THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

VOLUME XVIII | FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23, 1868. | NUMBER 58.

THE CRESCENT'S DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

Appointment of Revenue Supervisors.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA AND THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA TO BE ARBITRATORS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The following named persons have been appointed internal revenue supervisors: Jno. Logre, for Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont; A. P. Fulton, for Pennsylvania. The secretary of the treasury formally rejected the following nominations: John T. Creamer, for North and South Carolina; R. F. Patterson, for Tennessee. The question as to whether double distilled whisky must pay double tax will be submitted, Attorney-General Evarts, the secretary and Rollins failing to agree.

Gen. Hancock departed for his new headquarters in New York to-day.

Internal revenue receipts to-day $299,000.

It is now stated that Gen. Grant will not return until after the presidential election.

The king of Prussia and not the emperor of Russia is to arbitrate the Alabama claims.

Receipts of customs from the 12th to the 17th inclusive, $2,922,000.

Commodore C. H. Page has been nominated rear admiral, vice Hoff, retired.

Wind blowing heavily. No news from West Virginia.

FROM NEW YORK.

Test Oaths Unconstitutional.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The court of appeals for this State decides that the test oath cannot, under the Constitution of the United States, be required by legislation as a condition of the right of suffrage, and that the Legislature of the State of New York has no power to establish by law any qualification whatever for electors in this State.

Private dispatches from San Francisco say the recent earthquake damages will not exceed $300,000.

FROM MOBILE.

Outrages by Negroes.

MOBILE, Oct. 22.—A white woman, 60 years of age, was assaulted and ravished by three negroes in the outskirts of the city yesterday in broad daylight. Her life is in serious danger from injuries received. Citizens are in pursuit of the negroes.

A marketman was assaulted by negroes yesterday morning, a short distance from the city, and mortally wounded by a musket shot. While insensible he was robbed of everything, even his shoes.

FROM AUGUSTA, GA.

The Proposed Change of Candidates.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 22.—The Democratic papers of South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama look with disfavor upon any change of candidates, pronouncing the proposition of the World and Intelligencer as ill-timed and injurious.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Earthquake—Commodore Mitchell Murdered

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—A heavy earthquake occurred at 8 o'clock this morning, the motion being east and west. The damage is confined to the lower part of the city, below Montgomery street, among old buildings on made ground.

The custom-house, which was badly shattered by the earthquake of 1865, is now considered unsafe, and the officials have removed to the internal revenue building.

Business in the lower part of the city is suspended. The streets are thronged and great excitement exists.

The parapet walls and chimneys of many buildings fell, causing some loss of life. The damage will not exceed one million.

The shock was severe at Oakland, damaging many buildings. The earth opened in several places, smelling sulphurous.

The courthouse at San Leundro was demolished, killing one person. The shock was very severe at San Jose, and many buildings were demolished.

SAN FRANCISCO Oct. 22.—Capt. Mitchell, commander of the United States steamer Saginaw, was murdered and robbed in the center of the city last night.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 21.—A meeting was held here this afternoon, to express indignation at the recent murders in the up country. Mayor Clark presided. Speeches were made by Senator Sawyer, Collector Mackay, and others. Gov. Scott has issued a proclamation, offering rewards for the apprehension of the murderers, and expressing the determination to maintain public order at all hazards.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrived—Provisional Government in Chiriqui—Military Expedition—Tidal Wave—Earthquake.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The steamer Rising Star, with a quarter of a million in specie, and Panama dates to the 14th instant, has arrived.

A provisional government has been established in Chiriqui. A military expedition against it is preparing in Panama.

The great tidal wave which started from Peru, August 13, reached Australia next day, with simultaneous earthquakes. No serious damage.

THE WEATHER AND RIVER.

BUFFALO, Oct. 22.—Heavy snow falling.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—High wind prevails. Weather turning cold.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 22.—River swelling slowly, with three feet seven inches in the canal by the mark. Weather clear and cool.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—River stationary.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 22.—Weather clear and cold. Wind north.

VICKSBURG, Oct. 22.—Passed up: Robt. E. Lee and Atlantic at 5 P. M. River falling rapidly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gov. Seymour at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Oct. 22.—Seymour arrived here today and will speak to-night, after which he proceeds West.

HARRISBURG, PA., Oct. 22.—Official majority for Hartzaupt, 9,677.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Oct. 22—11 A. M.—Barometer 30:10. Wind N. N. E. and strong. No arrivals.

Sailed: Steamship Trade Wind.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Oct. 22—6 P. M.—Barometer 30:20. Wind N.N.E., strong. Arrived: Steamship Austin, Farwell master, from Galveston, with merchandise and passengers, to C. A. Whitney & Co. Ship Christie, Frederick, master, 48 days from Bremen, with 150 emigrants, to Mummy, Luling & Co. No departures.

MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 22—Noon.—Consols 94¼. Bonds 73. Sugar on the spot 36s., afloat nominal 25s. 6d.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 22—Bonds heavy at 78¼.

PARIS, Oct. 22—Bourse closed firmer. Rentes 70.05.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22—Noon.—Cotton quiet. Sales 10,000 bales.

HAVRE, Oct. 22.—Cotton on the spot 1.37; afloat 1.35.

LONDON, Oct. 22—Afternoon.—Consols 94¼, bonds 73¼.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22—Afternoon—Lard advanced to 70s., which checked transactions. Tallow advanced to 52s. 6d.

HAVRE, Oct. 22—Afternoon.—Cotton market steady, tres ordinaire 137.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22.—Afternoon.—Cotton quiet and steady, quotations unchanged. Breadstuffs dull.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Cotton market heavy. Sales to-day 2,300 bales; middling 25c. Flour heavy; superfine $6 20@6 80; common to fair extra Southern $8 25@9. Wheat dull: Amber State $2 10@$2 13. Corn closed drooping. Pork closed irregular $28 25@28 50. Lard lower, 18@18¼c. Whisky quiet and lower $1 15@$1 17. Groceries quiet. Turpentine 43½@44c. Rosin $2 45@7 50. Tallow quiet 13@13¼c. Freights quiet, cotton by steam ⅝d.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Governments closed firm, 5-20s of 1862 113¼. Tennessee's, new, 69¾; North Carolina's 67½; Virginia's, 58; old 57½. Money rather less stringent. Call loans 7. Sterling firmer 9¼. Gold heavy at 135¼. Southern bonds nominally higher and in better demand.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—5-20s of 1862, 113¼; of 1864, 111½; of 1865, 111¾; of 1867, 110¾; of 1868, 111. 10-40s, 105¾. Money in active demand during the day, but closed less stringent. Sterling closes with an upward tendency. Stocks active and steady.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 22.—Cotton in fair demand at ¼@1½c. lower. Sales 609 bales. Middlings 23c. Receipts 132 bales. Exports—coastwise, 1318 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 22.—Cotton dull and nominal. Sales 252 bales. Middlings 23½c. Receipts 2393 bales. Exports 1920 bales.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 22.—Flour and wheat dull and nominal. Corn 95@96c. Oats 55@56c. Cotton dull at 23@23½c. Whisky $1 15. Pork $31. Bacon—shoulders held at 13¼c., clear rib sides 16¾@17c., clear sides 17¼c. Lard 18½c. Butter 35@40c. Cheese 16@18c. Eggs 21c. Apples $2@$4.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 22.—Sales to-day 31 hhds. of tobacco; lugs to medium leaf $6¼@15. Cotton 22½@23c. Superfine flour $6@6 50. Wheat $1 70@1 85. Corn—old 95@98c.; new 55@60c. Oats 50@55c. Potatoes packed $2 25. Mess pork $31. Lard nominal 19¾@20c. Bacon—shoulders 13¼@13½c., clear rib sides 16¾@16⅞c., clear sides 17¼@17½c. Whisky raw, free $1 25.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—Tobacco dull and drooping. Superfine flour $5 50@6 50. Wheat, fall, $2 20@2 30. Corn 98@$1 05. Oats 49@52c. Pork $31 50. Bacon—shoulders 13c., clear rib sides 16½c., clear sides 17¼c. Lard 19@20½c. Whisky $1 23@1 26.

MOBILE, Oct. 22.—Cotton market quiet. Sales 1000 bales; middlings 22½@22¾c. Receipts 956 bales. Exports 1000 bales.

Local Intelligence.

THE LOVELY WEATHER OF YESTERDAY with its clear blue above and its cool bracing atmosphere seemed to refresh and reinvigorate every one. Canal street during the morning was brilliant with life, a perfect panorama of gaiety and beauty. Every one seemed to step with a lighter tread, to move with a fresh vigor at the thought that the long dreary summer is over, and that once more the season of activity is upon us.

THE COUNTER PETITION which was sent in to the council concerning the erection of a steam engine upon the premises of the late Mr. Vom Hofe was, we are informed, signed by all the property holders upon the square. Our informant, who is one of these, states that the only motive which prompted this opposition was a belief that the erection of the engine would seriously damage the value of adjoining property. We are further informed that Mr. Vom Hofe left a written statement which in no way attributed his rash act to any unkindly feeling on the part of his neighbors.

THE RECENT DISCOVERY of the body of the young girl, Jonille Cardenas, floating in the river, under circumstances indicating that she had been the victim of the double crime of outrage and murder, causes great indignation and excitement in Jefferson City. The coroner's inquest has tended to confirm previous suppositions, there being found marks upon her throat showing that she had been strangled before being thrown into the river. Several arrests of negroes have been made upon suspicion of participation in the crime.

IT IS A NOTICEABLE FACT that during the present political campaign, the number of stray children has considerably increased. This is undoubtedly owing to the fact that the little ones, attracted by the music of passing clubs, naturally follow in their wake, and only too late discover that they have got away from home, and are unable to retrace their steps. Parents should be vigilant in this respect, for a young child, moving with such a number of people as usually follow a procession, can be very quickly lost sight of.

A SQUIRREL makes his appearance occasionally in Lafayette Square, and never fails to create a sensation among the scores of idlers and others who haunt that now rather seedy public place. He appeared yesterday, and for a while was the hardest chased squirrel ever known of.

OUR READERS will remember the killing of the boy Eugene Carey on last Monday by being run over, at the corner of Magazine and Erato streets, by a butcher cart. On Tuesday the coroner, Dr. Roche, impaneled a jury and proceeded to investigate upon whom the responsibility of the casualty should fall. The inquest terminated yesterday in a verdict to the effect that Julian Artemas, colored, the driver of the cart, was guilty, through his careless driving, of the death of the boy, and that Victor Nicklaus, a white man, who at the time was seated with Artemas on the box of the cart, was an accessory to the deed. The evidence shows that at the time of the accident the cart was going at a trot, but immediately after the driver lashed the horse to a gallop, and, disregarding the cries of a policeman and others, drove off as rapidly as possible. A young man on the sidewalk hearing the shout of the policeman "Take his number," glanced at the cart as it passed him, and testified that the number was 69. The driver was arrested on Tuesday evening in Algiers, by the coroner's deputy, and is now in prison awaiting final action of the courts. Nicklaus, the white man accused of being accessory, was arrested last evening.

RAPE.—Any person who has read the daily papers attentively for the last few months cannot have failed to notice how alarmingly frequent have been the instances of rapes, and attempted rapes, in that time. It will be observed, too, that in a majority of these cases the crime is perpetrated by a negro upon a white person, and further that in nearly every instance the victims of lust have been mere girls. We suppose that these atrocities grow out of the unsettled condition of society at present, and hope that with the dawning of a brighter era will come the cessation of their occurrence.

A MISSTATEMENT.—A few days ago it was stated that a gentleman in Algiers had, through grief at the death of his son, gone to his child's grave and shot himself. This is true as far as the suicide and the cause of it goes. But the boy was drowned, and his body has not yet been recovered, so the latter portion of the account is incorrect.

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. 72 degrees; 12 M. 72; 3 P. M. 74; 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. 64 degrees; 12 M. 67; 3 P. M. 69; 6 P. M. 68.

THE JEFFERSON TRAGEDY, by which a mere child, eleven years old, named Antoine Cardenas, met a violent and horrible death on Saturday evening last, when sent by her father to glean after the rice reapers, near their home on the river bank, opposite Carrollton, has created intense indignation in the parish—the circumstances of the crime being revolting in the extreme. The coroner's inquest developed the fact that the young girl had been strangled, violated, enveloped in a sack and thrown into the river. Since that time a negro named Milton has been arrested as the guilty party, and was yesterday arraigned before Judge Bruening, in Carrollton, for preliminary examination. The testimony of about fifty witnesses, most of them negroes, tended to establish Milton's guilt—the only rebutting evidence being that of a colored preacher named Gardiner, once chairman, pro. tem., of the Dryades street convention, whose evidence went to prove an alibi. But a more convincing and damning proof of guilt was the discovery, in Milton's house, of a tin pail carried by the unhappy child when she last left her father's house, and of her handkerchief, which was found hid away under a mattress, while in Milton's pockets were found the girl's ear-rings.

The accused was committed for trial before the Second Judicial District Court, parish of Jefferson, and was remanded without bail. He is now confined in the parish prison at Carrollton.

A FUNCTILIOUS CAR-DRIVER, and one who, we would wager, was once a well-disciplined soldier, came to our notice yesterday. The regulations are that one tap of the bell orders a stop at the next corner, two taps an immediate stop. It happened in this case that a lady passenger wishing to alight at the middle of a square, pulled the bell on y once. The driver looked around and saw the lady getting up. But she had only tapped once, so he drove on, inquiring: "Do you want to get out here?" "Yes," was the reply impatiently given. "Then tap the bell once more," said John still driving; nor was it until the lady had seized the strap and administered the required additional jerk that he put down the brakes and stopped the car. This is obedience to regulations with a vengeance, thought the reporter who happened to be in the car.

Y. M. M. L. A.—The executive committee met last evening at the office of Messrs. Dymond & Lally, No. 46 Camp street, and adopted constitution and by-laws for the governance of the association; also an address to the people of New Orleans, which will be published in the Sunday papers. A committee was then appointed to make arrangements for a public meeting to be held next week. The call will be published with the address.

A FRIEND OF THE CRESCENT declares there is nothing to be gained by going to one's room in a new house, late at night, in a state of beer. The individual in question tried his latch key and the door knob, for half an hour; and finally had to go to the nearest bar-room in order to get a glass to make him see clear.

PEOPLE ADVERTISING HOUSES should always state terms. It saves trouble and uneasiness.

THE FIRST SHAWL of the season (on the sterner sex) was visible on Canal street last night.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE request all storekeepers to close their places of business on the day of election, the 3d of November. It is to be hoped that every merchant and storekeeper will follow the request.

THE INJUNCTION sued out by Messrs. Race, Hunt, Sambola, St. Martin and others, to compel the supervisors of registration to register as voters all offering to subscribe to the prescribed oaths, and those naturalized during the recess of the courts without the rigid questioning frequently hitherto adopted, was decided yesterday by Judge Cooley, to the effect that the officials in question have no authority to question the claims of those offering to take the necessary oaths, or producing naturalization papers even though granted during the recess of the courts.

THE BODY OF AN UNKNOWN WHITE MAN clad in a blue shirt with white stripes, has been found in the river, at the head of Poland street. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by accidental drowning.

U. S. COMMISSIONER WARREN'S COURT.—The charge of passing counterfeit United States currency preferred against Ignatz Keith, of Jefferson City, has been dismissed, and the accused honorably acquitted.

FRANCIS ROBERTS ALIAS "IRISH," arrested on a charge of committing the Exchange coffeehouse burglary recently, is now additionally charged with having, while riding in the Black Maria from the station to prison, attempted to violate a woman named Julia Williamson, then on her way to the Insane Asylum.

ROBBERIES.—The room of Mr. Geo. P. Wright, at No. 107 Royal street, was entered by burglars sometime between one and four o'clock, yesterday morning. Mr. Wright happened to awake about four o'clock and observed that since he had gone to sleep the room had been considerably disarranged. Upon rising, he was dismayed at finding his coat, pants and vest all missing. A further investigation resulted in the discovery that the front door was open. In the morning, the missing garments were found stowed away in a corner of the yard, but minus a gold watch, and a set of stud and sleeve buttons. The robbers had kindly left behind Mr. Wright's bunch of keys, and a package of papers which he had in his pocket.

Seven revolvers and as many watches were stolen on Wednesday night from the store of Wm. Sadik, No 107 Old Levee street, by thieves who entered by removing planks from the floor above the store and b rating through the ceiling.

The ship chandlery of Messrs. Woodward & Wright, corner of Thalia and New Levee streets, was entered on Wednesday night and robbed of a large quantity of parceling, two chests of tea and other articles. The thieves made their escape.

TWO COLORED MEN entered the store of Mrs. Perks, No. 59 Front Levee street, about a quarter after six o'clock last evening, and knocking her down, stole two dozen shirts and a dozen socks, worth in all over $50, and made their escape. "Can such things be, etc.?"

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—The board met last evening pursuant to adjournment, and went into committee of the whole, Mr. Breen in the chair, for the consideration of the market ordinance.

The first section, providing for an adjudication by the controller on the first Monday in each December, of the collection of the revenues of the public markets separately, for one year from the first of January following, was adopted with an amendment striking out the words "except as hereafter provided," in the 8th and 9th lines.

A motion by Mr. Pandely to strike out the second section, providing that the beef, vegetable and fruit markets be adjudicated in one sale, and all others separately, was adopted.

Section three, providing for payment by lessees of one-twelfth in cash, and the balance in eleven monthly notes, satisfactorily indorsed, was adopted.

Section four, prescribing certain reduced rates of pay for stalls, stands and tables next came up. Mr. Aitkens offered an amendment substituting the rates now in vogue.

Mr. Fisher moved to lay this on the table, and called for the yeas and nays. The motion was lost.

Mr. Fisher contended that a monopoly and an oppressive license system had for years retarded the interests of the city, and made people blind to their own interests. He contended that being free from city money, the financial affairs of the city were better than at the time of the consolidation.

In 1852 the amount of taxable property, including real estate and slaves was, in round numbers, $66,000,000 and the debt $8,400,000. In 1868 the taxable property, real estate and personal property is $139,000,000 in value, and the debt $14,000,000, actually less, in the ratio of three per cent than it was sixteen years ago, in comparison with the property taxable. The speaker contend d that with its finances properly managed the city has before it a ready means of solving its liabilities.

Mr. Farrell did not see that the city was any better off than it had been, and did not favor the policy of reducing the rates for stalls and stands. He moved the adoption of the rates now in vogue.

Mr. Pemberton was in favor of the reduced rates believing that the markets would sell for nearly as much as they would otherwise

Mr. Fisher thought that the argument used in favor of these monopolies simply because they brought in a certain amount of money, was like that of the country boy who, going to the mill, carried his meal on one side and a stone on the other to balance it; when reminded that he might put half the meal in each bag and drop the stone, he said he was following his father's custom—what was good enough for his father was good enough for him. Now he, the speaker, desired to depart from the beaten track of past old fogies, and to have the council show a liberal spirit. Give this proposition a trial, if only for a year, and he was willing to put his head upon the block and be politically damned, if it turned out that his opinion was wrong.

Mr. Pandely then moved that the committee rise and report progress. Lost by a tie vote.

The amendment by Mr. Aitkens, substituting in section four, the rates now in vogue, was adopted.

The committee then, upon motion, rose and reported progress to the board.

Mr. Stucken then moved an adjournment, but the chairman decided that Mr. Pemberton had the floor, and that the motion was out of order. Mr. Stucken appealed from the decision of the chair, but a vote by the ayes and noes resulted in that decision being sustained.

Mr. Farrell moved that the new ordinance be laid on the table. Seconded.

Mr. Breen moved that out of courtesy to the chairman of the finance committee, the motion of Mr. Farrell be laid on the table. Pending action on these motions, a motion to adjourn was carried.

Six years ago George Bagshaw, of Marquette, Michigan, bid his wife adieu and went into the army. Soon aftewards one John Roberts appeared before Mrs. Bagshaw, said he had been in the army with her husband, and was by his side when he was shot dead, and that Bagshaw requested that he, (Roberts) would discover his wife and marry her. Mrs. Bagshaw complied and became Mrs. Roberts. The couple then removed to other parts. Meantime the soldier husband returned, but could not find his spouse. A few days ago he found his former wife in Manistee, Mich. Calling upon her, in response to his question, she replied that she knew Mr. Bagshaw well, and, when he made himself known, she agreed to live with him; but here Mr. Roberts interposed and entreated her not to leave him, and, at latest accounts, the week woman was undecided, being willing to live with either or both.

AN ADDRESS.

THE GERMANS OF THE SOUTH TO THEIR FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN IN THE NORTH AND WEST.

Worthy countrymen—The issue of the elections, recently held in some of the Northern and Western States, makes it an imperative duty on our part to address you, in order that we may convey to you some idea of the oppressed and humiliated condition in which we find ourselves at present, and to pray you by no means to refuse to us your assistance in the great political struggle on the 3d November next, upon which our weal or woe will depend.

We come to you, dear countrymen, neither as Democracts nor as Republicans; not as citizens nor as foreigners, but as *Germans*, as your brethren in distress and in danger, to whose succor it *ought* and it *must* be your most sacred duty to advance.

The various conditions and relations existing in the South differ in their nature from those of the North and West, and can in no way be compared with them. To our sorrow, we know well enough that the South hitherto has been, and is still systematically calumniated; that the people of the South—the inhabitants of the former Confederate States—are generally represented as a lawless people; that neither the life nor the property of Union men are safe in the South, and that peace and harmony can only be maintained by military force.

Now, to speak clearly and distinctly: all these accusations are infamous lies! In proportion to the number of population, the South holds as many good and true Union men as any other portion of the Union. The Germans, who form here, in New Orleans, as well as in all the larger cities of the South, more than one-third of the population; who possess more than one-third of the real estate; who pay nearly half of all the taxes, were ever, and are still, friends of the Union; nevertheless are they treated in such a manner as to bring forth a blush of indignation upon the cheek of every German throughout the Union.

Is it not humiliating that the Germans, the countrymen of a Schiller and Gœthe, a Mozart and Beethoven, a Lessing and Heine, are placed in every respect *beneath the negro?*

Is it not painful in the highest degree that the German, gifted with intellect and highly educated, armed with capital and industry, is bound after his arrival in this country to wait fully five years before he is entitled to citizenship and suffrage; while, on the other hand, the negro, even when he is not an inhabitant of the State four weeks, nor able to read or write—yes, very frequently not even aware of his own name—is at once admitted to suffrage and to the holding of public office? Negroes act as jurors without being able to sign their names to the verdict when rendered; negroes sit on the judicial bench without the least knowledge of equity or law; negroes sit in the Legislature without even being able to understand the laws which they themselves proposed, while the intelligent German is everywhere placed in the background, and only good so far as paying the most exorbitant taxes is concerned!

Wherever in the Southern States an outbreak of popular passions took place, and led to acts of violence, the originators always proved to be white Radicals or negroes. Thus it was at Opelousas, at Camilla and other places. The negroes, instigated by their white leaders, who had instilled into their minds unreasonable hopes of unreachable aims, and thus had sown hatred and distrust between the two races, imagine the whites to be their deadly enemies and bent on taking from them again their recently acquired freedom, and they shaped their actions in accordance with this unhappy delusion. They rob our houses, abuse and violate the female members of our families, waylay on the highways and murder treacherously every one against whom they harbor either personal hatred or some imaginary grievance.

Each occurrence of this kind is greedily taken hold of by the press of the Radical party of the North and West, misrepresented and construed into a "rebel riot," for the purpose of exciting your prejudices against us, and thus to obtain your votes and approval for still new measures of oppression and punishment against the "rebellious South."

In all the States of the Union, where the question of negro suffrage has been submitted to the people, it has been voted down. We, the so-called "rebels of the South" are more liberal in this respect than the Republicans and loyalists of the North and West; we are willing to give the right of suffrage to any negro who has sufficient intelligence and intellectual training to use it properly—provided that no further conditions be imposed on us afterwards; but this is no part of the programme of our present rulers, for they, themselves, care very little for the welfare of the blacks, as their true purpose is only to use them as a means of keeping the intelligent white race—and especially the foreign emigrants—in a condition of political servitude, and it was for this reason that that odious article 13, putting the negro in his political, civil and social relation on an equality with the white, was inserted into the Constitution of Louisiana.

To avow such a scheme—such a purpose in the face of the white citizens of the North, none of our present rulers would dare; the proposition of placing the negro on a level of social equality with the white man, would be hurled back with contempt even by the people of Massachusetts, Maine or Vermont; but towards the inhabitants of the South, and especially towards its strongest element, the *Germans*, any and everything seems to be allowed.

A few remarks in regard to our Legislature might also be in their proper place here. This body, which has been in session in this city for the last one hundred and twenty days, has thus far contributed *nothing* whatsoever towards the welfare of our State. In vain we have looked for enactments looking to the preservation and repairs of our levees, for the protection of our lands along the Mississippi river; or, for some legislative action designed to protect and encourage immigration. Nothing of the kind has been done.

The metropolitan police bill, which expels every white man from the ranks of the police, and puts public safety, the protection of life and property, in the hands of a band of five hundred negroes; the so-called constabulary bill, establishing a sort of "*gens d'armerie*" for country service, also composed of negroes: the militia bill, by means of which it was intended to arm the *negroes* of the State against the white inhabitants; the social equality bill, and similar enactments in favor of the blacks and to the disadvantage of the whites—these are the results of a session of 120 days, which cost millions of dollars to be levied upon the impoverished and exhausted State, without effecting even the smallest good.

Now, fellow-citizens, German brethren! You have shown by your votes in your own States that as white men, as men of intelligence and education, you are not willing to place yourselves on the same level with the naturally brutal, ignorant negro. We of the South hold the same position. Are you willing, therefore, to be guided by a false philanthropy, or by a misguided love of freedom, and to vote at the next election against your own convictions? Are you willing to advocate that what yourselves once most decidedly condemned, should now be good enough and fitting for your brethren and countrymen at the South? We appeal to you, to your sense of justice, to stand by us in this hour of danger. We hope that you will first liberate your own brethren, your own race, from this most humiliating oppression, before you thrust them aside without mercy, to favor an uncivilized and brutal class of half barbarians.

All of us have but a single end in view; the welfare of our dearly loved adopted country. Assist us in the coming great struggle to restore the glorious Union, just as it was left, the noblest and most sacred inheritance of his children, by the father of his country, George Washington.

By order of the German Democratic Central Committee of the city of New Orleans.

W. G. MANK,
F. PFISTER,
JOHN UEBER,
M. F. SIBILSKY,
Committee.

LABORERS WANTED.—Now that the cotton crop is opening finely, there is a great demand for laborers to gather it. We have heard of one planter who has 150 acres in cotton and only eight hands in the field; another with 80 acres and only three hands, and the labor can't be had. Some have procured labor east of the Mississippi, while many have failed in their efforts. One of our planters procured ten field hands (colored) east of the Mississippi, and when the steamer Liberty touched at Devall's bluffs, the hired freedmen being on board of her on their destination to this county under contract, she was boarded by the negro militia there, and were induced to abandon their employer. Thus the labor of the county is intercepted by negro militia and the material interest of the country suffers by it. If planters bring laborers here from abroad, avoid Devall's bluffs.—[Augusta, Ark., Sentinel.

THE ENTERTAINMENT LAST NIGHT AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

A BRILLIANT AFFAIR.

For weeks past the town has been ringing with the notes of preparation for the grand entertainment for the benefit of the Camp Street Orphan Asylum announced to come off last night. The public knew that some of the best amateur musical talent of the city would grace the occasion, that the Chalmette Club had volunteered to produce a series of statuesque groupings, that the whole affair would be under the direction and patronage of some of our best known and most respected citizens, and, more than all, that the object of the entertainment was to procure food and raiment for the orphan—the ward of the Almighty—the little ones whose protection He makes the care of His people. Our people knew these things, and therefore, aware as we are that never yet has a prayer for assistance been heard in our midst that has not met with a prompt response, we had expected to behold a large audience at the Opera House last night.

To say that our anticipations were realized would but very faintly express the size of the concourse which assembled. Parquette, dress circle, loges grillées, the second tier, the topmost gallery, the lobbies, the aisles, were absolutely jammed. Not a seat was vacant, and a number of ladies, unable to get any other pleasure placed themselves with the orchestra circle and loges grillées, and, doubtless, were glad to get them. It was an ovation to the purest principle which can animate the soul of man, a magnificent sacrifice to that virtue which the apostle has characterized as the sum and essence of true religion.

The programme of the entertainment was as follows:

1. Overture to William Tell, by the Orchestra—Rossini.
2. Statuesque Group—Spring.
3. Quatuor for male voices, without accompaniment—Kreutzer.
4. Ave Maria, sung by Madame D——s—Gounod; accompanied with violin, (Mons. Fage), piano, (Mr. Greuling,) organ, Mr. Flandry.
5. Statuesque Group—Summer.
6. Violoncello Solo, Fantasie on Beethoven's "Ie Desire"—Servias—executed by H. Braun, with orchestra accompaniment.
7. (By request.) Duett from Trovatore—Verdi—Madame B——s and Mr. M——e.
8. Statuesque Group—Autumn.
9. Finale of Schiller's Song of the Bell—Romberg.
   The Master—Mr. Bremer
   a. Donh's Quartette—"Gentle Peace."
   b. Riot Chorus—"Now Reckless Power by Force Prevails."
   c. Master Solo—"The Baptism of the bill."
   d. Chorus Finale—"Joy to all within its bound, "Peace its first, its latest sound."
10. 6th Concerto for Violin, Solo—deBeriot—executed by Carlo Patti, with full Orchestra.
11. Statuesque Group—Winter.
12. The Orphan's Appeal, Soprano Recit. and Aria—Lachee—sung by Madame M——r.
13. "Oh, thou who dwellest," Mezzo Soprano Solo—J. Haydn—sung by Madame B——s.
14. Statuesque Group—Charity.
15. Guarda la Luna—Duo for soprano and Alto—Mrs D——s and D——n
16. Grand Chorus from the Power of Song—Romberg.

As to the musical portion, we are sorry that we have not that critical knowledge of the divine art which would enable us to properly designate each several beauty as it struck our ear. Our readers will recognize in the initials on the programme names made very familiar to them by frequent demonstrations of their owners' skill, and the most and the best that we can say of each peice are that it was well worthy of the past reputation of the performer and the cause in which their talents were last night engaged. Of two, however, we must make more special mention—the violoncello solo, with an orchestral accompaniment, by Mr H. Braun, and the duet from Trovatore, executed by Madame B. and Mr. M——e. This last was such a performance as has been rarely heard within the walls of the Opera House, and to listen to it was a treat well worth twice the sum paid to enjoy it, and one that will not soon be forgotten by those who were fortunate enough to be present.

The tableaux were gotten up by members of the Chalmette Club and were the handsomest of the sort that we have ever witnessed in New Orleans since the ante-bellum exhibitions of the Keller troupe. They consisted of a series of five "statuesque groupings," as they were called in the programme, or imitations of statuary. The subjects were the Four Seasons and Charity. The groups representing the seasons were Also each allegorical of the various stages of man's existence, the symbols of both the age of the year and of the man being combined. The designs were exquisite, and for them the public are indebted to Capt. Jos. W. Ellison, who, in their conception, proved himself the possessor not only of a cultivated taste but of much knowledge of stage effect. To describe them at length would be impossible in our limited space; the following, reproduced from the programme, will give some idea of what each tableau was:

GROUP FIRST—SPRING.

"The Dawn of life,
The Springtime of existence, when all the good
That lies within the human heart shows on
The surface; when innocence of evil makes
Each heart most pure; when to exist is joy;
Well typified by that fair deity
At whose command gay flowers blow, whose breath
Is perfume and whose very presence life,
The goddess of the Spring."

GROUP SECOND—SUMMER.

"The Summer comes,
The seed that long ago was sown now puts
Forth its first fruits, the youth, his childhood's bonds
Outgrown, in eager pride would grasp all things—
Science and Art, Literature and Wealth,
He thinks can all be his—and Love, in this,
The heyday of his life, wakes each
Chord of his heart; and in another's life,
He doubly lives. And so, in present joy,
And dreams of future deeds, this stage is passed,
The Summer of existence flows away."

GROUP THIRD—AUTUMN.

"Rich Autumn,
With stately, slow, imperial tread, draws near,
The crowner of the labors of the year,
She's crowned herself with wreaths of fruit and grain.
The man, his powers matured, his mind well stored,
Now sees the rich result of labors past,
And in his very prime, his offspring round
His knees, his youthful dreams made sober truth,
The aspirations of his earlier days
Converted into glorious, living forms,
Now finds himself of use to fellow-men,
And claims from them the honor which they owe.
He's at the acme of his life."

GROUP FOURTH—WINTER.

"Slowly and wearily,
But all too swift for him to whom he comes,
Behold the advance of Winter! cold and dark,
With sound of shrieking winds, and melody
Of howling blasts he comes to fill his throne;
And, frowning, there sits regnant o'er a world.
Which yet will bloom in beauty. So when his long
Course run, man, as by Heaven decreed, by Death
O'ercome, goes through the grim and awful gate
Which opes the path to life that never ends.
Faith, Hope, Religion are invoked to bear
Him safely up; sometimes, alas! too late—
When, disregarding prayers, stern Justice with
Impartial hand, assigns to each his fate;
And then, the fitful dream of life played out,
The scene's transferred, the curtain rises on
Another world."

GROUP FIFTH—CHARITY.

"Charity, the sum of all man's virtues,
In every clime and every age the same,
The chiefest attribute of GOD Himself,
The bond which makes our nature one with His,
Come, fill our hearts, and when responsive to
Thy promptings, we to others give, to share
The good which Heaven bestows on us, behold!
On either side, recording angels stand
Instant to fly with eager wings to place
The deed in th' archives of Eternity."

Each tableau was splendidly executed. The costumes were perfect, and when the curtain rose it disclosed what seemed a picture cut from solid marble. The rapturous applause with which each representation was greeted showed how highly the audience appreciated the taste and skill displayed in the exhibition. The five "groups" over, just before the closing chorus, an unexpected treat was afforded to the spectators. The curtain slowly rose, and from one side of the stage a young lady—apparently a marble young young lady—clothed in strict compliance with fashion's latest law, and displaying in all its beauty (and all its ugliness) the famed "Grecian Bend," appeared at one side of the stage, and with stately step and slow, with hands dangling in the most approved kangaroo style, with the hump—panier is, we believe, the technical name of the article—duly elevated, back bent to the very last point that it could stand without snapping, face going with the twirl peculiar to *la creme de la creme* of the upper ten thousand, and in short every characteristic of the latest agony of the fashionable world, this gorgeous female promenaded across the stage; and when she was swallowed up in the side scenes, the uproarious applause and shouts of laughter which her appearance had created refused to subside until she responded to the encores by another promenade, another and yet another. The "Bend" was a success.

We have as yet no definite information as to the amount of money raised by this affair. The tickets were so widely distributed through the city that it will be impossible for some days to come to approximate to the results. But we do know that every seat and every inch of standing room in the spacious Opera House was filled, and that many persons, unable to obtain accommodation, got no further than the doors.

To the ladies and gentlemen who so kindly lent their services to the aid of the orphans, too much credit cannot be given. There is a great deal of work about an affair of this sort, and no one can properly appreciate how much it is until he himself is engaged in a similar one. To them, in the name of the community whom they have entertained, and in the name of the orphans who owe to their generous exertions the food and raiment for the coming winter, we tender a vote of thanks.

And now, with the satisfaction of having recorded yet one more great act of charity, which in the books kept above is now credited to our people, and in the hope of soon again taking up our pen to discharge another similar labor of love, we close this account of one of the handsomest and most successful charitable entertainments ever given in New Orleans.

Loss of Steamer General Quitman.

PASSENGERS AND CREW SAVED.

BOAT A TOTAL LOSS.

We learn that the General Quitman, one of the finest and most popular steamboats on the Mississippi, struck a snag near New Texas landing, yesterday afternoon, caught fire and sunk.

The passengers and crew were saved without casualty, but the boat and cargo are a total loss.

The cargo consisted, according to the best accounts, of 1700 bales of cotton and 3000 bags cotton seed.

The Quitman was a favorite with the planters living on the coast between New Orleans and Natchez, and her destruction will prove a serious inconvenience. We sympathise earnestly with her captain, officers and owners.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Constitution Club.

This club met last evening, Mr. Dolbear presiding in the absence of the president. The reports of the various committees were received and accepted, after which the roll of the club was called to know who was and who was not registered. As nearly all are registered it was resolved to expel those from membership who cannot give a satisfactory excuse; also those who have not paid their dues. There being no other business the club adjourned.

The Fisali Guards.

This club met last evening, Mr. R. L. Bruce presiding. There was no business of any importance transacted more than to ascertain who were and who were not registered, and the adoption of measures to secure a full registration. As nearly all are registered