

The New Orleans Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS. G. C. BIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

THE DAILY CRESCENT. Published every morning, except on Sundays, public holidays, and days of mourning.

Subscription rates: Single copy, 10 cents; Quarterly, \$3; Half yearly, \$5; Annual, \$10.

Advertisements: First insertion, 10 cents per square; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per square.

Table with 5 columns: Rate, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 12 months. Lists various ad rates for different categories.

Monthly advertisements, inserted every other day, to be charged two-thirds the above rates.

Transient advertisements, having the rate of the paper, first insertion, \$1.00 per square; second and subsequent insertions, 50 cents per square.

First and fourth page transient advertisements, each insertion, \$1.50 per square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged at two-thirds the above rates.

Special advertisements, who advertise largely, shall be allowed 25 percent discount from above named fractional rates as may be agreed upon; provided, that in no case shall a discount exceed 50 percent.

All business notices of advertisements to be charged double the regular rate.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All advertisements not marked for any specified number of insertions will be published six times and charged accordingly.

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly. Square is the space occupied by ten lines solid ad.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT. Published every Saturday morning. Subscription, \$5 per annum, in advance; half-yearly and quarterly, same rates as per line.

Advertisements: First insertion, 10 cents per square; second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per square.

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SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 25, 1868.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. CALLIPUTRA. By Julia Pleasants. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelinger, 1868.

This novel, as the average of such works now goes, is one that has no inconsiderable title to attention.

JACOB FAITHFUL; OR, THE ADVENTURES OF A WATERMAN. By Capt. Merriam. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1868.

This belongs to the Appleton cheap globe edition—50 cents a volume—of the works of Capt. Merriam, the best nautical story-teller of his time.

APPLETON'S ILLUSTRATED ALMANAC FOR 1869. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by J. A. Gresham, 92 Camp street, New Orleans.

This is a superb publication. The months are beautifully illustrated with figures and scenes, human and natural, which are suggestive of the various seasons.

THE LIFE OF GEORGE STEPHENSON AND HIS SON, ROBERT STEPHENSON. Comprising also a history of the invention and introduction of the Railway Locomotive. By Samuel Smiles, author of "Self Help," "The Huguenots," etc., with portraits and numerous illustrations. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1868.

This work is one of the very highest interest to all who wish to study the secrets and to appreciate the importance and value of the vast advance in mechanical improvements, which is the distinguishing feature of the century.

THE BURLINGHEADS OF BISHOP'S FOLLY.—A novel. New York: Harper & Bros., 1868.

This is by Charles Lever. The recollection of his "Charles O'Malley" will lead thousands to look into this last novel from his pen; and though very different from anything he has previously written, they will not be disappointed on the score of literary merit.

MILDRED. A novel by Georgiana M. Crank, author of "Leslie Tyrrell," etc. New York: Harper & Bros., 1868.

This is a well told story, accounted the best from the author's pen.

SMOKING AND DRINKING. By James Parton. Boston: Ticknor and Fields, 1868.

This is a small volume comprising Parton's very readable essays on the topics mentioned, heretofore published in a periodical.

The November number of The Land We Love comes to us filled with its usual variety of interesting matter.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.—For the accommodation of his many friends and patrons, Mr. Daniel Gorron has opened at No. 157 1/2 Canal street a retail branch of his establishment, where every article in the millinery line can be found.

Gorron has facilities which enable him to keep constantly on hand a complete and varied assortment of all the latest and most fashionable goods. His prices are as reasonable as any house in the city. Read his advertisement in another column.

GENIN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM.—One of the most elegant and fashionable stocks of clothing and furnishing goods in this city, is to be found at Mr. G. B. Genin's, 14 Camp street, under the City Hotel.

He also has a splendid assortment of trunks, valises, traveling bags, shawls, umbrellas, and walking canes. His prices will be found in accordance with the times. Give him a call and lay in your winter supply.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.—Dr. P. H. Knapp, dentist, 110 Canal street, advertises to extract teeth without pain, and perform all dental operations at reasonable prices.

MISCEGENATION IN ROMANCE.

There abounds in the world what is called the "irony of life"—the saddest of all humors, the most humorous of all satires.

It is the almost invariable contradiction between precept and personal example; between the workman and his work; between the artist and his art; between the poet and his song; between the reformer and his mission.

The most eloquent exhortations against intemperance have been incoherently inebriated. The shoemaker is proverbially ill shod. The cook is a stranger to gastronomic joys.

Old Samuel Johnson, the ferocious advocate of monarchy, and nobility, and high church, could not, in his personal relations, brook the least shadow of authority and superiority, and in so far was savagely democratic.

John Milton, the outspoken and indomitable champion of all liberties, secular and religious, was suspected, not without reason, of being more imperious than republican in his own household.

Depend upon it, if the Knight of La Mancha had been blessed with a real wife, in place of his imaginary mistress, the incomparable lady of Toboso, she would have been the veriest drudge to keep his house in order.

While he went forth to set the mad world right, and more especially to release from spells and bonds the hapless victims of Merlin the magician. And did not Las Casas, the eloquent denouncer and indefatigable opponent of Indian slavery in the Spanish American colonies, himself own and use in Spain an Indian slave whom he only liberated under compulsion of a royal decree?

And did he not give his aid and sanction to the introduction of negro slaves to take the place of the emancipated Indians? Even so, according to the testimony of history. But let us come to our nuttin; or, rather, to the couple of simulated lambs—the wolves in lamb's clothing—which we have particularly in view, as more than usually revolting illustrations of the kind of irony referred to.

Two works of fiction, not wholly unconnected with the doctrine of miscegenation—by no means!—have been recently issued by Northern publishing houses.

One of them, "Waiting for the Verdict," from the pen of Mrs. Rebecca Davis, is vigorously written and artistically constructed.

The other, "What Answer?" from the pen of Miss Anna R. Dickinson, is namby-pamby written and wretchedly inartistic in respect to plot and incident.

Each has a purpose, a common purpose, which is plainly revealed in its pages. It is to show that there is nothing intrinsically wrong, unnatural, abhorrent, in the intermarriage of the most dissimilar races—not the wedding of a snow-white Desdemona, not to a dusky Moor, but to a jet-black Ethiopian.

Both authors assume, in theory, that repugnance to unlimited miscegenation among the various types of humanity is founded upon nothing but an ignorant and unchristian prejudice which is unworthy of the boasted progress, philanthropy and fraternity of the age.

And how do they undertake to exemplify the beauties of their doctrine? Why, in each case, *lucus a non lucendo* is positively thrown into the shade. The exemplification, so to speak, is an elaborate concealment.

In "Waiting for the Verdict," the heroine is an accomplished white woman who falls in love—with whom? with a negro who, in figure, in features, and otherwise, advertises his race to all the senses, so that he or she who runs, even though blind, could not mistake it? No! She falls in love with a man having the form of Adonis, and the graces of Apollo, and, apparently, of as pure a Caucasian genealogy as she herself.

But there is, nevertheless, in his veins an invisible trace of negro blood, and this fearful secret, as the author strangely, upon her theory, supposes it to be, he is too honorable not to divulge to the lady whose love he reciprocates, though he should forfeit her hand by so doing.

And, in fact, such is the consequence. The repulsion against the imperceptible eighth, tenth, or twentieth of the negro race underlying the form of Adonis and the graces of Apollo, is so great that, with all her love confessed and unalterable, she cannot marry him. He goes and dies on the battle-field, and she survives with a withered heart which joy is never to revisit in this world.

In "What Answer?" the unperceived and unsuspected tinge of negro blood flows in the veins of the heroine. She flashes upon the sight of a dashing young New York lawyer, at a school commencement, in all the shapeliness and classic delicacy of features characteristic of the most approved Caucasian type of womanly beauty.

It is now the lady whom honor impels to reveal the fearful secret. The lover is incredulous. So convinced is he of her unadulterated whiteness of race, that he painfully suspects that her story is invented as a trick to evade his suit. At length, however, it is confirmed by her father. But he does not experience the repulsion which proved fatal to the happiness of the lovers in the other novel. He insisted on marrying her nevertheless, though cast off by his family in consequence; and wedded love was going smoothly with both, when the author needlessly killed off the impetuous hero in the draft riots of 1863.

Thus, in two literary enterprises designed to combat the so-called prejudice against the doctrine of miscegenation, both authors show that they are themselves slaves to this prejudice, by reducing to an unrecognizable minimum the element of diversity of race between the men and women whose spontaneous loves they describe.

It is, by implication, confessed that any spontaneity of love would be impossible where diversity of race is plain and palpable, and that a very large admixture of white blood is necessary to render a man or a woman properly lovable or marriageable to the white hero or heroine of a modern romance.

At all events, if Mrs. Davis and Miss Dickinson believe differently, and have the pluck to vindicate their doctrine by a thorough and consistent illustration, they will see to it, in their next novels, that illy white is married rapturously to coal-black—that inebriated beauty shall be blended in abysmal ecstasy with "passion shrouded in night."

THE SHIP CHANDLERY ESTABLISHMENT OF MESSRS. BOSTICK & SKYMOOR.—The attention of steamboatmen and the shipping interest generally is directed to the advertisement in another column in which will be found enumerated in another of the leading articles of one of the most complete stocks of shell hardware, fishes for gas, steam or water, bar iron, sheet lead, lead pipe, rubber hose, packing and other things too numerous to mention, in the South. These gentlemen are constantly receiving new additions to their stock and are prepared to furnish the trade with all the modern improvements at prices which make it the interest of buyers to call on them before purchasing.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS, ETC.

The negroes in Wilmington, N. C., still continue their military drills. The "Zephyria" is the name of the last issued hoop skirt.

New York consumes weekly about 7,000,000 pounds of meat. New York city consumes, weekly, 100 tons of fish and 250,000 oysters.

A California paper says the Hafezegger powder is eight times as powerful as gunpowder. A firm in Wisconsin make 52,000 ladies' reticules yearly.

The total distance between Omaha and San Francisco is 1792 miles. The Austro-Hungarian government has renewed its relations with the court of Rome.

Thanks to the Galveston steamship mail line for late Galveston papers. Our neighbor, Gresham, has the "Land We Love" for November.

We are indebted to Purser Evans, of steamship Lavaca, for late Florida papers. Mexico, in three centuries, has produced \$3,500,000,000 in silver bullion.

It is estimated that 75,000 packages of 500 per cent will be put up in Boston during the season. Brigham Young is the third largest depositor in the Bank of England.

It is estimated that \$500,000 worth of mercantile paper is bought and sold daily in Wall street. A case of "Grecian Bend" was seen in Richmond last week.

Horse oil is used in Paris as a dressing for salads. Mississippi has, in some sections, raised three crops of hay this year.

The Franklin Market, Philadelphia, is being transformed for the Mercantile Library. Great Britain in 1867 dug 102,500,480 tons of coal, valued at \$26,125,145.

Dr. Crosby, of Concord, N. H., is endeavoring to make a collection of the birds of that State. The United States produce about one-fourth as much coal and iron as Great Britain.

A Wisconsin firm makes 5000 willow carriages a year, and has a ninety-acre willow plantation. The British production of iron in 1867 was 4,761,023 tons valued at \$11,962,557.

In Great Britain there are 9,636,506 cattle, 35,508,424 sheep and 5,166,300 pigs. Three hundred books have already been written about our late civil war.

The czar of Russia has prohibited the practice of homophobia in his dominions. The emperor and empress of France are announced to be converts, to a certain extent, to the homophobia system.

The Lake Superior Mining Company, at Ishpeming, will ship 125,000 tons of copper ore this season. Russia has borrowed ninety million dollars in foreign markets for railroad purposes within twelve months.

During the twenty-five years the Illustrated Leipzig Gazette has been published eighteen million copies of it have been sold. One manufacturer of false teeth in Philadelphia, turns out about 2,000,000 false teeth every year.

The commercial movement between Russia and the various countries of Europe in 1867 amounted to 457,000,000 of roubles. A factory at Burlington, Vt., uses four cords of wood and turns out four hundred and ninety bushels of shoe-pegs daily.

A knitting factory at Dixon, Ill., has just been established, which will turn out \$100,000 worth of goods this season. The Alabama Agricultural Fair will be held at Montgomery on the 15th, 16th and 20th of November. The premium list amounts to \$2000.

The United States diplomatic correspondence for 1867 forms two octavo volumes of 800 pages each. The mineral products of Great Britain and Ireland in 1867 were valued at \$43,480,092, or \$217,000,000 in gold.

In the whole kingdom of Great Britain there were 3,363,924 acres under wheat in 1868, against 3,629,784 in 1867. About 2500 acres of flax have been raised in Oregon this season. It is expected to yield 30,000 bushels of seed.

Charles Mackay, the song writer, and once the London Times correspondent in America, is now editor of the London Scotchman. During the year 1867 there were 256,752 dogs registered in Ireland. The tax on them amounted to \$128,376.

Caroline H. Dall's son, William H., arrived in San Francisco in September, with 2000 specimens of Alaskan and British Columbian birds for the Smithsonian Institute and the Chicago museum. The population of the United Kingdom in 1867 was 30,157,473, and in 1868 30,369,845. The population of Ireland in 1868 is set down at 4,532,343, and of Great Britain 24,837,592.

Messrs. Guerrant & Fields, of Leaville, N. C., have invented and patented "the most complete trap for catching rats, or other animals," that has yet been brought out.

The report of the National Cotton Manufacturers' Association states that the number of cotton spindles in the United States has increased from 5,250,000 in 1863 to more than 7,000,000 in 1868. The salary of teachers of public schools in New York amounts to an average of \$18 88 per pupil; in Boston, \$18 76 per pupil; in Philadelphia, \$9 40 per pupil; and in New Orleans, \$20 30 per pupil.

A collection of ancient Roman gold, silver and copper coins, consisting of 8,000 pieces, was lately sold in Paris. The catalogue comprised 1,542 lots. No. 642, a head of Empress Julia, sold for 6,100 francs.

The Comstock Lode, at Virginia City, has produced \$100,000,000 in bullion, and the present yield of the mines is probably a thousand tons per day, worth from twenty-five to fifty dollars per ton.

Each member of the population in Paris annually consumes 200 pounds of bread. In New York more meat and vegetables are used, and the annual consumption of bread is only 250 pounds for each individual.

B. Smith, Cuba, Mo., makes use of sorghum seed as a partial substitute for wheat. He had some of the yellow variety ground and bolted, last fall, and found it, for pancakes, equal, if not superior, to buckwheat. Usually this seed is thrown away as useless.

WALSH'S.—In our rounds yesterday we stepped into Mr. B. T. Walsh's, dealer in shirts and furnishing goods, youths', boys' and children's clothing. No. 110 Canal street, and it reminded us of the good old times before the war, when everybody was well to do, had money without stint, and business abundant.

His store was literally jammed with customers—some buying shirts, other children's clothing. Somewhat astonished at this appearance of business, we inquired of the popular proprietor, who promptly replied that it was all owing to the make and style of his goods and his prices, which are inducements sufficient to invite the custom of the most scanty purse.

Mr. Walsh is determined to keep his stock constantly replenished with the latest styles and fashions; and hopes, by close attention to the necessities of his numerous patrons, to merit a continuous share of their patronage.

THE TERREBONNE MURDERS.

Examination Before U. S. Commissioner Warren.

The preliminary examination into the charge of murder preferred against Cornelius and Michael O'Connor as principals, and Philip Waters as accessory, came up yesterday before the commissioner.

It will be remembered that about two weeks since the accused were brought down from Houma, Terrebonne parish, by a posse of deputy marshals sent thither to arrest them, charged upon the affidavits of A. B. Seger, Esq., President of the Opelousas Railroad, with having been concerned in several murders which have occurred in Terrebonne during the past six months.

The accused were arraigned yesterday for examination upon the particular charge of the murder of George Lacey, a colored man. Judge Atcha appeared for the prosecution, and Col. Field and Gov. Weller for the defense. The following testimony was taken for the prosecution:

John Rochelle, Justice of the Peace in the Terrebonne parish, was first called to the stand. I knew a man named George Lacey; he is dead; he died about the 22d of July last; he died in Tigerville; he was killed by being shot; I saw his body after his death and examined it, and saw the place where he was shot.

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the body of Lacey the day after the killing; the right hand was wounded, and the thigh and the right eye. Waters and O'Connor brought Lacey to the office. Lacey had said nothing prior to the shooting.

Cross-examined.—One of the barrels had been discharged; had never used a carbine about this matter with Carl; C. O'Connor fired the first shot; I do not know who fired the others. Mr. Waters went away for an hour until the firing and then came back. I set the gun down in the office and M. O'Connor took it up afterwards. Carl was in the office at the time M. O'Connor took up the gun. I was about the same distance from M. O'Connor that Carl was; I saw M. O'Connor have the gun on the platform, and saw him have a pistol leveled at Carl; when Carl fired, O'Connor advanced to meet him; both barrels of the gun carried to the depot were loaded; at the request I took the judge the story that had been made up; I know it is a story, but it was through fear, as M. O'Connor threatened my life the night before; I was not sworn to the statement, nor was it read to me; Michael O'Connor, Carl and myself signed it. When the gun was returned to me one barrel was empty; it was returned as soon as the firing ceased.

At this point, the commissioner continued the examination to Monday, the 26th inst., at 12 m. For the Sunday (crossed).

AT THE STATION. BY BENJAMIN. God bless the gray! It faded now. And swings the ax or lends the hand, Or drives the plow or follows the plow. All worn and torn; while hope deferred Doth sicken the heart. God bless the gray!

God bless the gray, and bless the face, Meager and grim; and unkempt of hair; I knew the like in the foremost place, When life and death were the prize rare For which we wrestled. God bless the gray!

I've seen them march with feet that bleed, With haversack empty and uniform rag; When famine wither'd and the dead; But glittering muskets and bayonets bright Spoke louder than all. God bless the gray!

And now the world is a plow become, And spears into pruning hooks are made; But late can wait, and autumn be a dumb, When wrong shall have wrought the hero's blade. Will plead for the men that wore the gray.

THE LONG AGO. BY R. H. W. Away from far-off, down in the shadowy distance of the past, comes the music of Long Ago, and low, reminding one of the departed friends and lovers of childhood, who played together and walked arm in arm on the great highway of life, and died before their journey was finished; among them was Long Ago; some speak swelling and dying away, loud and tender and now soft and low, the sad, sweet music of long ago.

The thoughts of Long Ago, some sad and sweet even in their remembrance, some dark and fearful; some gloomily sad mysterious, like the shadow of the trees in the moonlight and silent graveyard, where the tall church spire points upward, showing the way to Heaven.

The haunting faces of the Long Ago, in youth's bright hour, when all was happiness and love, come like dark dreams of the night, dim and indistinct; they rise and vanish; again they come and are gone. Among them are the dark and gentle eyes, with long, wavy hair, and eyes like stars—bright stars—shining on the cold earth and warning all with their dark and gentle beauty; how the haunting faces of the Long Ago have passed—again they rise and are gone.

The companions of the Long Ago, who were then in their pride and beauty, are now—some lying under the waving grass in the green and silent graveyard, with the wind sighing through the trees and whispering the story of their life beyond the foaming waters of the dark and bounding sea.

The wall of the Long Ago was whispered by the winds to the window, where the brook run babbling along; to the dark woods, where the tall tree trunks look like the palace pillars of the great Earth King; far below the dark mountains. Then the spirits of the flowers raised their heads, and wondered what the meaning was of the Long Ago; but when the low wind was again heard, they hung their heads in grief, and said: "Ah, the Long Ago! when all was happy on the green earth, when the flowers and grass were left to grow!" and they repeated, "Ah, the Long Ago!"

The winds still whispered their wail of the "Long Ago," and hove it off to the great ice palace of the Frost King, who sat on the throne of the kings, who sat dark and terrible on a throne of clear ice. The hall shone with a thousand lights, for the lamps of the king were lighted, and flashed and flickered along, which the people said were the Northern lights, and knew they were the torches of the Frost King. Dark looked the king upon his throne with a crown of fire cones upon his head, and the great staff of Woden in his hand. He asked what the meaning was of the Long Ago. "What meanest thou by this?" said he and the winds trembled; but the north wind took courage and told the tale of the Long Ago to the king, who said, "Go!" The word was repeated by the long dark passages and caves of the mountains and echoed "Go," and even the king was made sad. Out rushed the winds and carried it to the dark pine forests, where the trees were laden with snow; and when the winds whispered the story to the trees they shook with grief, and the snow fell to the ground.

An angel, hearing of the wail of Nature, came