New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

—OF—

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. C. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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THE DAILY CRESCENT

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6	45	90	120	200	325
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THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

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6	20	36	48	75	130
7	22	40	55	85	150
8	25	45	60	95	170

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1866.

Personal.

Ex-President Pierce has presented to the New Hampshire Historical Society the "Records of the Court of Sessions" in the province of New Hampshire, from 1692 to 1704.

John Schwart, an alderman of Palmyra, Mo., was killed on the 20th, by being run over by a locomotive.

Prince Napoleon is about to sell all his bronze and marble statues collected in his Roman house in Paris.

M. Louis Hottinguer, a rich banker, died lately in Paris. His estate is valued at $12,000,000.

Colonel Thomas P. Trot, for many years one of the principal clerks, and latterly chief clerk of the postoffice department, died on the 28th ult., after a lingering illness, at his residence on Capitol Hill, in Washington City.

The French papers announce the death of Louis Blanker, at Nieul-le-Dolent, at the age of one hundred and six years. During the wars of the republic he had served in the army for several years. He afterwards married and had seventeen children. He retained his intellectual faculties to the last, and was remarkable for the accuracy of his memory.

The mastership of Trinity College, Cambridge, England, left vacant by the death of Dr. Whewell, has been filled by the appointment of Rev. William Hepworth Thompson, formerly fellow and tutor of the college, and new Regius professor of Greek in the university and Canon of Ely.

Dr. Conolly, the most eminent consulting physician in lunacy cases in England, has just died. He was the author of various works on insanity, but will be best remembered by the general public by his curious article, published not long since, "On the Madness of Hamlet."

Girardin is succeeded in the editorship of the Paris Presse by M. Emile Ollivier, who is to direct the politics of the journal at a fixed salary, with a fence a-line for everything signed with his name. The literary columns will be left to the care of M. Louise Roussaye.

The Auburn (N. Y.) Advertiser says that a son of Benjamin Young, formerly a resident of that village, was in town last week, looking up sundry matters of his father's, which he was anxious to negotiate, with the interest which had accrued during thirty-five years.

Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte is making an excursion in the valleys of the Spanish Basque country, for the purpose of studying the dialects of the various districts.

Professor Smith, instructor in mathematics at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, died at that place on the 22d ult., at the age of 46, of pneumonia. He was a native of New York, and a graduate of Hamilton College. He was a professor in the Wesleyan University of Connecticut, of which he was president for several years. In 1860 he was appointed to his late post in the naval school, which he filled with much use to his people and a great honor to himself. His department was natural and experimental philosophy.

Brigadier General Nichols, of the war department, is on a visit to Pennsylvania. He will be absent about ten days. Colonel Foster takes his place during his absence.

The latest story about the Emperor Napoleon is told by a correspondent as follows: "At a court concert held the other evening at the Tuileries, the Emperor walked over to M. Allart to compliment him on his brilliant performance, and, taking up the artist's violin, to the astonishment both of M. Allart and the persons near, began to finger the instrument with the touch of a master. Handing back the violin to its owner, the Emperor remarked, 'You are a master, sir, and I give you my hand.'"

Bishop Soule, of Tennessee, has been very ill, and it is thought that he may recover.

Miss Mary A. Hampton, of Lincoln county, North Carolina, recently shot and killed an eagle which measured nine feet from tip to tip.

Mr. Thomas B. Bennett, a son of the late Governor Thomas Bennett, of South Carolina, and a highly esteemed citizen of Charleston, died suddenly of apoplexy on the twenty-sixth ult.

Mr. Clement C. Clay is on another visit to Fortress Monroe and Washington City.

The Bangor (Me.) Whig, says the Honorable Samuel E. Spring, of Portland, Maine, is promised by his friends as the next Republican candidate for Governor of that State.

The Postmaster-General has ordered the appointment of Mrs. Sophronia P. Bacon, postmistress at Southbridge, Massachusetts, in the place of P. E. Bacon, deceased.

Major General Hale was in Salisbury, North Carolina, on the twenty-seventh ult., looking hale and hearty, and greeting his old friends with his accustomed urbanity.

The Floridian announces the arrival at Tallahassee, of the Honorable Philip Fraser, Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Florida.

The curate at the Madeline, in Paris, M. de Genoy, has been appointed by the Emperor Napoleon as "Governor to the Prince Imperial," and is to be elevated to the rank of bishop, with a salary of ten thousand dollars a year.

An American student, Francis A. Channing, of Boston, has lately taken the Arnold prize at Oxford, England, for an English essay. The prize amounts to $200, and is open to all Oxford graduates of less than eight years' standing.

(For the Crescent.)

General Conference Methodist Episcopal Church South.

The visitor to New Orleans will find no more profitable way of spending the morning than in attendance on the sessions of this venerable body, which commenced on Wednesday last.

To many it is not known that the general conference is the highest ecclesiastical judicatory of that important and influential denomination. Meeting but once in four years, its advent is always anticipated with great interest, enhanced, in this instance, not only because, from the failure of the last conference to meet, it is the only one held for nearly eight years, but for the many grave and interesting questions which are to form the subject of its deliberations. We look forward to these discussions with the expectation of seeing elicited by them the choicest learning, ability and skill of the Methodist Church. The future policy and welfare of that church will largely depend on the policy which this conference shall adopt.

We have no doubt the church has carefully and judiciously selected the men to whose care those important interests are intrusted. A glance over the various delegations is enough to convince you of that fact. You are impressed by the general air of calm thoughtfulness, the business-like manner, the quiet dignity, which pervades the assembly, giving it a tone of strong and decided superiority. You may, also, recognize many a man whose name has become a household word in the Methodist Church.

Bishop Soule, the senior bishop, is, to the regret of all, detained at home by illness. But there is the venerable Bishop Andrew, whose name is historical, connected as it is with that epoch which beheld the rise of radicalism in the church. There, too, is Bishop Kavanagh, in the chair; energetic bishop, able divine, and devout christian. No one can look on that strong face of his without feeling that here is no ordinary man.

There, too, is the stately and dignified Bishop Early, in appearance and manner the living model of the Methodism of the olden time. There, also, is the bland and courteous Bishop Paine, whose delightful letters the old readers of the Advocate have not forgotten. We miss the commanding presence of the junior of the bench, Bishop Pierce; but we learn that this eloquent and gifted preacher is expected in a few days. And then, too, there is Dr. Deems, of North Carolina, editor of the Watchman; Dr. Myers, of South Carolina, long the editor of that excellent paper, the Southern Advocate, and Dr. Summers, justly celebrated as a scholar, able at almost everything, but most known, perhaps, through his various and important literary labors. A book man, but wearing the look of a man who would also be a very unprofitable antagonist in a discussion.

There, too, is Dr. Wightman, of Alabama, and many other men of rank, whose presence alone would be guaranty enough for the interest of the debates, and the importance of the business.

The Methodist organs of Black Republicanism in the North seem disposed to sneer at the conference now in session. What we know of the Northern conferences leads us to feel a good deal surprised at this. What those good people expect to gain by dragging themselves into a comparison with this body is a mystery to us. For our own part, we think this conference forms a representation of Methodism, of which no branch of the church need have any cause to feel ashamed, and the important interests with which they are charged could scarcely be intrusted to better hands.

Venerable fathers in the ministry, divines, scholars, laborious preachers, faithful, eloquent and devoted teachers, upright and refined christian gentlemen, we bid you hail! and welcome to New Orleans! May your stay among us be pleasant to you. May a blessing attend it for us! and may you be wise and successful in all your deliberations!

—Methodist. OUTSIDER.

The Environs of New Orleans.

NUMBER THIRTY-EIGHT.

Of the old French government house, at the foot of Toulouse street, we have already made mention in a former number; hence, we shall here only add that it appears by the old plan, bearing date 1728, (and which may be found upon the topographical map of the city of New Orleans and its environs, issued in 1834, by Charles F. Zimpel, deputy city surveyor, etc.,) that even before the time of the erection of that ancient structure (1761,) we find upon this, the most early of all the designs of our metropolis, the indication of several considerable buildings, which necessarily, at that remote period, were public ones, and constructed by the means of the local authorities. Even if, by searching the archives of our city proceedings, we could discover what had become, in the course of time, from 1728 to the period of the erection of the new government building in 1761, of the former old structure, I think that our readers would consider the trouble an altogether vain one, and of little profit at the present day. Such researches may be valuable to antiquarians, but what the general reader desires is a mere outline of former city appearances and its environs, so as to form, with the recital of general incidents and occasional historical sketches, some practical idea of the former life and inhabitants of this, our present abode. We shall, therefore, confine ourselves to such general outlines and pictures, leaving to others the greater details, or the more minute description of former matters and things. With regard to the just mentioned old French State House, we have but later, met with a source of information—an old city directory—which states that this building was destroyed by fire, a circumstance wholly ignored by us, on account of an absence from New Orleans during several years. To this same absence must be ascribed the omission of some local particulars which necessarily have escaped our attention; for it is impossible to keep up the uninterrupted chain of chronicled events of local importance only, when the narrator finds himself away and occupied with the scenes and incidents of another region.

However, the interval of our absence from the city in the lapse of fifty years having only been for five years, that is from 1826 to 1831, we have endeavored by subsequent inquiries to make up for this interim in the chronicle of local events, in our otherwise uninterrupted permanent residence in this metropolis. For this reason we are fully competent in most cases to give the exact substantial information respecting every one of the varied subjects of our local history, and the gradual transformation from the former phases to the present aspect and condition of things in our very midst. These transformations are indeed in some respects so very great that it requires in the writer of these reminiscences the moral, inward certitude of his own recollections, to confirm his own belief in what he beholds at this present day, in the altered condition from the former state. There were then manners and customs which are no longer tolerated at this day. We will mention for instance, the liberty which was granted in those remote times by the local police authorities with regard to the public dancing houses, or the swamp dancing carnivals, which under existing ordinances can have no longer any subsistence. We have known at the end of Bienville street, toward the corner of Rampart, a row of small shanties, occupied by the lewd women of the town. There every evening the big drum would be beaten, and under the surveillance of a couple of watchmen, dancing and carousing would be kept up to the small morning hours. Sailors and all sorts of vagrant characters held there their rendezvous. This was called the Swamp, and considered a necessity for the common boatmen of the river, and was thus protected by the city authorities. Afterward these same houses of ill-fame, with the approbation of the police, were transferred to Girod street, in the vicinity of the Protestant burying ground, when the nocturnal noises, the beating of the big drum, the fron triangle and shrill clarionet, kept up the infernal music for many years in succession. There was another locality at that period, where the city authorities had granted a tacit permission for the holding of such dancing houses, frequented by women of the town and all the riffraff congregating on the streets of this Western emporium.

This other pandemonium was at the opening of Tchoupitoulas street, near Gravier, and right in front of the flatboat landing. Here was the grand central meeting point of all the roughs and rowdies, black legs and gamblers navigating the muddy waters of the father of rivers. Besides the dancing shanties existing in that vicinity, there were also games and gambling establishments kept behind paper wall partitions, where the hazard game of faro would be dealt out, as well as the roulette, or the red and black (*rouge et noir*,) swinging wheel, would attract a numerous throng of excited people. At the present day it no doubt appears singular that those things should have been tolerated thus openly by the city authorities, but we will recollect the reasonings and arguments which then were used in order to justify these breaches of a moral administration of our police department. It was said that these vices could not be suppressed, and that, therefore, in a large city like New Orleans, it was absolutely necessary to allow vent to the public passions, particularly to such masses of the seafaring, or river-traveling people as the great commerce would continually attract to our shores. Moreover, the example of large seaport towns in Europe at that time, would be adduced in order to justify the toleration of gambling houses, and dancing saloons of public women. How these excrescences of modern society have been regulated in after times, we need not now enumerate; but still at the present day, efforts are continually renewed, in order to reinstate the clandestine abodes of these social vices in their former public and openly manifested licentiousness, and for that end, we have again seen the endeavors of certain parties to obtain legislative sanction to the establishment of open public gaming houses, under the plea that this popular custom (they do not call it vice or passion,) cannot be wholly decimated or uprooted.

That gaming or gambling for money is a social passion, is well known; nay, it is of such universal habit in European society, that almost in every private circle, a party of cards is made up as a regular standing rule of every reunion or soiree. But although this is admitted and followed in our own country to a certain extent, it does not hence result as an inevitable consequence that public establishments should be sanctioned and licensed by our State or city authorities. For we well remember the condition of things which ensued upon the former licensing system; how a number of these gaming saloons were erected in the most frequented streets, and although they were prohibited from exhibiting their faro tables or their roulette machines in open sight to the public, these contrivances would be established behind such flimsy paper wall partitions, that the jingling of the silver and gold pieces, as well as the rolling of the dice, would involuntarily attract the attention of the passer-by in the street, and thus very often allure, by their seductive noise, the inexperienced youth of our country. Nothing is more true than the proverb, *l'occasion fait le larron*, the occasion makes the thief; and at the time when public gaming tables were kept alongside of the theaters, we have often seen young men begin their tragical career as gamblers by risking only a dollar upon the dice or cards of hazard, saying, "let me see if I cannot win my entrance to the play tonight."

This vice or passion of gaming is so perdicious to most young people, because when once engaged in it, it unsuares takes hold of the self-love of the amateur, he cannot bear the idea that fortune or good luck, as is called, should not favor him, or at least, that there should not be an equal chance for or against him. Hence the gambler forgets that even when the play or the game is a fair one, there is always a certain per centage in favor of the banker, and the oftener the game is renewed the greater is their advantage against him. Now the self-love, self-pride and obstinacy of the gamester will exactly increase in the ratio of his disappointment, consequently the banker, even unassisted by the usual tricks, common among the blackleg fraternity, has a continually augmenting chance in his favor; all of which, however, is lost sight of by the impassioned gamester, and thus a great many people have caused their complete ruin. Often in those times, out of mere curiosity, we would go and observe the moving physiognomies of the playing public, and upon those occasions, we noticed more than one desperate end of the unfortunate victims of this social vice. Let not our authorities encourage this passion by again openly allowing the establishment of public gambling saloons. Experience in our city utterly condemns such a course, and public sentiment is completely against this scheme.

Mississippi Intelligence.

MATRIMONIAL.—A matrimonial epidemic seems to be prevailing to an alarming extent among our Carroll county friends; and so far as we have been able to learn, no steps are being taken to arrest its progress.—[Jackson Standard.

Why, Carroll county "ainta circumstance" to Monroe. Can Carroll county beat one hundred marriages since the first of January, 1865? For that's the number registered in Monroe county for the last three months, and it has not been a very good season for marrying either.—[Aberdeen South.

A HORRIBLE MURDER BY NEGRO SOLDIERS.—We gave an account of the robbery of the house of Mrs. Rogillia, by some negro soldiers, in the Democrat on Saturday last. We were unable at that time to give our readers any clue to the fate of the young son of Mrs. R., who was taken away by the negroes on the night of the robbery. On Saturday last his body was found about three and a half miles from this city, on the Pine Ridge road, opposite the ground on which the Quitman barbecue was held several years ago. The hellish fiends had, it seems, tied the unfortunate young man to a tree in the woods, and there, after torturing him in a way too sickening to relate, put an end to his life by shooting him twice through the body. Several arrests have been made, and the watch of the young man has been found in the possession of a soldier belonging to the Sixth U. S. artillery. The people of this place are determined that this kind of work shall stop at once.

[Natchez Democrat, 3d.

TRINITY CHURCH, NATCHEZ.—We learn that the Rev. C. B. Dana, of Port Gibson, Miss., has been called, by the almost unanimous voice of the vestry of Trinity parish, to the rectorship of the church, and will hold Divine service and preach next Sunday, April 8th, at the usual hours.

[Courier.

Texas Intelligence.

In Galveston they charge one cent for ice per pound, in Houston six cents. So says the Telegraph. The trip by rail, even over a bad road, is usually made in a few hours.

An attempt was made on Friday night to set fire to the vacant house of Mr. A. Bertallot, near the Tap depot. The rascal or rascals appeared determined on accomplishing their purpose. They kindled a fire in a large pile of loose planks, pickets and shavings, in the corner of the house, in the rear part. The alarm was given by some children, and by the timely effort of the watchman at the depot, the flames were extinguished before any serious damage was done.

The attempt was probably made by some personal enemy of Mr. Bertallot, who, being afraid to meet him in a personal encounter, sought to damage him through his property.—[Telegraph.

THE SAN ANTONIO AND MEXICAN GULF RAILROAD.—John C. French, Esq., president of the San Antonio and Gulf Railroad, writes as follows:

The railroad was turned over to us at a cost to the company of forty-eight thousand seven hundred dollars, two years (7 3-10 interest) time, monthly payments. Hard as this may seem to us I regard it as a liberal transfer. It cost the government twice this sum, and is really worth to us all we have to pay for the work done and material furnished, though the damage to us in such protracted delay is great, and the road wants much work done to make it a good road. Still regular trips will now be made meantime, and in sixty days we hope to have it in good condition.

[Galveston Bulletin.

A THEORY SPOILED.—A party of gentlemen were looking at Stedman's wild-cats in Nashville a few days ago. One of the party, Alick Norvell, held a theory, by no means original with him, that wild beasts might be controlled by the human eye backed by what the transcendentalists call the "odic force." The gentleman began his experiment; he looked one of the cats steadily in the eyes—the cat crouched away as far as possible from the gleaming orb of the philosopher; slowly the savan neared the cage until his face was near the bars. The cat cowered lower and lower, but suddenly, with a spit, it launched out its paw, and, with its claws, nearly put out one optic and made an ugly wound upon the cheek of the experimenter. We fancy his theory of control over cats is spoiled, for the present at least. The scene was not down in the bills of the wild-cat *matinee*.

A negro named White, who was for many years the body servant of Robert Toombs, is delivering a lecture in Ohio on "The Competency of the Colored Man for Equality before the Law."

Telegraphic News Items.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 31.—A man named Adam Hock, who seduced and ran off with Elizabeth Gurninger, a girl fifteen years old, from Danville, Pa., was arrested to-day at the Everett House by the police. The girl was with him. Before running off, Hock victimized the citizens of Danville to the extent of $8000. He also deserted his wife and seven children.

Henry T. Blow, member of Congress for the Second District of Missouri, passed through this city to-day, bound for the Granby lead mines in southwest Missouri. He says that he intends to resign.

FROM NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, March 31.—The election for members of the legislature passed off very quietly today. Returns, as far as in, are largely for the success of Lewis over Brien. Such result will be regarded as an indorsement of the course pursued by bolters, in resigning to prevent the passage of the new franchise bill. The probabilities are that nearly all resigning members throughout the State have been re-elected. Radicals express themselves determined to prevent the re-admission of any bolter to a seat. This test of party will probably come up for settlement within two weeks, on the reassembling of the legislature.

About 1 o'clock this morning, Mr. T. K. Spair, who keeps a small store on Broad street, detected some persons burning holes in the front door to effect an entrance. He discharged both barrels of a double-barreled shot-gun through the door, and afterwards found a negro outside, with his face and head terribly lacerated. Another party escaped. The negro will probably die.

Judge Nathan Greene, principal instructor in the law department of Cumberland University, and formerly one of the justices of the supreme bench of Tennessee, died at his home in Lebanon on Thursday morning at 3 o'clock. He was an eminent jurist, a pillar of the church, and died full of years. A meeting of the board of law students was held, and appropriate resolutions adopted.

David Armstrong, a fugitive from justice, has been arrested at Cleveland, Tenn., for the murder of W. Shelton, in February last.

East Tennessee papers report the fruit and wheat crop badly damaged by the late cold snap.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 1.—Yesterday afternoon, while a negro on a train coming from Johnsonville was attempting to step from one car to another, he fell to the track, several wheels passing over his ankle, horribly mangling it. The limb has been amputated.

Col. Woodhall, inspector general of Gen. Howard's staff, arrived here to-day to inspect the affairs of the freedmen's bureau in this department.

NASHVILLE, March 31.—At the election for member of the legislature, Lewis, the conservative candidate, was elected by 1300 majority over Brien, radical, in the Nashville district.

FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—Edward Purcell, a resident of the eleventh ward was attacked last night by two unknown men, one of whom shot him through the abdomen, causing his death within an hour. The murderers fled, and have not yet been arrested.

Gobrecht & Bogere's flour and feed mill, on Central avenue, near the Brighton House, was totally destroyed by fire at 9 o'clock this morning. Loss $150,000; insured for $5000 in the Western Mutual. Incendiarism is suspected.

FROM DUBUQUE.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, April 1.—Navigation is open. The ice floated out to-day, and the river, to all appearances, is clear from this point to the mouth. The gorge just below the city gave way, and the channel is unobstructed.

Boats can reach this point from below at any time.

The ferry is running regularly and travel is unimpeded.

FROM RUTLAND, VT.

RUTLAND, Vt., April 1.—The remains of the late Senator Foot reached here yesterday evening, in charge of the Senate committee, and were transferred to the care of a local committee. Senator Doolittle made some touching and appropriate remarks, extolling the virtues and career of the deceased Senator. As his friend and intimate associate he had learned to honor and revere him as the father of the Senate. His last moments are thus described by Senator Doolittle: Clasping my hand, he said: "Dear brother, you have always been kind to me; a dear, good brother, and I can never reward you; but you know where your reward lies." I could not speak; but he continued in a clear and distinct voice: "The mercy of God has been very great to me in this sickness. I have so many kind friends, so many angelic ministers all around me, it seems as though a company of angels were all about me to bear up my sinking spirit." Then, after a pause, he said: "I have been trying to recall if there is any human being upon earth whom I have intentionally wronged or injured. I do not remember any, but if there be one I pray that God will forgive me." I will not attempt to tell you all he said. Before I left the room, however, he said, in the same clear voice to my wife and children: "The Lord reigns; let the earth rejoice. It is well that he does reign, and the people have reason to rejoice that he does reign. When I leave this chamber," he said, "I wish no parade, no ostentatious demonstrations to be made, only the ordinary proceedings which custom and propriety imply. I desire to be borne to my friends and home in Rutland, Vt."

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Official reports of the late naval battle off the island of Chiloe shows the loss of the allies, Chili and Peru, to have been three persons killed on the corvette Union, which also had her steam chest pierced; while the America was hulled four times, and the Apurimac three. There is no reliable account of the loss to the Spaniards, though the Valparaiso papers say it must have been great, as the Spanish ships were knocked to pieces, and dead bodies were seen floating about afterwards. This is probably extravagant fancy. Great rejoicing were had at Lima over this victory.

The formation of the alliances between Ecuador, Chili, Bolivia and Peru, and the success thus far attending their cause, had filled the people with enthusiasm.

The Spanish commander still insists upon treating Chilian coal, in neutral vessels, as contraband of war.

The United States monitor Monadnock had arrived at Valparaiso, Chili; also, the steamers Vanderbilt, Tuscarora and Powhatan. A letter written by Capt. Stanley, of the Tuscarora, states that in the heaviest weather and gales that they encountered, when in fact he had just as much as he could do to attend to the vessels intrusted to his care, the Monadnock behaved in a splendid manner, making better weather than any vessel of the convoy, and that there was no time during the fiercest part of the gale that the Monandock could not have fought her guns against any ship. In fact, it would be madness to attempt to engage a vessel under such disadvantages, for a gale is an advantage to the Monadnock in a fight. The Tuscarora will remain to watch the turn of affairs in Chili.

George C. Mumford and Daniel Connor, shipping merchants at No. 185 Pearl street, were arrested yesterday on a charge of false pretences, preferred by Messrs. Telskamf & Tirtching, commission merchants at No. 49 Beaver street. It appeared from the affidavits that in December last $1500 worth of wood was delivered to the accused by the complainants, to be sold on commission, they receiving a receipt therefor. They then sold the wood for $1200 to another firm, and also disposed of goods for a like amount to the firm making complaint. Comer proved that he was absent in Europe at the time of these transactions, and he was discharged from custody. Mumford was, however, required to find bail to answer the charge.

The Savannah Herald states that a board of health has been organized in that city, to take the initiatory steps to prevent the cholera.

The trial of James W. Duncan, for murder, robbery and maltreatment, commenced on the 18th at Savannah.

NEW YORK, March 31.—In the case of the recent distillery frauds on the internal revenue department in this city, some very heavy assessments, one or two as high as $150,000, have been made, but the defaulting parties profess inability to meet the demands of the government. The commission is still at the Astor House, engaged in matters connected with the defalcations. Compromises will probably be made in some of the cases, but it is stated that none of the civil suits pending at present will be relinquished. Commissioner Betts delivers his opinion this morning, relative to the charges of bribery connected with the matter.

The Catholic Mirror, of Baltimore, says that the Most Rev. Archbishop Spalding, as delegate apostolic, has issued his letters of convocation, addressed to all the archbishops and bishops of the United States, convening them to meet in the Metropolitan church of Baltimore, on the first Sunday of next October, to inaugurate the second plenary council. In consequence of the great distance at which the prelates residing on the Pacific line have to come, it was deemed necessary to give them six months notice.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—A meeting of the Republican citizens of Camden, N. J., was held at the court-house on Saturday evening. The meeting was large. Resolutions condemning the action of Senator Scovel, and urging the election of Hon. A. G. Cattell, were passed unanimously. The meeting was not presided over by, nor were any of the officers politicians.

In the evening Mr. Scovel was serenaded at his residence by the Democrats, who were subsequently entertained by him. No speeches were made, but cheers were given for President Johnson, Edgar Cowan and ex-Senator Stockton.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—Governor Low vetoed the bill giving State aid to the Western Pacific railroad. The Assembly sustained the veto by a vote of 6 to 6.

Ex-Gov. John McDougall died yesterday of apoplexy.

The McCarthy investigation committee report that Daniel O. McCarthy's charge of bribery was wanton, malicious, false, defamatory and libelous, both to the Senate and to the people of the State represented in the Senate.

Resolutions indorsing Congress passed the Senate to-day, by a vote of 36 to 21.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—Mr. Scovel, President of the New Jersey State Senate, has written a letter to the Bulletin, of this city, in which he says:

"I requested that the caucus should name the man before I agreed to go into joint meeting. My motives have been doubted. I am right within the doors of my own conscience, and who dares to say, then, I will not go into joint meeting for Field, Van Dyke, or Gregory? Has an opportunity been offered me? I say that I will if the Republican caucus will unite on any of those already named, or on Hon. A. K. Hay, of Camden; or Judge George S. Woodhull, of the supreme court. I will go into joint meeting at 10 A. M., or at any other hour on Tuesday next. I want to send a true man and a statesman to Washington, and I am ready to make my words good by instant action. Now let my enemies answer that; let a candid world judge between me and them. The tyranny which drove me from one party is as odious to me as another when it demands that I submit to insolence and injustice combined."

CONFLAGRATION AT OIL CREEK, PA.

BUFFALO, March 31.—News has been received here of the most destructive fire that has ever been known on Oil Creek, Pa., now raging on the Egbert and Stony farms. The town of Petroleum Centre is in great danger.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

CAIRO, ILL., March 31.—The Matamoros Ranchero of the 20th says:

The Bagdad stage was interrupted by ten highwaymen, who took the horses from the coach and relieved the passengers of their money, watches, etc. They got $2500, and safely escaped to their camp.

Jesus Gonzales routed 300 rebels near Trexpan. The inhabitants of Coyote have destroyed Palma's band in Sierra Scacapoaxtla.

A treaty of peace has been formed with the rebels, whereby they lay down their arms and acknowledge the empire. A number of leading disseniteents, in different portions of Mexico, have laid down their arms and acknowledged the imperial authority.

FROM ST. PAUL.

ST. PAUL, MINN., March 31.—The recent decision of the supreme court of the United States, in favor of taxing the shares in national banks, puts $30,000 of taxes into the treasury of this city for the year 1865.

The board of health has given notice to all citizens to cleanse their premises by the 20th of April, or it will be done at their expense. They will also cleanse the streets and compel every citizen to sprinkle lime in privies and other places, as a disinfectant. There was scarcely any cholera here when it was in the country before and we expect to escape again, as the atmosphere is a disinfectant of itself.

An arrival from the gold mines report a hotel and a saw-mill going up on the ground, and prospect of a heavy exodus from the iron and copper mines to the gold mines.

The weather is warm and the snow is going off in a rush.

FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 31.—The case of Tom Mims, convicted of the murder of G. W. Waters, at Whaley's gambling house on Baker street, the homicide taking place some four years ago, having gone the rounds of the courts, has at length been finally disposed of—the supreme court at Columbus dismissing the petition in error, and sentenced the prisoner to be hung on the 25th of May. Mims has been in jail over three years, and of late has been acting as turnkey.

A bill was introduced in the Ohio house of representatives, yesterday, to prohibit conductors on street railroads from receiving fare except from passengers provided with seats.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 1.—A radical postmaster at Mount Vernon has been removed for hostility to the administration, and a supporter of the President's policy appointed. We learn from a reliable source that the work will be continued.

Oscar B. Hord, late attorney general, is dangerously ill, and his recovery is very doubtful.

A powerful revival is going on among the colored population. Thousands were immersed in the canal to-day. The ceremony attracted immense crowds of both black and white. The work has been in progress several weeks, and several hundreds have been converted.

Two years ago the Republicans had over 2000 majority in this city, and Republicans concede the probability of electing the Johnson candidate for trustee. He will be if the ballots are honestly counted.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Va., March 31.—Hon. Alexander Stephens arrived in this city to-night, en route to Washington.

The second African Church, and several adjoining houses of little value, near Gamble Hill, were destroyed by fire this evening.

Louisiana Intelligence.

FATAL AFFRAY AT NEW IBERIA.—The following private letter from a gentleman at New Iberia, addressed to a friend at Brashear, giving an account of a fatal affray at the former place, has been sent us for publication:

NEW IBERIA, April 5.

An affray, resulting fatally to Lieut. Matthews, lately of the United States army, took place today. He had just arrived from New Orleans, per steamer Echo, and shortly after landing was met by a gentleman, between whom and himself some difficulty had occurred. The latter immediately produced a revolver and commenced firing, lodging five shots in his body, which proved immediately fatal. The deceased was formerly on duty at this place, and the other party was at the same time a deputy provost marshal. The difficulty is said to have been entirely of a domestic nature. He has been arrested.

Yours truly,

P. S.—The citizens of New Iberia are very anxious to have it understood that the difficulty was of a purely private character, the cause being known to every one in that section. I withhold the name of the suspected party, as no evidence has as yet been adduced to criminate him.

NATCHITOCHES.—There are two cases of small pox at a plantation, but care has been taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

The river is rising at Natchitoches.

Bishop Martin, of the Catholic Church, has returned to Natchitoches, after a long trip to Europe for the benefit of his diocese.

BATON ROUGE.—The Advocate says:

Business has improved, and the health of the city is greatly improved. The small pox has played out.

ANECDOTE OF GEN. LOUIS HEBERT.—When Gen. Hebert was colonel of the old 3d Louisiana, the following good thing occurred at the expense of Joe, his faithful body servant: The colonel had occasion to call Joe after taps for some purpose, and he failed to obtain a response from the usually prompt menial, and therefore went in search of the delinquent.

He soon found Joe with some of his peers, in a neighboring tent, engaged in a big game of poker, which had become somewhat a popular pastime among the officers whom they aped. They were betting high, and as the colonel approached, Joe scanned his hand and said, "I go twenty dollars better." The colonel reached under the wall of the tent, and, taking Joe by the left ear, said, "I call you!" The party dispersed as though a bomb had been thrown in their midst, and poor Joe was left in an uncomfortable predicament to "acknowledge the corn."—[Bastrop Dispatch.

OUACHITA.—The Telegraph gives the following account of a shooting affair in Monroe:

There was a serious shooting affair on the streets day before yesterday, 31st inst., between Capt. Jas. L. Bradford, living on the island a few miles above here, and one of our citizens, Joseph Hoffman.

The difficulty commenced in the street, near the end of the stage thrown from the steamer Vicksburg, which was discharging freight at the time.

Several shots were fired, both parties using pistols, and as the firing commenced in the crowd that usually attends the landing of boats, composed of men, women and children, all congregated around the end of the stage, it is a matter of special wonder that some one was not injured by each shot.

As it was, Mr. Hoffman received a flesh wound in the arm and side, and an unfortunate negro woman received a very dangerous, if not mortal wound; the ball struck her in the back near the spine, and passed through the right lung, lodging in the body, and has not yet been extracted.

From what we can learn, the difficulty originated in the supposition of Captain Bradford, that Mr. Hoffman was trying to induce his hands, of whom he had several on the boat, to desert him.

We refrain from comment, as one of the parties, Captain Bradford, is in arrest, and at the time of our going to press is undergoing an examination before Judge Crawford, on an application for habeas corpus—but we wish it distinctly understood that we most emphatically protest against parties using their fire-arms in a crowded street, we, for our part, having received our portion of scare from Old Random, during the rebellion, so-called.

OLD RED.—The Alexandria Democrat of the 4th says:

The river has been rising steadily during the whole of the past week. It is now as high as any time this season. The steamers are all going up and down with fine freights.

AUCTION SALES.

BOATS.....BOATS.....LUMBER.....LUMBER,

at auction.

BY J. B. WALTON & DESLONDE,

J. B. WALTON, Auctioneer,

Office No. 47 Carondelet street, corner of Union.

TUESDAY, April 10, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the Reading Press, head of Erato street, by account of the U. S. Navy Department, will be sold—

A lot of Boats, single and double banked, for 5, 6, 8 and 10 oars.

A lot of Pine Boards and Scantlings.

One Flag staff, about 60 feet long.

☞ TERMS—Cash in U. S. Treasury notes.

FORTY-SIX LOTS OF GROUND IN JEFFERSON CITY,

Fronting Avart, at auction, on account of departure—Sale without reserve.

BY J. B. WALTON & DESLONDE,

J. B. WALTON, Auctioneer,

Office—No. 47 Carondelet street.

WEDNESDAY, April 11th, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, will be sold—

SIX LOTS OF GROUND, being the quarters of square No. 32, bounded by Camp, Chouteau, Soniat and Robert streets, and designated by the Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 24 and 25.

Lots Nos. 1 to 6 inclusive, form the corner of Camp and Soniat streets, and measure each about 34 feet front on Camp street, by a depth of 101 feet 6 inches.

Lots Nos. 24 and 25 front on Soniat street, and measure each 30 feet by 125 feet in depth.

EIGHTEEN LOTS OF GROUND, being the three quarters of square No. 33, bounded by Camp, Chouteau, Soniat and Perrier streets, and designated by the Nos. 1 to 18 inclusive, and 17 to 24 inclusive.

Lots Nos. 1 to 8