The New Orleans Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 7, 1868.

A Phenomenon.

AN ARMLESS AND LEGLESS TEACHER.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times thus describes a strange and interesting human phenomenon whom he met recently in the Valley of Chevreuse:

"When passing by a village school, a carriage of peculiar construction drove up to the door, where an expectant crowd had gathered. A strong built woman, fashionably dressed, alighted, and without further parley lifted out her companion, who at the first glance had struck me as an able-bodied man in the prime of life. But I presently observed that he had neither legs nor arms, and the skirts of his frock-coat lapped over the arms of the lady who carried him like a baby's mantle over the nurse's. Happening to know the schoolmaster I asked him who this phenomenon was. He replied a professor of mathematics and arithmetic from Orleans, who had been authorized by the council of public instruction to give lectures in the primary schools during the summer months. The schoolmaster also informed me that the lectures were gratuitous, but that the hearers would be expected to buy some arithmetical works at a franc each, written by the "professor."

"I at once entered the class-room—a low, wide chamber of irregular form, with joisted ceiling, whitewashed walls, blackened with smoke and fly stains, and at the opposite extremities a plaster crucifix and a bust of Louis Napoleon. The front row of benches was occupied by a score of boys, who were all that had come to school, though the commune includes six villages. Some looked intelligent, but the majority lumpish. There were a couple who were evidently gentlemen's children; the rest wore the blue smock donned always in the country by workmen and small farmers. Behind there were upwards of one hundred and fifty adults, and a stream of country people [illegible]

"The phenomenon had been seated on a platform behind the schoolmaster's desk, and made himself quite at home. He authoritatively ordered the four windows to be thrown open, and whistled at and scolded the rustics who showed any inclination to stop near him for the purpose of staring. 'Be off to your seats; be off, go quickly, and don't be vexing me with your stupid looks.' 'Say, you people at the door, stay in or stay out, if you do come in, you must hold your tongues.' 'Now, boys, no whispering, and cast your eyes down till the summing begins.' On saying this to the astonished children, he seized a white pocket handkerchief in his teeth, dropped it on the back rail of his chair, twisted round his body and rubbed his face against it violently, to wipe off the profuse perspiration which followed on his outbreak of ill-humor. [illegible] with a white cravat, and had fifteen gold and silver medals attached to his breast. His brain is of extraordinary height and breadth at the base, but the diameter at the top remarkably narrow. The face is well shaped, but was spoiled on this occasion by a wrathful expression. The development of the cheek and jaw muscles, arising out of the necessity of making the mouth supplement a handless stump, amounts almost to a deformity. This stump, not more than four inches long, grows at a curious angle out of the left shoulder, and is furnished with a natural crook at the end like a dwarfed first finger.

"The eye seemed to do the office of a tongue. I never saw one more expressive of a rapidly working brain, especially when the tests of arithmetical capacity were being applied by the mayor and schoolmaster, and a member of the institute who happened to be staying *en villagiature* in the hamlet. M. Grandmange—that is the phenomenon's name—sat with his back to the blackboard on which some of the before-mentioned persons had stated the most difficult sums they could think of in common arithmetic or algebra, and propounded problems in trigonometry. The answers were given in an amazingly short time, without any apparent aid. He multiplied by 18 and 36 to shorten his operations. As he did the additions, multiplications, etc., aloud, they were rapidly noted down on the blackboard.

"This exhibition over, a lecture was given in arithmetic. The manner was admirable and the matter excellent; but the delivery, clear, forcible and even graceful, was marred from time to time by a shrill whistle like that of a steam engine, intended to impose silence upon whispering critics, and occasionally by an angry altercation with the fashionably dressed lady (his wife), who persisted in blocking up the door-step by sitting on it. At the end we were told that while endowed himself with a special capacity for figures, the lecturer had a method which facilitates mental operations, and this method was to be found in a little volume for one franc. The villagers who might not have so much money in their pockets were offered credit on the security of the schoolmaster. Nobody, however, bought on this condition, but francs in ready money poured in with a rapidity creditable to the thirst for knowledge of the audience.

"I gather from the prefatory memoir, that Charles Granmadge was born at Epinal, without legs or arms, in 1834. His father was a poor man, and intending to exhibit him as a phenomenon, would not allow him to be sent to school. But the child learned to read and write in secret, and at the age of four displayed an extraordinary capacity for arithmetic. At a trial of his skill before the emperor and the court at Compeigne, several members of the University, invited to be present, admitted that Grandmange solved almost instantaneously problems which would have taken them a couple of hours. Before dispersing a few ladies were favored with M. Grandmange's autograph, written in their presence, in bold, flowing characters, with his stump, aided by his mouth."

Gobright, the Agent of the Associated Press at Washington.

[From the Washington Correspondent of the Hartford Post.]

Not to know Gobright is to be unknown. He is perhaps the oldest, certainly the most reliable and pains taking agent of the Associated Press, the charge d'affaires at the vital point, Washington. Here he has been, heaven knows how long, pulling the only just and dutiful wires that are pulled here—those of public intelligence. He is an elderly, most gentlemanly, very old-fashioned man, like the better kind of fathers, putting all things on the ground of honor, commanding by kindness, holding self-respect to be sure of the commandments and truth and manhood to be inseparable. His features are small and delicate. His head is gray. You are forever impelled to ask, by reason of his gentleness, not his years: "How are your grandchildren, Gobright."

It is this smoothly-dressed, small footed, almost timid little gentleman who supervises the vast mass of daily news that is sent to you. He appreciates the responsibility of his position more than its power. I never asked nor hinted it to him, but I am willing to be qualified that he never made an aside penny out of all this immense and prompt information. Being the soul of honor he never makes mistakes, preferring to be slow instead of daring. Although the Washington bureau is altogether the most busy and important of the associated press, it is probably more satisfactorily administered than any in America.

The celebrated dispatch on Bull Run which electrified the country, was sent from this office by John Hasson, a protege of Gobright. The latter had many griefs during the war, and was often severely treated by the war department; but his self-respect never suffered him to lose politeness, while his devotion saved him from discouragement. At one time Stanton forbade any clerks of subordinates of the war department telling any news whatever. Gobright came in one day, mild and patriarchal as usual, and said to an officer:

"The secretary has refused to let you all answer questions. That is why I will not ask you one, though it would oblige me greatly to do so. Suppose I ask you the question, and then you can refuse to answer it if you please. Shall I?"

"Yes; put your question."

"How do you do, sir? I hope you are well!"

In this good-humored way Gobright often softened even Stanton. The secretary was not a gentleman in any respect for decorum, and he was the creature of whims, so that there was no counting upon the instant when you might lose his confidence or gain it. Once he said to Gobright, taking both his hands:

"There is not a secret in my heart that I would not confide to you."

Three days afterward he refused to speak to Gobright. Nothing had intervened but a new mood.

At another time he cried to Gobright, in the lobby of the war office:

"I'll stop this news telling, sir! I'll seize the telegraph! I'll make you men do as I say."

Gobright resolved after such language, to speak to Stanton no more. A mutual friend asked him to see the secretary. He consented. Stanton was warm as an elder brother.

"You spoke to me rudely, sir," said Gobright; "you wounded my feelings. You have never suffered any unkindness from me, and I was loth to speak to you again."

"When? Where? How?" cried Stanton. "I forget all about it. If I was ever rude to you, Gobright, I apologize. There is a good deal on my mind all the time."

These anecdotes show good intentions without much gentlemanly feeling on Stanton's part. He was always deadly in earnest, however, and a respecter of persons in no sort. Seeing a major general in his office, or anywhere around the department, he often broke out thus:

"What are you doing here? I mean you! Tell your business, sir! What is it? Speak! If you have no business what in the h—l are you doing here, loafing and lurking about the city. Go to your command! Get to your work!"

To an officer well along in the service, who wished a promotion, and went twice to secure it, Mr. Stanton said:

"See here! Your name stands first on the paper for nomination. If I see you again it shall stand last!"

I had a talk with Gobright the other night upon mutual experiences in the war. A good book for newspaper folks might be made out of "The Press in the Rebellion." Newspaper men buy more books than any profession, notwithstanding so many are sent them.

I asked Gobright if he could make himself believe, on just consideration, that the censorship of the news in the war accomplished good. The old man said, "No! It was a prodigious executive failure—in the interest of the vanity of generals and the jealousy of the department."

And he illustrated this in many ways, saying particularly of a censor named Sanford, I believe, afterward a foreign minister:

"I sent a message during Early's last raid: 'The rebels are again in Maryland.' This Mr. Sanford suppressed. Said I to him, "This is not giving information to the enemy except about himself. Will it do him any good to know that he is in Maryland, being there.' After a day Sanford said, "You may telegraph as news this message which I sent my wife yesterday: "The rebels are said to be again in Maryland.'"

"That dispatch, shown by Mrs. S. to a friend, sent him to gold buying, and he made 'his little pile.'"

The office of the associated press in Washington has always been managed with singular honesty, as compared with the main office in New York. There has never been a scandal about this capital headquarters, whereas the New York house has always been a prolific house of speculation for Wall street. In 1867 a man came to me in New York, and offered a draft for $15,000 if I could obtain a small dispatch of say twenty lines, real news, that would go up only two per cent. Of course his proposition was conceived in ignorance, both of my ability and disposition, to do this thing, but it was such a trite piece of ignorance that I declined it without indignation. Gobright might have been among the richest men in Washington to-day had he used his vocation for speculation. His little home is still maintained by his past thrift and present hard work. Perhaps he was an ass, but that is now the rarest and noblest breed at the capital. I instance to you the directness and simplicity of this uncorrupted agency as a redeeming chapter in the history of the American press. While I believe that the associated press, as an institution, is a bane to enterprising journalism, outlived at once its heroism and its beneficence, I think that this unassuming [illegible] Washington [illegible] of the gems of the capital during the war. It was a power unabused, a great arouser of people and brewer of storms that it never aroused nor brewed. Knowing its strength for evil, or pelf, or violence, it never sent an insidious thing to the people, and watched and reported the war sententiously as a ship master observes the storms and cries to the wheel.

Let me relate Godbright's reminiscence of the murder on that Good Friday, not that it is peculiar, but that nobody else may think to relate it, and the man and fact may perish.

"I was sitting in my office, busy, but not pressed," said Godbright, "when a carriage drove up to the sidewalk and a man came hurriedly up stairs, saying:

"'The president has been killed. I came round right from the theater to tell you.'

"'Nonsense,' said I, feeling a sort of thrill that anybody should trifle so.

"'Well, I saw him killed myself, and looked at him dead in the box. Get in my carriage and go round to the theater with me.'

"This man, who had been at pains to ride here so promptly, I don't think I ever knew at all. Some sense of public duty or happy Providence probably struck him.

"I found the theater surrounded and policemen mounting guard. I got in, saw everything as it was, pushed along to the box, and looked at the blood on the floor, and saw the torn flag. In this box I picked up a fan, which I still retain. While I was getting all the information I could, in the confused and nervous state of the witnesses, I was told that Seward had been killed. However, I pushed up to the White House, made the tour of the cabinet officers, discovered the whereabouts of Andrew Johnson, who also had been reported dead, and that night, by 1 o'clock, I sent away as satisfactory a dispatch as ever left my office."

Horrible Murder.

A WHITE WOMAN MURDERED AND BURNED UP IN HER HOUSE, AND A NEGRO MAN MURDERED AND THROWN INTO THE RIVER IN NEW KENT COUNTY.

[From the Richmond Whig, Sept. 29.]

The following is one of the boldest tragedies which we have had to record, even in these times when crime riots in the land, and life and property seem held as by a mere thread. While the perpetrators of the dark and bloody crimes we are about to picture are yet at large, and while no human being has yet come forward and told how or by whom the crimes were committed, still the chain of circumstances is so complete that no one made acquainted with them will fail to come at once to the conclusion that on Saturday evening last, John Baker, a colored man, after coming from the woods where he had been cutting poles, stopped at his hog pen, on the land of Mrs. Julia Stewart, a white widow woman, in the county of New Kent, and that while leaning on the pen and resting on his ax, was shot from behind by some one with a gun carrying Minié balls; that he fell, and afterward tried to rise, but was knocked down with the gun with sufficient force to dispatch him and break it at the breech. He was then dragged to Mrs. Stewart's landing, four hundred yards distant, and there stripped, to ascertain, it is supposed, whether he had money about his person. His shirt was put on him hind part foremost, as if in a hurry, and the barrel of the broken gun tied to his feet, after which he was thrown into the river. His coat, which had the holes made by the balls passing through it, was not put on him again, but was left hanging on a stake near the river bank. His body, owing to the light weight attached to it, did not remain long under water, and was discovered Sunday by some colored men.

The same evening and near about the same time, Mrs. Stewart, referred to above, was murdered, robbed and then burned up in her house, which was distant but a few hundred yards from the place where Baker was shot. At 9 o'clock Mr. James W. Ames, Mr. Taylor's clerk, reached the place and found the house in flames, and about to fall in, and he thinks it had been burning at least an hour before his arrival. He saw no man in or around the house. When the ruins were examined on Sunday, the bones of a person, pronounced to be a female by the doctors present, were discovered, and there is no doubt on the minds on any one but that they are the remains of Mrs. Stewart, who is still missing, and of whom nothing has been heard since Saturday night. The fiends who murdered her were also in search of money, as it was known that she kept several hundred dollars in specie and greenbacks in the house. There has been no one living on the place with her for some time past except Baker, hence the murderers were able to accomplish their hellish purpose without any considerable danger of discovery.

No clue to the murderers had been obtained at latest accounts.

Gen. Howard on the South.—In concluding his last address on his recent Southern tour, Gen. Howard said:

It seemed to him that the permanent cure for the sad state of things in the South is not altogether of a political nature. He believed a cure could be accomplished first, by aiding and sustaining a high-toned and fearless press in the Southern cities and villages; second, by establishing associations with means to develop the fertile unoccupied lands by the introduction of enterprising emigrants with capital, if possible. He counsels those who profess to be Christians to extend towards their brothers of the South a true Christian spirit. Southern leaders, in their real ability, in their thorough, practical knowledge, say that we constantly assume to be better educated than they and express ourselves willing to instruct the Southern people. They say that we assume to have all the knowledge, all the refinement and culture to be found in the country, and then ostentatiously offer to impart it to those who are already our superiors. To this let us reply; "Come then to us; let us hear your sentiments: let us discuss them everywhere openly and you may be able to modify our sentiments, do away with our prejudice and bring yourselves and ourselves to sufficient unity of thought and purpose to enable us to work together for the greatest good of the greatest number." The time is at hand when we should cease calling hard names; when Christian men, at least, should join hand in hand and heart in heart to promote the cause of righteousness and truth North and South, East and West, till this beautiful land of liberty, which has been called the asylum of the oppressed, shall bloom and flourish with men redeemed from ignorance, error and sin—men of every name and of every nation.

OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

—OF THE—

CONSOLIDATED DEBT OF NEW ORLEANS.

City Hall, Room No. 22,
New Orleans, 12th September, 1868.

By virtue of the act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana entitled "An act to enable the City of New Orleans to procure a loan of money to meet its current liabilities," approved September 5th, 1868, to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS ($1,000,000,) and pursuant to the provisions of an Ordinance of the Common Council, No. 1013, approved 11th September, 1868,

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 10th day of OCTOBER, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of all or any portion of a series of Bonds to be issued as follows:

500	Bonds of $	50	each,	payable in one year.	
750	..	100	..	..	..
150	..	1000	..	..	..
500	..	50	..	..	two years.
750	..	100	..	..	..
150	..	1000	..	..	..
500	..	50	..	..	three years.
750	..	100	..	..	..
150	..	1000	..	..	..
500	..	50	..	..	four years.
750	..	100	..	..	..
150	..	1000	..	..	..

Said bonds to be dated 1st October, 1868, payable at the office of the City Treasurer, with INTEREST, at the rate of TEN per centum per annum, divided into coupons attached thereto—said coupons being made payable semi-annually on the first of April and first of October of each year, at the office of the City Treasurer, or at such bank in the city of New Orleans as the Controller may direct.

The proposals to be indorsed, "Offer for the purchase of Bonds of the city of New Orleans," addressed to O. DeBuys, Secretary, and to be opened and adjudicated to the highest bidder, at the date above mentioned.

The Commissioners reserving the right of refusing any or all bids.

Board:

JOHN E. CONWAY, Mayor.
J. O. LANDRY, Controller.
JOHN A. O'BRIEN,
Chairman of Finance Committee Board of Aldermen.
THOS. F. FISHER,
Chairman Finance Committee Board of Assistant Aldermen.
Attest: O. DeBuys, Secretary.

PETITION.....PETITION.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the city of New Orleans:

The undersigned, property holders on St. Andrew street, respectfully ask of the honorable the Common Council to cause a brick sidewalk, with three inch cypress curbing to be made on the southwest side of St. Andrew street, from Liberty to Claiborne street.

ANTON STREVE, 60 feet.
LOUIS HOFFMAN, 30 feet.
WIDOW VICTORIA BILAC 95 feet.
WILLIAM NASH, 95 feet.
J. H. GERDING, 138 feet.
GEORGE KERN, 80 feet.
OWEN KELLY, 30 feet.
RUDOLPH BLIESATH, 90 feet.
J. H. KELLER, 547 feet.
Total number of feet 1136.

PETITION.....PETITION.

A l'Honorable Conseil Commun de la ville de la Nouvelle-Orleans:

Les soussignes, proprietaires sur la rue St. André demandent respectueusement à votre honorable corps la construction d'une banquette en briques avec cotes de cipre, sur le cote sud ouest de la rue St-André, depuis la rue Liberte jusqu'à la rue Claiborne

ANTON STREVE, 60 pieds.
LOUIS HOFFMAN, 30 pieds.
VEUVE VICTORIA BILAC, 95 pieds.
WILLIAM NASH, 95 pieds.
J. H. GERDING, 138 pieds.
GEORGE KERN, 80 pieds.
OWEN KELLY, 30 pieds.
RUDOLPH BLIESATH, 90 pieds.
J. H. KELLER, 547 pieds.
Nombre total de pieds 1136.

PETITION.....PETITION.

New Orleans, August 18, 1868.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New Orleans:

The undersigned Property Holders on Peters and Clay streets (Second District of this city), respectfully beg to represent the necessity of sidewalks on the above named streets, from Conti to Customhouse street, and pray that your honorable body will pass an ordinance authorising and compelling the property holders to have the said sidewalks laid at once.

We also further beg to represent the propriety of the city having Clay street graded and macadamized from Conti to Customhouse street, at its own expense, in the same manner as it has been done from Conti to St. Louis street, as we believe that the benefits extended to one or more should be extended to all on the same street, and in this view we solicit your honorable body to instruct the city surveyor to proceed in the grading and macadamizing of Clay street, from Conti to Customhouse street.

And as in duty bound we will ever pray.

WILLIAM H. VREDENBURG, per William H Vredenburg, Jr., 25 feet on Peters street, and 100 feet on Clay street.
JEAN PETIT, 202 feet on Clay street. 202 on Peters street.
J. AVET, 200 feet on Clay street, 100 on Peters street.
E. J. BERKENY, 50 feet on Clay street.
A. ZONA, 25 feet on Clay street.
FELIX LABATUT, 50 feet on Clay street, 50 on Peters street.
A. H. D'MEZA, 50 feet on Clay street.
J. A. LAVILLEBREUVEE, 25 feet on Clay street, 25 on Peters street.
A. JACQUET, per pro A. Becket, 50 feet on Clay street, 50 on Peters street.
Total number of feet in square, 1224; total number of feet in petition, 1154.

PETITION.....PETITION

Nouvelle-Orleans, 18 August 1868.

A l'honorable Conseil Commun de la ville de la Nouvelle-Orleans:

Les soussignes propriétaires sur les rues Peters et Clay, Deuxieme District de cette ville, vous informent respectueusement qu'il serait nécessaire de construire des banquettes sur les dites rues, depuis la rue Conti jusqu'à la rue de la Douane, et vous prient de vouloir bien passer l'ordonnance nécessaire afin d'obliger tous les propriétaires à faire les banquettes en face de leurs propriétés.

Nous croyons aussi qu'il serait convenable que la ville fit empierrer la rue Clay de la rue Conti à la rue de la Douane, à ses propres dépens et de la même maniere qu'il a été fait de la rue Conti à la rue St-Louis. Pensant avoir droit aux mêmes avantages qui ont été faits à d'autres propriétaires sur la même rue nous vous prions d'autoriser le voyer de la ville à faire empierrer la rue Clay de la rue Conti à la rue de la Douane.

WM. H. VREDENBURG par Wm. H. Vredenburg Jr., 25 pieds sur la rue Peters, 100 pieds sur la rue Clay.
JEAN PETIT, 202 pieds sur la rue Clay, 202 pieds sur la rue Peters.
J. AVET, 200 pieds sur la rue Clay, 100 pieds sur la rue Peters.
A. D. GRIEFF, 50 pieds sur la rue Clay.
E. J. BERKENY, 50 pieds sur la rue Clay.
A. ZORA, 25 pieds sur la rue Clay.
FELIX LABATUT, 50 pieds sur la rue Clay, 50 pieds sur la rue Peters
A. H. D'MEZA 50 pieds sur la rue Clay.
J. A. LAVILLEBEUVE, 25 pieds sur la rue Clay, 25 pieds sur la rue Peters
A. JACQUET par procuration de A. Becket, 50 pieds sur la rue Clay, 50 pieds sur la rue Peters.
Nombre total de pieds dans l'illet.....1,224
Nombre de pieds appartenant aux petitionnaires....1,154

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NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

OFFICE 94 CAMP ST., NEW ORLEANS.

J. O. NIXON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

Official Journal of the State of Louisiana

To promote the social, material and political well-being of the city of New Orleans, the State of Louisiana, and the great Southwest, will be in the future, as it has been in the past, the purpose of this journal. The columns of each day's issue are referred to as an earnest of the faithfulness and success with which this design is executed.

While the stand-point of the CRESCENT is an independent one with reference to all the subjects of newspaper comment and discussion, its opinions will always be found to be candidly, definitely and fearlessly expressed.

A carefully selected corps of

Correspondents, Home and Foreign

add to the usefulness of the CRESCENT, by impartial letters upon topics of moment to the people of this section. Its letters from the people form not the least interesting and valuable feature of its well-filled columns. A large share of each day's issue is given up to

SOUTHERN ITEMS,

carefully culled from our exchanges. In the selection, preparation, and arrangement of News and other Reading Matter it is claimed that the CRESCENT is not surpassed by any [illegible]

Commercial and Monetary Reviews,

will bear the severest scrutiny as to the fidelity and judgment with which this important branch of newspaper duty is performed for the CRESCENT.

In brief, the proprietor of the CRESCENT proposes to continue to present to the public a LIVE, and, in every respect A FIRST-CLASS PAPER, properly supplying the imperative needs of the BUSINESS COMMUNITY AND FAMILY CIRCLE. It will be in the future, as in the past, influenced by the spirit of true progress, aiming at its own continual improvement, for the benefit of its patrons.

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NEW ORLEANS

I. O. O. F.

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Grand Lodge of Louisiana.

THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF LOUISIANA, I. O. O. F.

Meets semi-annually on the fourth Tuesday in January and July, in New Orleans. Officers for the present year 1868—R. M. Rusha, of No. 5, M. W. Grand Master; J. F. Huff, of No. 39—R. W. D. Grand Master; E. H. Fairchild, of No. 12, R. W Grand Warden; Josiah Folger, of No. 6, R. W. Grand Secretary; F. W. Delaedernier, of No. 60, R. W. Grand Treasurer; Luther Homes, of No. 15, and J. G. Dunlap, of No. 13, R. W. G. Representatives G. L. U. S.; Rev. G. L. Mora, of No. 13, W. Grand Chaplain; John B. Henu, of No. 6, W. Grand Marshal; A. Maurreau, of No. 60, W. Grand Conductor; J. Reimer, of No. 10, Grand Guardian; P. G. J. N. Littlejohn, of No. 15, W. Grand Herald.

Deputy District Grand Masters—P. G. John P. Barnett, of No. 17, District No. 2; P. G. A. J. Vandegriff, of No. 9, District No. 3; P. G. S. T. Grissamore, of No. 34, District No. 4; P. G. S. P. Clarke, of No. 25, District No. 6; P. G. B. R. Chancy, of No. 7, District No. 7; P. G. Jacob Schreiner, of No. 36, District No. 11; P. G. H. Hunsicker, of No. 21, District No. 12; P. G. G. W. Guth, of No. 29, District No. 5.

Standing Committees—*State of the Order*—P. G. Sire Geo. W. Rees, of No. 12; P. G. Master W. C. Wilson, of No. 6; P. G. Master Gardner Smith, of No 12.

Judicial—P. G. Master Luther Homes, of No. 15; P. G. D. D. G. M. Ph. Schneider, of No. 10; P. G. D. Weidner, o No. 44.

Constitution and By-Laws.—P. G. Master George Nungesser, of No. 29; P. G. Henry Haskell, of No. 15; P. G. Wm. Wisett, of No. 11.

Petitions and Appeals.—P. G. Master J. G. Dunlap, of No. 13; P. G. L. Graham, of No. 43; P. D. G. M. Benjamin Moses, of No. 5.

Legislative.—P. G. Master Thomas H. Shields, of No. 5; P. G. Master Howard Millspaugh, of No. 17; P. G. Joseph [illegible]st, of No. 1.

Finance.—P. G. Master A. Wallace Hunter of No. 16; P. G. Master Edward Pilsbury, of No. 15; P. G. L. P. Tower, of No. 12.

Credentials.—P. G. A. W. MacDonell, of No. 15; P. G. Frank Pfister, of No. 25; P. G. George Dirmeyer, of No. 22.

All communications to the M. W. Grand Master or Grand Secretary should be forwarded to the office of the Grand Secretary, over the Crescent Mutual Insurance Company, corner of Camp street and Commercial Place.

JOSIAH FOLGER, Grand Secretary.

Subordinate Lodges.

LOUISIANA LODGE NO. 1.

Meets every Friday evening, in Lodge Room No. 1, over the Crescent Mutual Insurance Company. Officers—J. E. Lockwood N. G.; C. A. Barnes, V. G.; M. Duzan, Secretary.

WASHINGTON LODGE NO. 3.

Meets every Thursday evening, in Marigny Buildings, Third District. Officers—Peter Richter, N. G.; John M. Coon V G.; Wm. Wallace, Secretary.

UNION LODGE NO. 6.

Meets every Monday evening, in Lodge Room No. 2, No. 82 Camp street, over the Chamber of Commerce. Officers—Wm. Hyland, N G.; Wm. Hodgins, V. G.; Eugene Morris, Secretary.

CRESCENT LODGE NO. 8.

Meets every Thursday evening, in Lodge Room No. 3, over the Home Mutual Insurance Company, corner of Camp and Natchez streets. Officers—G. K. Cushing, N. G.; Jno. Quillian, V. G.; Henry Dart, Secretary.

JEFFERSON LODGE NO. 9.

Meets every Thursday evening, in Jefferson Hall, corner o Magazine and Philip streets, Fourth District. Officers—J E. Randolph, N. G.; J. C. Golding, V. G.; A. Leidenheimer, Secretary.

TEUTONIA LODGE NO. 10.

Meets every Tuesday evening in Lodge Room corner of Customhouse street and Exchange Alley. Officers—F. Stahl, N. G.; G. Eckert, V. G.; Wm. Pfaff, Secretary.

ORLEANS LODGE NO. 11.

Meets every Tuesday evening in Lodge Room No. 1, over the Crescent Mutual Insurance Company. Officers—H. R. McVey, N. G.; H. Paland, V. G; S. R Dickenson, Secretary

COMMERCIAL LODGE NO. 12.

Meets every Wednesday evening in Lodge Room No. 2, No. 82 Camp street, over the Chamber of Commerce. Officers—Wm. J. Andrews, N. G.; Wm. C. Anderson, V. G.; Paul Haller, Secretary.

HOWARD LODGE NO. 13.

Meets every Thursday evening in Lodge Room No. 1, over the Crescent Mutual Insurance Company. Officers—James Trudeau, N. G.; J. M. Morris, V. G.; Henry Fisk, Secretary

HOPE LODGE NO. 14.

Meets every Wednesday evening in Lodge Room No. 1, over the Crescent Mutual Insurance Company. Officers—J P. Todd, N. G.; John L. Lewis, V. G.; Wm. F. Sylvester, Secretary.

DELTA LODGE NO. 15.

Meets every Monday evening in Lodge Room No. 1, over the Crescent Mutual Insurance Company. Officers—W. H. Wright, N. G.; J. H. Burk, V. G.; Robt. Moffit, Secretary

TEMPLAR LODGE NO 16.

Meets every Friday evening, in Lodge Room No. 3, over the Home Mutual Insurance Company, corner of Camp and Natchez streets. Officers—John H. Keer, N. G.; John E. Carlin, V. G.; A. Wallace Hunter, Secretary.

COVENANT LODGE NO. 17.

Meets every Tuesday evening, in the Marigny Buildings, Third District. Officers—John Grayer, N. G.; Chas. Adams, V. G.; Fred. Holyland, Secretary.

POLAR STAR LODGE NO. 19.

Meets every Wednesday evening, in Polar Star Room St. Louis street. Officers—A. Demares, N. G.; A. Maynier, V. G.; Ernest R. Wenck, Secretary.

MAGNOLIA LODGE NO. 22.

Meets every Tuesday evening, in Lodge Room No. 2, No. 82 Camp street, over the Chamber of Commerce. Officers—J. W. Frost, N. G.; J. T. McCormack, V. G.; Chas. Broker, Secretary.

INDEPENDENCE LODGE NO. 23.

Meets every Thursday evening, in Polar Star Room, St. Louis street. Officers—J. Frans, N. G.; J. L. Baltz, V. G.; G. Ritter, Secretary.

COLUMBUS LODGE NO. 24.

Meets every Friday evening, in their new Hall, Algiers. Officers—John M. Mead, N. G.; Liborio C. Duran, V. G. Thos. P Sherburne Secretary.

GERMANIA LODGE NO. 28.

Meets every Tuesday evening, No. —, Tchoupitoulas street, between Jackson and Phillip street, Fourth District. Officers—Chas. C. Nels, N. G.; D. Simon, V. G.; A. Gerstner Secretary.

PACIFIC LODGE NO. 33.

Meets every Wednesday evening in Pacific Hall, Jefferson City. Officers—James Wright, N. G.; H. C. Brown, V. G.; S. Bell, Secretary.

HERMAN LODGE NO. 39.

Meets every Wednesday evening in Marigny Buildings, Third District. Officers—H. Nolting, N. G.; L. Schmidt, V. G.; A. Roth, Secretary.

SOUTHWESTERN LODGE NO 40.

Meets every Thursday evening, in Room No. 2, No. 82 Camp street, over the Chamber of Commerce. Officers—Henry Cearns, N. G.; Frank Smith, V. G.; F. H. Drake, Secretary.

MERCHANTS LODGE NO. 42.

Meets every Monday evening, in Room No. 3, over the Home Mutual Insurance Company, corner of Camp and Natchez streets. Officers—J. R. Walker, N. G.; R. G. Eyrich V. G.; H. S. Bell, Secretary.

HELVETIA LODGE NO. 44.

Meets every Thursday evening in Pacific Hall, Jefferson City. Officers—George Weiss, N. G.; F. Leidenheimer, V. G.; Christ. Schopp, Secretary.

INTERIOR LODGES.

De Soto Lodge No. 7, at Baton Rouge.
Neith Lodge No. 21, at Shreveport.
St. Landry Lodge No. 26, at Opelousas.
Clinton Lodge No. 27, at Clinton.
Excelsior Lodge No. 34, at Thibodaux.
New Iberia Lodge No. 36, at New Iberia.
Prairie Lodge No. 37, at Washington.
Claiborne Lodge No. 45, at Minden.

JOSIAH FOLGER, Grand Secretary.

EAGLE DEGREE LODGE NO. 1.

Meets every first and third Saturday, in Lodge Room No. 3, over the Home Mutual Insurance Company, corner Camp and Natchez streets. Officers—A. Maurreau, D. M.; Chas. G. Seis, D. D. M.; Henry Haskell, Secretary and Treasurer.

Encampments.

THE R. W. GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF LOUISIANA.

Meets semi-annually on the fourth Wednesday in January and July. Officers for 1868—J. T. Winnemore, of No. 3, M. W. Grand Patriarch; A. W.