# NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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VOLUME XV. THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1866. NUMBER 199.



CANDIDATES.

SHERIFF.

—Harry T. Hayes 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.

—For Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans—ADOLPHE MAZUREAU is a candidate, subject to nomination of Democratic Convention.
VOICE MAJORITY CITIZENS.

—Charles Bienvenu, present incumbent, is a candidate for SHERIFF, subject to the nomination of the Democratic party.

CORONER.

—Lt. John Creely is a Candidate for Coroner, subject to nomination by the National Democratic Convention.

—For Coroner—Dr. A. Chassant, 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.

—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.

—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—Francois E. Alpuente, subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Convention.

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

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

—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.

CLERK FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

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

CLERK SECOND DISTRICT COURT

—Jules Vienne is announced for the CLERKSHIP OF THE SECOND DISTRICT COURT, subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Party. Mr. Vienne has been a Deputy Clerk for a number of years, and his capacity for the office will be vouched for by all the members of the New Orleans Bar.

—Promote Him—A. J. Villere is announced by his friends and the members of the bar as a candidate for the CLERKSHIP OF THE SECOND DISTRICT COURT, subject to the nomination of the National Democratic party.

—Clerk of the Second District Court—Captain F. X. 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 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.

—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. GOUDAIN announce him as a candidate for the Clerkship of the Second District Court, subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Party.

CLERK THIRD DISTRICT COURT

—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.

—R. D. Hubbard is a candidate for Clerk of the Third District Court, subject to the decision of the Convention of the National Democratic Party.

CLERK FOURTH DISTRICT COURT

—John Holmes is a Candidate for Clerk of the Fourth District Court, subject to the nomination of the National Democratic party.

—E. F. Lhuste is announced as a Candidate for CLERK OF THE FOURTH DISTRICT COURT, subject to the ratification of the Convention of the National Democratic Party.

—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.

CLERK FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.

—Louis Power, candidate for Clerk of the Fifth District Court, subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Party.

—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.

—L. M. Arnaud, Candidate for Clerk of THE FIFTH DISTRICT COURT, subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Party.

CLERK SIXTH DISTRICT COURT.

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

ASSESSOR.

—C. Wilkins White is announced as a candidate before the National Democratic Convention, for STATE ASSESSOR OF THE FIRST DISTRICT.

TAX COLLECTOR.

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

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

—First Justice's Court, corner of Camp and Julia streets—C. HARD, the present incumbent, is a candidate for JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, at the ensuing election, May 7th, 1866.

—Michael C. Dunn is a candidate for JUDGE OF THE FIRST JUSTICE'S COURT, subject to nomination by the National Democratic Convention.

—Mr. Editor—Please announce John T. BARRETT as a candidate for re-election for SIXTH JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, for the parish of Orleans, located in the Fourth District. He will be supported by his
MANY FRIENDS.

—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, fitting all the requirements of the position, he will be cordially supported by
MANY FRIENDS.

CONSTABLE.

—Mr. Editor—Cornell Buhler is a candidate for CONSTABLE of the Sixth Justice's Court, of the parish of Orleans, located in the Fourth District.
FOURTH DISTRICT VOTERS.

—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.

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

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New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
—OF—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1866.


## THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

The result of the Connecticut election cannot be called satisfactory; neither is it by any means discouraging. There was good reason to believe that Mr. English would be elected—at least there was a reason founded on the prevailing impression of the growing popularity of President Johnson's policy, and of increasing opposition to the radical programme of repression. It appears that these influences have been over estimated—or rather they have not yet had time to produce any decisive consequences even in a close and debatable State like Connecticut. Nevertheless the vote of that State amounts to a demonstration of their existence. Mr. English is certainly defeated; but the majority against him is only about eight hundred in a vote of more than eighty thousand. The Democratic party has made large gains both on the popular vote and in the legislature; and it is plain that radical ascendancy, so far from being assured by the result, really rests upon a very insecure and rapidly narrowing basis.

It is reasonably to be anticipated that the causes which have operated to reduce the radical strength in Connecticut will continue to act with accumulating strength in many of the other Northern States, and that in the elections still to be held this year the Democrats will succeed in carrying several of the larger and more important States, such as New York, Indiana and Illinois. There can be no doubt that had President Johnson expressed himself unequivocally in favor of the Democracy that party would have carried Connecticut, but he declined to do so, or, at least, he allowed his desire for the success of Mr. English to remain a mere implication or deduction, from his known opinions on public questions. We presume that the time is not far distant for him to pronounce definitely in favor of the party which supports his administration. The radicals, even while making war on his policy have very ingeniously succeeded in persuading the public that they had no essential difference with the President, and in this way they have preserved a strength which they must lose whenever the breach becomes irreparable.

### Methodist Episcopal General Conference.

As had been duly announced, the Methodist Episcopal General Conference assembled yesterday, at the McGehee Church, on Carondelet street.

The assembly was called to order at 9 A. M., by the Rev. Bishop J. O. Andrews, for temporary organization.

The assembly then proceeded to a permanent organization, when the Rev. Bishop Early was chosen president, and the Rev. Dr. Summers was elected secretary.

The delegates present numbered some two hundred, and about forty more were expected to arrive immediately.

The rules of the last General Conference were adopted as those under which the present Conference should be conducted.

The President laid before the Conference a very interesting communication from the Rev. Bishop Soule, the senior Methodist bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and the oldest minister of that church in the United States, and probably in the world, who, at a very advanced age, still lives near Nashville. It was addressed to the Rev. Dr. McFerrin, and reduced by him to writing and approved as correct. The bishop felt that it was impossible for him to be present with them, though he earnestly desired so to be. He was calmly awaiting, with steadfast hope, the great change. He gave them much earnest and useful advice, dwelling particularly on the necessity of the preservation of the itinerant system, which he thought vital to the church and to religion.

Speaking of the proposed change in the name of the church, he greatly favored if any change was made, that of the "Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal Church," as the church was essentially Wesleyan in its distinctive character.

As to the increase of Bishops, he thought it should never reach the having one for each Conference; evidently because it militated somewhat against the theory and system or the itinerancy.

The bishop also referred them to his views on the principal subject, in a preface to the work of Rev. Mr. Beauchamp, which had been published by the Methodist Episcopal Book Concern.

Bishop Soule also expressed a willingness to see the laity represented in Conference, but in such way as not to interfere with the ministerial functions, and not to draw upon the treasury, as now provided for, to pay the cost of their attendance.

Other suggestions were made of great value.

A resolution was adopted expressing the greatest respect for the venerable and venerated bishop, and a filial regard for the lessons of his wisdom and experience.

After some routine and unimportant proceedings, the Conference adjourned until this morning at 9 o'clock.

CARPENTER WORK.—Mr. Jacob Ott, a well known carpenter, who gives special attention to the repairing of stores and dwellings, and makes and repairs cisterns, solicits orders through our advertising columns.

THE BROADWAY RAILWAY.—The Broadway railway project is again creating great excitement in New York city and in the legislature. Albany is overrun with partisans of various schemes for the relief of the great thoroughfare. The underground plan has been acted on favorably in the House; but the Herald declares that this and all the other projects are mere shams to disguise the real object, which is to build an ordinary street railroad in Broadway. It is probable that the backers of all these schemes will finally concentrate on the Broadway job. The Herald warns the public to come to the rescue and save Broadway from profanation by a railroad.

ADVERTISING IN NEW YORK.—The New York Herald publishes the returns to the internal revenue department of the receipts from advertising of all the daily papers of New York city for two years and one month. It appears that the Herald's receipts vastly exceeded those of any of the other papers. Thus, for 1865, the Herald returns $662,192, and the Tribune, which is next on the list, returns 301,841. The Times comes next, with $284,412; the Evening Post, $222,715; the World, $177,204; Transcript, $164,461; Journal of Commerce (nine months), $127,120; Staats Zeitung, $126,380; Sun, $101,703; Commercial Advertiser, $77,566; News, $77,048; Express, $68,742; New York Democrat, $25,734. The total receipts for the year are $2,437,198 against $1,878,267 for the previous thirteen months.

Considerable excitement was lately created in Waterloo, Illinois, by it having been discovered that two butchers of that place had purchased and killed a cow that had been bitten by a mad dog. The beef looked delicious, and was nearly all sold before the story came out. Fortunately no one had eaten of it, and information was specially given to all who had purchased the fine looking beef. Horror was succeeded by indignation, and the indignation was fast concentrated against the butchers. At this stage of the crisis the butchers came forward and protested their ignorance of the fact, and a willingness to redeem all meat. The apology and reparation quieted the citizens, and soon all was forgotten and forgiven.

## Local Intelligence.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—The Governor yesterday appointed the following gentlemen to the Board of Health:

Doctors W. Stone, Saml. Choppin and S. A. Smith, and Messrs. David McCoard, Charles Baggnie and S. P. Pennington. The board will be complete when the three members appointed by the city authorities are chosen.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE CITY TREASURER.—Mr. Hernandez, the new city treasurer, yesterday made the following appointments:

P. Prados and Charles Loverich, license clerks. H. Durel, E. Legendre, Sidney P. Harper and E. E. Livandais, tax collectors.

I. G. Berry, inspector of licenses, First District.—Hatch, inspector of licenses, Fourth District.

These appointments nearly complete the organization of the office. The gentlemen chosen by Mr. Hernandez are, most of them well known citizens, and all thoroughly qualified. Brief as the time has been since Mr. Hernandez took possession, the office already has that appearance of order and system which attests his official abilities and the aptitude of his assistants. And not the least agreeable change is the courtesy and promptitude with which the business of every citizen, however humble, is dispatched.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF RECORDER GASTINEL.—Yesterday morning, shortly after the opening of Recorder Gastinel's court, at 8 o'clock, as he was passing from his bench to his private office, he was accosted by a man, who presented a paper to him. Mr. Gastinel, who it appears had been troubled by the man once or twice before, and who had discovered that he was not in his right mind, endeavored to get rid of him by telling him to wait, and proceeded into the private office, where the man followed him and stabbed him in the intestines. Several gentlemen who witnessed the sudden and unprovoked assault, rushed in, and as the assassin still held the knife in a menacing manner, were about to deal summarily with him, when Mr. Gastinel requested them not to harm the man, as he was crazy.

Shortly after Mr. Gastinel fainted and was carried to his dwelling in a carriage, where, at last accounts, his case was considered hopeful, although from the nature and situation of the wound it may be several days before his physicians can give a decided opinion.

The assassin was immediately secured and locked up in a cell. The knife with which he inflicted the wound, was a large pocket knife with a sharp pointed blade, which had been very lately sharpened to a keen edge, and was still greasy from the oil on the hone.

The name of the assassin is Christian Sieckenius. He is a druggist by profession, born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, and thirty-six years of age. We learned this much from himself in the cell. Upon asking him what cause of difficulty he had with Recorder Gastinel, he referred us to the papers taken from him by the police. These papers all consisted of private letters written to him by friends in Germany, and in the German language, throwing no light whatever upon the affair, except the following, which is the communication he desired to present to Mr. Gastinel, and of which he had three copies in his possession:

*Statement of Chr. Sieckenius About a Swindel Company in the United States.*—About eight years ago Jefferson Davis with a convention of lawyers, doctors, druggists and officers of the United States army extra took my inventions and plans I had made from me and gave it to a man with the name of Dinsmore, he calls himself President of Adams Express Company in New York, the give it to him to open the express with Mr. Logwood and Mr. Blake, agent and superintendent in the express office in New Orleans.

Jefferson Davis and his convention took it from me, on account of, that I would not go with him in his revolution plans, he did have, so he said, time.

I did work at Jefferson Davis and his convention and told him everything in advance how it would come.

Mr. Dinsmore, Blake and Logwood did know very well that I would not let them have my plans and inventions, also did I give them no right to sell them under other names, with the did do since 5 years. After that I would not stay in this contry, and get forced to it by the same mann, the told me, the wold kill or arrest me on onny reason.

I did leave than in New Orleans for severale months longer, than I went to Texas and did come back two and a half years ago, all that time the did use intrigues against me, the made me think too much, forces extra, so that I should forget how it was, and the did make it so bad, that I had forgot it for severale years, till that revolution did come and I did come back to New Orleans, then I found the revolution plans cut and recelect most everything back again. This said convention is all through the Southern and Northern States, some of them are mann, the had high offices, wisch the did get by intrigues. I think the farther will come out by the arrest of them three mann, the are angashed in Adams Express, then have th papers in possession, the did get to that time and can explain everything particular how it happened, when te wont to do it.

CHR. SIECKENIUS.

Sieckenius, informing us that he had been lately in the employment of Mr. Leva, apothecary, at the corner of Bienville and Marais streets, we made some inquiries last evening from that gentleman, the result of which sustains the opinion, which every one must form, that the author of the above incoherent and nonsensical production is insane. Mr. Leva informs us that, for two or three years past, Sieckenius has been in this condition in regard to political affairs, and, also, has had a crazy belief that he had been robbed, alleging sometimes that it was Mr. Davis, sometimes the President of the Adams Express Company, who had robbed him. During the rule of Gen. Banks, he was under arrest for accusing that officer of swindling him, but was released on the unsoundness of his mind being discovered. Latterly, his derangement has become more palpable, as he has been very intemperate, using alcohol even to produce intoxication. He is rational on all topics except that of politics and the robbery. His idea seems to have been that Recorder Gastinel could redress his supposed grievances; hence his repeated applications and the unfortunate consequences to that gentleman.

OBTAINING GOODS UNDER FALSE PRETENSES.—J. W. Condon, a resident of Franklin, St. Mary's parish, was arrested and brought to New Orleans by officers J. T. Condon and John McCann, of the First District police, the prisoner having been charged with obtaining about $1200 worth of goods under false pretenses from J. T. Wilbanks. The false representation, it is alleged, was in his stating that he was captain of the steamer Any One. The accused will be arraigned before Recorder Ahern this morning.

PUGILISTIC.—One of those exhibitions which show a certain kind of courage and endurance under physical suffering, briefly and popularly known as a prize fight, took place yesterday morning on a square of the Metairie Ridge favorable for that sort of scientific muscular exercise. The combatants were two buffers named John McLain and Dick Johnson alias Manchester Pat. They fought thirteen rounds when Pat acknowledged, through his second, that he was thrashed just that time by Mac.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—Reckless driving has become the custom, not the exception, in New Orleans, notwithstanding the laws and ordinances against this practice, so frequently destructive of life and limb. The last victim of it was a girl about eight years of age who was driven over on Tchoupitoulas street by a fellow who unfortunately made his escape. The police should be instructed to check this mode of getting over ground.

WHOSE WATCH AND CHAINS.—Officer Cardley received from one of the inmates of a house on Dryades street a watch and chain, which were left with her by some person whose name she did not know. The individual who deposited his property will find that the arrangement was a square one.

ARRESTS.—Lieut. Manning and special officers N. E. and A. Pecora, yesterday afternoon, arrested Johnny Schnaffer, John Thompson alias John Wilson alias Yellow Johnny, on a charge of committing a robbery at the house of Mrs. Ellen Crown, on Circus street.

Patrick Malone was arrested by office McDonald, on Canal street, on charge preferred against him by Wm. Francis, of assault and striking him with an iron wrench.

All of them will be arraigned to-day, before Recorder Ahern.

A CREVASSE.—The attention of the authorities has been drawn to a crevasse, which has occurred during the last few days at the Orleans plantation, on the right bank, near the English turn, and measures have been taken, we understand, to close the breach, and protect the struggling sugar interest, which will be affected by inundation.

RECORDER LETTEN'S COURT.—The boy Francis Bohne accused of committing an outrage on a young girl, was released on bail to appear for examination. Jack the colored boy charged with being implicated in the offense was committed to prison in default of giving bail.

Joen Brady charged with stabbing an individual known as Cast Iron Jack, gave bond to appear for examination.

Udolph Lindo, charged with disturbing the peace, was sent to the workhouse, to enable him to keep quiet for thirty days or so.

Wm. King, charged with assault and battery, was dismissed, as there was no prosecutor.

Robert Deloche, charged with assault on Mr. Gray, will therefor be relieved from out-door life for a month, being committed to the parish prison for a month.

RECORDER AHERN'S COURT.—The cases in this court yesterday were disposed of as follows:

Richard Murray, charged with attempting to rob John Hanson, colored, six months in the workhouse if he cannot procure a reliable citizen to vouch for his character.

John Thiston and Alfred Carpenter, colored, charged with having a lot of bags of cotton in their possession, supposed to be stolen, being unable to give a satisfactory account of the matter, were committed to the workhouse for six months.

James Weatherly, arrested on a charge of being a dangerous and suspicious character, was sent to the workhouse for a month.

Lewis Harrison, colored, charged with appropriating some twenty-five dollars from a store on Canal street, was sent to the workhouse for six months as a personally reformatory measure.

O. P. Robinson, arrested by Sergeant Graham, on a charge of having shot a man at the corner of Girod and Carondelet streets, was arraigned and held in bail to await examination.

RECORDER VENNARD'S COURT.—W. Madenback was committed for trial to the criminal court for assault and battery, and attempting to shoot his wife. He will, no doubt, have a sweet time of it.

Bill Smith, who was charged with being of the vagrant class, will have to keep still in the workhouse for the next sixty days.

RECORDER GASTINEL'S COURT.—John Marie and Ellen Ford, disorderly characters, were sent to the workhouse for thirty days.

Manuel Martinez, charged with various offenses, recommitted. Paddy Mooney, as a dangerous character, goes to the workhouse for thirty days.

Johanna White, for refusing to pay certain carriage hire and disturbing the peace, was fined $20.

Wm. Collins and Kitty Anderson, for fighting, were fined $10 each.

Mary Armstrong, as a vagrant, was sent to the workhouse for three months.

STATE DISTRICT COURT.—Howell vs. Mohun. Walter H. Rogers, Esq., counsel for defendant in this case, the counsellor elect, has filed a bill of exceptions to the petition of plaintiff. The exceptions are that the right of defendant to his office can only be tested through a writ of *quo warranto*; that the proceeding of plaintiff only applies to State and parochial officers, and not to municipal officers, and that plaintiff has not complied with the law under which he instituted his suit. It is also prayed that the suit be dismissed because of its inconsistency with itself, plaintiff claiming the office of controller under the election of March 17, and in the same breath asking that election to be declared null and void.

CRIMINAL COURT—*Judge Abell.*—Thomas Callaghan was tried on Tuesday, charged with a breach of trust and embezzlement, and a verdict of not guilty returned.

Thomas Levy, charged with false imprisonment, found guilty.

The following information was filed: For larceny, Henry Ward, Jno. Carrigan and Jas. Cullen.

For assault and battery, P. H. Olds and Thos. H. Howard.

Patrick Connelly was tried yesterday for assault and battery, and found guilty.

Jo. Kaufman was tried on a charge of assault and battery, with an attempt to commit a rape, and a verdict of guilty given.

Paul Nelson was arraigned and remanded on six different charges of burglary.

## Facts and Fictions.

MUNCHAUSEN.—It is but a short time since attention was called, under the above heading, to the incorrectness of the account given in Mr. Wheeler's appendix to Webster's Unabridged of the author of the travels of the Baron Munchausen. Since that time Mr. Wheeler has published a book based on that appendix, and in it he shows that he has discovered that he was in error in saying that the author of the work really was a Munchausen, while the real author was Rodolf Eric Raspe (not Gaspe, as his book prints it, however). But in order to cover his mistake, he clings to the statement that the fictions related are based upon those related by a Munchausen. Now the simple fact is that long before either of the Munchausens to whom he refers existed, the adventures Raspe narrated had been published by various authors, and he did no more than compile them and dress them up in his own style. As Mr. Wheeler quotes *ex tantum et literatim* from the authority—Chambers's Day Book—which shows this fact, it would have been only ingenuous in Mr. Wheeler to have abandoned his error entirely; it would have been only high-toned to have acknowledged it. It is paltry and mischievous to persist in it and foist it on unsuspecting readers, with both the *suppressio veri* and the *suggestio falsi*.

In the previous notice of the subject we intimated that Mr. Wheeler was as unreliable in other respects as in this. We have possibly made him responsible for too much; for his name is not prefixed to "The Pronouncing Vocabulary of Common English Names," in which we found such errors as telling the readers that the Spanish name "Jago" is pronounced "Hugo,"—that is as if the Spaniard really pronounced the "J" in the word as they do in "Jose;" while in fact this letter is regarded simply as an "I," and the name is pronounced as everybody who has seen Othello has heard it, "Iago." Nor, perhaps, is he responsible for the caricature made in the "Pictorial Illustrations," under the heading "Races of Men," where the "Caucasian" is represented as a preposterous, woolly-pated, blubber-lipped negro, differing from the picture styles of the African only in not being quite so brutal a specimen of the race. But if he is not directly responsible for these, he certainly is for the attempt to countenance the barbarism of calling Don Quixote's famous squire "Sanko" instead of "Sancho;" that is with the "ch" pronounced like "k," instead of like "ch" in "chin." Nor is he less open to criticism for such omissions as neglecting to tell us who the "Delia" was and who the "Sappho" was in Pope's famous—and perhaps infamous—lines:

> Fatten or slander dread from Delia's rage;
> Hard words or hanging if your judge be Page;
> From furious Sappho scarce a milder fate, etc.!!

AN ALLIGATOR STORY.—A friend sends the following good "Alligator Story" for incorporation among our "Facts and Fictions:"

I had occasion, a short time ago, to visit St. James and Livingston parishes, La., for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of the country preparatory to engaging in business in that locality. To obtain the necessary information, I was compelled, in the absence of any other means of travel, to make my investigation in a "dug out." Our party, consisting of two friends and myself, all from the city, occupied one boat, while our guides, three in number, natives and to the manor born, occupied a second. In making our observations coming down Bayou Chene Blanc, we amused ourselves by shooting alligators, in which the country abounds. Quite an amusing, although not a pleasant incident, occurred in connection with this sport, in which my friends and self were more particularly interested. After having killed, as we supposed, a young alligator, some six feet long, we concluded to place him in our "dug out," and return with him as a trophy of our morning's adventure, and in a very few minutes we had the animal housed in our "dug out," when we started again on our journey of exploration, congratulating ourselves on the peaceable manner in which we had secured our prize. We had not proceeded more than half a mile, when I was startled by a horrible scream from my friend, who sat in the stern of the boat. I sprung to my feet in an instant, and to my horror there was the alligator whom we had all supposed dead, in the full vigor of life, with jaws distended, moving cautiously in a straight line for my pedal extremities.

It was no time for ceremony. I seized my paddle and dealt him such vigorous blows as caused him to turn in the direction of my friend who had so unceremoniously awoke me to my first sense of danger. You can readily picture the feelings of our little party in this predicament. To avoid the attack my friend performed the dexterous feat of running on the gunwales to the other extreme of the boat, without causing it to upset. But ours was still no pleasant prospect as the animal was more than a match for our combined party as it was, and in the water our chances would have been slim indeed. Our common enemy held undisputed possession of the greater part of the boat which we had *ex-necessitate* relinquished to him. Of course, we were more than willing to make terms, "all we asked was to be let alone," but the rascal had us cornered, and he turned upon us. We made a vigorous and determined fight in which I broke my oar over his head, after which my friends held the animal at bay, by directing their oars at arms length in the direction of his distended jaws. The situation was peculiarly unpleasant. I had a faint recollection of wishing at one time that I was in Halifax; but it was no use: there we were in a "dug out" in the Bayou Chene Blanc alligator and all: would that it were not so!

The crisis now arrived. The animal was evidently bent on renewing the attack and forcing us ignominiously from the boat into the water! The mere idea of being immersed in that sluggish stream to keep company with the numerous reptiles that abound in that vicinity was horrible to contemplate.

My friends with a keen sense of the danger to which we were exposed, called lustily for help; fortunately for us, our companions, who were but a short distance off, discovered our uncomfortable situation, and rushed to our assistance. With a dexterity unsurpassed, they moved their "dug out" cautiously to that portion of our boat in which the alligator held undisputed sway. The plan of operations was decided upon in an instant. Our reinforcements resolved to take the enemy in the rear, while we engaged his attention in front, and more quickly than I can write it, the animal was seized by the tail, and with one powerful effort whirled into the bayou, from which he had been so unceremoniously moved into our "dug out."

Thus ended this episode in our day's adventure. When next an alligator is lifted into a "dug out," I hope I shall not be there with him.

THE ECLIPSE.—Some important scientific facts were established by observers of the lunar phenomenon on Friday night:

1. That an eclipse is attended by obscuration, and obscuration by occultation.

2. That eclipses, obscurations and occultations are identical in cause and effect, and always simultaneous.

3d. The opacity of the earth was clearly demonstrated, so clearly that the efforts of geologists to see through it, may be regarded as futile, though they should use Brazilian pebbles or possess the foresight that enables some men to see through a millstone. If they ever again attempt to bore with their talk about penetrating the earth knock the hindsights off them.

4th. Osculation, oscillation and occulation are not necessarily connected, though oscillations of crinoline may produce a desire for osculation, under circumstances of obscuration, as is familiarly illustrated in the farce of "A Kiss in the Dark."

Professor Maudlin reports that the glasses on St. Charles street proved more effective than was desirable. They greatly multiplied the objects of celestial scenery, and those who used them saw several moons, but no one distinctly.

The freedmen were much pleased to see Luna becoming a darkie, but were greatly disappointed in finding her unbecoming a darkie. They said "it was one of dat dam traitor Johnson's wetos," but Professors Crane and Fish, of the happy family, philosophically described the phenomenon, and the people who want a Moses went to bed satisfied with the illustrations of the pisctorial professor "dat d' eclipse wasn't nothing more dan a wat temparly drawn ober de face ob de moon."

## The Courts.

### Cases Set for Trial This Day.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

Wm. Meeks, Ben Jacobs, John Jackson, A. Callonge, J. Fremont, John Goss and Dr. Hayes.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT.

Succession Dr. T. Pennington, opposition. Rosellus & Phillips—C. E. Schmidt. C. Dufour.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT.

J. B. Cottman vs. J. M. Morsen—Geo. S. Lacey. C. B. Singleton.

M. Frank vs. B. M. Miller—Rosellus & Phillips. Durant & Hornor.

J. W. Harn vs. Capt. O'Neil et. al.—A. Miller. Eggleston & Hart.

B. G. Adams, receiver, vs. W. A. Gordon—Sheldon & Pardee. Hyams & Gordon.

Nagerath & Froth vs. D. W. C. Brown, Hunington—Sambola & Ducros. Marr & Foute.

A. Marquez vs. J. Menard—Sambola & Ducros. A. Roberti.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.

S. H. Davis Jr., vs. J. H. Phelps & Co.—Clarke & Bayne. Gus. A. Breaux.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.

Joseph Lallande vs. Geo. Ingram—G. L. Bright. T. A. Bardette.

H. Spire vs. Henry Arnot—Phillips & Levy. Emmerson & Grow.

John Lyon vs. N. Lowenthall—E. Warren. J. J. E. Planchard and T. L. Lemley.

Childs & Muir vs. E. T. Parker—Semmes & Mott. Hunt & Denegre.

Jules C. Saliba vs. Chas. S. Saliba, et als—P. E. Laresche. Sambola & Ducros.

James Nelligan vs. Jacinto Lobrano—Geo. L. Bright. C. Rosellus.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT.

L. T. Moreau vs. P. Dumoulane—Tissot, Rastlica & Phillips. L. Castera.

A. Hennen vs. Galpin—Hennen propria persona. Whittaker, Fellows & Mills.

Grieff & Byrnes vs. A. Pinski—Durant & Hornor. Whittaker, Fellows & Mills.

Theo. Sieba vs. Farnach & Bro.—J. L. Tissot. G. Schmidt.

G. W. Brown vs. R. Davidson—Belden & Fuselier. Geo. S. Lacey.

Steamboat Gov. Sharkey, et als, vs. Thorshill & Richardson—Saucier & Michinard. Marr & Foute.

Joseph Willis vs. D. Heinston—Hays & Adams. McConnell.


Dailey's Magical Pain Extractor we know to be a positive cure for burns, scalds, piles, old sores, rheumatism, corns, bunions, chilblains, frost bites, and pains in the sides and back. Try a box. It a certain to please you. Twenty-five cents, fifty cents and one dollar per box. For sale by all druggists.


An exchange says a good joke is told of an ex-officer who figured in the Confederate army to the extent of three wreathed stars on his collar. A friend remarked to him on the street that he had heard so and so said of him, and wished to know if it was a truthful statement.

"Well, N a negro told you that, he is simply mistaken; but, sir, if it was a white man, he is a d—d liar!!"

## TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

ST. CROIX PURCHASED FOR A U. S. NAVAL STATION.

A Society to Urge Canadian Independence

PRECAUTIONS IN CANADA STILL BEING ENFORCED.

Protection of American Fishing Rights.

GENERAL AMNESTY PROCLAMATION EXPECTED.

THE NEW JERSEY SENATORSHIP.

THE NEW YORK SENATE REGRETS THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

Alabama and Payment of her State Debt.

THE GREAT FIRE IN MOBILE.

VERY LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

NEW YORK, April 4.—Several Paris papers announce that the government of the United States had purchased the Island of Santa Cruz, one of the Antilles, for a naval station.

A number of Canadian residents here have appointed a committee to form a permanent society in this city to agitate Canadian independence.

Mr. Rollins, commissioner of the internal revenue, has decided that new bonds must be executed by those taking out licenses for the ensuing year.

The Herald's Toronto special says the order disbanding the volunteers has been rescinded, and they are still being sent to the frontier. An attempt was made a few nights since to burn the City Hall at Ottowa.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The steamer Moro Castle, from Havana the 31st, has arrived.

The steamer Raleigh, from New Orleans, reached her dock this morning.

The question of protecting the rights of American fishermen is becoming serious. The government has dispatched two vessels to the fishing grounds, and probably will send another. Sir Frederick Bruce has had two interviews with Mr. Seward on the subject.

A Republican Senator remarked to-day that a proclamation of general amnesty would soon be issued.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Gen. Dick Taylor, Mrs. Jefferson Davis and Burton N. Harrison, are here seeking permission for Mrs. Davis to visit her husband at Fortress Monroe.

CINCINNATI, April 4.—M. D. Potter, proprietor of the Cincinnati Commercial, died this morning.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The cotton market closed heavy, with sales of 1000 bales at 39c. Gold closed at 127¾.

TRENTON, N. J., April 4.—The Senate again today refused to go into joint session for the choice of United States Senators.

The Republicans have nominated T. S. Oattell for Senator. Scovell was not in the caucus.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 4.—The Senate has passed resolutions expressing regret at the veto.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The President to-day sent to the House a communication from the Governor of Alabama, asking that the State be allowed to assume and pay, in State bonds, the tax now due from her, or that delay of payment may be authorized until the State, by sale of bonds or by taxation, make provision for legislation.

MOBILE, April 4.—A fire broke out on Dauphin street at an early hour this morning, and before the flames could be extinguished, consumed the following stores:

Charles Hurley's hat store, involving a loss of $25,000 which is covered by insurance to the amount of $10,000.

Putnam & Malone, book dealers, lost a large portion of their stock, which is fully insured.

M. Marx & Co., shoe dealers. Loss $25,000; fully insured.

The above firms were all insured in Mobile agencies of Northern companies.

[The Western lines last evening were interrupted by the storm.]

[From Yesterday's Evening Papers.]

HAVANA, March 24.—Since Wednesday reports have prevailed of negro insurrections on the Oneidas plantations, on the estate of Martin Hequandez, and two other estates near Bolidian.

Cavalry and infantry are preparing to go to the scene of trouble. There is little danger of a general insurrection at present.

Large defalcations have been discovered in the military treasury and the intendente, Galvez, has been condemned to pay a fine of upwards of $2,000,000.

The United States gunboat Mackinaw leaves tomorrow for St. Thomas.

The health of the island is very good. There is less sickness of any kind than is usual at this season.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The Express has a rumor of the equipping and sailing of a fleet of vessels, commanded by experienced officers, and that certain prominent Fenians are absent from their posts.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Supreme Court has decided in the Indiana conspiracy cases that writs of habeas corpus ought to be issued to take Bowles, Nelligan and Horsey from military custody, and that the military commission which tried them had no legal jurisdiction.

A Parisletter, of March 16th, says 300 men left there a week ago, for Vera Cruz, with the greatest secrecy. The press has been warned to keep silent on the Mexican question.

A Vienna telegraphic dispatch says an agreement has been concluded with Maximilian to send him 2000 Austrians, to fill up the losses of the Austrian contingent in Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—Public opinion is strongly in favor of the President's reconstruction policy.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—One of the most brilliant parties of the season was given last night by the Secretary of State to the wife of President Juarez. The Russian minister and the minister of the Mexican Republic were present.

NASHVILLE, April 4.—A negro porter abstracted a specie deposit from the Third National Bank of $7000 and confessed the theft. About $2000 have been recovered.

HARTFORD, CONN., April 4.—Complete returns give Governor Hawley 