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Being organized, have opened the exhibition of Stove and Gas BURNERS, at No. 196 Camp street, near Poydras, where the public are invited to call and witness the operation daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 to 3 o'clock.

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Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc.,

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Agents for the celebrated London Jockey Club House Gin.

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

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The undersigned Agents for the above Refinery are prepared to supply the trade at all times with

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At lowest market prices.

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New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

—OF—

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1866.

PRESERVE THE RECORDS.

It would have been well if our State legislature, at its last session, had established an office for gathering, arranging and preserving the military and historical records of Louisiana. Such an office, with a competent keeper, would have been attended with but little expenditure, probably not more than five thousand dollars per annum, including rent, salary and incidental outlay. The duty of the keeper of records would have been to secure, by all available means, such facts, statistics, reports, letters, journals and publications as might supply the materials for a full and accurate history of the State, with especial reference to the war of the past five years. Such an office would be, from the beginning, a desirable resort for compilers of memoirs and biographies, and a depot for the convenient use of the members of the General Assembly and other officers of the State.

After the lapse of years, when the present generation of Louisianians shall have given place to another—when the recriminations of hostility shall have ended, and the passion and prejudice of the present day, shall be succeeded by better feelings—the men and women of another age will eagerly seek for a truthful record of what was done by their grandfathers in the most notable of all wars. They will enquire with ardent curiosity into the details of military movements, and none of the minute records of the various corps will be without interest. They will wish to read a full and truthful history of all that was done by the sixty thousand men and boys who served in the various corps organized in Louisiana, whether they fell in battle, died of disease, or survived the final surrender. Nor will this desire be limited to them, or to the descendants of the Confederate soldiers of other States; it will be shared by the children of the officers and soldiers of the federal armies who will wish to know what manner of men their fathers rest in battle, and all the details of the stupendous struggle where so many found bloody graves, and so many won imperishable fame. All the people of this country are interested in knowing the truth; and the time will come when a true and faithful history of the war will be sought after with avidity, whether the truth relates to southern or to federal armies. Until such history is written, the great moral lessons of the war will remain untaught.

The materials for history are perishable. The best of them are in the memory of the actors, and being unwritten are lost with their death or remain in the distorted form of imperfect oral tradition. It would, therefore, be a patriotic and highly useful labor for each actor in the war to put on record what he did or saw. The fuller and more circumstantial the narrations are, the better will they subserve historical purposes; the Livy or Thucydides of another age will know very well what to omit of the facts placed at his disposal. Next in value to these autocratic recollections are written and printed reports and documents, muster rolls, and private letters and memoranda. All of these will be consumed by time unless care be taken to gather and preserve them.

In the absence of a record office and keeper established and paid by law, it would be a commendable enterprise for a few Louisianians to form an association for the purpose of procuring and preserving historical records relating to the past five or six years. The amount of labor required would be comparatively light when shared by fifty or more citizens. But a moderate outlay for expenses would be requisite for the first few months, and even that would probably be refunded by the State when a legal keeper of army records shall be authorized and appointed. Such an association might rescue from destruction many valuable papers, and make them available to the writers of history, as well as encourage the writing of many valuable and interesting sketches and memoirs which would else remain unwritten.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.—The business of accident insurance has taken propositions in accordance with the scale on which all really great and useful undertakings are transacted in this land of expansive energies and indomitable perseverance. A few months ago it was scarcely heard of. Now it is forcing its way into every corner of the land, and no one thinks himself doing justice either to himself or to his family, if not having already acquired an independence, if he leaves home without effecting on insurance which shall secure it in the event of accident.

And an admirable thing is this accident insurance! How much suffering, how much misery, how much ruin is it not calculated to avert! A man leaving home feels that, dependent as himself and his family are upon his constant personal exertions, he can prevent all embarrassment in consequence of any accident to himself by simply taking the precaution to take out a policy of insurance for any amount he may choose. What need be said to induce a true man to avail himself of such an opportunity? The expense is a mere trifle—the advantages secured in case of accident ineffable.

Another admirable improvement has just been made in the business, by the providing for the issue of combined policies, for insurances against loss of life from all causes, including accidents, disease and natural death, with compensation for non-fatal personal injuries. This must be hailed with satisfaction everywhere, and will assuredly become the general form of insurance throughout the world.

In the meantime, the accident policies will be continued independently of the combined policies, and will be taken out by every prudent traveler, to the great advantage of the whole community; for the business, like all others which contribute to the welfare of the many, cannot fail to prove profitable to insurers, if properly conducted.

BUSINESS FIRM.—Public attention is called to the card, in another column, of the new house of Falls, Allison & Co., 99 Magazine street. The members of the firm, Messrs. E. B. Falls, John H. Allison and J. Oscar Howell, are well known, not only in the city but all over the State, as first rate business men, full of energy and enterprise, and possessing all the requisites necessary to bring them into favor with the public. They are deserving of every confidence, and have only to be tried to be appreciated.

At a recent levee at the White House, Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister, escorted the lady of President Juarez. She was attired in rich lavender silk, richly trimmed, and long trail, with diamonds. The Hon. L. D. Campbell also had a Mexican lady on his army. She was attired in a blue silk, with long trail, and fluted trimmings at the bottom, with diamond pin. Mr. Labantrez, of the State department, also escorted a Mexican lady, who attracted considerable attention. The brunette countenances and well-formed features of these Montezuma ladies furnished a contrast with the American ladies, and made them the center of attraction.

PARTIALLY DAMAGED CUBA SUGAR AT AUCTION. We call particular attention of dealers to the large and peremptory sale by Robinson & Nash, of 317 hogsheads and tierces of Cuba sugar, partially damaged by brig Derby, from Cienfuegos, at 11 o'clock this morning, on the levee, at post No. 28, Second District, in lots to suit.

Local Intelligence.

NOMINATIONS BY THE DEMOCRATIC PARISH CONVENTION.—The Democratic convention having completed the general ticket on Friday night, met on Saturday evening to nominate district officers. In the absence of Mr. Robinson, who was unable to attend, Mr. Walter H. Rogers was chosen to preside. The delegates of each district made their nominations as follows:

First District—State Tax Collector, Thomas Askew. State Assessor, M. M. Feeney. First Justice of the Peace, G. W. Sadler. Constable, W. H. Toler. Second Justice of the Peace, Geo. H. Braughn. Constable, James Casack.

Second District—State Assessor, B. A. Rozonier. State Tax Collector, E. A. Lemarie. For Justice of the Peace, P. W. Collins. For Constable, A. Lange.

Third District—For Assessor, Julius Falda. For State Tax Collector, Michael Tracey. For Justice of the Peace, Auguste Vinvant. For Constable, P. Ad. Fortier.

Fourth District—For State Tax Collector, Henry Bensel. For State Assessor, John Golding. For Justice of the Peace, P. S. Collins. For Constable, Daniel Wilson.

In regard to the nomination for Second Justice of the Peace we understand there is some difficulty, and a meeting of the Third Ward delegation has been called to adjust it.

THE WORKING MEN'S MEETING.—A meeting of the various associations of the Trades' Assembly was held on Saturday night, at Mechanics' Institute. Mr. R. E. Pease and F. Lance Dupree were nominated, the former as president and the latter as secretary.

Mr. Dupree stated that the object of the meeting was not to repudiate the nomination of other parties, but to nominate candidates to the offices to be elected on the 7th of May.

A resolution by Mr. D. A. Mullaine, to call upon the various precincts of the city and Algiers, to send delegates to a convention to be held on Wednesday next, was adopted.

Messrs. Clarke, Flannigan, Mullaine, Killmartin, O'Mara, Colton, J. M. Smith, Kendall, Underwood and Bissell were appointed to inquire of candidates for nomination whether they were in favor of the policy of President Johnson, and whether they could use their personal and political influence to make eight hours a legal day's work for men and women.

On motion of Mr. Killmartin, it was resolved that each ward in the city be requested to send five delegates, who shall be working men, to the convention.

On motion of Mr. Underwood, it was resolved that each association be entitled to five delegates independent of the ward delegates.

A number of gentlemen were appointed to organize and procure places of meeting. After which the meeting adjourned.

MILITARY ORDER.—A general order, from Gen. Canby, contains some interesting legal points, but we have not space to publish it in full. Private John A. Ellis, Co. C, 3d R. I. cavalry, sergeant Louis Green and privates Wm. Aikens, Charles Bridges and Jesse White, of the 78th colored, were tried by courtmartial for murder, found guilty and sentenced to death. The sentence was approved by General Sherman, but disapproved by General Canby, on the ground that the finding was illegal—that the crime was manslaughter. He therefore ordered a new trial, but the second court acquitted the prisoners on the grounds that they could not be tried twice for the same offence. Gen. Canby quoted authorities to show that in military law this ruling is wrong, as the reviewing officer, upon finding that the proceedings have been illegally conducted, may order a new trial before another court. Owing to the length of time the prisoners have already been in prison, General Canby discharges them from custody; but he thinks they are liable to arrest and trial before the civil courts.

FIRE.—A fire broke out about 11 o'clock last night, in a house on Bacchus street, near the corner of St. Andrew. Damage slight. The fire is supposed to have originated from a defect in the chimney.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A resident of Gretna, named Redlish, fell into the river on Saturday while in the act of stepping on board the ferry boat at Jackson street, and was drowned. The body of the unfortunate man was not recovered.

DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.—Officer Fleming, of the First District police, reports that he found a man named Paul Hogan, on the levee last evening, in a dangerous condition, having been robbed and severely wounded by some person unknown to him. He was removed to the Charity Hospital.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATIONS.—The investigation relative to the killing of Frederick Meyer, who was stabbed on the night of the 27th ult., on Ninth street, between Laurel and Annunciation, resulted in a verdict against Charles Meyer, charging him with the murder of the deceased. It appeared from the evidence that Charles Meyer was talking to Rosina Merkley. Frederick Meyer came out of the house of Margaret Bundy. He said something to the accused. What he replied was not heard, but Frederick then took him by the neck, or by the shirt, near the neck and called him a damned liar. They then went on the sidewalk. Shortly after, the deceased returned to Mrs. Bundy's house wounded in the left side. The evidence of the physicians was that the deceased died on the morning of the 12th instant. The cicatrix of a wound was discovered on the left side, between the fourth and fifth ribs. The condition of the organs was such that no possible doubt could be entertained of the cause of death. The evidences of a weapon having penetrated the chest and wounding the lung were clearly manifested. On this testimony the verdict above stated was rendered.

The investigation in regard to the death of Wm. J. Jenkins was resumed, but no material evidence further than that already published was elicited. The jury of inquest rendered a verdict of murder against Harvey Gibbs.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—The residence of Mr. Ruth, at the corner of First and St. Charles streets, was entered at 4 o'clock Saturday morning by a thief, who was discovered and shot at, but he and the bullet, it is to be regretted, did not meet.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—We perceived yesterday quite a haul of stolen property at the office of Lieut. Manning, of the First District police, consisting of two trunks full of assorted articles, and a valise equally provided, which were discovered by the lieutenant and special officers Condon and McIntyre, in the house No. 112 Basin street. In one of the trunks were quite a number of valuable documents, amongst them a number of titles to lands in Texas, in which the names of Washington M. Sharpe, Levi. Butler and Erastus Long occurred. Another trunk contained quite an assortment of clothing, not new. Amongst the goods found were towels, knives and forks, ladies' gaiters, joseys, linen and embroidered petticoats, teaspoons, spectacles, a tin can, a woolen plaid shawl, handkerchiefs, pieces of merino, etc. Lieut. Manning had some inkling that there was stolen property in a certain neighborhood, and by dint of earnest inquiry he succeeded in recovering the stolen property.

AFFAIR OF HONOR.—Reports were quietly prevalent in certain circles last night that a hostile meeting had occurred in the morning in some undesignated locality above the city. That the weapons used were Derringer pistols, that there were two exchanges of fire, and that one of the parties was killed and the other wounded. We were unable to ascertain any further particulars.

THE CAMELLIA.—This is the appropriate name of a craft, white as a gull and swift as a pigeon, that has been fitted up as a watering place boat, to run as far as Ocean Springs.

She started yesterday, on a trial trip, from her moorings at Algiers. She made a run of some eight or ten miles down the river, and a like distance up stream above her original starting point. Her machinery worked admirably, and her speed was satisfactorily tested. Against the current she made sixteen miles in three quarters of an hour—upwards of twenty-one miles an hour—nearly equaling the celebrated Webb, in her time regarded as the fastest boat on Southern waters.

The Camellia is an enterprise of the ancient population, a guarantee that safety and comfort are regarded as well as speed. Her cabins are finely ventilated and elegantly furnished. She is 180 feet long with 27 feet breadth of beam, and is moved by a powerful engine. The public are indebted to Messrs. L. E. Forstall, A. M. Bohn, Aristide Miltenberger, Jules Tuyes and F. L. Generes, for the placing of this beautiful craft on our estivating waters.

The owners were all on board, and, with Capt. Boardman, who commands, and his chief clerk, Capt. Jack Otway, entertained with elegance and hospitality. Among the guests, as showing the interest in the enterprise, were Mr. Leonce Abat, Mr. F. Durive, Mr. O. DeLassus, Capt. John Fitz Pollock, Lieut. DeBlanc and Capt. Ernest Miltenberger.

ARREST.—Frank Moore, colored, was arrested by special officer McCann, on St. Charles street, on a charge of stealing a lady's gold watch and chain and gold breast-pin, belonging to Mrs. Hawkins, of St. Charles street. The articles were found at No. 127 Conti street.

J. M. Douler of the 56th Ohio Volunteers was arrested by officer Jiselard on a charge of committing an assault and battery on Millie Rector, colored, and on Pargoe Farrell and his child, on Basin street. This ungallant military man will be attended to by the authorities.

Charles Elder was arrested by officer Donnelly on Tremé street, on a charge preferred against him by George Clinton, of committing an assault and battery on him and drawing a revolver on him. He is also charged with carrying a concealed weapon.

THE RECORDER'S COURTS.—There were but a few cases of any interest in the Recorder's Courts on Saturday. Before Recorder Ancira, John Green, Pat. Carroll and H. C. Leo were brought for examination on a charge of assault and battery on David S. Chauk at the Railway House, and malicious mischief in destroying glasses and furniture to the value of $500. Carroll was dismissed and Green and Leo were committed for trial to the Criminal Court and bail of $1000 from each required.

Peter Pehrueco was examined before Recorder Gastinel on a charge of wounding Petro Beso with a sharp instrument with intent to kill, was sent before the Criminal Court.

Peter Wood, charged with stabbing Peter Schwitzer, was arraigned and remanded to prison to await examination on the 17th inst.

The other cases were of no importance.

CRIMINAL COURT—*Judge Abell.*—The following sentences were passed on Saturday in this court: Henry Calton, alias Ward, convicted of larceny, two years at hard labor in the State penitentiary. Dr. Hayes, colored, found guilty of larceny, two years at hard labor in the penitentiary. John Love, for a similar offense, ten days in the parish prison. Patrick McDonald, found guilty of larceny, three months in the parish prison.

Facts and Fictions.

ADVANCING CIVILIZATION.—Cuffey is rapidly advancing in civilization. The police and hospital records show it; it shows itself in the mortuary statistics; the large proportion of pock-pitted ebony faces now seen on the streets mark it very distinctly; it is rankly evident in star cars; and at colored balls, at street corners, and in many other places, public and private, it loudly proclaims itself. Our readers are already acquainted with the ordinances in relation to marriage which his new masters—or their agent, the F. B.—have made for Cuffey, and no doubt have admired their wonderful fitness and adaptability. If they have not, they should have witnessed a little scene which occurred last evening on Carondelet street, near St. Joseph. It excited the attention and exulting yells of all the boys and girls of the neighborhood, as well as the risibility of the "children of larger growth," without regard to color. And well it might. It proved Cuffey to be rapidly becoming a civilized coffee, indeed; and proof to that point cannot but be attractive in these days.

Of course every coffee must have a cuffer. This one had for his a raw-boned ebony queen, who appeared as though she were rapidly approaching her grand climacteric, but yet was fired with all the vigor as well as the Xantippeanism of the most approved models of civilization. And she laid on with decided constancy and vim, while the coffee submitted with all the graces of henpeckdom. In fact, if the converse of the proposition about the fellow of whom it is said—"twere base flattery to call a coward," be true, he must be most fearfully brave. He shrunk from her cuffs just as abjectly as the veriest spaniel or mongrel might from the uplifted lash of cruel trainer or brutal master, and made the quickest marching time he could under the circumstances, in the effort, as it seemed, to get home, so as to hide his humiliation and the woman's blackguardism together.

The louder the juvenile crowd yelled, and the larger it became, the more lustily and rapidly the virago plied her big bony paws about the poor devil's ears, and the more he shrunk and dodged, and the faster he walked or rather shuffled along. What his offense had been, was not disclosed. She looked as if she might just have come from the kitchen or wash-tub, and he was "to match." Perhaps he might have been set to work to help her, but had forsaken his duty, and the dinner had spoiled or the clothes been bedeviled, and he was taking the consequences in a little more Cuffey style than the anecdote-mongers tell us was visited on Alfred the Great on the occasion of a similar delinquency. Perhaps he had been sent on an errand and had stayed too long, and she was giving him a little Cuffey-cauldling for it. But, perhaps, he was the victim of "the green-eyed monster;" although a grinning, buxom wench, who was taxed with having encouraged the bewitching attentions of the "gay Lothario," denied the soft impeachment in a lungitudinous "N-o-s-a-h!" as full of contemptuousness as the exclamation could be crammed. And so this point is yet in doubt. The rest of the incident we give for the benefit of some future Burkle who shall make African civilization his theme.

WHENCE IS IT?—Among many common quotations, the origin of which is not known, is that very common one, "*Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis.* It is often quoted with the *nos et* transposed, and it is so given in most collections of quotations; but as that spoils it as an hexameter, which is quite unnecessary, most critical writers prefer it as we have given it. The origin of it has of late years been attributed to Borbonius, a writer of the middle ages, of whom, however, all that can be gathered from the resources of Facts and Fictions is to be found in a "Museum Poetlevin" prefixed to an old collection of the Latin poets, in explaining the meaning of the term "Anagrammatismus." This we are told consists in so transposing the letters of a name as to make words which can be used first in the proposition of an epigram and then included in its conclusion. Borbonius for instance, can be anagrammatized into "*bonus orbi;*" these are introduced into the proposition "*tam bonus est orbis,*" (he is as good to the globe,) and are included in the conclusion, "*quam bonus orbis ei,*" (as the globe *is* good to him). From this it will be observed that it seems not to be understood that it was imperative to have in the conclusion either the exact anagram of the name, or a complete anagram of the words in the proposition. So much for what can at present be told in this column about Borbonius; and that would not have been told had not a delinquent contributor endeavored to set somebody on a hard for the quotation which led to it, in the *thirteenth* book of the "Æneid." This book, however, Virgil neglected to write for us! He only wrote twelve!

And, after all, we are told that Borbonius did not write the line, but only "*Omnia mutantur, et nos mutamur;*" and that will hardly be considered nearly as like the quotation as the first line of the following elegiac distich, which we find quoted in the Dictionary of the Spanish Academy Royal, of 1803, under the word "*Tiempo:*"

Tempora mutantur, nosque mutamur in illis:
Expositus ut unus semper ubique rudus.

But, unfortunately, it is not stated whence this distich is taken, and efforts to discover it for this column have proved vain. Perhaps somebody curious in such matters may be able to give the information. It is to aid memory or a search for it that we give both verses.

DOUBTFUL.—The following is being rather ungallantly sent the rounds of the newspapers:

It is said that a lady on putting on her corset is like a man who drinks to drown his grief, because in *so-lacing* herself she is getting *tight.*

Now that may certainly be considered questionable, at least in some cases—but this is not what so much concerns Facts and Fictions. This is the *quæstio verata*—whether it is not rather the corset than the lady that gets "on a bust." When that is settled, another important one will arise, namely, which of them it is that *stays so!*

VERTIGINOUS.—The preceding paragraph had scarcely been penned when another delinquent contributor to Facts and Fictions desecrated the sanctum by asking "Why is a man looking over the Falls of Niagara very likely to be a drunkard?" Of course nobody took any notice of him; but he was not satisfied till he had set everybody else's head swimming by thus answering his own question: "Because he is apt to be a dizzy-pated fellow." He did not remain in the sanctum long after that.

GOOD WITNESS.—The Hon. John Covode took a trip down South recently to see how Sambo and reconstruction were progressing. On his return to Washington he was brought before the "Stevens" committee to testify. The following is his evidence in part;

I will state that, throughout the whole Mississippi valley, the best crops of corn I saw growing there, the cleanest and in best order were those on land farmed by negroes for themselves; about 10,000 of them have been employed for the last year in that way on about that number of acres of land, near Vicksburg, including Davis' bend!

Just think of all such crops as these 10,000 negroes are making, on the same number of acres—one more to the hand. Good for Covode!

The negroes of Raleigh, N. C., have resolved, in a meeting, not to import a Yankee doctor, but to patronize the Raleigh physicians as long as they make no distinction on account of color.

The National Intelligencer says that a well concerted plot is on foot to depose President Johnson, and that a number of the ablest and well-known Republicans are engaged in it.

PILOT BREAD.—D. E. Murphy, auctioneer, calls the particular attention of dealers to the sale of pilot bread, advertised to be sold by him on the levee, head of Customhouse street, this day, Monday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—An opportunity is offered through the columns of the CRESCENT this morning, for the purchase of a good residence, which should not be neglected by any man of family, with little means.

WILCOX & GIBBS' Machine will sew, hem, fell, braid, tuck, gather, quilt, cord and embroider with perfect satisfaction. Wilcox & Gibbs' are repaired and warranted at No. 5 St. Charles street. Please call and examine.

The Cleveland Herald of a recent date notices a phenomenon in Lake Erie. Many persons gathered along the banks of the Cuyahoga river to see the water flowing toward the source whence it came, carrying with it logs, blocks and other floating material. In the afternoon the river rose about two feet, being at its highest stage about 4 o'clock, when from some cause the water began to flow in an opposite direction from the lake. The wind was blowing a stiff breeze from the south, which makes the matter more singular. In the face of this breeze it moved with considerable speed.

☞See second page for future auction sales

A bark named the Truelove, which was lately sent from England to the Davis Straits' whale fisheries, is probably the oldest vessel now afloat in the service. It was built in Philadelphia in 1794, and is consequently now 102 years old.

The LaCrosse (Wisconsin) Republican says that Dr. W. Anderson, of that city, has been successful in removing from the intestines of a boy, named Josiah C. Graves, aged sixteen years, a tape worm measuring twenty feet in length.

The Matamoros Ranchero asserts that the filibuster Gen. Crawford was permitted to escape from Fort Jackson because he had it in his power to implicate high military men in the robberies committed on the Rio Grande.

AN INTELLIGENT CONTRABAND.—The Philadelphia Age is responsible for the following:

A curious incident occurred yesterday, in one of the restaurants of this city. A rough but shrewd looking countryman seated himself at a table, and having inspected the bill of fare, called for a piece of "Forney." The waiter, who was a black of more than ordinary intelligence, disappeared grinning, and returned in a moment with a slice of *cold duck.*

A FREAK OF LOVE.—George Moore, a venerable darkey, was brought before the mayor this morning, on complaint of Rachael Brown, a maiden wench of about forty summers. Rachael stated to the court that Mr. Moore's son Reuben and herself were engaged to be married, and that the old man came to her house early yesterday morning and demanded his son, at the same time threatening her with the powerful arm of the law. He also accused her of putting three husbands under the ground already, and would not permit his son to be the fourth victim. The court asked old George how old his son was. The old darkey replied "seventeen years." "Go home and flog him!" exclaimed the court. "You have the right to do it, and he needs it." It is unnecessary to add that the next case was called, and Rachael "shuffled" herself out with her under lips hanging below her chin like a bolt of red flannel from the window of an auction store.—[Mobile Register.

La France says preparations in Austria are being organized with a view to war. Gen. Benedict will command the army of the North, and Gen. Van Gobieau the advance guard.

The *Independence Belge* has a Berlin dispatch stating that Bavaria, Hessen and Saxony have formed a league to bring the Austro-Prussian question before the Diet.

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TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Honors to Mr. Peabody from the Queen.

Proposed Mediation between Austria and Prussia.

FEARS OF FRANCE BECOMING INVOLVED SHOULD WAR ENSUE.

Wreck of the Steamer Vera Cruz.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH STOCKS AND MARKETS.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

NEW YORK, April 15.—The steamship Saxonia, from Southampton, which port she left on the fourth instant, reached her dock this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, April 3.—The sales of cotton Monday and Tuesday amounted to 9000 bales, at a decline of ⅛ to 1d.

LONDON, April 3.—British consols 86½@86¾, U. S. five-twenties, 71¼@71¾.

The Queen has sent George Peabody her autograph and miniature, for his munificence towards the London poor. A baronetcy would be conferred upon him, but he felt debarred from accepting such a distinction.

The London Times' city article says the funds have advanced in consequence of the less threatening character of the German accounts connected with the tender of mediation by the Duke of Coburg.

The Paris bourse closed with rentes at 67@70c.

The anticipation of a war between Austria and Prussia had made a most unfavorable impression on commercial affairs throughout France. It is apprehended in case of war France cannot maintain her neutrality.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 15.—The steamer Vera Cruz, from New York to Vera Cruz, went ashore on the evening of the 12th, during a thick fog, on the coast of North Carolina. Her passengers, mails and baggage were safely landed.

[From Yesterday's Papers.]

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Senate refused concurrence in the amendment of the House to the liquor bill, prohibiting the sale of liquor in any public building.

The Internal Revenue Commissioner of Customs, in response to resolutions inquiring whether persons have been permitted to discharge official duties or to receive salary without taking the oath, says that the salaries have been paid in such cases. He has distinctly stated to the collectors and surveyors that the rule would be strictly enforced.

The Secretary of State has ordered all governments offices to be closed to-day, the anniversary of President Lincoln's assassination.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The Herald's Eastport special says the British man-of-war Pleiades went to sea very suddenly yesterday afternoon. It is said that fifty of her crew had mutinied and were ironed. The citizens joined the Fenians in the fight. No lives were lost.

The steamer from Boston this morning brought 200 more Fenians. A number of Fenians had just arrived from New York. The men of other vessels have been transferred, and similar difficulties are expected.

A party of English soldiers crossed from St. Stephens to Calais, and had a dispute with a party of Fenians, and a fight ensued, resulting in the soldiers being driven back.

Everything is quiet at O'Mahoney's headquarters.

The strike among the car drivers has spread to all the city railroads.

The British Minister is seriously exercised at the Fenian movements. Secretary Seward takes the ground that the enforcement of the neutrality laws will be a sufficient repressive measure to accomplish what the ministers ask of our government. The navy department has sent the steamer Winnebago to Eastport.

The Tribune's Washington special says the subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee met again yesterday to consider Jefferson Davis's case.

April 14, 12 M.—Cotton, 39c. Gold, 126.

PITTSBURG, April 14.—The steamer Financier, hence to New Orleans, was burned at Rimington, twenty miles below here, on Thursday night, last. Among those lost are Emanuel Rothschild, wife and six children, of Texas; the wife and daughter of Capt. Darragh, and Thomas Botten, pantryman.

The deckhands, firemen and others of the crew, were seriously injured. The fire was occasioned by the explosion of a petroleum lamp, in the hands of Mrs. Darragh.

BOSTON, April 14.—The bark Nabob, from Foo Choo, has arrived, with a full cargo of thirteen thousand packages of China tea, the first direct importation for several years.

CASTINE, ME., April 14.—A report says this place is designated for the Fenian rendezvous, and that three hundred men are to be concentrated there.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—A special to the Boston Daily Advertiser says preparations are making for the regular term of the United States court at Richmond next month.

The trial of Mr. Davis is expected within two months.

The government is prepared to punish any infractions of the law by the Fenians, but sees no cause as yet for interference.

Negotiations have been commenced for a new reciprocity treaty, and an arrangement of the fishery question.

A large number of postoffices are ordered to be immediately reopened in Mississippi.

The President has approved the bill appropriating $50,000 to reimburse Pennsylvania for the money expended for the payment of the militia in the service of the United States.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The City of New York brings Cork papers of the 20th ult., but contains but little news.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* says the position of France on the German question is one of neutrality, but she is prepared for any emergency. The French envoy is said to have told the King of Prussia that France considered peace a necessity for Europe, and if war breaks out France would certainly not be on the side of that power which disregarded the negotiations.

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Is Wilkes Booth Still Alive?

If the question were asked, is John H. Surratt still alive? there are very few people who would not be ready to declare their belief in the affirmative. Is there any better reason for believing that Wilkes Booth is dead?

It was thought that none of the assassination conspirators could escape. Yet one of them certainly did escape—and why not more than one? Surratt, a man well known in Washington—better known than Booth—a man qualified by neither nature nor training in the arts of disguise, fled from the scene of his guilt, and not the slightest trace of his whereabouts or the direction of his flight, (that is positively known to be a trace) has been discovered. Might not Booth escape as easily as Surratt? The intellectual superiority which made him the leading spirit of the assassination plot, would also be the most likely to enable him, above all conspirators, to devise successfully the means of his own escape.

His theatrical profession was an important aid. Skilled not only in the arts of adventitious disguise, but also in the methods of changing his personal identity to that of an individuality not his own, no man was better qualified to cheat the senses even of those who thought they knew him best. Logically, the chances of his escape were greater than Surratt's, and greater than those of any of his confreres.

Twice since his supposed death, the assertion has been made that Wilkes Booth did not die by the bullet of Boston Corbett. First by a man who published a statement over his own name, declaring that he saw him, recognized him, spoke to him, and was recognized by him in turn. This event, it was alleged, took place at a small port (the name of which we have forgotten) on the eastern shore of Maryland, where Booth was about going on board a vessel bound to Cuba. The statement has never been refuted, though probably few people have thought it worth while to put any faith in it.

The second statement is made by a man named Sterling King, at present an inmate of the City Prison, at Louisville. This person asserts that himself, and not Booth, was the assassin of Mr. Lincoln; that Booth, who was in the plot, was at that moment behind the theater with the horses; that from Washington they escaped to Canada, and thence to the island of Cuba. There are some remarkable features about this man's story, as well as about the man himself.

His details circumstance that are wonderfully opposite to previously known facts, and gives at least an air of *vraisemblance* to his narrative that is really surprising. What he says about going to Cuba corresponds in the essential point with the statement previously mentioned, and with the author of which it is not probable he could have had any collusion. The military authorities in Kentucky do not seem to regard his statements as utterly unworthy of credence, for they have taken the trouble to write them down from his lips and forward them to the authorities at Washington.

We do not attach to this story the slightest importance. It is probably a sheer fabrication, intended to further some scheme for escape from punishment for horse stealing, the crime for which the prisoner is incarcerated. Its strange consistency may excite a suspicion that the man King had guilty knowledge of the assassination plot, and may know something of the present whereabouts of Booth and Surratt; but that Booth and not King was the assassin of Abraham Lincoln admits of no reasonable doubt.

That Wilkes Booth was the man killed in a barn at midnight, by the light of burning hay, is not, however, as well established. The whole country was surprised when that event was announced, that a man with the mental resources of Wilkes