Crescent

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 24 Camp street, New Orleans, La.

Business men and the public are respectfully informed that the CRESCENT is now in possession of superior facilities for the most and expeditious execution, on the most reasonable terms, of

EVERY STYLE AND VARIETY

—OF—

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

SUCH AS:

LAWYERS' BRIEFS,
PAMPHLETS,
BILLS LADING,
BILL HEADS,
BANK CHECKS,
PROMISSORY NOTES,
CIRCULARS,
BILLS OF FARE,
BALL TICKETS,
DRUGGISTS' LABELS,
DRAY RECEIPTS,
BLANKS,
CARDS,
STEAMBOAT BILLS,
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The material of the BOOK AND JOB ESTABLISHMENT is ENTIRELY NEW, having just been received from the most Celebrated Foundries, and comprises all the Modern Improvements in Typography.

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No. 74 Canal street, and Nos. 91, 93, and 95 Common Street,

ADJOINING THE CITY HOTEL,

DIRECT IMPORTERS

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

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

THEIR SPRING STOCK,

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

Sales Guaranteed at New York Prices.

Our Shirt Factory

IS THE PLACE TO GET YOUR SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

—ALSO—

BOSOMS TO PUT IN SHIRTS,

—ALL—

Faithfully Made and at Fair Prices.

LEIGHTON & CO.,

Corner St. Charles and Canal streets.

Wallace & Co.,

SLOCOMB BUILDING,

74 Canal street,

—AND—

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,
LINEN DRILL, White and Brown;
LINEN CHECKS, all grades;
IRISH LINENS, all qualities;
LINEN LAWNS,
TABLE LINENS.

J. V. Lindsay,

—WITH—

BARNES & SHEPARD,

Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,

Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc.,

No. 45 Magazine street, opposite St. James Hotel,

NEW ORLEANS.

Agents for the celebrated London Jockey Club House Gin.
" Tilton & Co's Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.
☞ Advances made on consignments.

C. H. Zimmermann,

94 & 96.....CANAL STREET.....94 & 9

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

—DEALER IN—

Diamonds, Watches

Jewelry, Silverware,

Plated-ware, Opera-Glasses,

Spectacles, etc., etc.

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 the buildings, being now in complete working order, DIAMOND SETTING, ENAMELLING and REPAIRING will be carefully and promptly attended to.

Mr. JOS. E. HALER 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.

To the Public.

Knowing that my brand of CIGARS—El Cinto de Orion—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 HOMINGO, 41 Canal street.

Havana, February 10, 1866. JAIME GODINA.

A Card.

It is well known to the citizens of New Orleans that during my absence my Church, St. Luke's, was totally destroyed by fire. It is of the utmost importance that this great loss should be repaired as soon as possible. To rebuild this Church will require much effort and liberality on the part of its friends. It is earnestly hoped that our generous community will liberally and promptly respond to the appeals of this noble object.

Subscriptions for this purpose will be taken by the undersigned, or may be left at the Savings Bank, on Canal street.

C. S. HEDGES, Rector St. Luke's Church, N. O.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

THE CRESCENT IS PUBLISHED DAILY (Sundays Excepted) AND WEEKLY, BY J. O. NIXON, No. 94 CAMP STREET. TERMS—DAILY, $10; WEEKLY, $5 PER YEAR.

VOLUME XV. MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1866.---TRIPLE SHEET. NUMBER 190.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

—Harry T. Hays is a candidate for the office of SHERIFF of the Parish of Orleans, subject to the nomination of the Convention of the National Democratic Party.

—Major William H. Toler is a candidate for CONSTABLE of the First Justice's Court, subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Party.

—Please announce D. C. Byerly as a Candidate for CLERK OF THE THIRD DISTRICT COURT, subject to the decision of the National Democratic Convention.

—For Clerk of the Third District Court—CHARLES ARROYO, subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Party.

—Please announce Mr. Wm. Henry Rice a candidate for the Clerkship of the Third District Court, subject to the action of the National Democratic Convention.

MANY FRIENDS.

—Clerk of the Second District Court—Captain P. R. O'ROURKE is announced by his friends as a candidate for the Clerkship of the Second District Court, subject to the nomination of the Parish Convention of the National Democracy.

—For Clerk Second District Court—Please announce Col. D. A. WILSON, Jr., a candidate for Clerk of the Second District Court, subject to the action of the Democratic Parish Convention.

MANY FRIENDS.

—Clerk of the Second District Court—The friends of J. V. GOURDAIN announce him as a candidate for the Clerkship of the Second District Court, subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Party.

—For Clerk of the Second District Court—Colonel HENRY B. KELLY, subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Party.

—National Democratic Party—S. P. DELABARRE, candidate for Clerk Second District Court.

—Clerk of the Fourth District Court.—Colonel JOSEPH HANLON is announced by his friends as a candidate for the Clerkship of the Fourth District Court, subject to the nomination of the National Democratic party.

—Richard C. Bond—Candidate for Clerk of the Fourth District Court, subject to the nomination of the Democratic Convention.

—D. F. Mitchell, (late Justice of the Peace,) is a candidate for Clerk of the Fifth District Court, subject to the Democratic nomination.

—George W. White—Candidate for Clerk of the Fifth District Court. Subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Convention.

—Please announce J. J. Lane as a candidate for CLERK OF SIXTH DISTRICT COURT, subject to nomination by the Democratic Convention.

—A. B. Bacon will be presented to the National Democratic Parish Convention as a suitable Candidate for CLERK OF THE SIXTH DISTRICT COURT, of this parish, at the ensuing May election.

—I. N. Phillips is a candidate for Clerk of Sixth District Court, Subject to the nomination of the National Democratic party.

—For Clerk of First District Court—NORBERT TREPAGNIER, subject to the nomination of the National Democratic party.

—We are authorized to announce Saml. L. BISHOP for the office of STATE TAX COLLECTOR of the First District.

—For District Attorney—Charles M. BRADFORD, subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Party.

—For District Attorney—Ad. Dupre, Jr., subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Convention.

—For Coroner—Dr. A. Chastant, Subject to nomination by the National Democratic Convention.

—We are authorized to announce Dr. E. S. DREW for CORONER, subject to the nomination by the Convention of the National Democratic Party.

—Mr. Editor—Please announce Dr. Chas. DELERY as a Candidate for the office of CORONER, subject to the approval of the Delegation of the National Democratic Party. The election will take place the first Monday of May.

—We are authorized to announce Victor G. DE LISLE as a Candidate for the office of CORONER at the election to take place on the First Monday of May.

—For Coroner—Dr. James Burns respectfully announces that he will be a candidate for the office of CORONER at the ensuing election, subject to nomination by the Parish Convention of the National Democratic Party.

—For Coroner—Francois R. Alpuente, subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Convention.

—For Coroner—Dr. J. Bensadon is a Candidate for the office of Coroner at the ensuing election.

—Mr. Editor—Please announce the name of Mr. WM. H. HOLMES as a Candidate for SECOND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Convention. As a gentleman of sterling Integrity, filling all the requirements of the position, he will be cordially supported by

MANY FRIENDS.

—John McLeod will be supported for CONSTABLE of the FIRST JUSTICE'S COURT, subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Party, by

MANY FRIENDS.

—For Constable—First Justice Court—P. H. DEGRUY is announced by his friends as a candidate for this office, subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Convention.

Correspondence.

NEW ORLEANS, March 23, 1866.

Col. Louis Power:

Sir—The undersigned citizens of New Orleans, duly appreciative of your course as a public officer previous to the late war, and your honorable connection with the Firemen's Charitable Association for the past eighteen years, beg leave to request that you submit your name as a candidate for CLERK of the FIFTH DISTRICT COURT, at the coming election.

T. H. Kennedy,	John R. Conway,
Thos. P. Dimitry,	Louis F. Decrois,
Cornelius Fellowes,	E. LeBeau,
Eugene Sonist,	A. Bergamini,
Geo. W. Logan, Jr.,	Henry De Maly,
R. Natill,	John T. Hanlon,
Arthur Claiborne,	Wm. R. Schmidt,
Jacob Leidner,	N. C. Forstall,
Alfred Coppens,	Theodore Pelle,
A. Sonist,	L. Bayhi,
H. Kleinhold,	W. S. Murphy,
Wm. R. Pumiely,	L. Brady,
A. V. Choppin,	A. D. Orloff,
Colin A. Conway,	J. B. Vanhorn,
Adam Horn,	John Lizardas.

NEW ORLEANS, March 23, 1866.

To Messrs. T. H. Kennedy, John R. Conway, Geo. W. Logan and others:

Gentlemen—Your kind request has just reached me. Permit me to thank you warmly for the interest you manifest in my regard, and to say that I am highly honored by your generous allusions to my humble merits.

I cannot but accede to your wishes. I shall submit my name for Clerk of the Fifth District Court, to the National Democratic Convention, and abide by its decision.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your ob't se'r't,

LOUIS POWER.

Plows. Plows. Plows.

A full stock of HALL'S PITTSBURG PLOWS.
Stafford's SULEY CULTIVATORS AND GANG PLOWS.
Just received and for sale, wholesale and retail.

THOMAS B. BODLEY & CO.,
No 8 Poydras street, New Orleans.

The Louisiana and Texas

PETROLEUM VAPOR STOVE

—And—

GAS LIGHT COMPANY

Being organized, have opened the exhibition of Stove and Gas BURNERS, at No. 106 Camp street, near Poydras, where the public are invited to call and witness the operation daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 to 3 o'clock.

An order book is open at the office.

Hotel de Santa Isabel,

No. 136 CALLE DE LA HABANA

Havana Cuba.

KEPT IN AMERICAN STYLE.

LAY & HANCOCK,

Proprietors

Wilson's

GENUINE RAT AND ROACH POISON

Cannot be equaled by any other article in the same line extant. It destroys vermin wherever found. Independent of Rats and Roaches, it exterminates fleas or any other kind of insect in cattle, and completely destroys every insect that otherwise would kill shrubs or geraniums, greenhouse plants, which is invaluable to farmers, gardeners, etc., etc., etc., and those who have farms and consequently cattle, should never be without it. No noxious insect can live for one moment where it is cast.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by all druggists.

T. W. WRIGHT, Sole Proprietor,
No. 56 Bienville street.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

—OF—

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1866.

Financial and Commercial Summary.

Gold declined on Saturday fully 2¼@2½ ⅌ cent., owing to the advices from New York of a reduction in that market of over 3 ⅌ cent. for the 24 hours ending 12 M. on Saturday. The low ruling figures, however, prompted a speculative demand, which resulted in heavy operations for the day, and doubtless checked the further downward tendency of prices. The closing rates were 123½@124 against 126@126¼, which were the ruling quotations on Friday evening.

Foreign Exchange—Rates of both sterling and francs have fallen off at least 2 ⅌ cent. since our last, in sympathy with the gold movement and in consequence of the depression in foreign bills at the North. Offerings were heavy on Saturday, but the demand throughout was of a very restricted character, and sales showed a marked reduction on the previous daily average movement. The market closed languid and drooping, at 134@135 for bank sterling, 133@133 for clear bills, 130@131 for bill of lading bills, 4.18¾@4.16¼f. for bank francs, and 4.30@4.25f. for outdoor francs.

Domestic Exchange—There was a very heavy counter demand for remittance purposes on Saturday, with unusually heavy sales at some of the banks. The checking rate fell off, nevertheless—not on account of any increase in the offerings of private or commercial, which in fact appeared to be more scarce than heretofore, but owing exclusively to the decline in foreign bills, which have for some time past constituted the principal basis of domestic exchange. The closing rates were ½@¾ at bank, and ½@¾ ⅌ cent. discount out of doors for New York sight, ½@1 for five to ten days' sight, 1@1¼ for fifteen to twenty days, 1@1½ for thirty days, and 2@2½ per cent. discount for sixty days' sight.

Cotton—The movement in the staple has been partially suspended since our last, owing to the reduction in prices at New York, and to the heavy depression in rates of gold and foreign exchange. Buyers generally refused to operate on Saturday except at lower figures, to which most factors refused to submit, and the sales for the day were limited to 1226 bales, at irregular, and in some cases, lower prices, but mostly within the range of previous quotations, which were 32@33c. for ordinary, 35@36c. for good ordinary, 37@38c. for low middling, and 40@41c. for middling.

Sugar and Molasses—There is no activity noticeable in either the home or the foreign production. Offerings though not heavy are ample to meet an ordinary demand, but the inquiry continues restricted, and sales since our last have been confined to a few small lots at previous prices.

Western Produce—There was a moderate business transacted on Saturday in flour, corn and oats at Friday's quotations. Bran was dull at a further decline of 5c., and hay was dealt in to a fair extent at $27 50 for Eastern, and $30 ⅌ ton for prime Western.

Provisions—The demand for all articles embraced under this head continues quite limited, and the movement is almost exclusively restricted to retail operations. The ruling quotations will be found in our commercial article.

National Banks and National Currency—The Internal Revenue Record in noticing the various misapprehensions about respecting National Banks and National Bank currency, says:

The weekly statements published relative to issue of national bank currency are liable to be misunderstood by many persons who have been informed that the amount of circulation limited by law to national banks had been reached. The fact is, that national banks have been organized which are entitled to the full extent of the provisions made by law; but it is impossible to prepare and issue to these banks the amount of circulation which they are allowed as fast as they are organized. Hence the apparent discrepancy.

Another fact in relation to national banks which is not generally understood may also require an explanation in this connection. Reports are every now and then being published of the character of certain new national banks by the comptroller of the currency; while the fact is, that no national banks have been authorized for several months, but a number that were granted some six or eight months ago have been delayed by various causes from commencing business until the present time. Quite a number of State banks which applied for conversion and filed their papers prior to the first of July, 1865, have not as yet received their final certificate of authority, for the reason that their outstanding State circulation is in excess of the amount allowed by law for national banks. The comptroller only issues the certificate for them to commence business when their old circulation is reduced to ninety per cent. of their capital.

U. S. Seven Thirties—The buyers of U. S. 7.30 ⅌ cent. treasury bonds should bear in mind the reserved option of the government on the third series of July 15, 1865, to pay the interest at the rate of 6 per cent. in gold, in place of 7.30 per cent. in currency. The second and first series have no such option attached. We remind parties interested as holders or buyers, of the distinction, in view of the possibility that even the next 15th July interest on the third series may be paid at the rate of 6 per cent. should gold continue to decline to 122@120 per cent. by that time.

The New York exports (exclusive of specie) to foreign ports, for the week ending March 13th, and since the beginning of the year, compare as follows:

	1865.	1866.	1866.
For the week.....	$3,555,178	$3,647,542	$3,629,561
Previously reported.	36,749,968	40,287,295	42,081,069
Since January 1....	$39,305,121	$43,934,748	$45,700,630

The New York imports compare as follows:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Dry Goods	$3,575,959	$1,392,777	$3,392,261
General merchandise	2,917,745	1,820,397	4,555,031
Total for the week	$ 6,493,704	$ 3,111,014	$ 8,435,905
Previously reported.	85,404,507	79,561,251	83,216,002
Since January 1....	$91,857,003	$82,665,215	$91,670,817

Gold and Silver Production—The value of gold and silver bullion assayed by public and private assayers during the fiscal year 1865 amounted to $33,253,000, of which sum $28,000,000 was the value of bullion assayed in the Pacific States. Estimating the unassayed gold and silver in the Pacific States at about $5,000,000, the production of gold and silver in 1865 would amount to $61,000,000. The estimated production in 1862 was $48,000,000, giving an increase in two years of 13,000,000.

Regulations Regarding Bonded Goods—The following is an extract from a circular issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue concerning the return of bonded goods by assessors and collectors:

Collectors will also note that rectifying is not redistilling, and that the law makes no allowance for loss by the process of rectifying when there is no redistillation.

All actual loss of spirits or coal oil from leakage, while in bonded warehouses, will be allowed upon the proper certificates of the inspector. Loss from destruction by fire, or other unavoidable accident, while in warehouse or in transit, will be allowed only upon presentation of satisfactory proof of such loss, to the commissioners; and no credit for such loss shall be taken on the bonded account until the collector is notified of the allowance by the commissioner.

All claims for loss by leakage must be accompanied by the certificate of the inspector, stating the difference between the amount delivered and the amount bonded; and also by the affidavit of the owner or consignee, showing the distance the goods have been transported, and that no part of the same has been withheld, and the discrepancy is caused solely by leakage while in transit; and no claim for loss by leakage will be considered or allowed by collectors in canceling bonds unless supported by the evidence herein required.

No loss will be allowed for shrinkage in weight of tobacco during transit, or while stored in bond; but where packages are delivered to the storekeeper in good condition, corresponding in numbers, marks, and marked weights with the permit showing no signs of having been opened or tampered with, the collector will issue his certificate of receipt, and take the warehousing bond for the full number of pounds named in the permit; and when these conditions are complied with no further inspection at the time of receipt will be required.

In case the tobacco so received is afterward exported in the original packages, they will be assumed to contain the quantity named in the permit. If withdrawn for consumption, the tax must be paid on the quantity as originally bonded.

U. S. Securities in Europe.—A letter received at the Treasury Department, from Frankfort, Germany, states that when the news reached there that gold had fallen to 137 in New York, United States 5-20's went up to 74. It is probable that they will reach 80 as soon as it is known that gold has gone down to 125. The 7-30's currency interest, the letter states, are well received in the German market, now that gold is declining, and can be exchanged for 5-20's there at 2 per cent. discount. The latter securities rose in a month from 70 to 74 in London. They sold on the 17th of last month at 67½, but bank interest was then at 8 per cent., and consols at 86½, and exchequer bills, carrying 3 per cent. interest, were below par ½ of 1 per cent.

Cancellation of Internal Revenue Stamps—According to the late decision of the Chief Commissioner of Internal Revenue, it appears that he will recognize the cancellation of stamps which have upon them date and initials in writing or plainly imprinted upon them in ink. He states that stamps are frequently used without date and initials, some have a cross made upon them with ink, and some even a pencil mark, while others are punched through with no ink cancellation. He recognizes as legal only the stamp cancellation with initials and date, either written or printed.

Legal Tender Notes—According to the ruling of the Treasury Department, separation of a coupon from a two-years' five-per-cent. United States Treasury note renders such note no longer a legal tender until interest commences on the next succeeding coupon attached to the note; and the separation is such a mutilation of the note as to make it redeemable only at its face value without interest.

Mississippi Cotton Money.—The Southern Bank Note Reporter says that this money, issued by the State of Mississippi on the pledge of cotton, with individual security, was made payable ninety days after the Governor's proclamation to return. Governor Humphries, a violent enemy to repudiation in every form, has issued his proclamation in conformity to law, and the ninety days expires on the 6th proximo. If the debtors wish to lift their bonds before the time specified by the Governor, they will be able to do so at thirty to fifty cents on the dollar, by providing themselves with this money at the rates it is now offered at. Many have availed themselves of the opportunity to save their credit, as well as their greenbacks, and, during the month of February alone, placed in the treasury over $300,000 cotton money in payment of bonds. It is certainly to be hoped that this laudable example will not be lost upon the remaining debtors of this class.

Secretary McCulloch's Policy.—On this head the New York Commercial Advertiser remarks:

It is quite proper that the Secretary of the Treasury should understand that there is a grave disapproval among a large majority of practical financiers, of the policy of secret Treasury negotiations, adopted by the head of that department. Both bonds and gold are understood to have been sold by a family connection. These facts may well dispose Congress to deny to the Secretary the *carte blanche* authority for funding short obligations and contracting the currency proposed in the original finance bill. They show the necessity for the funding measures pending in Congress, strictly defining the policy of the Treasury Department, and limiting the discretion of the Secretary.

The Tax on Snuff.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that snuff of all descriptions, when prepared for use, is liable to a tax of forty cents per pound. The preparation of the material may be made before or after grinding, and may consist of pickling, scanting, or other processes—the tax accruing only on the sale, consumption, or removal for consumption or sale, of snuff prepared for use.

The preparation for use whether before or after grinding, is held to be an essential part of the manufacture, and the party so preparing the snuff is liable for a manufacturer's license and to pay tax on his entire product.

Local Intelligence.

THE FIRST DISTRICT RECORDERSHIP.—Judge Wm. J. Ahern at one o'clock on Saturday assumed his position as Recorder of this District. Twice promised his commission by Governor Wells, and twice disappointed in receiving it, he was compelled to have recourse to a summary proceeding in order to perform the functions which the people of New Orleans have invested him with. The following order was issued by his Honor, Acting Mayor George Clarke:

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, March 24, 1866.

Capt. Boyd Robinson, Chief of Police:

Sir—You are hereby directed to call on the present incumbent of the Recorder's office of the First District, and request him to relinquish the office to W. J. Ahern, Esq., the duly elected Recorder, and should he refuse compliance, you are hereby ordered to eject him peaceably if you can, but by force if necessary.

GEORGE CLARK, Mayor pro tem.

Recorder Ahern, accompanied by a number of his friends, and the chief of police, proceeded to the court room. The chief presented the mayor's order to Recorder Kruebbe, who at once, and with his usual courtesy, received his successor and installed him in his seat.

It appears that Governor Wells advised Recorder Kruebbe to refuse to vacate his office, and by doing so, prejudged the question which has been raised by the defeated candidate, and assumed the powers of a judicial court which can alone decide the points raised. Governor Wells' action however is rendered most remarkable by the fact that he has issued a commission to Recorder Gastinel whose position is also contested, but refuses to do so in the case of Recorder Ahern. Comment under such circumstances, is superfluous.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.—The following appointments have been made by Gov. Wells since our last report:

R. E. Martin, director of Citizens' Bank.

Amos Towne and Alfred J. Roez, branch pilots and members of the Board of Examiners for the port of New Orleans.

Charles Dennis and Gustavus Gersdoff, branch pilots.

George Mason Graham, adjutant general of Louisiana.

E. B. Tourne, police juror for second ward, parish of Madison.

Geo. B. Young, of New York city, commissioner of deeds for the State of New York.

APPOINTMENT.—Recorder Ahern has appointed Captain James Coffee as clerk of his court. This selection will meet with the approval of all who come in contact with the present incumbent, as he was known for many years before the war as a most intelligent and courteous official. It gives us much pleasure to learn that he again assumes his old position.

DROWNED.—A boy named Frank Lechard, aged about three years, was drowned in an unprotected well, near Dryades market. It is astonishing that such places are not looked after more rigedly, for the loss of the lives of children happens so frequently that the utmost care should be taken to prevent such sad casualties.

CUTTING.—A man named Albert Stewart was severely cut by a person named Wood, during a difficulty that took place between them on board the steamship Austin. The wounded man was taken to the Charity Hospital.

CRICKET MATCH.—We learn that the second cricket match of the season will be played on the Delachaise Ground, on Wednesday next, by two elevens of the Crescent City club. Should the weather prove auspicious we anticipate that a most interesting game will take place. Accommodations will be provided for ladies who desire to witness this attractive and manly field sport. The club will, of course, receive their friends in their usual cordial and hospitable manner.

ROBBERY.—One Peter Smith was arrested, yesterday, on the levee, by officer Donvillier, of the Second District, on a charge of robbing Patrick Muldoon of $55. Recorder Gastinel will attend to his case this morning.

NOT TO BE ALLOWED.—Complaint having been made that a number of youths have been congregating at the corner of Clio and St. Charles streets, who are in the habit of using obscene language, annoying passers by, and otherwise acting improperly, Sergeant Petrie yesterday received orders from Lieutenant Manning, of the First District police, to bring those boys to a proper sense of their objectionable conduct.

PROPERTY ESTRAY.—Henry Rals, the driver of express wagon 1603, yesterday deposited at the First District police station three trunks which had been given to him to deliver at some house on Poydras street which he failed to find.

A colored driver named Henry Patterson also left at the station a trunk marked "Dr. H. C. Smith, Ark.," and a carpet-bag which had been entrusted to him to deliver, but he was unable to find the place to which he had been directed.

SENATOR PURCELL.—We regret to learn that the injuries this gentleman received from the accident which happened to him on Thursday last, as we have already noticed, have proven more serious than he at first believed them. He has since been confined to his room by them, but, we believe, there is no reason to fear that they endanger life or limb. We wish him a speedy recovery.

RATHER OBTREPEROUS.—Ernest Breed and Henry Williams will be brought before Recorder Ahern this morning, on charges preferred against them by Mr. Schoenberg, No. 72 St. Charles street, of fighting and disturbing the peace in his establishment, and destroying a mirror valued at $150.

STABBED.—A man named Jas. Buckley was taken to the Charity Hospital at 11 o'clock last night by officer Howes, who found him on Canal street and dangerously stabbed. The wounded man says he was cut on Basin street by some person unknown to him.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A colored individual named Wilson Stewart was arrested last night by corporal Mullen, on Franklin street, on a charge of passing counterfeit money. He drew a pistol on the officer, a billigerent proceeding which will not help him any in the ordeal which he will have to go through.

BAD INTENT.—Peter Sable was arrested last night on Lafayette street, by officer Sherry, on a charge of committing an assault and battery with intent to kill on Thomas Tiernay. Recorder Ahern will determine the extent and motive of the violence.

RECORDER KRUEBBE'S COURT.—Previous to Judge Ahern assuming his position as Recorder of the First District, Recorder Kruebbe disposed of the cases that were brought before him. John Monroe, colored, for carrying a concealed weapon, and discharging a pistol in the street, got off by paying a fine of $10.

John, another of the darkey tribe, for discharging fire arms and thereby endangering the lives of citizens, was required to subscribe $20 to the city finances.

Pat Nolan and John McDermott, charged with appropriating cotton that didn't belong to them, were to rusticate in the workhouse for thirty days.

CRIMINAL COURT.—*Judge Abell.*—The following sentences were passed in this court on Saturday:

Frank Lewis, convicted of the murder of a white woman, in a house on Gravier street, to be hung on such day as the Governor may direct.

Wm. A. Fassman, for mule stealing, three years at hard labor in the penitentiary.

John Lewis, for larceny, six months in the parish prison.

Pat Coyle, for larceny, nine months in the parish prison.

J. Burke and R. Dalton, for false imprisonment, the former $50 and the latter $20 fine.

M. Pfiffer, for assault and battery, $5 fine.

RECORDER LETTEN'S COURT.—The ancient Third will, for the future, take charge of its own police business, through its active Recorder, J. A. Letten.

On Saturday, John Williams, charged as a dangerous and suspicious character, in default of giving bail or bond for good behavior, was sent to the workhouse for three months. He was accompanied by Sam Johnson, for about the same reasons, and his stay there will be for the same time.

Peter Krepsle, for disturbing the peace and resisting the officer, was fined $25; but failing to hand over the bonds, he was consigned to the parish prison for one month.

RAISING THE WIND AT THE ACADEMY.—The enterprising managers of this popular theater, always on the alert for every novelty and improvement, have succeeded in raising a breeze that will inevitably blow money into their exchequer. The compound, double action, impressible, ventilating, refrigerating, purifying and fire-annihilating apparatus just introduced there, fills the hiatus just beginning to be felt in these days in buildings where crowds gather. Now that we have seen and felt its beneficial effects, we are surprised it has not been made a *sine qua non* in all theaters used in summer. Aside from removing the atmosphere as fast as it becomes vitiated by passing through a thousand lungs, the great fanning which communicates a sense of freshness and coolness that the public, having once experienced, will not willingly dispense with in this warm weather. The purifying process will be equally a desideratum in winter when the same machinery is to heat the theater with hot water. In the dress circle the draught is thoroughly distributed in a manner most grateful to the visitor, but in the parquette we think the main ventilators are too large, distracting the attention of those sitting very near. By decreasing their dimensions and proportionately increasing their number, we cannot think of any improvement more acceptable for summer, unless indeed Messrs. Spalding & Rodwell, whose enterprise and liberality are unceasing, impregnate the veracious blower with barrels of cologne to be gently diffused amongst their patrons, while active ganymedes dispense gratuitous dishes of ice cream.

The promenade saloon too is a notable mark of progress. The innumerable curiosities of the museum with the sparkling fountain help pleasantly to loiter away the intervals between the acts, in sweet converse with one's sweetheart, or even in stretching one's cramped legs. It is a comfort to think too that the powerful machinery has attachments that would instantly extinguish a fire no matter where or how it may originate. The managers are as successful in protecting as in attracting customers, and we shall not be surprised to find these improvements generally introduced.

MR. W. H. LINDO.—It will be seen by referring to the card of this gentleman, in another column, that he has opened a general agency and collecting office at No. 141 Magazine street, where those in need of his services can find him, and where any business confided to him will receive prompt attention. For several years previous to the war, Mr. Lindo was connected with the office of Adams Express Company in this city, and more recently was at the literary depot of Messrs. Bleloch & Co., on Canal street, and in both positions he proved himself an energetic, efficient and courteous agent, whose integrity has never been impeached. Having had occasion frequently to acknowledge his courtesy to us, we take this opportunity to recommend him as one in which we have the utmost confidence, and advise those requiring collections made to intrust them to him.

The statistics of marriages in the city of Philadelphia show that of 6864 marriages during the past year, 1266 girls were married under twenty-one years of age; 2930 between twenty and thirty years, and 1008 at over thirty years of age.

From Washington.

(Correspondence N. Y. Herald.)

THE LOAN BILL IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 19, 1866.—At the expiration of the morning hour the settlement of the loan bill was attempted in the House. The first question was upon Mr. Beaman's motion to table Mr. Garfield's motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was rejected last Friday. This failed, and the question then came up on Mr. Garfield's motion to reconsider. Messrs. Broomall of Pennsylvania, and Boutwell of Massachusetts, opposed the bill with the same arguments other opponents have used all the way through the fight. Mr. Garfield then delivered a very forcible, although brief, speech in support of the bill, and his motion to resuscitate it was carried by eighty-one yeas to sixty-seven nays.

At this juncture, when the friends of the bill were confident they could pass it, Mr. Conkling, of New York, moved to recommit the bill without instructions. Mr. Conkling has been a supporter of the bill throughout the discussion and in all the votes upon it; so he was careful to explain that his motion to recommit was not intended as inimical to it, but intended rather as a prudential measure. He was evidently afraid to submit the bill to a vote, believing that if it were recommitted, as in the cases of the constitutional amendment and the civil rights bill, it would come back to the House under better auspices and pass. So the bill was recommitted, and everybody, except Long John Wentworth, who wanted to strike at once, appeared to be satisfied with the result.

THE MEXICAN LOAN.

Mr. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, to-day attempted to get at the views of Congress upon the Mexican loan indorsement by the introduction of a resolution declaring that the United States cannot guarantee the bonds of Mexico or any other nation, whereon he demanded the previous question. The majority of the House would not be put on the record for or against Mexico just yet, so they refused to second Mr. Dawson's demand, and the resolution went over. The friends of Mexico on the floor of the House made no attempt to conceal their gratification at this rebuff of her enemies.

DAY FOR ADJOURNMENT OF THE SESSION.

The House agreed by a large vote this afternoon to adjourn on the last Thursday in May. Notwithstanding this action, very few believe the session will be finished before the latter part of July, if the cholera does not scare the legislators away before that time. A few as much as they please about it, the Western members especially are not a little anxious at the approach of hot weather. To calm their fears the resolution to adjourn to May was agreed to so handsomely. Meanwhile the House committees are at work industriously, and will some day unexpectedly report a batch of business which will occupy the attention of the House till long after the day fixed for adjournment.

PROPOSED SHIP CANAL ACROSS THE ISTHMUS OF DARIEN.

Some incipient measures were adopted to-day in regard to the construction of a ship canal across the isthmus of Darien, at Panama, or in Central America. The resolution merely called for information and survey reports. This timely action in bringing up the subject should soon be followed by further legislation of a more substantial character. Captain Pim, an Englishman, it will be remembered is now endeavoring to persuade his own government to carry out such a project, and has obtained some concessions for that purpose from the Nicaragua government. If we wish to spread our own commerce and control the trade of the Pacific this enterprise of Pim should be headed off.

THE RADICALS PREPARING FOR THE NEXT PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

The radicals are already laying the wires for the next presidential campaign in various sections of the country. Carl Schurz is establishing himself at Detroit, partly for this and partly to assist in securing the election of Mr. Chandler to his third Senatorial term.

THE NATIONAL UNION CLUB INDORSING THE PRESIDENT.

The National Union Club have, through Green Clay Smith, chairman pro tem., for A. W. Randall, president, and Alex. Williams, corresponding secretary, issued a call for Union people, without regard to party or location, to meet at the city hall in Washington on Saturday night, for the purpose, as they say, of indorsing and sustaining President Johnson in his bold and determined purpose of maintaining in its purity the Constitution of the United States against all opposition.

THE FENIAN SCARE.

TORONTO, C. W., March 19.—The people here last night were greatly concerned, and all the military were on the *qui vive* during the night. A battery was loaded on the cars, the engines were steamed up, men were kept standing by the guns, volunteers in the drill shed fitted, and signals were arranged for alarming the people, in the event of an attack on the frontier towns.

A plot is reported to have been discovered to blow up the drill shed and volunteers while drilling. A large city sewer runs under the drill shed, with its entrance a hundred yards off. Reports say barrels of powder are to be rolled up the sewer, and when volunteers meet for drill in the shed the whole are to be blown up. The sewer is now guarded day and night.

Reports yesterday circulated that Sweeny was with a large force at Detroit. Another that he appeared at Suspension Bridge, but finding two large a force in readiness he fell back.

Strange to say, these reports found some believers.

The morning papers contain full despatches from all parts of Canada relative to the celebration of St. Patrick's Day, from which it appears that at all points the peace was maintained.

A dispatch from Ottawa says that a battery left there for the front on Saturday. Other move ments of troops to the frontier are reported from different points. The organization of new companies is going forward with great rapidity, and the alarm seems unabated.

Everybody now feels that the Fenians mean a desperate attempt to obtain Canada as a "base," and very little dependence is placed upon the American government's professions of observing neutrality.

The authorities feel that they can expect no sympathy with the United States, and must help themselves if they would maintain peace.

Statements made show that ten thousand regulars and ten thousand volunteers are under arms, and fifteen thousand more volunteers are drilled and armed, but not under pay, making thirty-five thousand ready at a moment's notice.

In an address to the Grand Jury to-day Chief Justice Draper, at the opening of the city assizes, delivered a sterling address on the recent Fenian developments on the continent. He said, "I firmly believe that few, if even one, of the Irish residents in Canada, no matter what his creed or party, are so insensible to the advantages of our present form of government as to desire a change, least of all by armed invaders; and yet danger seems to be imminent; but it is not war, as that is understood by the law of nations, that threatens us; it is not civil or internal conflict, but it is an intended invasion from a foreign country, with which our sovereign is at peace, by a body of men whose acts will place them beyond the pale and protection of all national law, and who cannot therefore be expected to act in conformity therewith, or to acknowledge any of its obligations. Their avowed motives include that of revenge upon England for the alleged wrongs of Ireland, and they propose to assail this province as a means of insult and annoyance, more within their reach and easier compassed. Such action, conceived and executed in such a spirit, would, in all human probability, be an outlet for the most fiendish passions of the most abandoned of those associated in it, whose success would be accompanied by rapine and desolation, wholesale plunder and unrestricted licentiousness. But the sounding of the alarm throughout the province was instantaneously followed by the gathering of willing thousands to defend our altars and our homes. The country, which was, as it were, slumbering in peace, has roused itself into activity, and presents the aspect of a vast extended camp; and, while relying, as heretofore, on the c