*Dry Goods*

STILL LOWER

—AT—

C. A. BARRIERE & BRO.,

135.....Canal Street.....135

TOURO BUILDINGS.

OWING TO THE

GREAT DEMAND FOR OUR GOODS,

We will keep our Store

Open until the 20th instant,

at which time

IT WILL POSITIVELY BE CLOSED,

In order to prepare the Stock for sale at auction for final liquidation.

In order to reduce the above as much as possible, we will,

DURING THE NEXT TWENTY DAYS,

Offer our Goods at

SUCH Greater Sacrifices.

We are now receiving

NEW SPRING GOODS,

Per steamships Peruvian, Brazilian, Carolina and Alabama, from Europe, which will be offered

Lower than the Cost of Importation.

We invite our numerous friends and the public to come and see for themselves.

C. A. BARRIERE & BRO.,
135 Canal street.

*Capital Prize $50,000.*

BRILLIANT SCHEMES FOR APRIL.

Only 30,000 Tickets.

CHARLES T. HOWARD,

9.....Exchange Alley.....9

—OR—

LOCK BOX NO. 692, POST OFFICE,

LICENSED LOTTERY DEALER.

For the City of New Orleans.

Kentucky State Lottery—Class 202.

To be drawn at Covington, Ky.,

On Saturday, April 28, 1866.

TICKETS ONLY TWELVE DOLLARS.

Compare this scheme with any other Lottery.

Prizes cashed at this office.

NOTICE—Persons buying Lottery Tickets at branch offices, will see they have the Auditor's stamp, or signature attached.

*Hats and Straw Goods.*

FAIRCHILD & CO.,

NO. 99 GRAVIER STREET;

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

FUR AND WOOL HATS,

—AND—

STRAW GOODS.

Which they are constantly receiving and selling at low figures.

*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.

*Dry Goods! Dry Goods!*

IMPORTANT TO CITY AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

LOEB, SIMON & CO.,

.....Chartres Street.....13

Between Canal and Customhouse streets.

Have now on hand one of the most complete and best selected stocks of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

Exemplified in this market, which we offer to country merchants and to the city trade at prices consistent with the recent decline in cotton and gold.

To package buyers of Domestic Goods we can also offer extraordinary inducements.

To be constantly a buyer in the European and New York markets, and are receiving fresh stocks at through the season.

LOEB, SIMON & CO.

*J. V. Lindsay,*

—WITH—

BARNETT & 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 & McFarland's Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.

☞ Advances made on consignments.

*Boys' and Children's Clothing.*

GENT'S CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS

At Bargains,

At C. RIPINSKY'S,

No. 184 Poydras street.

*Wagons and Ambulances.*

100 WAGONS and AMBULANCES, in perfect order, as a great bargain, for sale by

C. H. SLOCOMB,

96 Common and 74 Canal street.

*Straw Goods.*

THREE HUNDRED CASES ASSORTED STRAW GOODS, received per steamers Montauk, Savannah and Star.

MEN'S AND BOYS' HATS AND CAPS.

LADIES', MISSES and INFANTS' HATS and JOCKEYS, TRIMMED.

For sale at manufacturers' prices, by

R. F. DUNN & CO.,

17 and 19 Magazine street, corner of Common.

*Hotel de Santa Isabel,*

No. 136 CALLE DE LA HABANA

Havana Cuba.

KEPT IN AMERICAN STYLE.

LAY & HANCOCK, Proprietors.

# 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. SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1866. NUMBER 207.

## New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

—OF—

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1866.

### OBEDIENCE TO FEDERAL AUTHORITY.

Since the cessation of hostilities in June, '65, the officers and soldiers of the Confederate armies, and all classes of the citizens of the seceded States, have submitted without complaint to the authority of the Federal government. Our military organizations were promptly disbanded, as soon as the formal surrender of the Confederate Generals, east and west of the Mississippi, was announced. With equal promptitude, the judicial, legislative and executive functionaries of the local, State and Confederate governments ceased to exercise official duties. No effort was made by either military or civil officers to retain their authority, and all returned to their various private pursuits. For more than nine months a profound peace and quietude have prevailed, not interrupted even by the occasional abuses of authority on the part of military or other officers of the United States. Our people have frankly accepted the Providential dispensation, and after the failure of their vigorous attempt to maintain a separate political existence, they yield to the controlling force which compels them to recognize and obey an authority which they had resisted at so much cost.

As the suffering, vigor and heroism of the Southern people, while contending for a separate nationality, have no equal in the history of revolutions, so their ready and universal spirit of obedience to the laws of the conquering government has no parallel in the recorded annals of nations. Any officer appointed by the President of the United States would not have met with the least opposition in executing any law or in exercising any legal authority, in any part of the South, for the last nine months, without a single soldier at his command.

Yet the spirit of obedience is not to be understood in the sense of welcome submission. Our people do not stultify themselves by pretending to rejoice over their failure, nor will they feel or feign any special love for the people of the North or for the government controlled by them. And when they speak of their loyalty and allegiance to the Federal government, they do not mean the filial affection and devotion of children and subjects towards a father or a revered sovereign. All that wise men of the North can effect, and all that honest and candid men of the South can promise, is obedience to the laws—steady, settled, continued obedience. They would be hypocrites if pretending to love those so lately their armed enemies, or to entertain affection for the government forced upon them against their wills and in spite of their vigorous resistance. The Southern people were wont, in former times, to hold first in reverence and love the government of their respective States, and to extend to that of the Federal Union all that was necessary in respect and obedience; they will continue to love and cherish their local governments as foremost in their affections, but "give unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's." The people of the South entertained a reasonable pride in the national prosperity; and of that patriotism which prompted resistance to aggression and rejoiced in the triumphs of American genius, prowess or enterprise, they had about as much as the people of the North could claim.

Can the feeling of the early days of the republic be restored? Will the people of all sections ever again be brought to confide in a Federal authority strictly, impartially and justly administered—in a Constitution, that shall protect minorities and defend local governments from infringement—in legislators and executive officers who shall labor wisely and honestly for the general good? Between such confidence and what we have frankly stated as the present sentiment of the people of the South, there is a wide separation. The dominant sectional majority must show a very different temper from that now exhibited, before the spirit of by-gone days will begin to revive. That spirit is waning in their own section under the malign auspices of partisan tyranny, and the tone of the Northern mind is not buoyant and hopeful.

☞See second page for future auction sales

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—Mr. P. F. Gogarty, bookseller and stationer, No. 74 Camp street, has sent us a copy of the American Railroad and Steam Navigation Guide for April. A very useful publication, which every traveller ought to have.

To Messrs. Bielock & Co., 130 Canal street, we are indebted for a copy of Godey's Lady's Book for May; handsomely illustrated, and full of entertaining reading matter.

To Hon. A. B. Norton, a member of the Texas convention, we are indebted for a printed copy of the Constitution of Texas, as amended, and the Ordinances of the Convention.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.—The Academy has a matinee as usual at noon to-day, for ladies and children, and the same variety of performances in the evening. A novel feature of the matinee is that every visitor, child as well as adult, will be presented with a bouquet.

At the Varieties, the last night of "The Streets of New York."

At the St. Charles, pantomime and ballet. A matinee at noon.

At the Olympic, "Ten Nights in a Bar-room."

CEDAR CAMPHOR.—Stifling to insect-life. Best against moths. Sold by druggists everywhere. Harris' & Chapman, Boston.

HELP ON WE PERISH.—This is what neglected teeth would say, if they could remonstrate with their owners; and mark this, the teeth cannot perish or become black or yellow if the Sozodont is used daily.

NEW DRUG STORE.—Mr. Oscar Robin, a gentleman of this State, well known both in city and country for his science and skill as a chemist and apothecary, has just received a large stock of fresh and genuine drugs, medicines, chemicals, etc., at No. 48 Royal street, which he offers to planters and the trade at the lowest market prices. We cheerfully ask our readers to refer to Mr. Robin's advertisement; he is worthy in every way of public confidence and patronage.

Dalley'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.

THE STITCH made by the Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machines is unexceptionable, and superior even to hand-sewing, being stronger and more beautiful. Can be seen at No. 5 St. Charles street.

C. E. Girardey & Co.'s sale this day promises to attract some interest, as their list comprises well located and very desirable, vacant and improved property, situated in the First, Second and Fourth Districts, properties also in Gretna. Their list is headed by that very valuable property known as the "Tyler Cotton Press," one of the largest and best equipped presses of the First District. And we learn offers to lease it are made at $20,000 per annum. When we consider that the "Orleans Press" has been leased at $40,000, which press has only a small increased storage capacity than the "Tyler," we see no reason to feel apprehensive as to the trade of New Orleans for the coming year.

## Local Intelligence.

THE PARISH DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The convention of the National Democratic party, chosen to select candidates for parish and district offices for the approaching election, met last evening shortly after 7 o'clock, at the Mechanics' Institute.

The Hall of the House of Representatives, in which the meeting was held was crowded with the friends of the candidates, and, in all our experience, we have never seen the same interest in a parochial convention, or such enthusiasm among the spectators.

The convention having been called to order, Hon. N. T. N. Robinson was unanimously chosen President, and Mr. Thomas Maxwell, Secretary.

The roll having been called, the convention was found to be full, every delegate being present, viz:

First Ward—Washington Marks, J. T. Plattsmier and Louis Lay.

Second Ward—Geo. Bevans, E. Tomatis, N. T. N. Robinson, C. Stewart and John Brohan.

Third Ward—Tim. O'Neil, Walter H. Rogers, S. Brewer, M. Cloney, A. Ward, John Hart and W. B. Koontz.

Fourth Ward—David Waters, Dennis Cronan, Jr., and Thomas Kiernan.

Fifth Ward—P. O. Peyroux, Ovide DuBuys, R. S. Preaux and H. Peralta.

Sixth Ward—Octave Andre and E. Crozat.

Seventh Ward—Ernest Bourges, E. Marin and H. D. Monier.

Eighth Ward—L. F. Garic, John Grayer, and T. F. Cutlen.

Ninth Ward—L. Roger, D. Bradbury, C. Fannin, F. Schumacher.

Tenth Ward—Leon Von Zinken, — Altmeyer, Stephen O'Leary, Fred. Osborne and Adam Hoffman.

Eleventh Ward—Frank Gessner, John Breen, T. S. McCay.

Aplers—A. Portier and B. F. Kelly.

A Committee on Credentials having been appointed, a recess was taken, and after an absence of about an hour, the committee, through Mr. Marks, reported all the above named delegates duly qualified, except those from the Eighth Ward, whose seats were contested, and were given to the contestants, Messrs. A. D. Bernondy, Geo. Delamore and Samuel Barnes. In relation to the representation from the Seventh Ward, Mr. David Mahony and others contested the seats of the incumbents, on the ground that at the election of delegates 111 votes offered for the contestants had been rejected, because they were not enrolled on the club books, and that number of votes would have elected the contestants.

The committee decided against the contestants, finding that the election had been conducted strictly in accordance with the regulations established by the central committee.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was adopted.

A number of rules were adopted, among them one requiring those who submitted their names to the convention to abide by its decision, and another, that no man who had, during the past year, run against a nominee of the Democratic party before the people, should be entertained as a candidate.

These preliminary matters disposed of, the convention proceeded to elect the nominees, first taking up the candidature for sheriff.

Harry T. Hays was nominated by Messrs. Cronan, Marks and Breen.

Mr. Mazureau, by Mr. Plattsmier and others.

Mr. Bienvenu, by Mr. Preaux and others.

John L. Lewis, by Mr. Schumacher and others.

General Hays was chosen on the first ballot, the vote standing as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Hays | 27 |
| Bienvenu | 9 |
| Mazureau | 5 |
| Lewis | 1 |

Major O'Leary's vote making the necessary majority to secure the nomination of General Hays, when the Major announced his vote applause came from every part of the hall, from members of the convention as well as the spectators, and when the President announced the result of the ballot and pronounced General Hays the nominee, the hall echoed and re-echoed with applause.

For coroner there were three ballots, as follows, on the last of which Dr. Delery was declared the nominee:

| | First. | Second. | Third. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dr. Chastant | 4 | 6 | dropped. |
| Dr. Algueros | 5 | 1 | dropped. |
| Dr. De Blanc | 5 | 5 | dropped. |
| Dr. Dupuy | 8 | 8 | 12 |
| Dr. Delery | 9 | 9 | 24 |
| Lt. John Holey | 16 | 15 | 18 |

Mr. Quirk was nominated, but withdrew in favor of Dr. Drew. Dr. Burns, who was also nominated, was withdrawn by his friends.

For district attorney, Mr. Luxenburg was chosen on the third ballot, as follows:

| | First. | Second. | Third |
|---|---|---|---|
| Benshoud | 8 | 10 | 7 |
| Luxenburg | 12 | 9 | 34 |
| Kelly | 3 | 8 | dropped |
| Ola Sarah | 8 | 8 | dropped |
| Dupre | 7 | 3 | dropped. |

For clerk of the First District Court, Mr. Norbert Trepagnier was chosen on the first ballot, the vote standing: Trepagnier 22; Cronan 9; Lewis 3; Durrive 7.

For the clerkship of the Second District Court, the convention did not arrive at a choice until a fourth ballot was had. The ballots were as follows:

| | First. | Second. | Third | Fourth. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| O'Rourke | 9 | 8 | 10 | 12 |
| Doucet | 3 | 1 | — | — |
| Delahaye | 9 | 12 | 8 | dropped. |
| Kelly | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Gresham | 10 | 14 | 18 | 22 |
| Wilson | 8 | 6 | 5 | — |

The name of Col. Kelly was withdrawn after the second trial.

For the clerkship of the Third District Court, Mr. Byerly was nominated on the second ballot, as follows:

| | First. | Second. |
|---|---|---|
| Hubbard | 17 | 21 |
| Rice | 3 | dropped. |
| Byerly | 13 | 22 |

The contest for the clerkship of the Fourth District Court was decided on the second ballot in favor of Major Bond, as follows:

| | First | Second. |
|---|---|---|
| Bond | 13 | 22 |
| Holmes | 6 | 3 |
| Hagan | 16 | 16 |
| Lt. Liesse | 4 | withdrawn. |
| Chalon | 2 | withdrawn. |

For the Fifth District Court Colonel Louis Power was nominated on the first ballot, receiving twenty-two votes against fifteen for Mr. White, and four for Mr. Arnauld.

The candidacy for the Sixth District Court was likewise decided on the first ballot, and in favor of Mr. Woelper, who received twenty-one, Mr. Bell three, Mr. Phillips five, Mr. Bacon four, Mr. Hubbard five and Mr. James four.

As the contest for each nomination was decided, the choice was declared to be unanimous.

It was after twelve o'clock when the nomination for the Sixth District Court was made, and then the convention adjourned to this evening.

THE MURDER OF MR. JENKINS.—Mr. Wm. A. Jenkins, who was so terribly wounded by blows on the head and face with a hatchet on Wednesday night last, while sleeping on his flatboat, at the head of Notre Dame street, died at the Charity Hospital yesterday morning about 10 o'clock.

Since our last issue Marshall Long has been arrested on suspicion of complicity in the murder.

Deceased was a resident of Leavenworth, Indiana, aged twenty-eight years.

THE CREVASSES.—Mr. Duralde, chairman of the board of levee commissioners, informs us that the Bonligny crevasse below the city, is now safely under control, and unless the weather becomes very unfavorable, will be entirely closed to-day or to-morrow.

The crevasse at the China plantation, near Baton Rouge, has been abandoned for the want of pecuniary means, the commissioners having exhausted all the appropriations granted to them, in contracts entered into previous to the occurrence of this crevasse.

ARREST.—Thos. Carney was arrested, charged by Martha Carney with assault and battery.

Alonzo Jackson and Commodore Calpus, both colored, were arrested, charged with running a dray without a brand and supposed to have no license.

James Scott, colored, was arrested, charged with burglariously entering the premises of M. Q. Townsend, and stealing therefrom a gold watch and chain, a due bill for $780 and $500 in currency.

Jacob Winckle was arrested, charged with an assault and making threats.

Mrs. J. McDonnell, Catharine Gibbs and Mary Lee were arrested, charged with habitual drunkenness and disturbing the peace—the former was further charged with keeping a disorderly house.

James Quinn was arrested, charged with being a dangerous and suspicious character and following no honest occupation.

John Philbert was arrested, charged by John Sullivan with stabbing him with a knife.

Barney Laffey was arrested, charged by William Casey with committing an assault and battery with intent to kill.

Cornelius Watkins, colored, was arrested for peddling ice cream on Tchoupitoulas street without a license.

RECORDER LEPTEN'S COURT.—A. W. Bader and Ernest Gadier for indulging in a scrimmage, were each dismissed on paying a fine of $2 50.

P. Sullivan, D. McKay and P. Haggerty, for indulging too freely in ardent spirits, were fined $2 50 each.

Margaret Connell, charged with being insane, was discharged.

Mrs. Roach, charged with committing a breach of the peace. The case was continued.

RECORDER VENNARD'S COURT.—John McGraham was arraigned, charged with assault and battery. He was fined $10, and required to give bonds to keep the peace.

The time of the court was occupied by counsel arguing the case of certain butchers, who were arrested several days ago for occupying stalls in the market without the necessary license.

CRIMINAL COURT.—Lorenzo Saliba was arraigned, charged with murder; owing to the absence of witnesses from the State the case was continued indefinitely.

John Miller was arraigned, charged with mule stealing and found guilty.

Henry Thompson was, arraigned, charged with larceny. The jury failing to agree, bail was required for his appearance at a future day.

RECORDER ANDRY'S COURT.—Melvenia Gardell, colored, who was arraigned, charged by J. H. Kohn, salesman for Sturzenegger & Co., with stealing dry goods valued at $325. The case was sent before the First District Court and bail required to the amount of $1000. He was also charged by Edward Finnigan with stealing from the store of Folger & Co. one package of penknives, etc. Additional bail was required and the case sent before the First District Court.

Mary Lewis, colored, was arraigned, charged with being lewd and abandoned. She was fined $25, or undergo ninety days imprisonment in the workhouse.

Clara Smith and Agnes Boudousquie, colored, were arraigned, charged with violating city ordinance No. 1063. They were each fined $25, or in default of which sixty days in the workhouse.

John Gleney was arraigned, charged with carrying a slung shot. He was fined $50, or undergo ninety days imprisonment in the workhouse.

Ned Murphy was arraigned, charged by J. M. Kavanagh with committing an assault and battery on him. He was fined $25 and $500 bonds to keep the peace, in default of which to be sent to the workhouse for six months.

J. M. Gibbons and Mary Ann O'Healy were arraigned, charged with indecent conduct on the public streets. The former was fined $25 or ninety days in the workhouse, and the latter committed to the workhouse for six months.

Wm. Ryan was arraigned, charged by Dr. Schupert with causing a drag to run against his buggy, thereby breaking it. He was fined $20, or committed to the workhouse for thirty days.

Thos. Carney was arraigned, charged with assault and battery. He was fined $11, and required to enter bonds to preserve the peace.

Julia Ducy, Mrs. Dougherty, Bridget Kelly and Mary Ann Monroe, were all arraigned, charged with being drunk, and each committed to the workhouse for six months.

James Brown was arraigned, charged with, being a dangerous and suspicious character. He was fined $10, or committed to workhouse for twenty days.

Henry Gibbs and Marshall Long were both arraigned, charged with attempting to murder and rob Wm. Jenkins, while on board a flat boat, at the foot of Notre Dame street. They were remanded to prison to await further developments.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.—No kind of insurance ever became so popular with the public, or gained so high a position in the world of understanding in a short time, as that against accident, and very justly, too. It not only protects the family when the natural protector is killed, but provides a weekly compensation of from five to fifty dollars if disabled, and in consequence unable to earn the means of support, thus securing comfort to his family and medical attendance for himself, until again able, by his own labor, to provide for them. This class of insurance is destined, eventually, to become the most popular of all, as it is the only kind that provides compensation to the assured while unable, by reason of accident, to pursue his customary employment.

The calculations of premiums have been very carefully made, and experienced underwriters have examined the subject in all its details; and to the public is presented this valuable insurance at rates of premiums so low that there are absolutely none who cannot, in some form, avail themselves of its humane provisions.

The great Southern and Western Life and Accident Insurance Company of New Orleans, (office No. 21 Carondelet street,) is now largely engaged in writing policies and issuing short-time tickets of insurance against general accidents. General James Longstreet is president of this company, and its board of directors is composed of some of the first men in New Orleans and the South—names that are a sufficient guarantee to all of stability and good management. Twenty-five dollars will secure a $5000 policy, good for one year, with a weekly compensation of $25 for disability, and other sums in proportion. Five dollars will secure a policy for $5000, good for one month, and $2 50 will secure one for ten days, etc. etc. Let no one neglect this cheap mode of making a certain provision for those depending upon him.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—Messrs. Shropshire, Anderson & Co., 108 and 110 Poydras street, announce to-day that they are just receiving a large supply of new Northern cheese, choice Goshen butter, superior golden syrup, and other family supplies, to which they invite the attention of their friends and purchasers generally. The customers of Messrs. Shropshire, Anderson & Co. may rely always upon obtaining fresh and genuine articles of the first quality as to excellence at their well-filled establishment.

CLOTHING.—Messrs. Garthwaite, Lewis & Stuart, Tulane Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Camp street, have on hand an extensive assortment of spring and summer clothing, furnishing goods and traveling equipage, which they advertise for sale, wholesale and retail, at low prices.

We understand that the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce has offered Mr. S. N. Pike three hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the land and ruins of the opera house, which offer it is believed he will probably accept, as he has concluded not to rebuild the opera house in Cincinnati. We however understand that he intends carrying out his original plan of building an opera house in New York. The ground has already been purchased for that object, and the building will cost completed $1,500,000, and will probably be the finest in the world. There are but few as enterprising and public spirited men in this country as Mr. Pike.

Myriads of mice have made their appearance this spring in Ohio. The tall grass that covers the fields has given protection to them, and they have come forth increased in numbers a thousand fold. They have attacked the fruit trees in some sections and destroyed over five thousand trees. They are so thick that in passing through the fields in some places they scatter before one in every direction.

## TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

LATE FROM WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL MATTERS.

MESSAGE REGARDING THE FISHERIES.

THE PEACE PROCLAMATION THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

**Martial Law Still in Force in the Insurrectionary States.**

DEATH OF HON. D. S. DICKINSON.

THE PHILADEPHIA MURDER CASE.

MORE FENIAN ARRESTS.

MARKETS, RIVER NEWS, ETC.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

NEW YORK, April 13.—The Herald's Washington special says the President is reported to have declared to Judge Peabody that his late proclamation was simply a declaration of his policy, and did not terminate martial law in the insurrectionary States.

The death of Hon. Daniel S. Dickenson is announced.

The strike of the car drivers continues, making considerable embarrassment, but no disturbance has taken place.

The Board of Health is taking measures to prevent the introduction of the cholera.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The House had under consideration the army bill.

TORONTO, April 13. The excitement has somewhat abated. Another important Fenian arrest has been made. The name of the person is, however not given.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Senate has agreed to the reports of the conference committee on the naval appropriation bill.

Several bills, all of a private character, were disposed of.

A message was received from the President, with a letter from the Secretary of State, relative to the rights of Americans to the fishing grounds, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—Antoine Saute admits killing the boy Cornelius Cary, and asserts that Jacob Yonder killed the rest of the Deering family. A deep feeling of indignation prevailed throughout the community, and lynching of the prisoner was threatened. He was finally removed to Moyamensing Prison.

ST. LOUIS, April 13.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn 68c. Mess Pork 226. Bacon—clear sides 16½c., sugar-cured hams 21½c.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The steamer Corsica has arrived from Havana and Nassau.

John Lamberty, an Englishman, was arrested for stealing $20,000 from the collector of Astoria, Oregon.

Cotton closed heavy at 37½c. At auction 317 bales of Mobile cotton on government account, were sold at 32½c. to 37c. Flour advanced 10c. Coffee quiet. Sugar dull at 10½c. to 11½c. Molasses dull at $1 05 to $1 10. Sterling exchange dull at 107½. Gold closed at 136¾. Stocks firm.

MOBILE, April 13.—The sales of cotton to-day amounted to 1800 bales; middlings 35c. Sales of the week 7500 bales. Receipts of the week 5159, against 6841 at the corresponding period last week. Week's exports, 16,263. Stock in port, 83,123. Gold 126@127.

VICKSBURG, April 13.—The P. W. Strader passed up at 10 a. m. yesterday, and Magenta at 3 p. m. to-day.

The General Quitman passed down at 6 p. m. today.

River stationary.

LOUISVILLE, April 13.—Tobacco—good grades, advanced. Flour—superfine, $7. Oats, 44c. Corn, 58c. Mess pork, $25 50. Bacon, shoulders, 12½c.; clear sides 16c. Lard 18c. Hay $14. Rio coffee 26c. Whisky $2 22. Cotton 31c.

CINCINNATI, April 13.—Flour and wheat unchanged. Corn and oats steady. Whisky dull at $2 22. Mess pork $25 50. Bacon dull and unchanged.

[From Yesterday's Evening Papers.]

NEW YORK, April 13.—The Herald's Toronto special says that Murphy and his associates are kept guarded and handcuffed. Some citizens advocate lynching them. The hostility against the prisoners is intense. None but legal officers and counsels allowed to see them.

The wildest excitement prevails in Cornwall and when the bugle sounded, volunteers ran to the rendezvous, loading on their way at double quick pace to the station. They were followed by an excited populace. On their arrival, the reports were in circulation that two companies of the 47th regiment had revolted and taken possession of the town in order to cut their way to Portland.

Another report said that the Fenians had crossed at Ogdensburg, seized a train, and were advancing upon Cornwall by steam. Three companies surrounded the train, and Murphy and his party surrendered without resistance. Much indignation is felt that ex-Attorney General McDonald should defend them. Two companies of infantry and a battery of artillery had been ordered to Cornwall.

Mr. Speedy, secretary of the Hibernian Society, has arrived. He was discharged on the original charge, but afterwards held on a charge of conspiring to invade the peace of the realm. A strict watch on all the main lines of the Fenian communications is kept.

Simran Lamelrond, the cashier of the Potsdam branch bank of France, was arrested here, charged with robbing that institution of $240,000. An application will be made for his return under the Extradition treaty. The application will, it is expected, be made on Saturday next.

NEW YORK, April 13—12 M.—Cotton quiet at 37½ to 38c. Gold 136½.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Senate yesterday was principally occupied with eulogies upon the late Senator Foot.

HOUSE.—A bill passed appropriating $25,000 for temporary relief, under the freedmen's bureau, to destitute people in the District of Columbia. A bill was also passed authorizing the President to transfer a gunboat to the republic of Liberia.

A joint resolution passed, protesting against pardons by foreign governments of persons convicted of infamous offenses, on condition of their emigrating to the United States.

NASHVILLE, TENN., April 13.—The legislature obtained a quorum, and passed the franchise law by an overwhelming majority.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Mr. Candell, the messenger of the Bank of America, has been robbed in the sub-treasury building of $3000.

From a compilation of the provost marshal general it appears that 280,737 officers and men in the Federal army lost their lives during the war from all causes.

The Cracow correspondent of the London Post says that sixty battalions of infantry, twenty-six squadrons of cavalry, and ninety-six pieces of artillery, aggregating 16,000 men, arrived in Replan from Valozoinck, three days march from the Austrian frontier.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The President has signed the loan bill.

### Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—S W Henaris, Alexandria; M Holland, Memphis; R E Bavinds, Arkadelphia; W A Senton, Shreveport; G S W Titcomb, Jackson; E S Field, Cincinnati; J H Hall, Memphis; B S Fox, Louisville; Mrs A M Ogden, Mrs E A Cochran, Miss M L Williams, Miss A Bramby, Natchez; Maj H S Routh, Texas; J A Whalen, St Charles; A Hoffheimer, Cincinnati; Mrs Edwards, F W Regfan, Ark; M Stanton and wife, Selma; S R P Lee and wife, N Y; E Williams, city; N Banks, D Hickok, Greenwood; W W Orr, Tex; J B Leigget, Red River; J A Rogers, T J Wheeler, Kentucky; W P Howard, Lewisburg, Arkansas; J H Collins, West Feliciana; W Miller and lady, Grenville; F B Dallas, Florida; C Rosenbury, New York; Mrs Moncure, Louisiana; Mrs Hulings, La; Mrs A R Boylson, Miss Boylson, Mobile; A R Jackson, Savannah; Dr Blackner, La; G C Morton, Vicksburg; H Bunge, Indianola, Tex; Col Sautelle, U S A; Mrs Christensen, C R Dabo, Miss L J Dabe, J W Moore, Miss H D Moore, Miss M E Thompson, Capt E L Townsend and family, G H Giddings and family, C J Cook, Mrs Allen, F Lyons, H W Jones, Texas; J W Buchanan, T J Visscher, N Y; Mrs Picaut, Galveston; Col L L Zulavsky, Pensacola; M W Payne, Iowa; A B Dodd, Texas; Mrs J H Blegrest and family, Mrs Farrow, St Louis; D P Gibson, Columbia; J P Cameron, Memphis; Mrs Wacly and child, N Y; Mrs Westcoth and three children, Cincinnati.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL.—T C J Parnbell, Shreveport; G M Husteel, La; T M Abboth, Boston; A Slaughter and wife, G C Smith, T B Allen, La; T W Scott; R H Weed and wife, Mobile; R Perez, Havana; L K Barber, Mrs M E Digner, Miss; Miss E H Henry; F A Osborne; S S Coleman, La; A S Peabody, N Y; O L Battle and wife, Miss E W and M J Battle, N N John and daughter, Captain Pouvera and son, Mrs S A Wharton, J Elgrase, Mrs Catrell, Mrs Lamar and daughter, J Cox, E B Smith, Texas, J Beasly, N Y.

CITY HOTEL.—A Arnold, J W Childs, Apalachicola; R A Owen and wife, La; M Barschall and family, Ga; G Burris, St Louis; A Illyet, Ga; C Wilson, Bayou Sara; F P Best, J A Henderson, D L Carter, L G Gayle, Miss; J T Merriman, Memphis; W R McFarland, Miss; J A Smylie, Grosse Tete; G Robinson, Mobile; G Miller, N Y; J B Hemphill, J Niles, S Young, J McAnary, G D Bastamante, B H Mathews, Dr J M Keyes, Miss; C W White, Texas; T B Kemp, M M Kemp, J Kemp, La; D S Watts, Miss F Bennet, Miss; J Hart, La; R V Jones, J O Brady, Miss; T Burgess, St Louis; Capt H M Green, W C Brooo, Ala; T R Brown, Miss; E G Weed, Glenville, Ala; J M Upshaw, Alabama; E Moore, Ala; G W Crymes, Ala; G P Crimes, Ala; H F Stewart, Mobile; B F White, Opelousas; Col P Condon, Mobile; J Winters and lady, doc T M Berry, Shreveport, La; S Ford, Texas; Col Lane, do; Capt Foster, do; A T Lackett, Austin; B J Saxton, Wharton, Tex; J B McMullen, Henderson, Ky; Dr N L Merewether, Hardon county, Texas; W Taylor, do; M R Hunter, Palestine, Texas; J Minor and son, Austin, do; J W Plant, Galveston, do; S J Nagle, do; B Leaman, do; W H Townsend, do; H M Youngblood, Johnson co, Texas; J H Westerlage, Galveston; T Cramer, do; S G Fisher and family, Texas; M H Hand, La; C G Forshey, Texas; J N Mygett, Vicksburg; A S Gibson, Brooklyn, N Y; A M Toodvin, Jackson, La; J H Phares, Woodville, Miss; Rev J Stratton and wife, Jackson, La; F S Savage, Pass Christian.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.—H C Glasson, Union parish; P B Wilkins, Texas; W J Robinson, Fla; A C Strain, J N Bozen, Bossier; J T Ewing, Indiana; G R Davenport, Livingston; J T Crain, Madison county, Miss; W B Cobb, Ky; J H Saint, Ala; Mrs Dawson and son; J M Coul, Jackson, Miss; S Dawkins, S Rosenburg, Camden, Ark; P H Pendergass, P N; T B Howell, Canton, Miss; J P Martin, Jackson, Miss; Mrs W Priestly; Mrs Coleman, Canton, Miss; R Montgomery, Brookhaven; H Lewis, Mississippi; C C Partee, Memphis, Tennessee; J D Stewart and son, Jackson; J B Grimes, Memphis; W Martin, Ark; R Y Reb, Mrs Dr Ross, Meridian, Miss; M G Askew, A J Wynne, Dayton, Ala; R B Lindsay, W H Albright, Miss; W H Saunders, Mobile; B Francis, Brandon, Miss; Dr John Tate, Lafayette, Ark; H W Myers, Camden, Ark; S D Oliver, Lake Providence; C T Perrie, W H McChesney, W Martin, W J Pinney, city; J Hart, La; J M McFarland; W Lobdell, W Baton Rouge.

A FRESH HICKORY.—When Gen. Jackson vetoed the National bank bill and it was passed over his head, he very flatly declared that his duty as President was to execute such laws as he believed to be constitutional, and the courts prevented him from carrying into effect measures which appeared to him plainly violative of the Constitution. Hence he ordered the government deposits to be removed from the National Bank, and when his Secretary of the Treasury declined to do so, he appointed another, who carried out his wishes. The consequence was that the bank collapsed for want of funds, after the government pap was taken away. If the civil rights bill becomes a law, notwithstanding the veto, President Johnson still has it in his power to prevent its operation. All he has to do is to declare peace, restore the writ of habeas corpus, and let the act go before the courts for adjudication. The decision of the Supreme Court must be against its constitutionality, for its violation of the rights of the States is palpable, and the Supreme Court has already shown that Chief Justice Chase is not the court.

It is said that Andrew Johnson has a portrait of Andrew Jackson in his reception room, lately hung up, with a fresh cord and a bran new frame. Andrew Johnson is evidently pleased to walk parallel with old Hickory, and appears to have enough courage to rival his great predecessor, if occasion arise, in fighting against a working majority in Congress, and in finally coming out victorious, with the plaudits of the people from Maine to Louisiana.

The radicals are in most deadly earnest. There can be no doubt that the President is. If they pass unconstitutional laws over his veto, he will not feel bound to execute them. Jefferson long ago taught that the executive department must interpret the Constitution for itself in matters pertaining to its own functions. Jackson repeatedly acted on that maxim. The President is sworn to support the Constitution. When any law clearly conflicts with it, he must, of necessity, elect between the two. The inferior must yield to the superior.—[Montgomery Mail.

A GOLD DISCOVERY NEAR HOME.—The great excitement created by the discovery of rich deposits of gold-bearing quartz and auriferous pyrites on the Potomac, this side of the Great Falls, has culminated in the formation of a company in this city with a capital of $375 000 for the purpose of fully developing the valuable tract of land, consisting of one hundred and twenty acres, owned by the company. The land is situated fourteen miles west of Georgetown, D. C. On it there are gold-bearing quartz ledges, and the company, which is entitled the Maryland Mining Company, is confident of reaping the most abundant returns for the investment of its stockholders.

A powerful engine with the necessary apparatus for quartz crushing and sublimating the ore is on the ground, a quartz mill erected, and Cornish miners, under the direction of a competent engineer, engaged in penetrating the rich leges of the property. The surface rock exhibited at the company's office in this city, shows free gold in large quantities, the mint essay of which yields $110 per ton of two thousand pounds. The sulphurets are in excess of that. Judging by the specimens exhibited by the company—which by the way, are pronounced by miners equal in richness to any produced in California or Nevada—great anticipations are entertained as to the result of the labors of the company, which, as we have said, have already commenced and being so near can be readily inspected by those interested in such matters.

An assay of such rock as is exhibited at the office of the company, it is estimated would yield $20,000 per ton—a result certainly huge enough to satisfy even the most exorbitant desires of any one.—[Philadelphia Ave.

A NICE PRESENT.—Some young ladies of this city, says the Charleston, S. C., News, a few weeks ago, desiring to have a memento from