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ADJOINING THE CITY HOTEL,

DIRECT IMPORTERS

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FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

Offer a complete assortment of all styles of Goods pertaining to this branch of their business.

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Being fully open, is offered to buyers at prices fully meeting the recent decline.

Sales Guaranteed at New York Prices.

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SLOCOMB BUILDING,

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91, 93 and 95 Common street,

ADJOINING CITY HOTEL.

Of recent Direct Importations, offered at prices corresponding with recent decline:

SCOTCH GINGHAMS,
Spring and Summer CASSIMERES,
LINEN DUCK,
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LINEN CHECKS, all grades;
IRISH LINENS, all qualities;
LINEN LAWNS,
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—WITH—

BARNETT & SHEPARD,

Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants,

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STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,

Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc.,

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NEW ORLEANS.

Agents for the celebrated London Jockey Club House Gin.
Tilton & McFarland's Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.
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—DEALER IN—

Diamonds, Watches

Jewelry, Silverware,

Plated-ware, Opera-Glasses,

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Has now on hand and is weekly receiving

A LARGE AND RICH STOCK,

Carefully Selected

—BY—

OUR REGULAR PURCHASING CLERK.

The JEWELRY MANUFACTORY, in the upper part of this building, being now in complete working order, DIAMOND SETTING, ENAMELLING and REPAIRING will be carefully & promptly attended to.

Dr. JOS. F. EALES having taken charge of the WATCH DEPARTMENT, Watches will be Repaired in the very best manner.

Mr. W. C. DRIVER, late of Hyde & Goodrich's, will be happy to meet his friends at

ZIMMERMANN'S,

94 and 96 Canal street.

Continuation of the Great Sale

—OF—

CLOAKS,
CLOAKS,
CLOAKS,
SILKS,
SILKS,
SILKS,

—AND—

FANCY GOODS,

—AT—

JAMES RYBACK'S.

The great closing out sale will continue for this week, with a reduction of

Thirty per cent. from Former Prices.

JAS. RYBACK,

149 Canal street.

To the Public.

Knowing that my brand of CIGARS—El Cinto de Orico—has been counterfeited by certain importers of Cigars at New Orleans, I take this method of making known to dealers and consumers that my only agent and importer of this brand in that city is Sen. D. JOSE DOMINGO, 44 Canal street.

Havana, February 12, 1866. JAIME CODINA.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

THE CRESCENT IS PUBLISHED DAILY (Sundays Excepted) AND WEEKLY, BY J. O. NIXON, No. 94 CAMP STREET. TERMS—DAILY, $16; WEEKLY, $5 PER YEAR.

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New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

—OF—

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1866.

The Environs of New Orleans.

NUMBER THIRTY-THREE.

Thoroughly examining the sites surrounding the city, and instituting a comparison with their condition in former times, it will be found that if we except the city proper and its immediate suburbs, all the rest wears, indeed, the same old physiognomy which it wore fifty years ago. This must be somewhat surprising to the stranger, unacquainted with the peculiar soil of the delta of the Mississippi, and when, therefore, he is told that the monotonous, gray cypress forest, which, on both sides of the river, border the horizon and everywhere form the invariable background, as no doubt this was the case one hundred years before our time, his eager inquiry assuredly will be, why is this so? In the several papers which we have furnished, respecting the back swamp lands, or morass forests, we have indicated the veritable reason for the unchanged condition; and those that will come after us, in all likelihood will still behold the same uniform spectacle, which undoubtedly will constitute forever the distinctive feature of the lower delta, just as the mountainous scenery in Switzerland furnishes to the landscape painter its unvaried background *relief*. It is true that in summer or the vernal season, this at present lagubrious looking cypress border assumes a livelier hue, say in autumn, when the leaves of the forest are beautifully colored, from the scarlet red tints to the deep orange brown, this view is not so sorrowful as the funeral palls of expired nature which now seems to lie under this gray enveloping shroud.

But then we have never been much the admirer of the long, hanging moss, called Spanish beard, which as a parasitic plant is dropping its long draperies down the tall oaks and other trees. Why, it requires the lively imagination of a Chateaubriand to discover in these grey, agitated, long sweeping garlands, the flowing robes of long departed heroes, the agile figures of former druidical inhabitants of the primeval forests. But leaving these poetical considerations, let us come down to a very prosaic but a very profitable description of this parasitic plant, and that is the use which is now made of it, not only in Louisiana, but also in the Northern States, after being properly cured, in lieu of horse hair or wool for bed mattresses, upholstering of sofas, chairs and other household moveables. In this respect we have observed with pleasure that the exportation of this article is yearly increasing, and hence the Spanish moss, compressed like cotton bales, is figuring more and more in the export lists of products shipped towards Northern ports. Not only have the German Swamp inhabitants made it a considerable branch of their industry, but we have also seen that the plantation hands from up and down the river bring quite heavy loads by carts as well as water-crafts to the city market, where, particularly on Sunday mornings, large quantities of this commodity may be seen near the lower vegetable market and its vicinity. Should the consumption of this substitute for horse hair take a wider spread in the European communities, as this has been the case with the Northern people, we may expect an enhanced price, and consequently a still more extended gathering and curing of this valuable forest product. We are not acquainted with the precise hygienic or sanitary properties of the Spanish moss, but it is our impression that its use for the above indicated household moveable mattresses, etc., proves even superior to the common horse hair material, or that of wool. At all events, here in Louisiana it is preferred to the last named articles, on account of being exempt from harbouring or breeding insects, bed bugs, etc., and being accounted much more cooling in the summer season than the other stuffings for which it has become the universal substitute in our midst. Feather beds are little in use in our warm climate; the other materials, such as cotton, etc., have been discontinued on account of their enhanced price, and we therefore know of but one other competitor in its line, which is the common corn-shuck stuffing, to which our housewives have recourse in order to garnish to a proper height or amplitude their bedding upholstery. Whilst upon this subject of household furnishing goods, we must not forget the former matting manufacture which was carried on by the Indian squaws, and also some of the native African blacks, upon the river plantations. These mattings, in olden times, would be spread upon the floors, and in the warm summer days they afforded the most cooling and refreshing resting places, and were therefore generally found in the shady parts of the planters' dwelling houses, mostly surrounded by the wide, open galleries—called, in modern language, the piazza.

Another usage, almost general in former times, and which we have missed of late in most of our new fashioned dining halls, were the swinging fobs or fans fastened to the ceiling of the refectory saloons, and drawn or agitated by some young African domestic servant. This fanning machine would spread the cooling air around the table, and heighten the pleasures of the well prepared and spiced productions of the culinary art or artistic cuisine. It is true, we have nowadays the ice ingredients which operate inwardly, perhaps, even more coolingly or powerfully refreshing; but is this latter substitute as healthy as the former? This is a question which we will not undertake to decide. Another use to which the product of our forest, the large willow cane, has been employed, our readers have no doubt noticed by seeing the perambulating Indian women carry large bundles of variegated baskets for sale. These articles are sometimes very tastefully fabricated, and the first discoverers of this country mention this art, as well as that of making pottery, as being carried on by the aborigines, whilst with respect to the bodily clothing of these Indians, it is said that they were all found in summer in a complete state of nakedness, not covered with any sort of an apparel. However, it is not to be supposed that they knew not the use of clothing, hence for the winter season they did make out of dressed deer skins and other furs, the necessary coverings against the blasts of cold, from which this country is not exempt. If, then, we admit the exactness of the statement, with regard to the nudity of the Indian tribes, when first visited along the gulf shores, in our neighborhood, this must be understood as a custom of these children of nature, who, during the hot summer months, preferred being without any incumbrance. When we examine with some attention the general form of the American aborigines, we cannot help thinking that the life which actually suited their conformation and constitution was that of the chase; for this they were eminently fitted by their agility, whilst for agriculture their bodily structure seemed not to have been formed. A pastoral life might have been adopted by them, had, in course of time, the wild beasts been exterminated, and thus a better field been opened for the raising of tame cattle, sheep and goats. However, it was decreed that the arrival of the white man should be the signal, in their country, not only of their exodus, or their extermination, but also of the animal creation, by which the Indians had made their living. It may, however, be asked why did not the superior white race undertake to civilize these children of the forest—why did they not domesticate them? If we must give a candid answer to this question, it is because the white race did not want to take the trouble to rear up the red skins to a higher civilization, and found it more convenient to their own interests to expel the primitive possessors of the soil from the country.

Had it not been for this consideration, there cannot be a doubt, that at least the more advanced nations or Indian tribes might have been brought up to the standard of agricultural civilization, as we behold this in the Mexican half cultured population. For not only have many of the aboriginal families been intermixed with the ancient colonists of Louisiana, but the French legislative laws expressly stipulated, in their favor, complete equality with their superior white population; whilst this prerogative never was extended to the Africans or descendants of African blood. Whilst Indian slavery existed, originally even among the Indian tribes, it was never sanctioned or even tolerated by the old French jurisprudence; and yet, according to the ancient decisions of the supreme courts of some of the North American States slavery in individuals from Indian descent was legally acknowledged as being fully recognized by the old English common law. Hence the great aversion which our Louisiana legislators always had for the decisions of what is called the old English common law or jurisprudence, by which almost any horrible usage may be vindicated, *viz:* even that of selling one's own wife in open market, with a halter around her neck.

The Courts.

Cases Set for Trial This Day.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

United States vs. the steamer Frolic—United States Attorney, Roselius.

B. M. Campbell vs. John F. Wyche—Thomas A. Clarke, Buchanan & Gilmore.

United States vs. the Tyler Cotton Press—United States Attorney, Castera and W. H. Hunt.

Simon Seiss vs. R. W. Sanders et al.—Durant & Hornor, Sullivan, Billings and Hughes.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

J. H. Keep vs. bark Gen. G. C. Gillead—Larison and Day & Egan.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT.

Interdiction of Patrick Shields—Buchanan & Gilmore, Shackelford.

U. Soulie et als. vs. P. Passebon—C. E. Schmidt.

Succession of Rancy Thomas.

Succession of Fisk—Leovy, Spofford, Campbell.

EXCEPTIONS.

J. Voelkel vs. A. M. Voelkel—Brewer, J. Q. Bradford.

Mr. Boughmeal vs. succession of W. H. Pepe—Taylor, Eggleston & Hart.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT.

RULE.

Washburn vs. Offatt—Race, Foster and E. T. Merrick, Elmore & King.

EXCEPTIONS.

John A. Grow vs. Mrs. Gale—Emerson, D. Augustin.

Emanuel Loeb & Co. vs. Mrs. Slocomb et al.—Cooley, Lea, Whitaker.

M. Marx vs. J. E. Knigat et al.—Cotton & Goode, Mayes, Ogden & Claibarne.

RULE.

In the matter of E. Girard, etc.—Rosellus & Phillips, Recorder of Mortgages.

Branagan and wife vs. Bracely and wife—Coleman & McDonnell, Phillips & Levy.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.

Dumas Freres vs. P. Gauthier—Robert, Buisson.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.

EXCEPTIONS.

Goldsmith, Haber & Co. vs. Purnell F. Starns—Simond & Perin, Marr, Foute & Brady.

Adel A. Montreuil, wife of P. E. Wilts vs. her husband—Duvignaud, Castera, Buisson.

Eli H. Skaggs vs. J. B. and C. S. Forsyth—Wallaker, Fellows & Mills, Buchanan & Gilmore.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT.

Lapene & Ferre vs. Lobusquiere—Lambert & Murphy, M. Voorhies.

Joseph Anderson vs. steamship Mexico et als.—Hunton & Harrison, Scambola & Ducros, McConnell.

W. H. Wallace vs. D. H. and N. W. Fowler—Durant & Hornor, Tracy.

E. N. Merritt vs. J. Mallot & Co.—Oliver, Race, Foster and E. T. Merrick.

PARADISE LOST—*Masonic Hall.*—First grand matinee to-day at 12 M., at half the evening prices of admission. Reserved seats for Sunday night's exhibition can be secured to-day at Blackmar's music store, 167 Canal street.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—B L McNeil, Miss M Scott, Texas; Mrs A A Allen and child, Miss Allen, Mexico; Mrs B Bayless, Ala; S O J Tisdale, city; B L Lewis, N C Hopkins, Port Gibson; J W Clemmons, Seguin, Texas; A A Ker, city; C W Phillips, J P Walker, W Sidness, river; F G White, Atlanta; W R Hobart, New York; P Fulane, city; J G Jennings, B Buttman, F Davis, New York; Mr Caron and wife, Mobile; J G Ogden, N Derby, Nashville; Mr and Mrs Carrington, Owego, New York; H Hemptemacher, Galveston; E Salomon and wife and servant, city; Dr M R Sengarden and wife, Wis; J C Waldron, New York; Major S B Smith, Mexico.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL.—J Nixon and family, city; R M Funderson and family, Dr J W Gibson, St Louis; Miss L H Richardson, St Mary; F L Richardson, Bayou Teche; Col J T Tucker, D G Bandmann, J. Wilson, N. Y; W E Crews; H Brasher, Jr., Baton Rouge; J Bethel, city; D M Tangarden and wife, Wis; J. Preston, Jr., South Carolina; D Marks, St Louis; T J Elliott, J J Gazard, Vicksburg; T J Van Dorn and wife Yazoo city; S Brooks, Boston.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.—T B Brigham, La; Miss C Criddle, Miss M R Lewis, W H Lewis, G M Lewis, Clinton, Miss; A B Manning and servant, Yazoo City; J M Burton, Nashville, Tenn; G D Galtenburg, Carroll parish, La; A M Hawkins, R Winter, Mrs R Stotwell, J H Keiser, F Henderson, Gen Morgan L Smith, Miss; A D Britton, N Y; W H Ford, Miss; J A Judy, Lexington, Ky; F Sullivan, Livingston; R H Laconey, Miss; J M Wesser, Miss; W D Murphy, J A Griffin, Pascagoula; J McMasters, P H Rooney, city; Rev R Hardin, Lafourche; J P Longley, city; J A Hamilton and servant, Point Coupee; C S Moreland, Miss; W A Scott, Ala; J J Scanlan, St Louis; J Galligan, St Landry; Miss Appleton, Texas; Mr Sparky, city; R Person and lady, Mr Delaunde; J Cox, Texas; D Clapp, Phila.

CITY HOTEL.—C T West, Baltimore; L H Williams, Miss Davis, L W Mitchell, G W Hepley, J S Washan, F M Jones, J Smith, A Wright, T M Tedford, J G Wallis, J E Oliver, W Y Compton, J H Hendleyson, N Mathews, C Webb, N W Winfield, L M Newsom, J R Brooks, Texas; E A Rogers, city; A J Wraelsky, W A Thompson, city; F M Henderson, T A Henderson, Marshall; C A Bowen, Natchez; S Cary, La; A Robertson, N Y; N C McCallum, jr., Pa; N Black, Ja, Fla; J Campbell, St Louis; Z T Beasley, Ala; C Hench, Richmond, Va; W S Walters, J H Wenat, C J Smith, E A Hennings, A B Parter, Maryland; R M Freeman, Maryland; J Tutter, Tampico; J E Carnes, R Carnes, E Tiffany, Natchez; W L Mane, Ala; T J Brown, Texas; P Lacey, J V Curry, St Louis; W T Neilson, La; J N Fitz, H Regenberg, W Sykes, La; N McCormick, Galveston; F Thompson, N Y; D G Gordon, T L Catlin, Mrs N D Leatetor, Mr Lebanon; T R Renther, Miss Tate, Mobile; W W McGee and wife, Texas; J Leon, Mobile; W T Hewer, Mrs C Graham, J McGrath and family, Miss; Dr B E May, R W Capus, D V Harvey, A T Yeatman, Ala; Mrs Norton, M P Moreland, D O Holden, Ala; D C Chilton, Ark; N H Donaldson, N Simmons, Tenn; G H Cole, Memphis; Mrs Springer, Texas; M E Lawrence, Baton Rouge.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Family Sewing Machines are *heartily recommended* by all who use them. Willcox & Gibbs' Family Sewing Machines are absolutely complete. Office No. 5 St. Charles street.

HOW AN EX-SLAVE APPRECIATES FREEDOM.—A colored man named John Anderson, aged thirty years, formerly a slave on a North Carolina plantation, was brought to the city at the disbandment of the volunteer forces, by an army officer, and went in search of employment. About three or four months ago the firm of Morrill, Pitch & Allen, manufacturers of jewelry, No. 19 John street, employed him as a porter, since which time several gold chains, a box of lockets and several other articles of jewelry, amounting in all to about $500, have been missed from the establishment. The firm applied to Detective Golden, and yesterday Anderson was arrested. On search, he had on him a small bar of gold and two finger rings, valued in all at $42, were found in his possession. This property was identified by Daniel A. Smith, the foreman of the establishment, as belonging to the firm, and on Mr. Smith's affidavit Anderson was committed for trial in default of $500 bail. (N. Y. World.

Local Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.—The following appointments made by the Governor were confirmed by the Senate, immediately before the close of the late session:

Judges—E. D. Farrar, Third Judicial District; Ezekiel P. Ellis, Sixth; W. H. Cooley, Seventh Judicial District, and J. D. Watkins, Eleventh.

Police Board, New Orleans—Joseph H. Moore, Nelvil Soulé, Joseph Duvignaund and John R. Conway.

Harbor Masters—James Cone, Wm. Henry, T. P. Conway and Joseph Oplatek.

Master and Wardens—A. T. Badger, Joseph Solomon and James Rucker.

Inspectors of Flour—James Ross, J. E. Fanrés, Gustave Bouligny, Charles Fortier and Hy. Judson.

Inspectors of Beef and Pork—Paul Cook, John E. Holmes and John B. Warren.

Inspector of Tobacco—H. O. Stauffley.

Register of Births and Deaths—F. M. Crozat.

Quartermaster General of Militia—Benj. Bloomfield.

Surgeon General—Dr. Smith Gordon.

Commissary General—Thomas D. Cook.

Aides de Camp—R. L. Derrickson, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; Laurent Millaudon and N. Commandeur, with the rank of Major.

Brigadier Generals—John L. Scott, for the parishes of St. Tammany, Washington, St. Helena, Livingston, East Feliciana, West Feliciana, and East Baton Rouge; Martin J. Tally, for Claiborne, Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, DeSoto and Winn; W. Gavock Goodwin, for St. Mary, St. Martin, Iberville, West Baton Rouge and Point Coupee; and Thomas C. Anderson, for St. Landry, Avoyelles, Lafayette, Vermillion and Calcasieu.

Parish Surveyors—Isaac Morel, Claiborne; and Thomas Rand, Lafayette.

Notaries Public—Joseph H. Allen, Livingston; Charles Goffe, Carroll; W. H. Robinet, John J. Moreau, Joseph E. Andrews, and Wm. S. Cushman, St. Landry; J. V. White, J. D. Copeland, J. F. Stevens, and E.G. Thurmond, Bienville.

Inspectors of Weights and Measures—Hy. R. Nerson, St. Mary; Abel Waddell, East Baton Rouge; and Wm. T. Hadley, Claiborne.

Administrators of the Charity Hospital—J. L. Tissot, Wm. M. Abbott, C. Estlin, Robt. Watson, D. C. Holliday, Edward Thompson, S. H. Torrey and Dr. P. C. Boyer.

Rejections and Substitutes—Several nominations of the Governor were rejected by the Senate. The Governor has since supplied the place of some of them, for instance: S. L. Lynch has been appointed a member of the police board, vice J. H. Hoyle; Jerome Bayon has been appointed port warden, vice Edmond Flood.

Paris Exhibition Agents—G. P. Weisse, Esq., one of the proprietors of the New Orleans Bee, and Col. A. Le Mat, have been appointed agents on behalf of the State at the Universal Exposition in Paris in 1867.

COMMISSARIES OF MARKETS.—The following appointments of commissaries were made yesterday by his honor, Acting Mayor George Clarke:

Beef Market, Second District—J. B. Dionis.

Magazine Market—James Steel.

St. Mary's Market—Louis Tinturier.

Port Market—Jacques Bachemin.

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Thursday evening Senator Purcell had a very narrow escape from death or serious injuries, although he happily received but comparatively slight hurt. He was crossing the railroad track on Canal street, when, his attention being momentarily distracted by a crowd he observed, a car came along which he did not perceive, and he was knocked down and thrown under the mule and vehicle. Fortunately the driver screwed down the brakes in time to prevent the car from passing completely over the gentleman, or his life would doubtless have been sacrificed. As it was, he received some blows about the body which caused him some pain, and a hurt of the arm and hand, which rendered it necessary to use a sling for their ease. One of his boots was ripped completely across the instep, but without his foot being materially hurt. The injuries were not sufficient to prevent him from appearing in his place in the Senate immediately afterwards. We congratulate the Senator on his happy escape.

LIEUTENANTS OF POLICE.—We are glad to see that in the midst of all the civic bubblings at this moment, a sense of the imperative demands of right and justice still prevails. Acting Mayor Clarke has shown that he is fully appreciative of them. We trust, as we believe, that nothing will occur during his administration to lead to a contrary impression. His appointment of Major Wm. H. Manning as Lieutenant of Police for the First District, is an admirable one. We have known our friend Manning for many years; and know that, as a man of energy, of integrity and of honor, and of true patriotism, he will do justice to the confidence thus reposed in him.

For the Fourth District, Mr. Michael Sheehan has been appointed. It would be idle to repeat the same language as we have used above. Let it suffice to say that the friends of Mr. Sheehan have every reason to be gratified. There is no doubt whatever that he will make a most efficient and acceptable officer.

STOLEN PROPERTY.—J. W. Foute was arrested last evening in the Third District by Officer Laughlin, on a charge of offering for sale a lot of clothing and a gold watch, alleged to be stolen property.

STILL AT IT.—The feud between the families of White and Molloy appears to have not abated in virulence, and has spread beyond their circle. White and his wife, and a man named Shumpkin and his wife, were arrested yesterday on a charge of committing an assault and battery on Mrs. Molloy.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—*Judge Durell.*—In the case of Mollar Frères vs. F. O. Bonis, the defendant's plea of prescription was overruled, and it was decreed that plaintiff recover from the defendant the sum of eighteen thousand three hundred and sixty dollars.

The case of the United States vs. the steamer Eleanora, was submitted, with leave to the defendant to introduce a copy of the military convention entered into between Generals Canby and Kirby Smith, on the 26th May, 1865.

In the case of John D. O'Leary vs. A. B. Reading & Bro. and others, judgment by default was given against A. B. Reading, as he failed to answer.

RECORDER KRUDDER'S COURT—The only case of interest in this court yesterday, was that of Justin Durel Jr. vs. Jerome Bradley. The prosecution alleges that he, a member of the firm of Durel & Zapata, agents of Cortinas, that 97 bales of cotton were shipped to them in December last, from Lavaca, Texas; that they were seized by the treasury agent, but the United States court ordered the property to be restored. That Jerome Bradley, with whom the cotton had been deposited, returned amongst the lot, twenty bales of inferior quality to that which he received. The question of jurisdiction in the case is now under consideration with the recorder.

CRIMINAL COURT—*Judge Abell.*—A schoolmaster named Felix was tried for assault and battery, in whipping a scholar, and found guilty.

The trials of E. W. Fielding, O. P. Callaghan and John Sharplese were continued.

In the case of A. Hartman and Rodriquez, tried for larceny, the jury failed to agree.

In addition to the large militia force now under arms in Canada, there are the following number of regular troops:

At Quebec, 1750; at Montreal, 2250; at Chambly, 200; at St. Johns, 160; at Toronto, 800; at Kingston, 600; at Hamilton, 750; at London, 750. Of these, probably 2500 are Irishmen, who are, consequently, not very reliable. The 47th Infantry and 16th Rifles are mostly Irish, and during the Trent troubles manifested symptoms of disloyalty toward the English government.

A new steam ferryboat has been launched at Selma, Ala., to ply between that city and the suburban places on the Alabama river.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES

THE HISPANO-CHILIAN IMBROGLIO.

ADDITIONAL ALLIES OF CHILI.

REPULSE OF A SPANISH VESSEL.

Colombia Refuses to Declare War Against Spain.

GREAT FIRE IN CINCINNATI.

Conditions of the New Loan Bill.

GENERAL CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

MARKETS, RIVER NEWS, GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The House reported back the loan bill, with amendments providing that the Secretary of the Treasury shall not receive and cancel more than ten millions of United States notes within six months after the passage of the act, nor more than four millions in any month afterwards. Passed.

Senate.—A motion was made by Mr. Fessenden that the Senate insisted on its amendments to the civil appropriation bill, and appointed a committee of conference, consisting of Messrs. Fessenden, Conness and Johnson.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The steamer Arizona, from Aspinwall the 15th, has arrived. The gold excitement at Barbadoes continues. The new Spanish fleet on the Spanish coast is suffering from confinement and the want of fresh provisions.

The Spanish frigates Villa de Madrid and Blanco have been repulsed by the Chilian forts, the Blanco considerably damaged. They returned to Valparaiso.

Bolivia has allied herself with Chili and Peru. The Columbia Congress refused to declare war against Spain.

ST. LOUIS, March 23.—Cotton firm at 36c. Flour and wheat dull and unchanged. Corn 57@60c., firm. Oats 44c. Pork unchanged. Bacon dull. Sugar cured hams 21½c.

CINCINNATI, March 23.—The Adams Express Company have opened a temporary office on Fourth street. Three car loads of goods valued at $150,000 were destroyed by the late fire. All their horses and wagons were saved.

The Enquirer newspaper company lost about $100,000. They are insured to the amount of $30,000. The Enquirer resumes business tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Attorney General Speed has decided that Southern prisoners who have remained loyal throughout the rebellion shall receive their pensions.

CINCINNATI, March 23.—Flour dull, at $7 50 for superfine. Wheat dull. Corn active at 51c. Oats 45c. Whisky $2 23. Pork nominal at 25c. Lard 18½c. Bulk meats higher; sales 300,000 pounds at 10c. for shoulders and 13@13½c. for clear and ribbed sides. Bacon dull. Groceries dull. Cotton dull at 37c.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The Commercial says the Committee on Ways and Means have determined to report a loan bill restricting the reduction of circulation to ten millions during the first six months, and four millions a month afterwards.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—*House.*—A joint resolution passed for the relief of certain officers of the army who failed to be mustered in by reason of capture or other unavoidable difficulty.

The House went into a committee of the whole on the Pennsylvania reimbursement, which was passed by 86 to 35.

The President is still considering the civil rights bill. He has asserted he approves the general principles of the bill.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Mr. James Walker, one of our most successful merchants, died yesterday.

Cotton closed less active and firm at 41c. Flour dull. Corn unchanged. Coffee quiet and firm. Sugar less active but steady; Cuba 11¼; Havana 11½c. Molasses steady; New Orleans, 72 to 84c. Mess pork, $25 12½. Money rather easier at 5 per cent. Sterling exchange, 107¾. Gold closed at 127¾. Government stocks unchanged.

MOBILE, March 23.—The sales of cotton to-day amounted to 800 bales, and those for the week to 7500. The receipts for the week comprised 8503, and exports during the same period 6794. The stock in port sums up 80,788. Gold, 26@28.

LOUISVILLE, March 23.—Leaf tobacco firm; logs advanced a shade; sales 140 hhds. Breadstuffs unchanged. Pork lower and heavy at $25. Bacon shoulders, 13c. Clear sides, 16c. Sugar-cured hams, 22c. Lard in tierces, 18c. Flour, superfine, $7 25. Whisky, $2 25. Hard sugar, 17c.

The towboat Tom Reese, from Pittsburg, with two monitors in tow, descended the falls to-day.

[From Yesterday's Evening Papers.]

WASHINGTON, March 22.—A motion to consider the joint resolution to amend the agricultural college bill of July 28th, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

NEW YORK, March 22.—St. Domingo advices say an earthquake was felt, which leveled some houses.

It is reported some of the interior provinces have sent a communication to the President to declare war against Hayti, for outrages committed by the latter on the frontier.

HALIFAX, March 22.—The office of the Sun was burned last night.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Treasury Department is still applying itself to the suppression of frauds in the collection of cotton in the Southern States.

Many agents have been relieved, and the seizure and detention of cotton and other property as captured or abandoned will not be made unless special or written directions in each case be given from agents of the Treasury department.

It is known here that the Confederate cotton has been removed and that of private parties secretly substituted, thus perpetrating a double fraud on the government and on innocent individuals.

LIVERPOOL, March 10.—Queen Victoria held her first court on Saturday.

Madrid dispatches say that the Peruvian war ships Independencia and Hazecar have proceeded direct to the Pacific, to take part in the approaching struggle between Spain, Chili and Peru.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Secretary Seward, in replying to a letter of Mr. Knoepfl, of this city, declines to intervene with Great Britain in the case of Gonzales, a subject of San Salvador, who took a quantity of merchandise on board the American bark Golden Rule, which was burned by the Alabama, because Gonzales is not an American citizen, nor domiciled in the United States.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The Express' Washington special says the Committee of Ways and Means cannot agree on the loan bill.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The House has now concurred in the Senate amendment to the bill authorizing the sale of marine hospitals and revenue cutters.

The Senate amendment to the naval appropriation bill, placing the hulks of vessels at the disposal of commissioners of the quarantine, was concurred in.

Twenty naval bills and joint resolutions were filed.

The Senate bill to aid the construction of a telegraph line to Cuba and another to the West Indies was considered.

Senate.—A bill passed authorizing the establishment of a Southern Judicial District of California, and a Western Judicial District of Louisiana.

A bill authorizing the constructing of a bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis, and several important bills, were presented and referred.

Although there is no certain data on the subject, a report generally prevailed among the members of Congress to day that the President will veto the civil rights bill.

SAVANNAH, March 21.—The steamer Missouri, from New York, has not arrived. The Levegenta, from New York, is just in.

VICKSBURG, March 22.—The steamer Olive Branch passed down at 11 A. M., the Henry Von Phul at 12 M., and the Ed. Walsh at 1 P. M.

The Ruth and Indiana passed up at 6 and the Southwestern at 8 P. M.

River rising.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—In the Senate, resolutions were adopted amending the internal revenue act, to permit disabled Union soldiers to peddle without license.

The House discussed, but did not pass the Senate bill authorizing telegraph communication between the United States and the West India Islands.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, Pa., March 23.—A conflagration, commencing at Ocean Well, accidentally broke out, involving five other wells in the destruction.

The burning oil found a channel which carried the burning mass to Bennethoff Run, causing the loss of the refineries and some forty more buildings.

The damage is estimated at $10,000. Twenty thousand barrels were consumed, with the tanks and all the paraphernalia for sinking was destroyed.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., March 23.—The repairing shops of the Passumpsic railroad were destroyed by fire last night. Nearly all the cars were saved.

CINCINNATI, March 23.—Pike's opera house was entirely consumed by fire last night, originating, it is supposed, by an explosion of gas after the audience had left.

Adams' express office, Bickes & Carroll, booksellers, and Peters Brothers, music sellers, and Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine establishment were also destroyed.

LONDON, March 10.—In the Bankruptcy Court a ninth application has been made for the release from custody of Geo. N. Sanders for debts and liabilities to the amount of ten thousand pounds sterling.

The bankrupt attributes his failure to disappointments in a Confederate contract relative to ironplated vessels.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The steamer Arizona, with the California mails, is coming in.

The steamer Bellona, from London, has arrived. News anticipated.

Orders have been issued for the immediate fitting out of a flying squadron for duty on the British North American coast. One reason for this movement is the assemblage of the British West India fleet at Halifax.

Another is the Fenian scare. Another the termination of the reciprocity treaty and its effect upon our fisheries.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Senator Dixon and Foote are both somewhat better.

Later.

CINCINNATI, March 23.—The Enquirer office was entirely destroyed in the conflagration of Pike's opera house last night.

The fire sped across Baker street to Adams Express Company's stables and to several buildings on Third street. The estimated loss, including the opera house is $2,000,000.

Pike's loss will be $1,000,000. He has insurance of only $38,000. Adams Express Company saved their money and valuable packages.

NEW YORK, March 21, 12 M.—Cotton steady at 41 to 42c. Sales thus far, 1000 bales. Gold 128¼.

A Toronto letter says Colonel Lowry, of the forty-seventh infantry, has discovered that some of the British force compromised with General Sweeney.

ROMANTIC RASCALITY.—The Indianapolis Journal is responsible for this piece of romantic rascality:

Fourteen or fifteen years ago, a man living in Indianapolis, Indiana, whose name is of no consequence, but by profession a gambler, left the city with a friend, informing his wife that he would be absent perhaps a fortnight. The fortnight lapsed into months, and months into a year, and still he came not. At last she received, one day, a letter from her husband's friend, announcing the startling intelligence that her husband had sickened and died. The wife, accepting the statement as authentic, became schooled in that belief, and after the lapse of time, again married, this time a cooper by profession, by whom she had several children. Three years ago the gambler returned to the city, learned of his wife's second marriage, and called on the cooper, asking him if he was the man who married the widow. Receiving a reply in the affirmative he announced that he was the husband who was supposed to be dead, and took his leave without calling on his wife. He then abruptly left the city, whither bound no one knew. The cooper informing his wife that her first husband had suddenly reappeared, she was quite startled, but, on mature reflection, extricated herself from the perplexities of her situation by getting a divorce and then being re-married in due form. Some months ago her second husband died, leaving his widow in comfortable circumstances. She is now living in the western suburbs of the city.

The gambler, it seems, during his long absence, had been quite fortunate, and by some means—whether fair or foul we know not, nor does that question concern this narrative—but at any rate he is represented as having achieved a considerable fortune. It appears that one of his chief purposes in his self-imposed exile was to rid himself of his first wife. Where he passed his exile is not known, but it is known that during that time he again married and had two children by his second wife. A week or two ago our hero returned to this city, this time bringing with him his family, and is now stopping at one of our hotels with all the parade, pomp and show of a man of wealth. By his first wife, it seems, that he had two children, one being about two years old at the time of his disappearance, and the other an infant of a few months, both daughters.

From time to time these girls received remittances of money, without knowing to whom they were indebted therefor. Last Saturday he sent for them to call at his room, from which he took them out shopping, and after bestowing on them purchases to the amount of $700 or $800 they separated, the daughters, one being seventeen and the other fifteen years of age, returning to their mother and the father to his room.

A WORD IN FAVOR OF RED HAIR.—That ill-fated beauty, Beatrice de Cenci, was remarkable for her beautiful golden hair, and the golden lock that once glittered on the head of Lucretia Borgia, now lies quietly among the treasures of the Vatican. Queen Catherine Parr's hair was of the rare and splendid hue; Mrs. Strictland, who possesses a ringlet taken from this queen's head, after she had lain in her grave for more than two hundred years, describes it as exactly resembling threads of burnished gold; and singularly enough the daughter of Catherine's rival was rich in the same respect. Elizabeth was proud of her golden hair, and delighted to display it for the admiration of her courtiers. Of course, her foes declared it was red, not golden; and in a miniature of the time the painter has certainly lent color to the libel—as libel it undoubtedly was—for some half a dozen years ago, a lock of the great queen's hair was discovered in a copy of Spenser's "Arcadia," at Wilton. It had been presented to the chivalric poet by Elizabeth, and is described as soft, silky and