

THE CENSUS OF 1870.

Before adjourning, Congress passed an act providing for the organization of a census bureau to take charge of the census of 1870.

The act, as finally passed, reads as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby established in the department of the interior an office to be known as the census bureau, the principal officer of which shall have charge of the census to be taken in 1870, and shall perform such other duties as may be required by law.

Sec. 2. That, subject to the limitations of this act, the census bureau shall be under the direction of a superintendent of the census, who shall be appointed by the president, by and with the consent of the Senate; and his term of service shall begin on the 1st of May, 1869, and shall continue for the term of three years and no longer. He shall receive an annual salary of \$4,000, to be paid in monthly installments, and the necessary allowance for office expenses, and shall be allowed the official traveling privilege, and the right of using the library of Congress, the same as allowed by law to members of Congress.

Sec. 3. That the secretary of the interior shall appoint for the census bureau, upon nomination of the superintendent of the census, not exceeding one chief clerk, with a salary of \$2,000; ten of the second class, and as many of the first class as may be necessary to complete the census within the time specified by law.

Sec. 4. That the superintendent of the census shall employ such watchmen, messengers and laborers as may be necessary, who shall be paid the same rates as now allowed for similar services in the department of the interior, provided that none of the clerks or employees of the census in this section, except the chief clerk and one clerk of each class, shall be appointed until the 1st day of December of the year preceding that in which the census is to be taken.

Sec. 5. That the superintendent of the census shall, at the beginning of the service of the superintendent of the census, the term of all officers and employees herein provided for shall expire, and the census bureau shall be closed, and all records, books, papers and other property connected therewith shall be delivered for safe keeping to the secretary of the interior.

Sec. 6. That the superintendent shall exhibit the number and condition of the population of the United States as it may exist on the first day of June of the year in which the census is taken, the number of births, marriages, divorces and deaths that may have occurred within one year next preceding said date, the statistics of agriculture and productive industry within the year preceding said date, and statistics of the educational, religious, intellectual, charitable or other social interests, and vital and sanitary statistics according to the forms of schedules hereinafter to be provided for.

Sec. 7. That for the purpose of obtaining in the most efficient manner the statistical information required by the fourth section of this act, the superintendent of the census, acting under the advice of a joint select committee on the ninth census, to consist of the House committee, and such committee as the Senate may add thereto, is hereby authorized and directed to prepare schedules, not exceeding in number one hundred, to be used generally to the schedules provided for by law for the seventh and eighth censuses, but with such modifications as the changed condition of the population and industry of the United States may require, and with such modifications as may, in his judgment, render the census more correct and valuable; and in carrying out the provisions of this section he is hereby authorized to employ the services of persons, or any persons specially skilled in the business of statistical science connected with the census, and for this purpose he is hereby appropriated a sum not to exceed \$50,000, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. He shall also prepare a full set of schedules, and a full set of instructions for the use of persons and papers, and to examine witnesses in order to ascertain the best method of taking the said ninth census, and for obtaining such other information concerning the population, industry, property and resources of the country as they may think proper for the purpose of rendering the census and statistics to be obtained therefrom correct and valuable; and said committee are hereby authorized to act during the recess of Congress, and through sub-committees, and shall report the next session of Congress.

Sec. 8. That the superintendent of the census, in carrying out the provisions of this section, shall be authorized to take the taking of the census with such schedules, forms and directions as they may think best; and the superintendent of the census is hereby authorized to print and distribute to the several States and Territories as said committee may require during the recess, in order that the report may be made in print at the commencement of the next session.

It will be seen that, under the fourth section, a very comprehensive report is to be made of the statistics of the country in all departments. The census is to be taken under the authority of the census bureau, and a joint committee of the two houses is to draft a bill providing for taking the census, which bill is to be reported to Congress at its next session.

The following decision, received yesterday from the internal revenue department at Washington, will be of interest to the proprietors of the gambling saloons recently chartered:

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
Office of Internal Revenue,  
Washington, April 7, 1869.

Sir:—A letter under date of the 31st ult. has been received from Messrs. — and — of New Orleans, in which they state that "at its last session the Legislature of Louisiana passed an act providing for the licensing of gambling houses, and under its provisions several places have been opened, where various games of chance are played, such as faro, roulette, rouge et noir, keno, etc., and that you contemplate assessing the persons engaged in this business as lottery ticket dealers."

These gentlemen have this day been referred to you for reply to their questions, and you are hereby instructed that unless the business is so conducted as to fall within the definition of a lottery, as set forth in the definition of the lottery ticket dealer in paragraph six of section seventy-nine of the internal revenue laws, no tax should be assessed.

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Very respectfully,  
J. H. DOUGLASS,  
Deputy Commissioner.

Louis Wolfley, Esq., assessor of internal revenue, New Orleans, La.

A SURE THUNDER—Elsewhere will be seen an announcement to the effect that the three highest prizes have been awarded to those celebrated dealers in gambling games, Messrs. Leigues & Hayman. Their famous shirts have long been recognized as the *plus ultra* of manufacturing talent, and now receiving the additional evidence of a discriminating judgment, they will in future stand without a rival in the field of competition. 'Tis not this article alone that the firm are priding themselves upon, for they have all the latest novelties of the season selected with artistic taste. Strangers will find their establishment one of the most attractive in the line.

We refer our readers this morning with much pleasure to the third annual statement of the Germania Insurance Company of New Orleans.

This institution has long been regarded by our mercantile community as one of the most substantial and reliable among us, and being conducted by officers who are peculiarly adapted for discharging its responsible duties, its progress has been marked by the most judicious management, while the promptitude displayed in the adjustment of all claims has rendered it one of the most popular of our local companies.

As regards its success we have only to advise a careful perusal of its disbursements and assets, from which will be perceived that a net profit of \$30,000 has been realized since the publication of its statement in 1868. The board of directors also at their last meeting resolved that a dividend of \$10 per share be declared credited to the unpaid stock notes.

Don't buy a miserable single thread machine, when you can get a first premium Grover & Baker at the New York price, fifty-five dollars, and warranted five years, at 182 Canal street.

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

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS, ETC.

Trade continues much depressed in England. Carlotto Patti is going to Turkey. Senator Grimes has sailed for Europe. Busted's case will be taken up again.

The pope is posting a nuncio for a mission to the United States. Cool treatment—sending Kilpatrick back to Chilli.

The Arkansas Legislature has adjourned after whitewashing the "melish."

At the Dickens banquet in Liverpool on the 10th Anthony Trollope suggested the appointment of Dickens as minister to Washington.

Freemen and the crops are reported doing well in Batrop.

General Early has gone to Lexington on a visit to General Lee.

Thanks to the Southern Express Company and the officers of the steamer Norfolk.

It was cold enough last evening to render good fires enjoyable.

The Galveston News says the crop prospects of Texas are, on the whole, flattering.

Wendell Phillips says for a Peter the Great to "chaw up" the unreconstructed South.

Sir Edward Cunard, agent for nearly thirty years in New York of the line of British steamers well known by his name, died on Tuesday week.

Geo. Ellis has London Punch, Harper's Weekly, Heath and Home, Western World and New York Clipper.

The inhabitants of Richmond, Va., are debating whether to call Miss Van Lew, postmaster, postmistress or not.

The "airy, fairy Lillian" of Tennessee's early dairy muse is a Mrs. Rawnsley, mother of seven children, and as ethereal as a prize ox.

Massachusetts pines for the appointment of Dr. Howe to the Greek and R. W. Emerson to the Swiss mission.

Mrs. Grant is said to have won all hearts by her cordiality and *empressment* at her first reception.

New York courts have decided that turtles are reptiles and not animals, and that holes can be punched through their flippers without infraction of law.

The late T. Bigelow Lawrence left nearly a million dollars. All except \$30,000 bequeathed to Dr. A. T. Bigelow, his godfather, and a few smaller private legacies, goes to Mrs. Lawrence, the widow.

Eyrich, 130 Canal street, has "From an Island," by Miss Thackeray, one of Loring's Tales of the Day; a fifty cents edition of Pope's poetical works, and "Anne of Geirstein," one of Appleton's cheap series of the Waverley Novels.

The town of Madison, Ga., was destroyed by fire Thursday night, the 8th. Nearly every portion of provisions in the town was consumed. What escaped is wholly insufficient to supply the wants of the people, and they are said to be actually suffering for bread.

The congregation in the Fork (Episcopal) Church in Hanover, Va., a few Sundays ago, was found to be gradually becoming insensible from carbonic acid gas, which was prevented from escaping by an obstruction in the flue. Bishop Whittle suspended the services, and great confusion ensued.

Jennie June, the fashion correspondent—otherwise Mrs. Croly—says that when requested to respond to a toast at the Sorosis Press dinner, she told her husband that she was afraid she would break down; but he replied, "when you blow me up you never break down," and she was thus encouraged to make the required response.

The "fungus" of Siberia and Northern Asia supplies the means of intoxication of 40,000,000 people. Opium in Southern Asia enables 400,000,000 people to get drunk. Persia, India, Turkey and Africa, with 800,000,000 people, use hashish. Cocca is popular in South America; betel pepper among the Pacific and Indian oceans.

We learn from the *Shreveport South-Western* that the planters above the "ratt" propose to give two hundred thousand acres of land as a basis for raising the means to remove that formidable obstruction to the navigation of Red River. On this some very heavy English capitalist will advance the necessary means. There are over twenty-two miles of solid raft to be removed.

Bismarck's son, a schoolboy in Berlin, was chosen by the teacher, who wished to teach Bismarck *per se*, to declaim upon the question: "What man rendered the greatest service to Germany within the last three or four years?" To the surprise of everybody and the extreme disgust of the teacher, young Bismarck selected "Dr. Stronberg"—a railway contractor.

The New York World of the 10th contains a long article in favor of assimilating the manner of handling and dealing in grain at that market to the manner prevailing at Chicago. It also argues that if St. Louis would compete with Chicago, she must improve her rail connection with the Atlantic seaboard, and place no reliance upon the New Orleans route.

The Lebanon (Ky.) Clarion says: "A hen belonging to the Hon. J. Proc. Knott laid an egg one day this week which bears upon it in raised letters the following inscription: 'We! Wo! Wo! Ulysses S. Grant, 1869.' This is not a sensation story, but a fact. The name Grant is somewhat indistinct, and some read it Bains; the rest of the inscription is perfectly legible. This wonderful egg will be brought to our office in the course of a day or two."

Two more Texas desperadoes have kicked the bucket. Ben Bickelstaff and a fearful accomplice named Thompson were shot and killed in the town of Alvarado, Texas, by the outraged citizens of that place. After receiving his mortal wounds, one of which had burst the ball of his right eye, Bickelstaff fired two well directed shots at one of his assailants, and then fell several shots at random, when Thompson was instantly killed.

At a justice's trial in Vicksburg, on the 9th, five negroes, who had seen the gentleman there accused almost every day for a year or more, came into Justice Lowenberg's office and swore that on the preceding Tuesday night Mr. Albert Newman, son of Dr. J. C. Newman, at Mont Alton, took out from his house a negro named Aleck Hill and killed him. On the night and hour in question Mr. Newman was seen by more than one hundred persons dancing in Vicksburg at the ball of the Sans Souci Club. Mr. Newman was instantly discharged.

The daughter of the owner of 1500 acres of beautiful land in Virginia, and an heiress of "untold wealth," is said habitually to be seen with dirty hands, decay eyes, towed red hair; an old homespun, ragged dress; a form which indicates the entire absence of bows, hoops, paper collars, cotton and paint; her toes out; and driving a mule with one rein to a two-wheeled male cart, in the bottom of which she squats on her "hunkies."

We are gratified to announce that a gentleman from Decatur, Ill., Mr. Rasback, is soon to open in this city a manufactory of brooms and baskets, which will turn out one thousand a day of each of these useful articles. We also learn from a reliable source that another enterprising gentleman from the West will soon start a large flouring mill in this city, capable of grinding six hundred bushels of wheat a day, and thereby enabling our citizens to provide not only themselves with fresh and wholesome flour in quantities to suit, but at a saving of about thirty per cent., as compared with the prices now paid by small purchasers to our grocers.

B. L. HODGE No. 2.—This fine, fast passenger packet leaves every Friday at 5 p. m., for Shreveport. She connects with light draft boats for Jefferson, and will put passengers through to that point in three days; also with cars for Marshall and stages for Tyler, Texas. The Lulu D. will leave Shreveport on the arrival of the Hodge for upper Red River.

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

WHAT WE SAW AT THE FAIR YESTERDAY.

The crowd at the Fair Grounds was somewhat diminished, still there were large numbers present, and all gave evidence of a lively curiosity as to the articles exhibited.

Nothing attracted more attention than the great lifting pump of Mr. E. M. Evans. The blue ribbon was awarded to it. This pump is so wonderfully powerful that the visitors stop before it in silent wonder. Run by a portable engine, with only forty pounds of steam, it sends a perfect cataraict of water over the race in such a continuous stream that the apparently weak apparatus it was not unduly heated by. This pump can be seen in operation every day during the fair, between the hours of 4 and 6 p. m., and we advise all visitors to be present who can. It is well worth seeing, believe us.

Stabler's canned beef took the blue ribbon in spite of the fact that there was nobody in sight yesterday to represent it. The intrinsic merits of this valuable invention were incontestable, as even the most inexperienced committee men had to confess. For it must be remembered that this beef is butchered at a point where the cattle are fresh from their native prairies before they have been fevered and sickened by long driving and starvation, and by the process with which it is cured, it keeps perfectly fresh for years. It is put up in cans, which contain from ten to forty pounds each, and is as much better than our market beef as "Spiced Fulton market" is to "salt mule."

Messrs. A. C. Pierpont & Co., No. 10 New Love street, are the agents for this beef in this city. We earnestly recommend it to the public.

Mr. Henry Goodwyn, the manufacturer of the beautiful jewelry, about which we spoke a day or two since, took the "blue ribbon" for the best piece of original designs of home make. He is a worthy gentleman, and we hope that his fellow citizens will extend to him the patronage he deserves.

Mr. Charles Plessey, one of our native born citizens and an ex-"so-called," received also a blue ribbon for the best display of fine silver ware. The goods which he exhibited were really worth going to the fair to see—especially the miniature race course, with the horses in full career, and that bijou of a silver steam engine.

Mr. Peter was complimented by a blue ribbon for the best silverware, and last but by no means the least on this list, was Mr. F. Thomas, who received the gold medal for the best watch made in the Southern States. And in our opinion if the committee had added "as good as any made in the world," they would have only done him simple justice.

Messrs. Bostick & Seymour showed us a specimen of the bread cooked on Monday in the Cosmopolitan stove, which carried off the honors of the trial, and we freely confess that we have never seen better. Persons who would like to convince themselves of the correctness of this judgment can see a sample in the counting-room of this office. We intend examining the Cosmopolitan stove critically on our next visit to the fair, and then shall give a full and complete description of it, paying special attention to the points wherein it is claimed by the patentee that it excels all others. We shall do this for the benefit of housekeepers, who must always feel a lively interest in such a subject.

The compartment allotted to Mr. M. S. Hedrick, of the great Southern Sewing Machine Depot, Nos. 87 and 113 Canal street, looked indeed gay, embellished as it was by such a variety of beautiful sewing machines, splendidly carved stands, and two blue ribbons; but the cynosure of all eyes was the Wilcox & Gibbs machine used by the wife of Gen. Robt. E. Lee during the Confederate war. This relic is now as useful and in as good order as when first sold to Mrs. Lee ten years ago, and we verily believe would bring its weight in gold if Mr. Hedrick would part with it.

Messrs. T. B. Bodley & Co., the general machinery agents, took first premiums on the following articles, which they with commendable public spirit entered for competition:

Stadford's cultivator, Hatly's gangplow, Coleman's harrow, an improved horse power, reaper and mower, Coleman's small mill, Gullett's steel brush gun, oil injector, tall injector, the best display of pumps, the best saw gummer and rice drill and seed planter. We commend the attention of visitors to the farming implements particularly. All who till the soil now in the South must adopt the same means of making it profitable as do those of the same calling in other countries.

SOUTHERN PATENTS.—Colonel Rufus R. Rhodes, solicitor of patents, No. 23 Commercial Place, officially reports to the CRESCENT the following complete list of patents granted Southern inventors for the week ending April 6, 1869:

Louisiana.—A. J. Goring, Clinton, cotton cultivator; J. D. S. Newell, Texas, parish, assignor to himself, N. G. Brice, E. Tomlinson and T. P. Finkle, New Orleans, brace-loading fire arm.

District of Columbia.—A. C. Kiancho, Washington, envelope; C. D. Williams, Washington, capstan; A. F. Himes, Washington, ash pulley; Ed. Lynch, Georgetown, process and apparatus for tanning.

Virginia.—Levi Brown, Baltimore, banjo; B. F. Deal, New Market, medicine for cure of the gravel; V. S. Herzog, Baltimore, spring hinge; H. Dawson, Baltimore, pole for stretching leather; E. P. Eastwick, Baltimore, bones black; E. M. B. Schaff, Baltimore, fire and water-proof cement; James Bond, Norfolk, life preserving apparatus; Wm. J. Davidson, Staunton, sylvine.

West Virginia.—J. C. Wilson, Coalburg, tapers; Geo. Virginia, S. Taggle, Columbus, medical compound.

Alabama.—J. B. Read, Tuscaloosa, velocipede; Mississippi.—L. A. Lindsey and J. F. O'Sullivan, Jackson, fruit crate; D. H. A. Sanders, Senatobia, cotton seed planter; Wm. M. Morris, Washington, cotton bale tie.

Kentucky.—T. B. Withers and Jacob DeFinger, Louisville, churn dash.

Missouri.—A. Ray, Granville, car coupling; Ed. Gallier, St. Louis, marine furniture.

We note with much pleasure this morning the formation of a partnership between Mr. Eugene G. Meisler and Clarence C. Thayer for the purpose of conducting a general auction and commission business. Both of these gentlemen are well and favorably known in our community, and with energy and ability at their command we have no doubt will reap a liberal share of public patronage.

SHAKESPEARE CLUB.—The attention of the members of this popular dramatic association is called to an advertisement in another column, wherein they are requested to attend a regular meeting of the club at their rooms at 73 o'clock this evening. The many delightful entertainments given by them during the past three summers are still fresh in the memory of our citizens, and we look forward to the coming summer with much pleasure in the hope of enjoying many more of them.

Half way up Lookout Mountain, the place where memory is stirred by a thousand thrilling associations, and where the brave boys of both armies met and fought hand to hand, where the blood of both friend and foe was mingled together and ran down the mountain-side in rivulets, is a smooth, level rock, upon which a poor, wounded soldier inscribed the following:

"S. T.—1862.—Early in the battle I was wounded, and carried to this spot by two clever Yankees. They bade me farewell, and as they supposed, to die. For I was weak from loss of blood that I could not but faintly thank them for their kindness. They left in my canteen a part of a bottle of Plantation Bitters, to which I owe my life, for it strengthened me, and kept life within me until I came and my wound was washed. God bless them for their kindness, and for the