn phonography in a series of short lessons, read the prospectus of the Phonographic Magazine, and think well over the advantages to be derived from a knowledge of shorthand before you lose this opportunity of acquiring it.

BOSTICK & SEYMOUR AGENCY.—The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of Messrs. Bostick & Seymour, who have the agency of iron pipe and fittings for steam, water and gas. This firm is one of the most extensive dealers in this line of goods in the South, and possessing the means to afford the best facilities to purchasers, they feel confident in expecting a liberal share of the trade. They also have on hand a good supply of shelf hardware, sheet, boiler, bar and rod iron, rubber hose, packing, sheet lead, lead pipe and all kinds of railroad, steamboat and mechanics' supplies, which they sell at the lowest market rates. Those in want of any article in their line will find it to their interest to give them a call.

B. T. WALSHE'S EMPORIUM.—The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of our friend, Mr. B. T. Walshe, 110 Canal street, who has just opened an assortment of youths', boys' and children's clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods, the superiority of which cannot be excelled. The selling price being marked upon each article, the purchaser cannot complain of the satisfaction given, or otherwise the purchase money will be refunded. While the boys' clothing department will receive special attention, and no doubt it is one of the most complete in the South, Mr. Walshe assures his friends that his stock of gentlemen's furnishing goods will be second to none in the city. Mr. Walshe works upon the cash system, and in doing so offers the best class of goods at the most reasonable prices. Those who favor him with a call will find our word true, and receive the polite and undivided attention of the house. Give him a call.

CHAMPION SHIRT EMPORIUM.—The usual manner of making editorial notices of a business firm is in accordance with receipts, capital and influence; but when we say that S. N. Moody is one of the largest and most promiscuous dealers in furnishing goods and fancy articles, we say what we believe to be what is strictly so, and in referring to his stock we think that there is nothing in his line of trade that will not be sold at such prices that will necessarily compel buyers to first consult his prices before purchasing elsewhere. Give him a call. His shirt emporium is corner of Royal and Canal streets.

On Monday, the 6th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., on St. Charles street, corner of Perdido, a large stock of furniture and sundries will be sold, without limit or reserve, by Chas. T. Nash, auctioneer.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

EIGHTY-THIRD DAY.

Senate.

SATURDAY, Oct. 3, 1868.

The Senate refused to concur in the amendment allowing the page $40 per month in the place of $25, and the bill was returned to the House.

Mr. Braughn, Democrat, moved that the act for the relief of Pierre Soulé be taken up, and that the amendment of the House be not concurred in changing the sum from $5000 to $3000.

The Senate refused to concur in the amendment, and adhered to their original amount, which Mr. Braughn claimed to be just.

Mr. Thompson, Democrat, asked a leave of absence for ten days. Granted.

Leave of absence was also granted to Senator Day for four days.

Mr. Ray, Republican, called up the act to authorize the erection of necessary buildings, and the necessary machinery of the State penitentiary, employment of an engineer to superintend the erection of the same, and to provide means to pay for the same.

Mr. Pinchback, colored, moved that the bill be made the special order of the day for Monday, at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Wittgenstein moved to lay the motion on the table. Carried—yeas, 13, nays 9.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Wilcox moved that the rules be suspended to put the bill through its third reading. Lost.

The bill was then made the special order of the day for Monday.

The act to provide for the reclaiming of the alluvial and swamp lands from inundation, by the issue of the bonds of the State to the amount of five million dollars, and providing means for the redemption of the same, was not finally acted upon, no quorum being found present after a lively discussion of one hour.

The Senate adjourned until Monday noon.

House of Representatives.

Immediately after the House assembled yesterday, Mr. L. A. Wiltz, of the ninth district, parish of Orleans, was sworn in.

The following bills were introduced:

By Carroll—An act repealing the act removing the capital of Madison parish from Richmond to Delta. Read twice and sent to committee on parochial affairs.

By Page, of Jefferson—An act repealing the act incorporating the town of Kenner. Read twice and sent to corporations committee.

By Wren, of Bossier—An act amending article 2212 of the Civil Code. Read twice and sent to judiciary committee.

By McLean, of Caddo—An act to make State notes, warrants, and all other redeemable State paper, payable for all taxes and licenses due the State previous to 1865. Read twice and sent to the ways and means committee.

By Murrell, of Lafourche—An act giving a pension of $100 per annum to any person "known to have been loyal to the government" who was injured in the riot of July, 1866, the proof of "loyalty" and of the injury being sufficient warrant for the giving of the pension. Calendared.

HOUSE BILLS ON THEIR THIRD READING.

An act relative to notaries. Postponed till Monday.

An act making the warrants of the Legislature of 1868 receivable for State lands. Passed.

The Senate amendments to the bill authorizing and requiring the issue by the city of $5,000,000 worth of bonds for the redemption of city money, came up and were all concurred in but that which prescribes city notes after January 1, 1869, which now goes again to the Senate.

SENATE BILLS ON THEIR FIRST READING.

An act making State warrants payable for taxes. Ways and means committee.

McMillan here called up the Senate bill repealing the first section, and the act amendatory to the registration law and ordering the carrying out of the very letter of the law of the Constitution. McMillan tried to get this finally passed, but through the efforts of Carr it was referred to the committee on registration, with, however, on motion of Pratt, of Claiborne, instructions to report on Monday.

An act authorizing the compilation of a new map of the State.

A joint resolution, appointing a delegation from the Senate to act with the present House committee on revising the city charter. Read three times and finally passed.

The general appropriation bill read twice and sent to committee of the whole.

The House then adjourned till noon Monday.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE VARIETIES.—Manager Floyd this morning informs the public fully concerning the coming season at the Varieties, which opens on Thursday evening next, with a company selected with a judgment improved by long experience, and with a view to the production of a constant variety of the most recherché dramatic entertainments. During the season many new plays will be brought out and many standard works reproduced under auspices which cannot fail to give them a new and entrancing interest. Among the ladies who are to contribute to our theatrical entertainment this winter are Misses Alice Gray, Isabelle Freeman, Georgie Dickson, Miss Josie Orton, the comedienne, and M'lle Therese, the danseuse, each of whom will on Thursday night make her first appearance before a New Orleans public. Mrs. Isabella Preston, well and favorably known to the Varieties patrons, will appear; and so, too, will Miss Annie Vaughn, Miss Kate Wood and little Katie Van Osten, all of whom are favorites here. Among the actors we observe the name of Mr. Vining Bowers, a host in himself, and with him Mr. W. E. Sheridan, Mr. Geo. Ryer, Mr. D. E. Ralton and other gentlemen, whose names guarantee an ample support in whatever characters they may be called upon to appear. Dion Boucicault's new comedy, "Vanity Fair," will constitute the initial dramatic performance on Thursday evening, together with an amusing afterpiece. M'lle Therese will also entertain her audience with a display of terpsichorean beauties. It is almost superfluous for us to express the expectation that on this coming occasion a brilliant assemblage will testify the public's appreciation of Manager Floyd's efforts to please.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Professor Haselmayer appeared at this place yesterday noon and last night, and made a most favorable impression. He is a master of legerdemain, and introduces his surprises in a manner at once artistic and gentlemanly. The revelations of the professor's drum and its mode of operation were more curious and inexplicable than planchette itself. The sudden appearance in a supposed empty cage of a whole flock of twittering canaries, was a pretty and startling incident. Near the close of the performance last evening, a basket of bouquets were gracefully distributed among the audience. If the reader would pass a very agreeable evening, and find himself amused, puzzled and excited at the same time, let him go to the Academy while the present attraction remains. The professor will entertain again this evening.

FALL CLOTHING.—Probably the finest stock of fall clothing we have seen on any street in the city is that which adorns the doors and show windows of Garthwaite, Lewis & Stuart, 31 and 33 Camp street. These articles of clothing are really excellent, and we call our readers' attention, as ours has inadvertently been called, to the variety and beauty of the goods for gentlemen's fall wear, at 31 and 33 Camp street. G., L. & S. sell as cheap as any house in New Orleans, and guarantee each suit.

PUBLIC DEBT.—It is given out at the treasury department that the forthcoming statement of the public debt, on the 18th of October, will show a slight decrease, only about four and three-quarter millions of dollars having been paid out for interest on the ten-forty bonds, and the regular expenditure not having been unusually large. It is estimated that the internal revenue receipts will be about $9,000,000, and the customs have averaged about four hundred and fifty thousand dollars a day. They pave the way for an increase in the debt, however, by saying that the internal revenue receipts are the most uncertain element in forming an estimate, as the bulk of the collections are often deposited within the last few days of the month.

A SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE BETWEEN FRANCE AND AMERICA.—We extract from the Indianapolis Sentinel the following cable telegram:

PARIS, Sept. 25.—The Moniteur of this city announces officially that the government concession lately granted in favor of Messrs. Erlanger and Reuter, of the Franco-American Telegraph Company, authorizing them to lay a submarine telegraph cable between France and America, under certain reserved conditions, has become definitive, the complete capital, to the amount of 27,000,000 francs, the main condition, having been subscribed for the undertaking.

The Mushroom as an Article of Food.

[From the London News.]

We lately had occasion to comment on the advice which Professor Mantegazza gave to the Italians on the subject of eating. "Italians," he said, "in your eating and drinking, in the choice of your succulent meats, in tossing off bumpers of your generous wine, in the quality of your tea, your coffee, and your tobacco, follow as closely as you can the example of the English." There is, however, one matter in which we English may learn a useful lesson from the Italians. There is an article of food which they utilize and which we unaccountably neglect, or use but as an article of luxury. In Italy, and in some other continental lands, edible mushrooms are regularly cultivated. Each autumn there is a mushroom harvest, so to speak; and the peasantry eat the fresh fungi, or dry and pickle them for consumption through the year. In England, on the contrary, mushrooms are not eaten at all except by the upper and middle classes. Many varieties which are wholesome and nutricious are wholly neglected, and thus every year an enormous quantity of cheap food is suffered to rot in our woods and fields.

The loss is all the more important that the kind of food supplied by the edible fungi is precisely that which is most required by working England, and that also which is becoming daily dearer and dearer. Man is like a steam engine; he requires a continual supply of heat and a continual supply of force material—one to preserve life, the other to produce work. There is no fear that men will neglect the heat-supplying portion of their diet; but the great difficulty of the day is the due supply of our working people with flesh forming food. The fibrine of our muscles, the albumen of our nerves, daily waste away, as our work—bodily or mental—continues; and they must daily be renewed, or this work will sooner or later come to an end. Man must not have only a sufficient supply of food, but his food must contain the requisite element of force—material. Flesh-forming or nitrogenous food, to the extent of at least twenty-eight ounces a week, must be consumed by every man who has to work daily, either with his body or with his brain. "It is vain to expect either brain or muscles to do efficient work," says Dr. Lankester, "when they are not provided with the proper material."

Meat is probably the best form of flesh-forming food. In a pound of beef there is the same amount of nitrogenous food as in two pounds of eggs, five pounds of rice or sixteen pounds of potatoes. But in many parts of England meat scarcely ever makes its appearance on the tables of the working classes; bread and cheese and potatoes—all excellent in their way—form the main portion of the poor man's diet. But although cheese is essentially a flesh-forming article of food, its chief constituent, *caseine*, being identical in composition with fibrine and albumen, it is an indigestible and unsatisfactory substitute for meat. Bread and potatoes contain, indeed, flesh-forming material, the former in fair proportion. But it is not easy for the poor man to obtain a sufficient quantity of these articles of food to supply the daily drain which work makes upon his strength. In fact, despite the compliments of Prof. Mentegazza upon the superior feeding of the English, no one who has traversed our rural districts can doubt that in many parts of England the workingman is underfed.

It becomes important, therefore, to notice that in mushrooms we have a form of food which is principally nitrogenous, or flesh-forming, and which is at the same time easily digestible, agreeable to the palate and cheap. Between two and three thousand species of fungi are now recognized, and there are about one hundred gen