THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

VOLUME XVIII. SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6, 1868. NUMBER 96.

THE CRESCENT'S DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Schofield—Dyer Court of Inquiry—Woolley and Butler—Georgia Congressmen—Appointment—McCulloch's Report—Death of an Indian Chief—Death Sentence Commuted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Gen. Schofield has returned.

Members of Congress are arriving rapidly.

The Dyer court of inquiry will adjourn from Saturday next to the 10th of January.

Internal revenue receipts to-day $[illegible],000.

Woolley has withdrawn his suit in Baltimore against Butler for false imprisonment.

There is a strong pressure here to keep the Georgia senators out, but not to disturb the congressmen, they being congressmen representing constituencies, and not affected by the action of the State Legislature.

S. B. Florence, recently defeated for Congress in the second Pennsylvania district, has been appointed assessor for the same district.

Secretary McCulloch's report shows that the national debt is increasing.

Internal revenue receipts for the year will reach $120,000,000.

Yellow Snake, chief of the Omaha Indians, was killed by white ruffians, at Durlay, Iowa. His warriors, numbering 1500, are mustering for revenge.

Governor Fenton has commuted the death sentence of Catharine Johnson, of Buffalo, who murdered Bridget McDermot, to imprisonment for life.

FROM RICHMOND.

The Davis Indictment—The Fourteenth Amendment—The July Interest—Miscellaneous News.

RICHMOND, Dec. 4.—In the United States circuit court, Chief Justice Chase presiding, on the motion to quash proceedings against Jefferson Davis, R. H. Dana, for the government, opened this morning.

He proceeded to show that the 14th amendment pleaded in bar of punishment, by the defendant, was not a penal statute, but merely a change in the political system, adopted to secure trustworthiness in office and to preserve purity in the administration of the government, and was a measure of precaution to secure the country against filling offices with persons who once before filled them, and broke their oaths. If it had been intended to inflict punishment it would have been the utmost folly of legislation, seeing that, while it would, if viewed as the defendant's counsel viewed it, lighten the punishment of the leaders who held office and broken their oaths, it would leave the people, who never held office, exposed to the penalties of death and imprisonment, as denounced in the Constitution before the adoption of the amendment.

It was an expression only of the public will of the unfitness of persons who engaged in rebellion after breaking their oaths to hold office again. It was not intended as alleged by the defense, to act as an amnesty, nor was a there a single word uttered in the Congress that framed nor the Legislatures that adopted it to warrant such a construction. So far from that, it was intended as a test by which these men could be reached and guarded against, who had proved unfaithful to their pledge to the government.

It could not be pleaded in bar of conviction for treason, seeing that it applied only to those who had, after taking the oath of office, engaged in insurrection and rebellion against the government. Now treason is something more than engagement in insurrection and rebellion. It is levying war against the government, and of this the defendant stands charged. It would be strange, indeed, if Jefferson Davis could, as he might under this plea, come to the bar and acknowledge that he was guilty of treason, and deny his liability to be punished because of the fourteenth amendment.

Mr. Dana contended that, viewed as the defense would have it as a repeal of the punishing clause of the Constitution, the 14th article would offer a premium for rebellion hereafter, securing, as it would, the participants who had held office from all penalties and disfranchisement.

Mr. O'Conor followed Dana. He showed that from the very nature of the great civil war it was impossible to follow it up by trials for treason conducted with the fairness required by law, and how utterly repugnant to the world's idea of humanity it is that, after being recognized during the war as in all respects equal and honorable men, the leaders of the conquered forces should be searched out in peace to be hung as traitors. That the government and the people had never intended to do this, and it was for this reason that the 14th amendment had been adopted. It was a constitutional provision, and executed itself, and those who fell under it were now suffering the punishment.

He asked the court to give the construction to the 4th article that the American people intended it should bear, and to accept the great and beneficial act of mercy in the construction which they shall put upon it, and which tends to advance what all good men who are believers in universal suffrage so much desire, that universal suffrage should be accompanied hand in hand with universal amnesty of supposed offenses, arising out of the unfortunate controversy, in which universal suffrage may be said to have had its origin and establishment. The court then adjourned till to-morrow.

After the adjournment to-night the counsel were recalled, when Chief Justice Chase announced that the court was divided, Justice Chase being in favor of quashing the indictment, and District Judge Underwood opposing. Thereupon, the division of the court was certified to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Snow fell here to-day.

The ship Jos. Waples, laden with railroad supplies for Havana, is detained here by the Cuban revolution.

RICHMOND, Dec. 5.—It is understood to-day that it is the intention of Gen. Stoneman to proceed at once to apply the fourteenth amendment in filling the offices of clerks of courts and commonwealth attorneys in the State. A list of persons who are eligible is being prepared by the civil authorities.

It is officially stated that two per cent. of the July interest on the State debt will be paid January 1, 1869.

In the United States Circuit Court this morning the chief justice gave the certificate of a division of opinion on the motion to quash the Davis indictment. The case of Davis in this court was then continued until the May term, in order that the motion to quash may be decided in the Supreme Court before the case is called again here. The court directed a renewal of the bail bonds of the prisoner to be made.

Chase left on the train for Washington.

FROM GEORGIA.

The Electoral vote

ATLANTA, Dec. 5.—The electors of the State of Georgia did not meet and cast the vote of the State of Georgia on the first Wednesday in December as they intended, because of the following in the commission issued by the governor:

"You are therefore required to attend at the capitol in Atlanta on the first Monday in December, to cast the vote of the State of Georgia for president and vice president of the United States, on the Wednesday following, at 12 o'clock M., Monday, the seventh, being the first Monday in December. The electors will therefore cast their votes on Wednesday next."

FROM FLORIDA.

The State Government in broglio.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., Dec. 4.—The Supreme Court to-day unanimously decided that the petition of Gleason to remove the case to the United States court, under the civil rights bill, did not allege any fact which brought the case within the act referred to, and that Gleason had had every right extended to him, and had in this court a full and fair hearing, and that his complaint, if he had any, could only be based on the assumed discretion vested in him by an erroneous construction of the civil rights bill, to approve and decide that the decision of the court as to the law of the case, was not what he thought it was.

Respondent Gleason, upon the announcement of this opinion, left the courtroom, and his counsel abandoned the case. Judgment of ouster is expected.

Justice Westcott, in announcing the opinion as to the jurisdiction of the court, stated that the case was instituted to try the right of an individual to an office created and existing under the Constitution of the State, and the respondent, Gleason, did not belong to any class denied a right guaranteed by the first section of the civil rights bill; that he had a full and fair hearing; that, however, if the court was mistaken in its construction of the civil rights bill, and if it was contended, unconstitutional, the effect would be to place it in the power of an individual to stay all proceedings in the State courts at his own discretion.

Justice Westcott further stated that the section of this act prescribing a penalty for its violation had been read, and that he was ready to meet any prosecution which could follow the honest exercise of judicial discretion.

The indications are that on the meeting of the Legislature next month impeachment will bloom afresh.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., Dec. 5.—The Supreme Court this morning adjourned to Saturday next without transacting any business of great interest.

FROM MADISON, IND.

Steamboat Collision—Eighty Lives Lost.

MADISON, IND., Dec. 5.—Immediately after the collision between the mail boats America and United States, the petroleum on board the United States took fire, and in thirty seconds the boat was in flames from stem to stern. It is supposed that about eighty lives were lost, including forty women. The America lost no passengers. The America was upward and the United States was downward bound. The accident occurred at half past eleven last night. The boats departed from their respective landings at noon Friday.

FROM EUROPE.

Alabama Claims—Bright—Rumors of Newspaper Suppressals and Mobs in Paris—Governor Generalship of Porto Rico—The New Cabinet.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Times argues against yielding to the new demand of Mr. Seward in the Alabama claims case; that the question of international law be submitted to the commission, both American and British commissioners being committed, naturally, to opposite sides. The Times regrets that Stanley had been robbed of the glory of settling these international questions, but is satisfied the succession will pursue Stanley's policy.

It is reported that Bright peremptorily declined the secretaryship of state for India, but urges the earl of Kimberly as foreign secretary.

A full list of ministers will be completed on Monday.

Vague rumors are afloat of the seizure of all the newspapers and conflicts between the troops and mobs in Paris. These rumors, though not confirmed, caused a panic in commercial circles here.

MADRID, Dec. 5.—Laureano Sanz accepts the captain generalship of Porto Rico, provided additional troops are furnished. Dulce sails for Havana on the 15th inst.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Times says: "The following will probably be the cabinet: Earl Russell, seat without portfolio; Clarendon, foreign department; Robert Low, chancellor of the exchequer; Edward Cardnell, secretary war; John Bright, secretary for India and president of the council for India; Henry Woods, lord high chancellor; John Duke Coleridge, solicitor general; Fortesque, secretary for Ireland."

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Dec. 5—Noon.—Barometer 30. Wind northeast and light. Arrived—Steamship Cuba, Dukehart, Baltimore, to Witherspoon & Haisey; schooner Annie Lyons, Camp, 26 days from Boston, ice to Crescent Ice Company. Sailed: Steamship Harlan. On the bar, steamship Riga.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Dec. 5—6 P. M.—Barometer 30:20. Wind northeast and light. Arrived: Steamship Morgan, Talbot, from Galveston, with merchandise and passengers to U. A. Whitney & Co. Sailed: Ships Wallace and Golconda; barks Jennie and E. A. Fiek, and brig Farion.

RIVER NEWS.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 5.—River falling with 7 feet 10 inches in the canal. Weather cloudy and warm. Barometer rising.

VICKSBURG, Dec. 5.—Passed down: Robt. E. Lee at 8 last night. Kilgour at 8 this morning. River stationary; fifteen feet below high-water mark.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Arrived Out—Fire at Galveston—General Grant's Movements, Etc.

HAVANA, Dec. 5.—The steamer Santiago de Cuba, from New York for New Orleans, arrived yesterday.

GALVESTON, Dec. 5.—A fire this morning destroyed the wholesale drug store of W. H. Deal and the internal revenue office. Building and stock about half covered by insurance.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 5.—The steamship Florida put back on account of derangement of her machinery.

It commenced raining heavily last night and continued till noon to-day, when it cleared off cool.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—A skater was drowned by breaking in of the ice on a pond in Staten Island, the first of the season.

OMAHA, Dec. 5.—The temporary bridge has been carried away by the ice.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 5.—It is reported that the mail boats collided near Warsaw, and that 100 lives were lost, among them many ladies.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 5.—Grant is visiting Burnside; he goes to Hartford to-night.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—Oregon cast her electoral vote for Seymour and Blair. Seymour's majority 164.

MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 5—Noon—Securities unchanged. Sugar afloat dull.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5—Noon.—Cotton dull—sales 800 bales.

LONDON, Dec. 5—Evening—Consols 92¼@92⅝. Bonds 74¾.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5—Evening.—Cotton market heavy; uplands 11d.; Orleans 11¼; sales 8000 bales. Breadstuffs heavy. Lard quiet. Bacon 55. Common rosin 6s. 3d. Turpentine declining.

HAVRE, Dec. 5—Evening.—Tres ordinaire on the spot 1.30; afloat 1.22.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Cotton market heavy; prices a shade lower; sales to-day 1500 bales: middlings 24@24¼. Flour a shade firmer on low grades; superfine $5 65. Wheat a shade better, but scarcely so active. Corn shade firmer, moderate export business. Whisky dull; State $1 02½. Pork dull, nominally unchanged. Lard firm and quiet. Naval stores quiet. Groceries dull. Freights dull. Money easy 5@7. Sterling 9¼@9½. Gold 136¼@136¾. Governments stronger, 5 20's of 1862 111¼@112.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The bank statement shows loans increased $5,105,000; deposits $2,424,000; legal tenders decreased $3,947,000; circulation $20,000. Governments stronger: coupons of 1860 115¼@115½; of '62 111¼@112; of '64 107¼; of '65 108¼@¾; new issue 110¼@110½; of '67 110¾@111; of '68 111@111¼; 10-40s 105¼@105½. Stocks excited; closed dull. Sub-treasury balance $88,500,000.

MOBILE, Dec. 5.—Cotton market firm; sales 1500 bales; middling 22¼@22½; holders firm at outside figure; receipts 2315 bales; exports none.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 5.—Tobacco unchanged. Superfine flour $5@6 25. Wheat $1 60@2. Corn 65@70c. Oats 53@55c. Pork $22 50@23. Bulk meats—shoulders 9@9½c., clear sides 13c. Bacon—clear rib sides 16c., clear sides 16½c. Lard 14c. Whisky 95c.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 5.—Family flour $7 50@7 75. Wheat $1 78. Corn 63c. Oats 62@63c. Cotton dull and nominal, 23c. Whisky 98c. Pork $23. Bulk meats—shoulders 8½c., sides 12@12½c. Lard 13½@14½c. Butter 35@55c. Cheese 17@18c. Apples $2 25@4 50. Coffee 21@25c. Sugar 15@16c.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 5.—Sales 26 hhds. of tobacco: low grades new crop 44@44½c. Cotton 22c. Hogs $7 75@8 25 gross. Mess pork $23 50@24. Bulk meats—shoulders 9¼@9½c., clear rib sides 13½c., clear sides 13½c Lard—tierces 15½c. Grain unchanged. Raw whisky $1 free. Receipts of cotton for the week 8532 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 4.—Net receipts of cotton during the week 13,888 bales uplands, 26 bales sea islands. Total receipts, uplands 13,904, sea islands 510. Exports to England, uplands 9183, sea islands 21; other foreign ports, uplands 2691. Stock, uplands 24,730, sea islands 2681 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 5—Cotton market dull ¼@½c. lower. Sales 340 bales. Middlings 23c. Receipts 1426. Exports, coastwise 1221, Great Britain 1083.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 5—Cotton quiet and steady. Sales 564 bales. Middlings 23@23½c. Receipts 2003. Exports, coastwise 1911.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 5—Weather clear and cold, strong winds north northeast.

Local Intelligence.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.—*St. Charles Hotel*—J H Walker, H Paul, La; R P Gray, Galveston; D McKay; E King Jr, U S A; E Meyer, Monroe; A Hegram Jr, N Y; J M Edwards, Ohio; J S Williamson, Miss; S E Locke, wife and child, F J Pratt, N Y; J L Chandler, Memphis; Jno L Carma, Indianapolis; Geo P Kerr, Mobile; J R C Kittredge; E A Erwine, U S A; A S Dickinson, N Y; H A Haralson and lady, Ala; Geo H Bradbury, J M Hare, N Y; Col Edwarft, Ark; Paul Puchler, A M Their, N Y; G M Bujan Jr, Texas; Wm Hostetter, Cincinnati, Ohio; Amos B Morrill and wife, Boston; A A Loomis, San Antonio; Gust Kohn, F L Bauer, N Y; G V Margerum, Memphis; J A Sanders; Mrs J T Florance, Edwin J Florance, Miss S Florance, Phila; R B Hall, Texas.

City Hotel—H M Richards, steamer Camelia; Jas M Proctor, Red River; A Fredman, Jefferson, La; Paul Buchler, N Y; J L Phillips, Sweet House, Texas; J S Sytum, Miss; G H Schwelehopf, Buffalo; J J Taylor and wife; Jos Cardwell and wife, Texas; J J Moore and servant, Ala; Mr Johnston, Waco, Texas; Wm Grant, city; A Caulfield, Master Watson, Thos Blakley, Ala; R A Naef; J C Lawber, J E Morris, San Antonio; H G Laurence, Coast; R Thompkins, Clarkesville; R Hutchins, Houston; W H E Lemnino, Jr, La; A S Pebbs; E B Zongue, W A Parks, L J Parks, Ouachita, La; T J Smith, Jas J Thompson, Miss; J W Rust, Louisville; Capt R W Mullen, La; Geo McKnight, wife and son.

St. James—C W White, city; Wm W Wilson, H M Crawford, S K Reeder, Texas; T M Thorpe, wife and child, Ill; G B Olive, Mrs B M Olive, Mobile; J P Tunstall, G R Spalding, city; James Selly, N Y; A P Caupsel, V T Lawrence, Texas; M L Dinkins and wife, Canton; R A Carter and wife, H A Nelson and wife, Tenn; A F Quenard, Miss.

St. Louis—Geo Pairo, Mobile; Geo H Clarke, wife, child and servant, city.

CHURCH ITEMS.—This evening at 7 o'clock in St. Paul's church, (Episcopal) corner of Camp and Gaiennie streets, will be inaugurated a series of lectures on "Our Liturgy and its History." The lectures are to be delivered by Rev. Mr. Adams, rector of St. Paul's church, and from what we have heard of that gentleman's fine abilities and scholarly attainments, they will prove interesting not only to church people but to others who may feel any interest in the subject to be discussed.

We learn that Rev. Herman C. Duncan, a young and talented minister, has been called to Emanuel Church (Episcopalian) in Jefferson City. This is a small church, but has every element in it for a large increase, both in its congregation and its capacity for doing good. We congratulate the parish on its good fortune, and wish Mr. Duncan all the success he desires in his efforts to do good. The call dates from January 1st next, but Mr. Duncan is now in charge of the parish.

SOMETHING PLEASANT IN CONTEMPLATION.—We learn that the ladies of Calvary Church intend giving a promenade concert at Odd Fellows' Hall next Thursday evening, the proceeds to be applied to the relief of the poor of their parish. If anything can enhance the glow of pleasure one feels in relieving the necessities of others, it is the knowledge that his alms find their way to proper objects. On this score he may well feel secure, for the fair almoners of Calvary, from past experience, are well qualified to bestow his tribute, and by their kind words and cheering smile add grace unto the gift.

The entertainment for the above laudable purpose is to partake of the character of a social reunion, and promises to be most enjoyable. The services of the post band have been tendered by Gen. Rousseau, and "most excellent music will be discoursed." The public generally are invited.

ANOTHER BUMPER was drunk to the health of Mrs. Maguire and Mrs. Hughes, both honorary members of the Seymour Knights, in their own excellent and somewhat strong punch, but not the less appreciated for its strength. "Drink to me only with thine eyes," suggested the irrepressible Ajax, but our lady friends will excuse him, because he constantly has an eye to the glass, although his clear sightedness never requires a glass to his eye. Thanks, ladies, for your remembrance. The cake and punch were delicious.

E. GOTTHIEL, Esq., late the commissioner from Louisiana to the Paris Exhibition, (and the best commissioner he was from the United States,) was the first who suggested to the mayor the idea of sending a copy of a part of the archives of the city, elegantly bound, to the commander of the Spanish corvette lately anchored in our port.

The suggestion was acted on by Mayor Conway, and the presentation, through Mr. Gotthiel, was made in that gentleman's usual kindly and effective manner. The reply, also, was made by the commander of the Spanish man-of-war through commissioner Gotthiel.

THE TEXIAN CLUB held a magnificent meeting, last evening, in the Story Building, opposite the City Hotel. Texian hospitality, a hospitality which has no limit, was displayed almost to its full capacity. The utmost cordiality pervaded the assembly, and wit and good fellowship were never more in favor.

The officers of the Texian Club are: Judge A. G. Cantley, president; J. T. Ward, first vice president; R. Hutchkiss, second vice president; A. C. Pierpont, treasurer; D. E. Scruggs, secretary. Among the gentlemen present were General Majors, Major Holcomb, Col. Frank Bartlett, and a great many others of our good citizens. Addresses were made by several gentlemen, and all of them were received with great applause. If the reporter of the CRESCENT makes no more accurate or ample report the Texian Club must refer the fault to the excess of their kindness.

THE RAILING AROUND LAFAYETTE SQUARE is at last undergoing repairs. For more than two years now this had been a blotch and an eyesore to the people of New Orleans. In all the changes of administration with which the city has been blessed in that time, it was not till the present government assumed the reins of power that a thought was given to this needed repair. The brick work has been built up and the granite will soon be ready to be relaid. Then the iron railing will be put up, and once more Lafayette Square will be what it once was. It has been so long in its disfigured state, that a return to its normal perfection of surrounding will make Lafayette Square seem strange in the eyes of the citizens.

A CAR DRIVER MURDERED.—About nine o'clock last night car No. 129 on the Rampart and Dauphine streets line was found displaced from the tract at the corner of Coffee-house Lane, which is about five or six squares below the Poland street station and in the direction of the Barracks. The driver, Mike Bradley, was found by officer Crowley lying on the platform with a cut over his head and mouth, evidently inflicted with some blunt instrument, while his son was lying inside the car, also cut upon the head. Both father and son were at once removed to the Poland street car station, where, about an hour after, the former expired. The boy's wound is pronounced not dangerous by his physician. The dispatch from Sergeant Bahucke, of the 5th precinct, states that this horrible deed is supposed to have been committed by a negro.

DEDICATION OF THE TEMPLE INFIRMARY.—To-day at 11 o'clock this temple of charity, erected by the generosity of the sons of Israel, who, in a strange land, find the inclination and the means to obey the injunctions of Jehovah, to provide for the fatherless and the widow, the sick and the infirm, is to-day, with solemn and imposing ceremonies to be dedicated to the service of God and humanity. The programme embraces some superb music and orations by eloquent divines. The infirmary is situated at the corner of Galenne and New Levee streets. The ceremonies will begin at 11 o'clock punctually.

THE REV. J. K. GUTHEIM.—In the New York Sun of the 27th ult. we find the following, which will be interesting to the many friends of the Rev. J. K. Gutheim in this city:

"Thanksgiving services were held yesterday morning by the followers of the Hebrew faith in the beautiful new Temple Emanuel, corner Fifth avenue and Forty-Third street. At 11 o'clock, the time appointed for the commencement of the exercises, a large and fashionable congregation had assembled. Shortly after that hour the Rev. Jas. K. Gutheim, accompanied by Rabbi Adler and Rev. Mr. Rubin, all in full official robes, came upon the platform, and were followed by Mr. Lewis May, president of the Temple. The service specially appointed by the Jewish church for occasions of thanksgiving, was then performed. Psalms lxv, xvii, c and cxviii being sung in Hebrew, in which language the prayers were also given from the pulpit by Rev. Mr. Rubin. The Rev. J. K. Gutheim then read the president's proclamation appointing a day of thanksgiving, and said that in accordance with it and the recommendations of our chief magistrates, they had assembled to render thanks to God. The annual recurrence of this day was full of meaning; a whole nation to-day acknowledged God as the source from which all blessings flowed, and for one day at least all men in the land united in the same observances and bowed before their Maker in thankfulness. He then took his text from the 14th chapter of Proverbs, which consisted of only these words: 'Righteousness exalteth a nation.' At the conclusion of the sermon prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Rubin, and the meeting closed with the recital of the Adoration and singing of the 150th Psalm."

THE BANNER EXHIBITION AT THE MASONIC HALL. We are glad to be able to state that this affair was a success. The attendance on the first opening evening, Thursday, was very poor, because the weather was so inclement; on Friday, it was considerably better, and last night the room was full. We say we are glad to notice this, for the double object of the entertainment, the helping of the helpless orphans and the showing in a group the many banners and ensigns of the Democracy of New Orleans, was a good one, and the efforts on the part of the projectors and managers of the affair have been long and arduous, and they deserve reward. It is impossible now to correctly state the amount raised, but we shall endeavor to lay the result before the public as soon as possible.

Voting last night went briskly on, and great was the excitement created by it. The evening commenced with the Fossil Guards ahead; then the friends of the Seymour Knights rallied, and piled in their ballots thick and fast. At this writing the name of the elected club has not been ascertained.

The ladies who had charge of the tables around the room reaped a handsome harvest. There were five tables: that of the Seymour Knights, in charge of Mesdames Gardoue, J. C. Blohm, Tully and Piderit, and Misses Sabourin and Prados; that of the Chanticleers, presided over by Mrs. Cornell and Miss Whiteside; that of the Guides, where Misses M. Lecourt, S. Duff, C. Duff, Lillie Ridgely, and Emily Horn dispensed good things with a grace that made them better; the Fossil Guards' table, where Mrs. McNeil presided, assisted by Misses Breen, M. King and E. King, and another table of the Seymour Knights, where Mesdames Maguire, Hughes and Dodge were in charge. All these tables were loaded down with dainties, and, from their appearance towards the close of the evening, the pleasant inference could be gathered that the ladies who had attended them had made enough to make glad the hearts of many orphans.

Now that the affair is over, it is but meet and right that the public should know to whom they are indebted for the pleasure which they have derived from it. To Mr. J. E. Maguire, chairman of the committee of arrangements, a member of the Seymour Knights, is due the principal credit of taking up the idea of a banner exhibition at its inception, and carrying it out to a practical realization. A great portion of the work has fallen to his share; how well he has done it, let the success with which it has been crowned bear witness. Capt. Tully, too, president of the Knights, and Mr. Wall, secretary, have been unwearied in their exertions, in which they have been amply seconded by the fair ladies mentioned above.

On Monday the exhibition will be brilliantly closed with a grand ball, to be given under the auspices of the gentlemen controlling the affair. It will be a handsome ball, and we can promise to those who may be present an evening of rare enjoyment. The list of the committee to whom application for ladies' invitations should be addressed will be found elsewhere in this morning's CRESCENT. We know that the ball will be a brilliant one, because the result of the ladies and gentlemen in the exhibition was so triumphant that when they put their hands to their new enterprise it needs must be as great a success.

To the members of the reception committee and the ladies in charge of the tables, our reporter must tender his thanks for their many kindnesses during the exhibition. He, for one, is sorry that it is over.

There have been about 3500 votes polled in the contest for the silver set to be given to the most popular club in New Orleans. Deputy Sheriff Joseph Wilson took charge of the box. The following gentlemen will count the vote: J. E. Maguire, W. H. Wall, C. S. Fry, R. J. Duffy, E. Lilienthal, of the Seymour Knights; M. J. Pons, R. E. Warren, of the Fossil Guards. The vote will be counted at the headquarters of the Fossil Guards, corner of Canal and Dauphine streets.

MISSISSIPPI TWO'S BALL.—Though often called upon to chronicle the festivities of our youth and beauty, on no occasion has our pen responded with more alacrity than on the present one. To recount an evening's pleasure with the brave boys of No. 2, under the guardianship of their courteous foreman, Mr. Taylor Gauche, were indeed an easy task; but when retrospective glimpses of the fair maidens we met there, come o'er our sensitive soul, we become bewildered and our labor of *love* comes to a standstill. So we must even, out of regard to our own safety, turn from the recollection of the lovely charmers, and try to thank the gallant boys of "Silver Two" for their many attentions, and congratulate them upon the manner in which they conduct a ball. To say that their ball was a success would be praise inadequate; it was more, it was a triumph. To them, one and all, we again say, thank you, gentlemen.

YE GRECIAN BEND, ALIAS CHOLERIC STOOP.—Last evening, about the time when the "shades of night were falling fast," a fashionable, highly colored (Bismarck) female, so called, was found walking past the St. Charles Hotel sorely afflicted with that prevailing Northern epidemic known as "Ye Grecian Bend." She was so intently *bent* upon her ways(!) that several remarks on her sad plight were unnoticed by her. But sad to tell, she did not pass through such a crowded thoroughfare without being particularly noticed.

The ever-awake newsboys, about fifty in number, saw her endeavoring to "bend the crab," and not wishing to see such an act of agility by a woman go by without some comment, immediately set up the cry, "O, I guess not," "nothing but a Grecian bend." The camels of Col. Ames moved uneasily in their cages, for they felt that one of their kind was being unkindly dealt with. She passed on up the street, gradually assuming an upright position, but the *panier* was there, how could she help from wabbling in that particular place? The female and newsboys walking along looked like so many wasps buzzing around a rattlesnake. Turning down Poydras, still followed by her Greeks, she passed down Carondelet. A car came along. This was too good an opportunity to be lost, so she hailed the car and got in. Did she think by this means to rid herself of her incorrigible followers? The door closed just as she and her panier safely entered the car. The driver said to his mule, "Go 'long," the boys followed, cheering and saying, "Look at that ginger-syrup stoop," and the last seen of that composed female was her Grecian bend projecting out of the car window, and the boys imploring her to "take in that Grecian bend." What a sad commentary on the present age. We wonder what her posterity will say when the portrait of this interesting female is handed down to them.

THE TEMPERATURE yesterday, as shown by the thermometer at C. Dubamel's, 111 Canal street, lately corner Bienville and Chartres streets, was as follows: At 6 A. M. 47 degrees; 12 M. 56; 3 P. M. 61; 6 P. M. 60.

THE CONCORDIA CLUB.—Tickets of invitation to the anniversary ball, to be given by the Concordia club. The affair is to take place on Tuesday [illegible] tween Prytania and St. Charles. We shall have more to say of this ball. Thanks to Mr. E. Albright, of the invitation committee, for his kind remembrance of us.

THE SHOOTING AFFAIR ON ST. CHARLES STREET.—Charles Webb, special officer, surrendered himself yesterday, at 11½ A. M., to Capt. Cain, superintendent of police, in consequence of having heard that he was charged with the shooting of patrolman Southerland on Poydras street, on the previous night. He was locked up, and an examination will probably be had to-morrow.

Both of the wounded men, Southerland and Price, were reported as doing well yesterday, and likely to recover. The ball was cut out from Price's body under the left arm.

Southerland was shot through and through the body under the right shoulder, the ball dropping out on the floor when his coat was loosened at the station. He is said to have been recently discharged as a soldier, and to have received as back pay, the comparatively large amount ($465) which he had about him.

THE CONSTITUTION CLUB.—Our contemporary the Picayune in its Friday's edition, states that the white man's banner is "claimed, we believe, by the Constitution Club." The banner was given by the Times office to the Central Committee to be by them handed over to the most active and effective club in the city. The Central Committee accepted the trust, gave the Constitution Club the temporary guardianship of the ensign, and afterwards, by a unanimous vote, decided that that club should permanently retain the flag. The Constitution Club do claim the flag—because it was award them.

A GOOD RESTAURANT.—What would life be without eating? While you are solving this difficult problem, gentle reader, allow ye local to state that he is in possession of information as to what life is with eating, and more, that he knows where good eating can be obtained, and therefore a good life led. The place is *Victor's*, on Canal street, well known to the *bons vivants* of the Crescent City, and needing small praise from us. The hungry and the thirsty will find "George" a friend in need, and if they leave the salon empty, it will be their own fault. We heartily commend Victor's to the public.

RUN OVER.—Yesterday a man was run over at the corner of Camp and St. Joseph streets by a heavily laden wagon. His leg was broken in two places. Further particulars as to his name or that of the driver of the wagon we were unable to obtain.

MAN RUN OVER.—On Friday night about nine o'clock, Mr. T. B. McPeet, a gentleman well known to our steamboatmen, was run over by a Magazine street car at the corner of St. Andrew street. His right arm was broken and other injuries sustained. A large circle of friends will regret to learn of this casualty to a man so well known and so generally liked.

THREE BOYS were arrested on Julia street about two o'clock yesterday, by officers Murphy and Crowley, having in their possession a piece of goods for ladies' skirts, marked "Brattleboro," and supposed to have been stolen.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT.—John C. Barelli, a resident of New Orleans, presents the following petition:

That on the 12th March, 1860, he purchased from D. D. Rogers, agent and attorney in fact of Pauline E. Morgan, widow of George Morgan, and others, the square of ground, with all the improvements thereon, situate in the First District, and bounded by Camp, Poydras, North and St. Francis streets, as per notarial act.

That Emile Gauche is now, and has been for some time, in possession of said property, and refuses to give up possession, though amicably requested, he claiming ownership under a pretended purchase at a pretended sale by the sheriff of the parish of Orleans, 14th Nov. 1865, in the suit of Samuel Jamison *vs.* J. C. Barelli, Sixth District Court.

But petitioner alleges the sale to have been illegal, and that it conferred no title on said Gauche, nor did Mr. Gauche acquire any right or title thereto, whatever, but holds and pretends to hold, in violation of petitioner's rights, damaging petitioner in the sum of $12,000, and in the further sum of $1500 per month, for the use of the property, from judicial demand.

Plaintiff further alleges that the sheriff, at the time of the pretended sale, had not under seizure, nor had he any writ of *fieri facias*, or other process, authorizing him to hold the property under seizure, or to sell the same, having returned the writ in his possession in said suit of Jamison *vs.* Barelli, keeping no copy of the said writ. That at the pretended sale, the price bidden by said Gauche was less, on the landed portion of said property, than the mortgage recorded prior to the claim of the seizing creditor, either as recorded, or as actually resting upon the land portion of the property, and unpaid.

That the description of the property in the judgment under which the pretended sale was made, was different from the property claimed. That from these and other defects, the pretended title of Mr. Gauche is null and void.

Therefore, prays judgment, entitling plaintiff to the just and rightful ownership of the property as owner, to $12,000 damages and $1500 per month rental so long as defendant may continue in possession and use, and for costs of suit. Fellowes & Mills for plaintiff.

RECORDER BECKER'S COURT.—Jules Dubois, Jules Rolandt and Gustave Bordelais, charged with implication in the robbery of Bonnecarré's store, on Palmyra street, on the 15th ult., were yesterday committed for trial before the criminal court.

Pierre Bertin was discharged from custody, there being no evidence brought to show that he had anything to do with the affair.

Hunter's Annals of Rural Bengal.

Mr. W. W. Hunter, of the British civil service in Bengal, is the author of the most interesting and accurate account of the native people of that region which has yet appeared. He is one of the few officers of the foreign government among them who have studied them with a profound and intelligent sympathy, and applied to their languages, religion, social order and history the same methods of investigation which have been so fruitful in similar studies among the natives of Europe. In consequence of this the volume before us, which claims to be only a survey of the peoples on the western frontier of lower Bengal, at the close of the last century, is in reality one of the most important contributions ever made to the knowledge which the civilized world possesses of the subject races of India in general. All the questions, whether of philology, ethnology or public economy, which are suggested by the inquiry, are met broadly, and with a fullness of the knowledge quite surprising in "a work written in a jungle, eight thousand miles distant from European libraries, amid the changes and exactions of an Indian career." (Page 11.)

But if anything is lost by this isolation, much more is gained. Not only has the author derived valuable information from native records never before consulted by an historian, but the freshness and vigor given to his descriptions and narrative by having the scenes of them before his eyes as he writes, would alone recompense the reader for the absence of much recondite learning which might be useful. Mr. Hunter's style is charming: though not faultless, it is clear, direct, thoughtful and often eloquent; and his matter is so full of varied interest, that, despite a few pages of somewhat technical discussion on a question of language (pages 157-179.) his book, as a whole, is fascinating even to the general reader.

No historical picture could be more effective than that given by Mr. Hunter of the great famine of 1770 in Bengal, by which, as he clearly shows, "the failure of a single crop, following a year of scarcity, within nine months swept away ten millions of human beings," (page 34.) one-third of a total population as great as that of the United States in 1860. Neither the extent of the calamity at the time, nor the frighful inadequacy of the measures adopted by the government to meet and mitigate it, is made a text for moralizing. But the appaling facts, with their causes skillfully and elaborately traced out, are presented with a feeling simplicity to which no reflections could give emphasis. After a vast amount of discussion and confusion in the matter of contributions by the state to save the people from starvation, "the utmost that the council, when pressed by the court of directors as to government relief efforts, could show, was a distribution of £9000 among thirty millions of people, of whom six in every sixteen were officially admitted to have perished," (page 37,) or one dollar and a half to help each thousand people through a year of famine.

The depopulation of Bengal by this calamity was such as to change, for two generations, the relations between laborers and landholders. Before the famine land was scarce, and workmen so abundant that "the whole peasantry fell into the power of the landlords or revenue farmers, and a cry of rural oppression arose such as has never been heard before or after." (Page 50.) But after it, "vast tracts of land lay waste; one-third of the company's territories in Bengal became a jungle inhabited only by wild beasts," (page 61,) merely for want of laborers to till it; and laborers were in such demand that the "non resident ryots," a sort of agricultural journeymen, "who had previously formed an insignificant and degraded order, continued during thirty years the most prominent feature in the rural system of Bengal." (Page 60.)

Nor were the effects of this famine less upon the face of the country than upon the system of labor. In the waste lands wild beasts multiplied so rapidly that the native population, who had no firearms, often gave way before them. "In two parishes alone, during the last few years of the native administration, fifty-six villages with their communal lands had all been destroyed and gone to jungle, caused by the depredations of the wild elephants," says an official report of the year 1790 (page 66.) The introduction of railways, and the development of a general system of trade, have made such a local pressure of famine as that of 1770 impossible anywhere in India, as the interesting accounts here given of later seasons of scarcity show (page 51-56.) At the same time the sport of English hunters, and use of firearms by the natives, have made the larger wild beasts scarce. (Page 211.)

There is nothing more interesting or more valuable in the work than the account it gives of the relations between the two races which occupy Bengal—the black aborigines and their Aryan conquerors. For many centuries they have lived side by side, the former ignorant, superstitious, enslaved laborers; the latter superior to them in mind and body, to a far greater degree, apparently, than any race in Europe or America is superior to another race upon the same soil. To the millions of this strange country the system of caste, commonly regarded as the foundation of Hindoo society, has no existence. "The great gulf between the conquerors and the conquered has never been bridged; and the social distinctions that disgrace Hindoo society are not distinctions between various ranks of the same people, but distinctions between too (two?) widely diverse and long hostile races." (Page 111.)

EXCITEMENT IN TOWN.

NAPOLEON REPORTED DEAD.

REVOLUTION IN PARIS.

THE COTTON MARKET NOT INFLUENCED.

Yesterday, after the issue of the afternoon papers, the city was startled by the rumor that Napoleon III, emperor of the French, was dead.