The New Orleans Crescent.

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J. O. SIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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THE DAILY CRESCENT

is published EVERY MORNING—Mondays excepted. Yearly Subscription, in advance, $16; Half yearly, $8; Quarterly, $4; Single copies, 10 cents.

Rates of Advertising:

Squares.	1 month	2 months.	3 months.	6 months.	12 months
One.....	$ 12 net.	$ 22 net.	$ 30 net.	$ 50 net.	$ 70 net
Two.....	20 "	35 "	50 "	80 "	120 "
Three.....	28 "	47 "	70 "	110 "	175 "
Four.....	36 "	60 "	90 "	140 "	225 "
Five.....	46 "	80 "	105 "	170 "	275 "
Six.....	54 "	93 "	120 "	200 "	325 "
Seven.....	60 "	105 "	135 "	230 "	375 "
Eight.....	65 "	115 "	150 "	260 "	420 "
Nine.....	70 "	125 "	165 "	290 "	460 "
Ten.....	75 "	135 "	180 "	320 "	500 "
Eleven.....	80 "	145 "	195 "	350 "	540 "
Twelve.....	85 "	155 "	210 "	380 "	580 "
Thirteen.....	90 "	165 "	220 "	410 "	620 "
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THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

is published every Saturday morning. Subscription, $8 per annum, in advance; half-yearly and quarterly, same rates. Single copies 10 cents.

Rates of Advertising:

Squares.	1 month	2 months.	3 months.	6 months.	12 months
One.....	$ 5 net.	$ 8 net.	$ 12 net.	$ 20 net.	$ 30 net.
Two.....	9 "	15 "	22 "	32 "	50 "
Three.....	13 "	22 "	28 "	44 "	70 "
Four.....	15 "	27 "	35 "	56 "	90 "
Five.....	18 "	32 "	42 "	68 "	110 "
Ten.....	30 "	55 "	75 "	130 "	200 "
Fifteen.....	40 "	75 "	100 "	180 "	280 "
Thirty.....	70 "	130 "	180 "	300 "	480 "

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 27, 1868.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

The Claiborne Advocate says: "Our farmers have been blessed with an abundant crop, and an autumn of surpassing loveliness to gather and secure it. The freedmen have labored faithfully and voted right; and will, in common with the whites, partake largely of the prosperity flowing from an ample yield and remunerative prices. They, as well as their employers, will enter upon the coming year with renewed hope, and an industry stimulated by the success of the present."

The Banner of Assumption of the 21st says: "Our planters have nearly all commenced making sugar, and the results so far have been satisfactory. The cane is yielding from 1500 to 2000 pounds per acre, and in some instances 3000 pounds per acre. This is exceedingly encouraging to our sugar planters, as well as to those kind and liberal merchants in the city who have clung to this embarrassed class of agriculturists through every vicissitude. This season our people will be ample able to pay up old scores, and, with generous advances next year, will realize large profits for both planter and merchant. It is now evident that there is more money in sugar making than in any other business that can be carried on in Louisiana, and from the eagerness with which plantations are now being sought for next year, we are not alone in this opinion."

From the Carroll Record of the 21st we glean the following items:

The weather for the last three weeks, with the exception of the rain on Monday and Tuesday last, has been as favorable as the planters could wish for gathering their crops, and they have, we learn, taken advantage of it. Many will finish picking by the first of next month. Cotton is being shipped as fast as the planters gather, gin and haul it to the river. Our little town makes quite a show of prosperity now-a-days, and all the merchants seem to be doing well.

The building being erected on the corner of Lake and Levee streets is beginning to make quite a show. It is, we are informed, intended for a storehouse and Masonic lodge.

From all the information we can gather from the different parts of the parish, the cotton crop has equaled the most sanguine expectations of planters generally, and in consequence thereof a good feeling for the future prosperity of the parish seems to prevail.

Mr. D. A. Rice was found on Monday last near Oak Grove, dead. He was lying in the road with his neck broken. We learn that he had ridden out that morning on some business, and it is the supposition that he was thrown from his horse, which is said to be a very spirited one, and thus came to his untimely death.

We are informed that the bridge over the Tensas, at the Davidson place, was burned on Thursday morning last. This bridge was a great convenience to the people on Bayou Macon hills, and saved those who came to this place on business a very considerable tax in way of ferriage. The burning was evidently the act of an incendiary, who should be looked after, and if found out prosecuted to the extent of the law.

TEXAS ITEMS.

The Waco Examiner of the 20th is much gratified to learn that the factory at that place is again in successful operation. While observation has taught us that such enterprises in the South have generally been attended by some strange fatality, we have steadfastly believed, as we have most earnestly wished, that this one would prove an exception to the general rule. Like a newspaper, a factory is an institution in the success of which the entire community is interested. The thread manufactured by this factory is universally conceded to be of a very superior quality.

The Waco Register of the 21st says: We met with Mr. Iglehart, of Weatherford, a few days since en route for Bryan. Mr. I. informs us that four months ago he started a drove of average stock cattle to Fort Sumner, New Mexico, accompanying them via Llano Estacado, Fort Concho, and by the government posts to the point of destination. Throughout the entire route, both outward and inward bound, he met with no hostile Indians nor other obstacles to his discomfort. Arriving at Fort Sumner he readily disposed of his stock—800 head—for the round sum of $12,000, being just $15 per head all round.

Every one knows that the French nation claims to have made every important discovery and to have originated every important invention almost since the creation of the world. The last claim they have advanced is the invention of the Prussian needle gun; in support of which they bring forward some striking evidence, including a correspondence which passed between the Duke de Rovigo and the Emperor Napoleon in 1813. The duke, having learned that a Parisian gunmaker named Pauly had invented a new gun, which would fire eight or ten shots a minute without the aid of either flint or priming, and that he was trying to dispose of his invention, to the Russian government, sent for Pauly, and after examining the arm, forwarded it to the emperor with a note, stating that twenty-two shots had been fired from it in the space of two minutes in his presence, that guns manufactured on this model would cost no more than those then in use, that their weight would be one quarter less, and that the weight of the ball-cartridge would be only two-fifths of that of the regulation cartridge. The emperor, on receiving the duke's letter, made the following note at the foot: "Referred to the Duke de Frioul to send for the inventor, examine the gun in conjunction with the officers of artillery of the guard, try it and make a report." On receiving this report, the emperor ordered 10,000 francs to be given to Pauly, but the events which ensued shortly afterwards caused both gun and inventor to be forgotten, and nothing more was heard of the weapon until the duke's letter turned up the other day; when, search being made in the museum of artillery, Pauly's gun was discovered, and, on being examined, was found to be in strict conformity to the Prussian needle-gun. The French papers assert that amongst Pauly's workmen there was a German, named Dreysse, who eventually established himself at Berlin, and made the Prussian government offers of a gun which he claimed as his own invention, but which was really the invention of Pauly—offers which the Prussian government at last accepted.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS, ETC.

In the good old times fifty years ago there were but 5668 office holders in this country.

A boat building firm at Salisbury Point recently sold and shipped ten dories to Alaska.

Relatives take the greatest liberties, and give the least assistance.

Massachusetts has had nine snow storms already.

Seven months' salary is due the public school teachers of Jersey City.

A young women's Christian association has been formed in Cincinnati.

Home studies have been cut off from the Philadelphia school system.

Twelve thousand rat skins have already been purchased by the merchants of Fairmount, Ind.

An American citizen of African descent has been admitted to the law school at Ann Arbor.

Our American sulptor, Story, has just finished, in Rome, a fine bust of Elizabeth Browning.

The "Grecian bend cocktail" is now offered at all the "sample rooms" in New York.

There are 600 old clothes dealers in New York city.

The Methodist Episcopal Church South has 56 preachers in Illinois.

Boston claims the oldest clergyman in the country, Father Cleveland, aged 97.

Alaska covers 369,529,000 acres, or 577,390 square miles.

The peach trees are in blossom at Tallahassee, Fla.

A hen in San Luis, Obispo, is raising a litter of pups. She is considered a dog-on fool.

Wild turkeys and partridges are very plentiful in Fairfax, Va.

Thanks to the officers of steamer Louise for late Mobile papers.

The estimated school expenses of Philadelphia for 1869 are $1,219,000.

Thanks to the officers of steamship Josephine for late Galveston papers.

The Erie Canal is to be closed on the 7th of December.

Stephen Massett (Jeemes Pipes) lectured on "China and Japan" before the Traveler's Club in New York on the 20th inst.

Oliver Dyer is authority for the assertion that 200,000 people below Twentieth street, in New York, live in cellars.

Wisconsin, it is asserted by the journals of that State, has a larger population of foreign born inhabitants than any other State.

Two hundred persons are announced to be anxious to obtain the nomination of governor of New Hampshire.

It is said that liquor ammoniæ, diluted so it can be swallowed, freely administered, forms a complete antidote for bites of poisonous snakes.

The census of 1870, it is said, will show the population of the United States to be 42,000,000.

A newly invented rat exterminator is warranted by one sniff to make the vermin sneeze off their heads.

Southern markets make the boot and shoe trade in Philadelphia and in Eastern cities lively.

At Lowell, Mass., on the 21st inst., three persons were suffocated to death in a fire at No. 96 Merrimac street.

Fractional currency printed during last week, $561,982; shipments, $665,368; amount redeemed, $500,300.

In the Faubourg St. Martin, an Irish Frenchman, who keeps a brewery, has placarded in his window, "beer is served by female *garcons*."

A married lady of St. Louis is preparing a formal application for the office of postmaster—or postmistress of the city.

A thief in Indianapolis was last week caught in the rather heavy business of stealing five thousand pounds of iron.

The profits of the Portland memorial concert to Artemus Ward were one hundred dollars the wrong way.

Buenos Ayres, at the mouth of the Platte, contains 250,040 inhabitants, of which some 10,000 are English.

Patti gave eleven representations in October, which produced 147,942 francs, an average of 13,450 each.

The well known Lorillards, of New York, are building an establishment at Louisville for re drying tobacco. It will employ about 100 people.

The opinion prevails in Houston that it is destined to become, in no great time, one of the greatest flour exporting markets in the world.

The Paris Gaulois intimates that the Emperor Napoleon is likely soon to have another heir to his name and dynasty.

Peru has forbidden the exportation of alpacas, vicinas, and all other animals proceeding from a mixture of these breeds.

The ingrain carpet weavers of Philadelphia are on a strike on account of a proposed reduction of wages.

The Mohawk Indians in Canada have just had their general election, and have chosen Seth Powles for head chief.

A bill is before the Vermont Legislature imposing penalties upon all parents and guardians neglecting to send their children to school.

A correspondent writes that he is opposed to "Ritualism," because it drives female singers out of the church choirs.

The New England women's medical college in Boston is becoming a resort for intelligent young women.

Tampa Bay, Fla., is doing a direct trade in snakes with Cuba. The last shipment was a cargo of fine rattlesnakes.

Capt. Richard Daniell, R. N., died at his residence in Cape Town; having emigrated to the colony in 1820. He was present at "the siege of New Orleans."

It is now expected that our consul general in Syria will be able to obtain from the Turkish government the release of the Americans held as State prisoners at Damascus.

There are reports afloat in Washington that more than $2,000,000 of the Alaska purchase money was expended in feeing congressmen and lobby agents.

The marriage contract of Louis XVI with Marie Antoinette, with all the signatures of witnesses, was recently sold for the extraordinary sum of five francs at the Hotel Drouet.

There are now in the avenue of the Champs Elysées several chestnut trees in bloom for the second time this year, and other trees have shown a disposition to come out again.

The directors of the Portland, Me., board of trade have issued a circular, looking to a public meeting early this week, on the subject of cheap transportation by the Niagara Ship Canal.

J. Allen Ketchey notifies the world, through the Greensboro (N. C.) Times that he has succeeded, after many years labor, in bringing to perfection the mystery of perpetual motion.

A gentleman in Americus, Ga., has discovered a preparation which effectually destroys the taste for alcoholic drinks. By actual experience it has made good templars of old topers in one week.

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.—The advertised "notice to contractors" of the president of this company, to be found in another place, conveys the gratifying intelligence that the long looked for enterprise is about at last to be commenced. We take great pleasure in calling the attention of the public to it, and hope that enterprising men will be found in this city and State to make successful bids for contracts on the great work. This road is one of the grand desiderata for the prosperity of this city, for we have always believed that the coal fields of Alabama once connected with tide water at Mobile would by itself be an enterprise to make this city the coaling depot of the whole steam marine of the Gulf of Mexico, and afford it a commerce not second in value to its cotton trade. This company asks no capital from the South. We hail it as the beginning of the turn of the tide, and it should stimulate anew the vigor of our merchants and property holders in the direction so happily taken the past few weeks. The board of trade will have an auspicious inauguration of its labors. [Mobile Register, 25th.

MEXICAN ITEMS.

[From the Periodico Official of Monterey of the 11th instant.]

The Legislature of Michoacan celebrated the 21st ult. as a day of mourning, being the anniversary of the death of the patriots Arteaga, Salazar, Diaz Villagomez and Gonzalez, killed during the empire.

The Legislature of the State of Mexico decreed the title of "well deserving" for the unfortunate Leandro Valle, deceased, and ordered the erection of a monument in memory of him.

The government of San Luis proposed to the Legislature of the State to empower the municipal authorities of the different cities within the State with further and more ample jurisdiction and powers than those enjoyed previous.

Senor Andres Trevino, so well known on the Rio Grande frontier, was appointed collector of customs for the port of Mazatlan. The press of the capital say Mr. Jose Ma. Vilia received the appointment.

The Periodico Official says: Whatever may be the merits of the last named gentleman, they can only rival Mr. Trevino's, but they cannot surpass them. Mr. Trevino's services to the government during the intervention have been of the most vital importance.

Governor, ad interim, Senor Monterde of Sonora, Mr. Mejia, secretary of war, and Senator Epitacio Huerta have been accused before the Congress of Mexico of various charges. The first for violating the Constitution, the second for misapplying the public funds, and the last for conniving in a conspiracy discovered at Michoacan.

The Siglo XIX says Gen. Canto has appealed for a trial by court martial. The appeal came up before the judge of the district on the 29th ult.

The celebrated Mexican artist Constantine Escalante died in the city of Mexico. His funeral took place on the following day from his residence, and was attended by all the literati, poets and men of note in the city. Mr. Escalante leaves a blank in the republic which will not be soon filled. He left a number of master pieces in the art of painting which immortalize his name.

In the potrero de la Langosta a woman named Encarnacion Oquendo died recently, at the age of 145 years, three months and twelve days. Her age was proven to be as stated by the baptismal certificate found in the archives of the city wherein she was born.

On the 31st ult., at 8 o'clock A. M., three soldiers were publicly shot at San Luis, having been convicted as leaders of the mutiny in the regiment of Cazadores de Galeana, and accomplices in the murder of the unfortunate young colonel of that regiment, Platon Sanchez.

The miscreants who committed the most horrible offense ever heard of, in Zacatecas, were captured on the 7th ult., and are in safe custody. Our readers will remember the details of a murder committed upon an infant while in its mother's arms by a party of robbers, who robbed a family composed of three women, one man and the infant referred to.

The Siglo XIX of the 1st inst. says: The towns in the district of Cordova, State of Vera Cruz, are getting up petitions to the Legislature of the State, urging that body to insist upon the revocation of the pardon granted to Horatio Dominguez by the secretary of war. They declare that they will stand by the State government in demanding of Congress redress for this violation of the rights of their State.

Much enthusiasm is felt in Tampico over the prospect of a telegraph line to be established between that port and Vera Cruz. Over $10,000 in shares have been taken up.

In the town of Jonacatepec the people pronounced against the political prefect as unfit for the office, and for pursuing a policy contrary to the spirit of the liberal government.

GENERAL ITEMS.

A lucky fellow, at an auction sale on a rainy day, found himself the only bidder, and carried off the last page of the marriage settlement of the Dauphin, Louis XVI, and Marie Antoinette, bearing their signatures, as well as those of Louis VIII and Charles X, all for about a dollar and a half. That paper is worth its weight in diamonds at the imperial archives.

Mrs. J. J. Audubon, the widow of the naturalist, for whom an appeal was gotton up in Savannah, writes to the editor of a paper in that city that she knows nothing of the signer of the appeal and is in no need of assistance, as she is boarding comfortably in New York city, and her thirteen grandchildren are independent of her.

The Bangor Whig tells a remarkable story of a man down at Tennant's Harbor, who, being out in his dory, fell overboard, and, not being able to swim, conceived the idea of striking bottom, and footing it ashore. Accordingly, shutting his eyes and his teeth firmly together, he struck out for the shore, until, thinking he must be near land, he opened his eyes, and found himself in the middle of a corn field.

The interior of Japan is abundantly watered. The valleys are described as exceedingly fertile, while the woodlands equal anything on the American continent. The camelia japonica is often seen growing to an altitude of sixty feet; the acacia, the camphor wood trees, the palm tree, the tall cedar, the variety of chrysanthemums, rhododendrons, the orange, the fig and pomegranate, are on every hand, and add intense beauty and interest to the landscape. Mr. Geo. S. Fisher, late United States consul to Japan, estimates the population at 38,000,000.

Every one who reads the papers must have noticed how many aged men "who voted for Washington" participated in the recent election. It may be doubted whether the statement was true in more than one or two instances. As the first presidential election took place in 1783, a person to have voted that year must have been born in or before 1767, and would now be more than a hundred years old. No one who is now less than ninety-seven years of age could have voted at the second election of Washington.

The managing editors of the Paris dailies have begun to tell stories about the circulation of each other's papers. Villemessant, of the Figaro, publishes a list, in which he intentionally states that the circulation of his enemy Girardin's paper, the Liberté, is only between fourteen and fifteen thousand copies, and magnifies the circulation of most of the other papers. Girardin revenges himself by publishing another list, from which he omits the Figaro, saying that nobody knew what its circulation was, as there were so many lies told about it, but the general impression was that it was very limited.

A writer in the New York Tribune states that in walking down Broadway he saw a man, appearing to be a drunken sailor, walk up to a beggar woman sitting on the curb-stone, and pretending to be blind, and deliberately kick her. Great sympathy was aroused, and the woman made a very handsome collection from passers by. She walked down a few blocks, where precisely the same scene was re-enacted. This performance was repeated two or three times, when the woman went to her home in Water street, or rather to a beer-shop there, whither the reporter followed her, and found her and three or four more "blind beggars," with their sight restored, and all rejoicing in their good luck for the day and in their toddy.

Balleydier relates in his work on Pius the Ninth, the following anecdote. One day a little boy elbowed his way through the Pope's body-guard and presented a petition to him. It read as follows: "Holy father, I have a poor, dear, sick mother; I am too young to earn a living for her and for myself; our harsh landlord threatens to eject us if we do not pay him the four dollars which we owe him. Oh, how happy four dollars would make us. Holy father, lend me the four dollars, I will refund them to you when I am grown up." He immediately caused ten dollars to be handed to the boy. "No, I need only four dollars," exclaimed the little Roman, radiant with joy. Pius bent over the child, laid his hand on his head, and said in a kind tone, "Take them, my child; four are for you, six are for your mother, and until you are grown up, I will pay your house rent."

The Baltimore Gazette says the line of steamships between that point and Bremen, inaugurated through the enterprise of Mr. Chauncey [illegible] president of which his letter is addressed, should in due time select their champion schooner, not exceeding the tonnage of the Cambria by more than ten per cent., and should dispatch her to England early next season, so that she might take part in any or all of the regattas got up annually by the leading and well known clubs at Cowes, at Ryde, and in the Thames. The prizes are numerous, and a clipper would have ample opportunity to test her qualities, and would reap a plentiful harvest of laurels if she defeated the flower of our British flotilla. Subsequently on or about the 1st of September, Mr. Ashbury, in the Cambria, would race this American vessel from the Isle of Wight to New York, for a silver cup or piece of plate valued at two hundred and fifty pounds, without time allowance, and each carrying hands and spreading canvas without limitation. After arrival here and refit, he would sail against the same competitor—or any other picked out by the New York Yacht Club as the fastest of her size and class, not built since the date of this challenge, and "not being a mere shell or racing machine"—three separate matches round Long Island. The winner of two out of the three would be entitled to the championship; and if the Cambria were the winner, Mr. Ashbury would claim the queen's cup won by the America at Cowes in 1851, he himself, if the loser, giving the owner of the successful vessel a cup valued at one hundred guineas. To reverse the triumph of the America, and carry back to England the trophy that was awarded her, is evidently the darling object of Mr. Ashbury's ambition.—[New York Albion.

PROPOSAL FOR ANOTHER INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE.—It will be remembered that when the American yacht Sappho, in September last, contested with several English vessels in a match round the Isle of Wight, the schooner Cambria was the headmost winner. Her owner, Mr. James Ashbury, learning apparently that the Sappho was by no means to be regarded as the champion of these waters, has just put forth a challenge to the New York Club, which merits notice and will probably lead to sport. His proposal—dated the 3d ult., and written from off the Southern coast of Spain—embraces a variety of points, which may be thus abridged. He proposes that the local club above named, to the president of which his letter is addressed, should in due time select their champion schooner, not exceeding the tonnage of the Cambria by more than ten per cent., and should dispatch her to England early next season, so that she might take part in any or all of the regattas got up annually by the leading and well known clubs at Cowes, at Ryde, and in the Thames. The prizes are numerous, and a clipper would have ample opportunity to test her qualities, and would reap a plentiful harvest of laurels if she defeated the flower of our British flotilla. Subsequently on or about the 1st of September, Mr. Ashbury, in the Cambria, would race this American vessel from the Isle of Wight to New York, for a silver cup or piece of plate valued at two hundred and fifty pounds, without time allowance, and each carrying hands and spreading canvas without limitation. After arrival here and refit, he would sail against the same competitor—or any other picked out by the New York Yacht Club as the fastest of her size and class, not built since the date of this challenge, and "not being a mere shell or racing machine"—three separate matches round Long Island. The winner of two out of the three would be entitled to the championship; and if the Cambria were the winner, Mr. Ashbury would claim the queen's cup won by the America at Cowes in 1851, he himself, if the loser, giving the owner of the successful vessel a cup valued at one hundred guineas. To reverse the triumph of the America, and carry back to England the trophy that was awarded her, is evidently the darling object of Mr. Ashbury's ambition.—[New York Albion.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German cologne, and sold at half the price.

what we write, this statement is made advisedly. [Correspondent Washington Chronicle.

Some ten miles north of Salt Lake City is a boiling sulphur spring. It gushes out in great volumes at the foot of a limestone rock, from an aperture as large as a hogshead and a stream that would fill a tube a foot square. The water is very strong. It is boiling hot, and strolling Mormons often cook eggs in it.

In Cleveland, Ohio, on Friday, J. Harsh sold to Case & Sholl, packers, five thousand two hundred and fifty sheep for five cents per head, the seller retaining the hides and the purchasers slaughtering the animals. The Leader says: "Mutton is exceedingly cheap at present. Large quantities of sheep are being slaughtered, as, on account of the scarcity of fodder, they will not pay for wintering. Carcasses are sold in the market for from forty to sixty cents each."

Henry Ward Beecher went to Boston the other day, and returning he told his people at a Friday evening prayer meeting that the religion of Boston is as cold as ice. In answer to a question how he accounted for the frigid theology of the Bay State, Mr. Beecher said it originated in the dead orthodoxy of a former age. If the Puritan fathers had preached Christ instead of Calvanism, the men who deny the divinity of the Savior would not now be in power in New England.

A Virginia hunter, one of a party who recently killed thirty one deer in five days, brought down a big buck and seized his antlers in order to cut his throat, when the animal, with a desperate effort, rose and lunged at his slayer, both rolling off a precipice on the mountain side. The hunter held on to the horns and was not hurt, the buck dying in his grasp.

The Boston Advertiser, speaking of the men now confined in the Dry Tortugas on the charge of complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln, says: "Nobody ever conceived that Arnold was guilty of anything beyond the plot to abduct; there are grave doubts whether O'Laughlin, now dead, was implicated further than that, and the commission which tried them understood this fully or they would have been sentenced to the gallows, instead of for life at the Tortugas. Spangler, whose six years' term is now more than half expired, is undoubtedly an innocent man, knowing nothing of either plot. Every body who ever examined the matter, except President Johnson, became convinced of this long ago." The Alexandria Gazette adds to the above: "We believe Dr. Mudd to be entirely innocent. It is time that this outrage upon justice and humanity should cease."

The schoolmaster has evidently not made his presence very familiar to the Hungarians. It is stated that the district in that country lying between Pesth and Jasbereny has been lately visited by severe earthquakes, which have seriously damaged several large public buildings. Happily, however, the local authorities have discovered the cause of these phenomena, which they announce to be the prevalence of the bad habit of swearing. Accordingly, the said sapient authorities declare that every one, without respect of person, who is heard to swear, is to be fined twenty-five florins and to receive twenty stripes; and everybody who hears another swear is requested to deliver up such wicked earthquake-causer to the police. Swearing must be very common in Hungary, for, despite this ordinance, the papers state that earthquakes were very prevalent in various places near Pesth on the 22d of August.

The earthquake in San Francisco is said to have been predicted by Prof. S. M. Thorpe, of Nebraska College. In a letter (October 29) to the New York Express, Mr. Thorpe states that upon the evening of the day, some months ago, when it was first announced that Vesuvius had broken into eruption, he propounded the following theory as the cause of it, to-wit: That a vast mass of the crust of the earth under the West Indies, having by some means become detached, had fallen into the burning mass below, and had given rise to the antecedent disturbances in St. Thomas and vicinity; that the shock had sent rolling eastward an irresistible, although sluggish ocean of lava, seeking a vent; that "the phenomenon reported that morning was the first demonstration, and that the various outlets of the globe—especially in the line of march—would in regular succession of time give similar tokens of the surging commotion beneath them;" and more to the same effect. It is not agreeable, also, to learn from the professor that he fears that our Atlantic coast, from New York south, must suffer in turn, though he suggests the consolation that a body in motion is retarded in proportion to the distance traversed.

A correspondent of the Revolution, who signs herself "Helen," is vehemently opposed to the practice indulged in by some women of allowing themselves to be called by diminutives instead of by their Christian names in full. She says: "Elizabeth is a stately name; but Lizzie is suggestive of one who is weak and dependent, however lovely she may be. Catherine is beautiful and strong; but Katie or Kittie!—what a burlesque on the original name. So with all pet or nicknames. Who could imagine Miss Anthony doing so ridiculous a thing as to call herself Susie? Think of Hattie Stowe or Maggie Fuller! One Kansas paper had the hardihood to nickname Mrs. Stanton, Liz, but it produced a tremendous recoil on the editor's head. One of the correspondents of the Revolution signs herself Lizzie Leavenworth, M. D. Now, I shall never take any of her medicines—not one single homeopathic pill of it—till she calls herself Elizabeth."

Mr. Allen, of Norridgewock, Me., says the cause of the falling off in school returns in that State during the last two years is not on account of carelessness or mistakes in the return of the number of children, but that the children are becoming less in number yearly, except in manufacturing towns or where there is an influx of foreign population. Forty years ago ten children was a common number in a family; now the average is but four.

The annual ship of the Moravian mission to the Esquimaux of Labrado has returned to London. This is the ninety-ninth yearly voyage to that inhospitable coast, where the missionaries, and at times the native Esquimaux, from the extreme privations of the climate, depend chiefly upon the provisions sent out once a year by this society.

A gentleman in Taunton, Mass., kept a mammoth pear in a drawer some weeks, and on taking it out, recently, found that it had been excavated and filled with a mouse's nest, in which were five diminutive mice about the size of peanuts, of a pink color.

The treasury ring at Washington, it is asserted, relentlessly pursue any member of Congress, no matter what his politics may be, who ventures to interfere with its schemes, and in only a few instances has failed to defeat the re-election of the honest congressman.

It is rumored that John Slidell intends to make an effort to recover his property in New Orleans, and for this purpose has executed a power of attorney to two New Orleans gentlemen. This was acknowledged before Gen. Dix, American minister in Paris, by John Slidell and his daughter, and in Frankfort by his son, before the United States consul there. Young Slidell is a clerk in Erlanger's bank.

Swiss immigration into North Carolina has been productive of gratifying results. A meeting of prominent planters was held at Goldsboro' on the 13th instant, to adopt measures to encourage immigration on a large scale. A call was made for one hundred thousand Swiss, German and Lombard families, besides ten thousand good Dutch laboring families.

TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

THE NATIONAL

TELEGRAPH COMPANY

A new enterprise, to be known as the NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY, has been organized, with valuable franchises conferred by a recent act of Congress, for the purpose of establishing TRUNK LINES OF TELEGRAPH on all the principal railroads and mail routes in the United States. The Stock is to be issued upon the same principle as that of the Merchants' Union Express Company, which recently commenced operations. The design is to interest the entire business community in the enterprise. This is done not so much to dispose of the Stock as it is to secure the press of the country through which the lines pass.

The Capital is to be

$10,000,000,

In 100,000 Shares, of the par value of

$100 Per Share,

But the actual amount to be paid in Cash is

$35 Per Share

And this amount is to be paid as follows: One per cent. at time of subscribing, and no more, until the entire capital has been subscribed, and then on calls to be made by the Board of Directors; instalments not to exceed five per cent. per month. When thirty-five per cent. of the par value of the shares has been paid, certificates of stock will be issued. This will give the Company a paid up

CASH CAPITAL OF $3,500,000,

Which will be sufficient to duplicate lines to all, or nearly all, the paying points reached by the present monopoly.

The present Telegraph Companies of the country have been consolidated into one huge monopoly, and are now earning over six millions of dollars per year, or over one hundred per cent. on the actual cost of their lines, their present capital having been watered over one thousand per cent.

The NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY have a recognition from the United States Government of the importance of their enterprise, with a grant of the most valuable franchises ever conferred upon a Telegraph Company. No competing line has ever had the right now granted by Congress to this Company to construct and operate lines over every Railroad and Mail Route in the United States. The position of this Company differs from that of any company ever before organized. The question of the Right of Way is forever settled.

The Stockholders of this Company cannot be sold out or transferred to any other Company. The act of Congress under which this Company has been organized prohibits transfer of the franchises granted,

CALLS—HOW TO BE MADE.

One per cent. of the Stock will be required on subscribing, and subsequent calls, not to exceed five per cent. per month, will be made by the Board of Directors, from time to time, as may be necessary, to supply funds to construct and equip the lines; but no calls will be made after the one per cent. is paid until the entire Capital Stock shall have been subscribed.

Actual Capital Required.

The Company confidently believe that thirty-five per cent. of the Capital Stock will construct and fully equip

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND MILES OF WIRE,

Which will connect all the commercial centers and important places in the United States. This opinion rests upon the most reliable estimates and responsible offers to construct and equip the lines.

The NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY is organized under the laws of the State of New York, and franchises conferred by an act of Congress, approved July 24, 1866.

President—GEORGE B. SENTER, of Cleveland, Ohio.
Vice-President—ROBERT SQUIRES, of New York City.
Secretary—GEORGE B. WALTER, of New York City.

—COMPANY'S OFFICE—

NOS. 64 AND 66 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

A limited amount of the Capital Stock of this Company is allotted to this locality, and those having an opportunity, and subscribing, will be placed upon equal terms with its corporators, and will secure like interest in all franchises which have accrued, or may hereafter accrue, to the Company, from any and all sources.

Subscriptions will be received by

DANIEL EDWARDS,
Resident Director for the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and Louisiana,
28, 30 and 32 New Levee street,
New Orleans.

—OR—

D. WEBSTER,
At the office of R. G. Dun & Co.,
70 Canal street.

Parties subscribing to the Stock will communicate the by letter to the Resident Director, DANIEL EDWARDS, this city, at the time of subscribing.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

IN BANKRUPTCY—ESTATE OF MRS. SARAH Jenks—United States Marshal's Office, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, November 25, 1868. This is to give notice that on the 23d day of November, A. D., 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of Mrs. Sarah Jenks of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on her own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to her or for her use, and the transfer of any property by her are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of her estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Custom House Building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the 23d day of December, A. D., 1868, at 9 o'clock, A. M.
A—No 106. F. J. HERRON,
no26 de23 U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.

IN BANKRUPTCY—ESTATE OF JOHN F. Overall—United States Marshal's Office—District of Louisiana, New Orleans, November 25, 1868—This is to give notice that on the 25th day of November, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of John F. Overall, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Custom House Building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A—No 107. F. J. HERRON,
no26 de10 U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.

IN BANKRUPTCY—ESTATE OF LEWIS NAUMAN—United States Marshal's Office, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, November 23, 1868—This is to give notice that on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Lewis Nauman, of Clinton, in the parish of East Feliciana, and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Custom House Building, in the city of New Orleans, La., before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A—No 105. F. J. HERRON,
no25 de10 U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.

IN BANKRUPTCY—ESTATE OF JOHN BONDURANT—United States Marshal's Office, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, November 23, 1868—This is to give notice that on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of John Bondurant, of near St. Joseph, in the parish of Tensas and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No 41 Exchange Place, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Donatien Augustin, Register, on the 12th day of December A. D., 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A No 104. F. J. HERRON,
no24 de12 U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.

IN BANKRUPTCY—ESTATE OF WM. HENRY Bassett, Jr., individually, and as member of the firm of W. T. Fuqua & Co., bankrupt—United States Marshal's office, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, November 20, 1868. This is to give notice that on the eighteenth day of November, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Wm. Henry Bassett, Jr., individually and as member of the firm of W. T. Fuqua & Co., of Greenville, in the parish of Avoyelles and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Custom House Building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the 2d