New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
—OF—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. C. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE, No. 94, CAMP STREET.

THE DAILY CRESCENT

Is published every morning—Sundays excepted. Yearly subscription, in advance, $10; Half yearly, $6; Quarterly, $4; Single copies, 10 cents.

Rates of Advertising:

Squares.	1 month.	2 mon.	3 mon.	6 mon.	12 mon.
One	$12 cnt.	$20 net.	$20 net.	$30 net.	$75 net.
Two	22	38	50	60	125
Three	30	53	70	110	175
Four	35	67	90	140	225
Five	40	80	105	170	275
Six	45	95	120	200	325
Seven	50	105	135	230	375
Eight	55	115	150	260	420
Nine	60	125	165	290	460
Ten	65	135	180	320	500
Twelve	70	145	195	350	540
Fifteen	80	160	225	410	630
Twenty	90	180	260	470	690
Quarter	100	200	300	530	810
Thirty	125	250	400	700	1200

Monthly advertisements, inserted every other day, to be charged two-thirds the above rates.

First and Fourth page monthly advertisements, each square, $50 net.

Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion, $2 00 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

First and Fourth page transient advertisements, each insertion, $3 00 per square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.

Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from above named transient rates as may be agreed upon; provided, that in no case shall such discount exceed 33 per cent.

All business notices of advertisements to be charged 20 cents net per line, each insertion.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

is published every Saturday morning. Subscription, $5 per annum, in advance; half-yearly and quarterly, same rates; single copies, 10 cents.

Rates of Advertising:

Squares.	1 month.	2 months.	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
One	$5 net.	$9 net.	$12 net.	$20 net.	$30 net.
Two	9	16	20	32	50
Three	12	22	28	42	70
Four	15	27	35	50	90
Five	18	32	42	60	110
Six	20	36	50	70	130
Seven	22	40	55	80	150
Eight	24	45	60	90	170
Thirty	70	130	180	300	500

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1866.

From Mexico

We have received a copy of the Daily Ranchero, of the 13th, published at Matamoros, from which we gather some interesting intelligence. In an editorial headed "the situation," we find the following:

With the light before us we have to say that the expedition under Gen. Jeaningros is at this moment within twenty miles of this city. The force consists of about 1000 men, well armed, provisioned and mustioned for a thorough campaign. Jeaningros, Lopez and Quiroga, all well known, are commanding.

Gen. Mejia is now with Jeaningros, doubtless arranging and completing plans for the opening campaign, which will be continued until the last enemy to government on this border shall be subdued. If necessary, Gen. Mejia will be able to add to the force of Gen. Jeaningros eight or ten hundred veteran troops. Instead of there being any apprehension felt about an attack upon this city, of which there appears to be some talk in Brownsville, the very opposite of this we know to be the case. In addition to the two thousand soldiers now on duty in this city, a force of twenty-five hundred veterans is within cannon report of us. That whole force could be here, if necessary, within three hours after the first gun should be fired. But more than this, there is not, between the Sierra Madre and the Rio Grande, force enough of the common enemy to make an impression upon the doubly fortified town.

We have no hesitancy in saying that the forces under Jeaningros will, in all probability, come no nearer here than at present. As likely as not Gen. Mejia will return before this is published, but may not for twenty-four hours after.

The towns or cities of Victoria, Saltillo, Monterey and Chihuahua are fortified, besides which there will be an active force of several thousand men to operate in the disordered districts and toward the Rio Grande. Such is the view presented to us.

With reference to the forces of the enemy we know comparatively very little, but very likely know quite as much of the different commands as they know of each other. Escobedo, Canales and Cortina appear to be operating each independent of the others. All we can say of Canales, is that he is up the river endeavoring to keep out of harm's way. He stood no fight the other day with the Empress' regiment at Charco Escondido, led by Lopez, but fled at the first fire. Of this affair our account was entirely authentic. Cortina, in the face of a thousand contradictory rumors, is between this and Victoria, with a force about equal to that of Canales. But, as the more they have the worse they are off, it would not be worth while to estimate their strength. Escobedo is reported having fled in the direction of Linares the imminent Saltillo—entered the disordered district. It is more than likely that he is as far in the other side of Monterey as Jeaningros is this side. With what force Escobedo has taken the mountain districts, if he has gone, there is more than we know; but the smaller his force the less danger he is to and the more harm he is capable of doing.

Such is our view of the situation, and claiming to have ordinary facilities for information, we have to recommend the meagre dose to our cotemporaries, with the bare remark that they need look for nothing very exciting from this direction, for the manifest reason that the enemy to the Empire cannot be brought to bay.

With regard to the late express robbery at Brownsville, the Ranchero says:

Gen. Sheridan's special officer, who arrested Messrs. Hoyt and Baldwin, late of the Southern Express Company's office, in Brownsville, was about to leave yesterday afternoon, when orders were received dropping further proceedings, and the officer did not take the prisoners away.

The reason of this, though not publicly made known, is believed to be the unearthing of further developments about the robbery, implicating parties outside the Express Company, who belong to the military service of the United States.

The same paper republishes from the *Semefad* of the city of Mexico, some observations on the protest of the merchants of the former place, against atrocities and injuries which they alleged had been perpetrated on them under the American flag. Matamoros is declared to be the key to the Southern portion of the empire, and, therefore, deserving of all the protection which it will doubtless receive from the sovereign, who cannot but appreciate its fidelity and courage under the trials to which it has been subjected.

The protest alluded to is that issued against the Bagdad foray. Commerce, the *Semefad*, says cares nothing whatever about politics, about federalism or centralization, about republicanism or monarchy, about publicists or politicasters, but is interested only in the question of peace or war, security or insecurity of life and property, prosperity or bankruptcy, and as it is under such considerations that the protest was made, it is urged that it cannot but have great weight, and insure from the Emperor that protection against the Juaristas and against the United States which favor and aid them.

The most economical washing soap ever brought before the people is Fyle's O. K. soap, pure and hard, made similar to French soaps, and does not unnecessarily waste in use; is good for the laundry, bath or toilet. One pound will make three gallons of good soft soap, by the simple addition of water. Fyle's bluing powder is also the best washing blue in use. Manufactured by James Fyle, New York.

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALE AND PORTER.—Those who are desirous of procuring a genuine article of English and Scotch ale and porter, are referred to the advertisement, in to-day's paper, of Mr. J. W. Platt, dealer in all sorts of groceries, wines, teas, etc., at No. 71 Carondelet street. Mr. Platt is constantly importing the genuine ales and porters direct from Europe, is selling them at reduced prices, will dispose of any quantity, from a bottle up, and will deliver all purchases free of charge in any part of the city. Now that warm weather is coming on, those who need healthy and invigorating tonics cannot do better than lay in a supply of the genuine English and Scotch ales and porters kept by Mr. Platt.

Louisiana Intelligence.

The Empire Parish, of Plaquemines, (French side,) referring to the report of a sale of an estate belonging to the succession of Lucien Bonaparte, says that the estate in question belonged to the succession of Lucien Bars.

The same paper says the mails will hereafter be distributed along the lower coast by the steamer Plain City.

The health of the people of the parish is pronounced excellent.

According to Mr. Peralta's report, the people of this parish are $59,143 71 in the indebtedness of the State for arrears of taxes.

The value of property in this parish for 1865, according to the rolls of our assessor, is $3,644,110, and the tax thereon $14,129 40. In 1864 the amount of taxable property reached $3,162,300, on which $11,876 06 taxes were imposed.—[Empire Parish.

BATON ROUGE.—The beautiful weather, the continued good health of the city and country and a slight increase of activity in business circles are the only items of interest.—[Advocate.

THE CHINA CREVASSE.—The Iberville South of Saturday says:

The China crevasse pours its devastating flood through our sister parish, West Baton Rouge, and our own. Lower Grosse Tete is now submerged, and much of the country along Bayou Plaquemine, Grand river and Bayou Sorrel daily appears beneath the rising flood. It is difficult to determine what amount of mischief will result from this crevasse, this season. The river is but bank full here and slowly rising. If it go down soon, but little injury will result, but should it remain even at this present stage, which is probable enough notwithstanding the closing of Bayou Plaquemine, much of the interior country must suffer. With Lower Grand river, Bayous Sorrel and Pigeon open, the waters of the crevasse would do little or no comparative injury, but with these streams closed, the water must overflow the land to get its outlet, the gulf.

DEATH OF A VERY OLD LADY.—That there is in of Louisiana is not unfavorable to life find in proved by the following obituary w the Baton Rouge Advocate: st. Mrs. Mary

Died, in this city, on the 11t Sanchez, aged 110 years. oldest inhabitant of

The deceased was by just Gairestown, in East this parish. She was born of August, 1756, and Baton Rouge, on the never in the course of her with few exceptions been beyond the parish long and peacefully she has witnessed the elevations. During the French, English, American and flags of the Sun over the fort and city of Baton Confederate; numerous relatives and friends bear Rouge. her virtues, and thus after a long life in witnessed world she sleeps her last sleep.

A TRUE MARY.—The Planters' Banner says:

The late rains have been copious and general throughout this section of Louisiana. Crops that have been planted have now nothing to do but to grow. Cotton seed will now be rapidly consigned to mother earth. April will be a busy month in the South.

Many of our sugar planters cannot make sugar till the fall of 1867. If the worm should destroy the cotton bolls the sugar parishes need fall, many of our planters will have to struggle hard to keep on their feet till they can make a sugar crop and get returns from it. Add to these difficulties the unreliable character of the labor, the overflow, and an unfriendly and tyrannical Congress, and the planters have great obstacles to contend with. Still, if they show proper energy they may triumph over all their troubles and succeed at last. Courage, hope, and industry may pave the way to success.

There appears to be quite a business in the moss line at Brashear city. Mr. Wm. Hauchett has sold five hundred bales of moss of three hundred pounds each, and is screwing it for market. Moss generally sells at five and a half cents per pound. This is about as much as ordinary cotton sold for when the cotton crops were heavy. The forests of this country hang full of moss, and if it can be converted into gold or greenbacks, all right.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.—The Burcard plantation, 7 arpents front by 40 deep, has been sold to Ursin Webre and D'Aquin for $14,000.

The property belonging to Messrs. Treque, three-fourths of an arpent front by 80 deep, has been sold to M. Miltenberger for $2400.

The rain of last week, says Le Meschacébé, has caused great damage to the tobacco plantations at Grande Pointe. It is there they make the best perique.

LAFOURCHE.—From the Sentinel we learn that the rain of last week washed up and destroyed the cotton seed, some of which had commenced sprouting.

The same paper says a crevasse occurred last week at the Dalferes place, right bank of the bayou, which, however, will occasion little loss.

WEST BATON ROUGE.—The Sugar Planter of the 14th says:

It affords us much pleasure to chronicle the general good health of the parish. A struggling case of smallpox here and there, is about all we hear of, requiring a physician's attention.

In regard to the China crevasse the Sugar Planter says:

The water is still pouring in torrents through the China crevasse, filling up the rear of the parish and drowning out the already impoverished inhabitants in different locations. Subscriptions have been taken up throughout the parish for their relief which have been liberally responded to. It is with pleasure we note a number of citizens from Baton Rouge have subscribed for the same purpose. We can assure them that their kindness is fully appreciated. From what we can learn in regard to the matter, the closing of Bayou Plaquemine has not been of as much benefit, as a drain, as generally believed it would be in case of a crevasse. True it carries off some of the water, but not enough to be of material benefit. Our only hope now is in the fall of the river.

ASCENSION.—Capt. Dorcini Landry is a candidate for the legislature, to fill the vacancy of the Hon. H. L. Duffel.

BAYOU SARA.—The Ledger says: On Tuesday the 10th inst., we were visited by an extraordinary heavy hailstorm, commencing at four o'clock, and lasting about thirty minutes. This was the first hail of any consequence that has fallen here since the 9th of April, 1859.

The same paper says:

The rivers above are reported falling, but as yet we have not seen the effects of it at this point. It continues to rise here at a slow rate. Much apprehension is felt for the safety of our own Bayou Sara, lest the waters should inundate that cherished spot. No damage, however, has yet been made on our town by the waters.

During the week quite a number of wagons loaded with cotton have passed our office on their way to the river, where the precious commodity will undergo the necessary measurement, collection and then be shipped to parts undetermined; probably to New England, where the destiny of the nation is held in state quo.—[Bayou Sara Ledger.

ST. HELENA.—The regular spring term of the Sixth Judicial District Court, for this parish, will commence on Monday next, the 16th inst. There is an unusually large civil docket, and it is expected that the session will occupy all the time allotted.—[Greensburg Journal.

POINTE COUPEE.—We take the following items from the Echo:

The crevasse in the Scott levee, which occurred on Sunday night last, we are happy to state, has been closed, and the levee strengthened generally.

The cotton in this section of the parish has been very much injured by the heavy frost a few nights ago, and as a general thing the cotton crop will have to be replanted. Cotton seed is in great demand in consequence.

The April term of the seventh district court, after a session of some twenty-five days, will adjourn to-day, most of the cases on the docket having been disposed of. Some very important decisions have been rendered in regard to cotton burning and acts of officers acting under Confederate authority, which we will publish in our next issue.

SHREVEPORT.—The Southwestern of the 11th, says:

During the past week or two business with our merchants has been uncommonly dull. This is nothing more than was to have been expected under the circumstances. The late rains have cut us off from the interior, and, for the time being, destroyed what little trade was left us. There is no use disguising the fact, the "dull season" is upon us, and we might as well accept the fact first as last.

The same paper says:

Since our last issue we have had three or four of the most disagreeable days ever vouchsafed to a wicked world. It commenced raining on Tuesday night, and kept up incessantly until Saturday. At times it pouring down in torrents, completely prostrating all business. As far as we have heard, the rains in the country were equally as heavy, overflowing all the creeks and bottoms, rendering "land navigation" a matter of impossibility. Such a steady rain, for so long a time, has not been witnessed in this country for many years. Serious apprehensions are felt of an overflow, which, at this season of the year, would be disastrous indeed. We hope for the best, but fear for the result.

The News says:

Our streets are perfectly lively with—loafers The principal article of trade now is whisky, which nearly every person is investing in in lieu of something else. The river business is falling off fast, and steamboatmen are beginning to wear long faces. However, there's a good time coming.

The freedmen had a jolly time on last Sunday evening, bruising each other with love taps straight from the shoulder. The fun occurred on Milam street, but we heard of nothing serious arising from the skirmish, which was commenced by the subjects of King Alcohol.

Effects of the Peace Proclamation.

We have received from Headquarters, Department of Louisiana, a copy of general orders No. 33, dated the 16th, and issued by order of Major General Canby, explanatory of the meaning and effects of the President's peace proclamation of April 2d. After quoting the President's proclamation in full the general orders continue as follows:

1. The foregoing proclamation of the President of the United States is published officially to the troops in this department; and in conformity with instructions from the War Department, dated April 9, 1866, approved by the President, the following rules are prescribed for the information and government of the officers and men of this command:

1. The proclamation does not remove martial law or operate in any way upon the bureau of refugees, freedmen and abandoned lands in exercise of its legitimate jurisdiction under the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, and the such rules and regulations as may be military by the head of the bureau, and approved by the President;" but resort will not be had to the tribunals when justice can be obtained by the medium of civil authority, of military tribunals.

2. Does not close, or jurisdiction prior to its proclamation over offenses committed legitimately within the period of which it is also where mitigation, jurisdiction or proceedings instituted shall have been in subsequent to its date, the arrestees not yet released, and the accused parties for will be held in custody, and turned over to the appropriate civil authority.

3. Does not affect the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States in all cases of captured or abandoned property; the protection of the officers and agents of the government in the possession and control of such property until disposed of by the authority of the United States; and the protection of private individuals in their titles to such property, derived from the United States.

4. It does not affect or impair in any way the duty of protecting from civil prosecution, or from suits in the State or municipal courts, the persons who under the orders from the war department, of January 12, 1866, are entitled to such protection. (See general orders No. 9, headquarters, department of Louisiana, of January 28, 1866.)

5. The jurisdiction conferred on military courts by the act of Congress, approved March 2, 1863, and by the thirteenth section of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, and other statutes, and limited in its operation to a state of war, insurrection or rebellion, over certain offenses committed by persons who are subject to the rules and regulations made for the government of the military and naval forces of the United States, and subject to the articles of war, is suspended from and after the date of the proclamation, as to offenses committed after that date.

All proceedings before military courts for such offenses, that have been commenced since that date, will be dismissed; but the accused parties will be held in custody until they can be turned over to the proper civil authority having jurisdiction over such offenses. Commanding officers will immediately report all such cases to Department Headquarters, for such orders as the case may require.

6. In the case of any writ or other process issuing from a State or municipal court, against any person imprisoned or any property held by authority of the United States, the officer or agent in whose custody or control the said person or property may be, will make a respectful return to the writ or process, setting forth the fact that the said person or property is subject to the judicial or executive jurisdiction, as the case may be, or the United States, and is so held by him, together with such other facts as may be material to the case.

7. If any person shall combine to oppose by force the authority of the United States, or by power to hinder or delay the execution of any law or to seize any property of the United States, or by force or intimidation to prevent any person from accepting or exercising any office under the United States, the military authorities will take such measures as may be needful to protect the property of the government, and the persons of its agents; and will promptly report the facts and the evidence in support of them, to the end that the offenders may be prosecuted under the act of Congress, approved July 31st, 1861.

8. The distinction between the United States and State jurisdiction is not always distinctly marked; but in all cases where the offense is in violation of any law of Congress, and the jurisdiction is committed to the courts of the United States, or when the offense has been committed in any place where the jurisdiction has been ceded to and accepted, the process must issue from a court of the United States. Officers will be guided in their action by the principles established by the Supreme Court in the case of Ableman vs. Booth, 21, Howard, 506. In cases where a concurrent jurisdiction may be exercised, the offenders will be turned over to the civil authorities for trial, unless for sufficient satisfactory reasons justice cannot be attained through the medium of civil courts, or unless the prisoners have already been arraigned before a military court and have made their pleas.

9. Commanding officers are enjoined to see that there be no reasonable ground of conflict between the civil and military authorities; and in the case of any process issuing from a court of the United States, military aid will be given, when necessary, to enforce it; but only when the process has been issued by competent authority. The civil authorities of the State will be treated with deference and respect; but no military interference will be authorized except upon requisition by the proper authority, and after the means under the control of that authority have been exhausted.

10. In all cases of the arrest, by military authority, of persons not in the military service of the United States, or subject to the rules and articles of war, the warrant (order of arrest will be in writing, and a copy of the order, together with copies of the affidavits, or other evidence upon which the arrest is ordered, will be forwarded to department headquarters by commanding officers; and they are specially required to see that the posts or places under their command are not allowed to become asylums for criminals, and that persons not in the service of the United States, or entitled to its protection, be not allowed to establish themselves within the limits of any ceded or reserved jurisdiction.

11. The foregoing rules do not apply to that part of Texas which is included in the department of Louisiana.

II. Commanding officers of districts, posts, and regiments will forward reports to these headquarters, on the 15th and last days of each month, upon the general condition of the country coming under their jurisdiction or observation, with special reference to the matters contained in this order, to the conduct and apparent feeling of the people toward the government and toward Union citizens, both of the North and South; to the treatment of the freedmen, and to such other matters connected herewith as may be valuable and instructive to these and to higher headquarters.

By order of Major-General E. R. S. Canby;
WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:
NATHANIEL BURBANK,
First Lieut. Acting Assistant Adj't General.

WILCOX & GIBBS' Family Sewing Machines are *heartily recommended* by all who use them. Wilcox & Gibbs' Family Sewing Machines are absolutely complete. Office No. 5 St. Charles street.

A KANGAROO AT WORK.—The Kangaroo is one of the natural products of Australia, and has hitherto been a curiosity only; but an ingenious person in Melbourne, who has a Yankee faculty of adapting means to ends, has made of these animals a useful assistant. The story runs that, having caught and tamed a kangaroo, this man, who is market gardener near Portland, made a rotary machine with a ridged floor, by the use of which he gets useful labor at small cost. The kangaroo is kept fast to a frame or post and rails, stuffed with hay and bagging, to prevent his legs and back from being bruised. An opening is left in the rear to give his tail full play. By continually springing up he sets the machine in motion. The animal works at about half a horse power, and turns a grinding stone, chaff cutter, bean-mill turnip cutter, and a washing machine, and all at the same time. This simple contrivance also lifts water separately for irrigating the garden.

OIL PAINTINGS.—Our neighbors, Montgomery & Bro.'s exhibition of oil paintings, at the Masonic Hall, preparatory to the auction sales, is now open to the public, who are cordially invited to call and see them; principally the ladies, who will find a large assortment of magnificent paintings of varied subjects, suitable to every taste and fancy. Catalogue will there be found.

WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS, NAILS, ETC.—D. E. Murphy, auctioneer, will sell this day, as per advertisement, at 10 o'clock A. M., in store No. 60 Common street, window glass, paints, nails, etc.

ICE! ICE! ICE!—The friends and former patrons of Col. A. W. Bosworth will be gratified to learn that he has resumed his old business of furnishing ice at the most moderate prices, at his depot, 19 and 21 St. Thomas street, corner of Annunciation. Orders left at Col. Bosworth's office, corner Union and Common streets, will also receive immediate attention.

Late News Items.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The President has approved the bill to grant the right of way to the Cascade Railroad Company through a military reserve in Washington territory.

ALBANY, April 12.—The difficulties between the stove foundries and moulders of this city and Troy have been satisfactorily adjusted, and to-morrow work will be resumed in all the foundries of two cities. Upwards of one thousand men immediately resume employment.

NASHVILLE, April 12.—In the House conscription was finally obtained by the reception of the report of the Committee on Credentials, and subsequent admission of members. The mustered was passed by an overwhelming instruments for

The 15th United States cavalry to the Lincoln out to-day. Its band sold $500, and devoted the proceeds to the monument fund. out by May 4th.

All volunteer troops 12.—Full reports of the division, will be not show it to have been one

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—Four butchers of the age. The Deering families the body of the mother and of the most four children were found in one Press rope barn, near a small outhouse, which those ated together by a hole, through which corpses of the murdered victims were brought down. It seems as though the bodies were down into one heap pell mell, and then covered over with dirt and hay. The unfortunates were most terribly mangled about their heads.

A new, sharp and bloody axe was found in the rear of the building, which had been used to do the bloody work. All of the victims seem to have been struck on the left side of the forehead, just above the eye, with the axe, and then with the blade of the murderous weapon the demon finished his horrible work by cutting the throats of all. One of the little boys was so horribly cut that his head dropped off when his body was lifted up. The other boy, when discovered, had his right arm crooked and partly raised, as though attempting to ward off the blow that sent him into eternity.

The mother was defending her baby from the attack of the demon when she was mercilessly struck down. The babe had received an awful blow on the upper part of the breast, near the shoulder, almost serving one of its arms, and also another sharp cut on the side of the head. Probably the most correct of the theories expressed is that all this dreadful work was done on Saturday morning, during the absence of Mr. Deering. His body said that of Miss Keating, his cousin, were found alongside of the barn, not far distant from the spot where the others were discovered.

The bodies of Mr. Deering and Miss Keating were covered over with hay, with one of the feet of Mr. Deering partly sticking out.

A little boy aged fourteen years, who lived with the family and worked upon the farm, is missing. It is believed he was also murdered and his body thrown into a deep well or one of the many ditches that abound in that section of the country. The well on the premises was partly searched last night, but no bottom could be reached. The ditches in the vicinity of the house were also examined, but without discovering the body of the missing boy. The search is being resumed this morning with renewed vigor.

The ledger says the more this murder is examined into the more astounding it appears. A mother and her four children are butchered, it is supposed singly, after being enticed from home, and without leaving any marks behind; and then, upon the arrival of the husband and niece, for them to have been dealt with in the same manner, and still no spot of blood found in the house or yard is indeed surprising. The only rational theory we have heard is that upon the arrival of Mr. Deering and his niece he discovered that his family were not in the house, and started after them, and after leaving the horse was met by the murderer and slain. The niece then, it is thought, followed her uncle, and was, in turn, killed in the same manner.

The excitement in regard to this horrible murder in the lower section of the city is intense.

LATER.—An additional victim to the horrible tragedy above the Neck was discovered this morning. The body of the missing boy, Cornelius Carey, was found under a haystack, with his head smashed in with a hammer and his throat cut.

The clothes of the supposed murderer have been found. They are stained all over with blood.

The Bulletin gives the following description of the supposed assassin:

"A German named Anthony, or Antoine, aged 28 to 38 years, height 5 feet 11 inches, light complexion, light hair, slight moustache and goatee, pimples on the face, round shouldered, walks slowly taking long strides, speaks imperfect English." The police are making every effort to arrest the murderer.

The following is the most accurate description the detectives have yet been able to learn of the supposed murderer of the Deering family: His name is Antoine—last name not known; he is believed to have been in the army; he was formerly from Brooklyn; he is five feet eleven inches high; 25 or 28 years of age; round shoulders, no side whiskers; light hair; a short, thin, light moustache, inclined to curl at the ends; has a downcast look; weighs 175 or 180 pounds; is loosely made; has no thumb on the right hand; speaks broken English.

The property missing consists of two revolvers, one large and one small; a musket; shot-gun; a black frock coat; black pants; brown overcoat; pair long outside boots; twenty-five $100 compound interest notes; one $20 do; two gold rings, one set with a purple stone; one gold chain, long links, and chased bar at the end, and four ten cent pieces.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Gen. Wm. Pearce, well known as a gallant officer in the army of the Potomac, has been selected by Gen. Butterfield as superintendent of recruiting of the State of New Jersey. It is intended to at once fill up regiments of the regular army to the maximum number.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11.—Quicksilver has advanced ten cents per pound in consequence of troubles at New Almeda. Six of the rioters there have been arrested, and the rest will be shortly.

BOSTON, April 12.—H. O. D. Annis, the party recently arrested for the great robbery in New York, has been released by Judge Chapman, of the Supreme Court, on a writ of habeas corpus. Annis has been under charge of chief of police Kurtz, but without any legal documents for holding him. It is asserted that only $217,000 of the stolen property has been recovered.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—*Senate*—The Senate concurred in the House amendment to the bill to reimburse Missouri for war expenses.

The bill to provide that soldiers' individual memorials shall be carried through the mails at the rate of printed matter has passed.

A bill to authorize the secretary of the treasury to refund duties collected on produce being shipped from one port of the United States to another, via Canada, before the expiration of the reciprocity treaty, passed.

Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, presented a joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting distinctions on account of color and the payment of the rebel debt, and providing that when any of the eleven seceded States shall comply with these conditions, it shall be admitted to representation; a general amnesty shall exist in regard to all persons in such States who, in any way, were connected with the armed opposition to the government. Referred to committee of fifteen.

The remainder of the session to-day, was devoted to eulogies on the late Senator Foote. Messrs. Pollard of Vermont, Johnson of Maryland, Fessenden of Maine, Brown of Missouri, Pomeroy of Kansas, Cragen of Pennsylvania, Edmunds of Vermont, and McDougall of California, made appropriate eulogistic remarks.

The Senate then, out of respect to the memory of the deceased, adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Washburn of Indiana, offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the paymaster general to furnish the House with the names of paymasters in the army against whom stoppages are standing, with the nature and cause of the same.

On motion of Mr. Farnsworth, the vote adopting it was reconsidered.

After considerable debate on the resolution and bearing on the bill pending in the House for the relief of paymasters, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Schenck said he noticed that the term expedited was in the rules, and wished to know in what sense it was employed.

Mr. Stevens suggested that it might mean the expedition of members with liquor in them. [Laughter.]

Mr. Chandler suggested that it should not be made to apply to all public buildings, for specimens liquors were much used in Smithsonian Institute for the preservation of animals and birds, and it was known as a specific for the bite of the Copperhead, which seemed to have so much terror for some persons. [Laughter.]

Charges had been made against members not only from intemperance in the use of liquors, but of intemperance from lust, and he thought the principle of the resolution should be carried out so as to have a physician's inquiry as to the habits of members in public buildings. He thought it unfair to use public prejudice against liquor for the purpose of keeping down general excitement and good fellowship.

Mr. Thayer remarked that he had read the debate which took place in the Senate yesterday, and was led to believe from some of the sentiments expressed, that the passage of a resolution might be necessary to preserve the decorum, dignity and self-possession of a body so venerable; that he had only waited for an example; that one member of that distinguished body has concluded a long oration in defense of drunkenness with the sentiment, "I believe in women, whisky, wine and war." [Laughter.]

He did not think that either of these articles should be thrown unnecessarily in the way of a gentleman holding such sentiments, and therefore hoped the concurrent resolution would pass. A further discussion was made, and the amendment was agreed to, and the concurrent resolution as amended was adopted.

The Senate bill approp- temporary relief of the destitute of Columbia, to be pleting $500 direction of the commissioner expenditure bureau. expenses moved the previous question. of the moved to amend so as to read "without condition of race or color."

Ingersoll replied that it was unnecessary, as class legislation was prohibited.

Mr. Rogers then wanted a distribution of the money left with the municipal authorities of Washington.

Mr. Ingersoll said that he declined to agree to that.

Mr. Shanklin arose to discuss the merits of the bill, but Mr. Ingersoll demanded the previous question.

The House seconded the previous question and the bill was passed by a vote of 100 to 24.

The next business in order during the morning hour was the bill for relief of paymasters in the army.

Mr. Conkling, of New York, moved a substitute for the bill, that the bill and pending amendment be recommitted to the committee on military affairs. It was so ordered.

Mr. Banks, from Massachusetts, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported back the Senate bill to authorize the President to transfer a gunboat to the republic of Liberia. Considered and passed.

Mr. Orth, of Indiana, from the same committee, reported back the Senate joint resolution, protesting against the pardon by foreign governments of persons convicted of internal offenses, on condition of emigrating to the United States, which was considered and passed.

House adjourned.

FOREIGN.

The Cracow correspondent of the London Post, says that according to intelligence received at Cracow from the frontier of Volhynia, sixty battalions of infantry, twenty-six squadrons of cavalry, and ninety-six pieces of artillery, had moved in echelon from Volotoschik to Novoslitze, which is on the Moldavian frontier, and only three days march from the Austrian frontier. It is said that there are not more than one thousand men in garrison at Novoslitze, but there are not less than forty-five battalions of infantry, twenty battalions of cavalry, and one hundred and forty pieces of artillery stationed at various points in the district, and not more than two days march from Balta. These troops can be transported in a few hours to Balta, where, if necessary, they will cross the Moldavian frontier.

Texas Intelligence.

The sequestration suit in the case of Clice, Mitchell and Beck against Capt. Fenton Rockwell, was dismissed in the district court by order of the brigadier general commanding. The suit was instituted about eight months since, for the recovery of certain money, furniture, etc. The judge received an order from the military in the first instance, which he declined to obey. The parties to the suit were then arrested and forced to enter a dismissal; whereupon the attorney representing one of the co-plaintiffs (Mr. Beck) gave notice of an appeal; he was thereupon arrested by the military and forced to dismiss the appeal. [San Antonio Herald.

Heavy rains seem to have been general in Texas. It is very rare for the Texans to complain of floods from the skies, but we find in many of our exchanges from that State accounts of roads cut up, fences carried away, and timber, horses and cattle floated off.

The Austin Gazette says the ground is now so thoroughly saturated that the growing crops will need no more rain for a month. The prospect was never better for corn and small grain.

The Navasota Ranger says:

This week we have had a deluge of rains and storms. On Thursday the Brazos had risen within four feet of its banks, and it was generally believed there would be an overflow. On Friday the river commenced falling, to the great relief of the bottom planters. We have never seen the Brazos so high in ten years—drift wood, cattle, horses and fence rails, came floating down. Some parts of the Navasota were overflown, caused by the back water of the Brazos, which damaged the plantation of Mr. Sawyer.

We find the following item in the Houston Telegraph of the 14th:

Yesterday morning at about half-past one o'clock an attempt was made to rob the residence of Mr. James Baily, in the fourth ward. The thief or thieves entered Mrs. Baily's room by forcing open the blinds, and were engaged in taking an inventory of the contents of her bureau drawers when she awoke and sprang out of bed, calling for assistance. As soon as she got out of bed she was seized by the arm and tightly held for a moment, but her screams so alarmed the villain that he fled. Mr. Baily is absent in New Orleans, and Mrs. Baily and her daughter were sleeping in the same room. A lamp burning in the room which doubtless aided the robber all the assistance he needed in determining the position of matters. The light was put out by the robber, which was doubtless the cause of Mrs. Baily awaking. We are glad to learn that the robber reaped no material benefit from the enterprise.

The Telegraph says all Texas will rejoice at the grateful intelligence of the removal of General Gregory from duty as assistant commissioner of the freedmen's bureau in that State. Brevet Major General J. B. Kidoo, (Kelso?) Colonel 3d U. S. colored troops, has been assigned in his place, with headquarters at Galveston.

The editor of the Galveston Bulletin puts the following questions to the proprietor of the Telegraph:

1. Did or did not the leading editor of the Houston Telegraph ever say that he believed negro suffrage was right, and, if remunerated for the patronage that he would lose, that he would advocate it?

2. Did you ever, in person or through a friend, fix ten thousand dollars as the price for which you would advocate negro suffrage?

3. Do you not know that it was contemplated to raise that sum of money by those who said "the Bulletin is not radical enough," and to pay the same to the Telegraph for advocating unqualified negro suffrage?

The Telegraph gives these questions an indignant and emphatic denial, and asserts that they are put with the view of creating a false impression on the minds of those who may not see the denial.

We believe the Telegraph has answered truthfully.

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.

FOR VERA CRUZ.—In our shipping list column will be found an announcement of the first class passenger steamer, Southern Star, of the Crescent and Star Line, which is up for Vera Cruz, and will sail next Sunday, the 22d. This is the pioneer ship of the line, with superior accommodations for passengers, and capacity for a limited amount of freight. For passage apply to Messrs. Richard B. Locke & Co., and for freight to R. M. Harrison & Co., 35 Carondelet street, or T. C. Jenkins, No. 12 Carondelet.

THE STITCH made by the Wilcox & 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.

MARRIAGE OF MISS LUCY GWIN.—The Paris correspondent of the Cosmopolitan, gives the following brief and interesting sketch of Miss Lucy Gwin's marriage. He says:

But as the Cosmopolitan circulates widely among American families, I have a wedding announcement to make that will interest many readers on both side of the Atlantic.

On Thursday last—*mi-Carême*—Miss Lucy Gwin, of California, was married to Mr. E. J. Coleman, of Louisville, Kentucky. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Lamson, in the American church, Rue Bayard. In consequence of the bride's father, Dr. Gwin, being a State prisoner in Fort Jackson, Louisiana, the wedding was entirely private, the witnesses being only the relatives of the parties and two or three of the groom's intimate friends and countrymen. From one of these I have received the following bridal picture:

"Miss Lucy looked splendidly, as fresh and pretty as a lily, dressed a la Princesse—white satin trimmed with lace, orange flowers, and pearls; long culture of satin ribbon falling down behind. A veil of tulle, diamond ear rings, a solitaire with pendants. After the ceremony the company returned to Mrs. Gwin's Boulevart Malesherbes, and partook of a sumptuous *dejeuner a la fourchette*. Mr. and Mrs. Coleman left in the evening train for Brussels, to spend the honeymoon."

Few persons, we apprehend, were aware of the extent to which apparently modest ladies were willing to exhibit themselves, till the present style of hoops, small at the top and very large at the bottom, came in vogue. A lady was surprised, recently, on remarking to a gentleman friend that the "spring opening" was at hand, by his replying, "Yes, I suppose spring has come, for I see the ladies have taken off their flannel petticoats." And this saucy individual had no better chance for observation than every man on the street has.

If the wife of a Japanese don't suit him, he can send her back to her parents, and try again. That is to say, all wives are warranted in Japan.

AUCTION SALES.

VERY VALUABLE SUBURBAN PROPERTY, ON THE Metairie Ridge road, at its junction with the Shell Road of the New Canal opposite the Metairie Race Course on one side and facing the New Canal on the other, suitable for a public park, public gardens or places of public resort.

BY J. B. W