New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

—OF—

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J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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THE DAILY CRESCENT

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Three	30	45	70	110	175
Four	35	60	90	140	225
Five	40	70	100	170	275
Six	45	80	120	200	325
Seven	50	90	140	230	375
Eight	55	100	150	260	420
Nine	60	110	160	290	450
Ten	65	120	170	320	500
Twelve	75	140	200	350	540
Fifteen	90	160	230	410	650
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Three	12	20	30	50	70
Four	15	25	40	65	90
Five	18	30	50	80	110
Six	20	35	60	100	130
Seven	22	40	70	120	150
Eight	25	50	80	140	180
Nine	30	60	100	160	200
Ten	35	70	120	180	220
Twelve	40	80	140	200	250
Fifteen	50	100	160	250	300
Twenty	60	120	180	300	400

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1866.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

MATAMOROS, MEXICO, April 13, 1866.

On Sunday last, 8th inst., at Charco Escondido, some twenty-two leagues above this place, the Imperial troops under Jeaningros encountered and had an engagement with the Liberals under Cabiles. Only one regiment of the Imperialists, the "Empress Regiment," under Col. Lopez, was engaged. After an action of a few minutes, Cabiles was routed, leaving 23 dead on the field and a considerable number wounded. This affair was apparently Cassles' forlorn hope; and it is believed he would not have risked an engagement but for his supposition that the Imperialists had a conducta or specie train with them. It is announced that a conducta will soon leave Monterey for this place, under charge of Colonel Trevino.

Gen. Mejia, on Tuesday afternoon, sent off most of the garrison of this place, under Gen. Oliveira, to meet and co-operate with Jeaningros in opening and keeping open the country to Monterey.

Mr. Charles C. Hoyt, late agent of the Southern Express Company in Brownsville, and his remaining assistant, Mr. F. M. Baldwin, were on Tuesday arrested by a special officer of Gen. Sheridan, who came from New Orleans for the purpose. They were to be taken to New Orleans to undergo examination with the view of ascertaining whether they had any complicity or not in the recent heavy robbery in their office.

The fear of injuring innocent persons and a desire not to forestall the efforts of the detectives investigating this robbery, induced me, as the author thereof, to write you merely the main facts of the robbery, whilst withholding the circumstances which, as soon as the robbery was discovered, pointed out some one or more of the company's employees as the robbers.

I had written out for this letter a full report of the circumstances as far as transpired; but last evening I was requested, by military authority, not to publish the particulars yet, because new developments were making of the greatest importance, implicating parties outside the express office. I was unofficially informed that several United States soldiers, one of them an officer of rather high rank, were implicated.

Gen. Sheridan's officer, with his prisoners, was about to leave yesterday afternoon, when an order from high authority arrived, ordering the prisoners to remain; and an the officer left without them. All this in consequence of the new developments above alluded to.

Meanthne, the evident determination of the company, with government assistance, to sift this robbery to the bottom, satisfies the public. Express robberies were becoming altogether too frequent.

In my former letter about this robbery, I mentioned that at about the same time an attempt was made to rob Mr. Benitas, an agent of the company, at night, in his room at the hotel at Brazos. Mr. H., now in the office at Brownsville, declares that the whole story was a fiction of the first water. I believed the story, or pretended to believe it, because it was told me by Messrs. Hoyt and Baldwin, in their office, just as I was closing my letter, they saying that the affair had just been telegraphed to them from Brazos.

On Wednesday afternoon, an embargo upon the ferry between Matamoros and Brownsville, lasting several hours, caused reports on the Texas side to rise as thick as a flock of blackbirds.

By order of General Mejia (most of the garrison of the city having been sent out to join General Jeaningros) all Mexicans in the city of doubtful sympathy, composed mostly of the lower class Mexicans or "greasers" were arrested and sent to man the fortifications, where it was believed their loyalty would be a little more depended upon. And during these wholesale arrests, the ferry was stopped to prevent the escape of fugitives. To-day communication is as open and free as ever to everybody.

The new agent of the Texas branch of the Adams Express Company at Brownsville, Mr. Charles H. Schenck, and the messenger, Mr. Geo. Bemis, have already, with great politeness, put me under indebtedness for courtesies shown, and add to those courtesies by forwarding this letter. I. G.

The Mt. Sterling (Ky.) Sentinel thus speaks of Capt. McKee, a so-called Representative from that congressional district:

Capt. McKee has received from this district many letters portraying the barbarities inflicted upon the freedmen's bureau. Ever since the vote of the freedmen's bureau bill, these horrors have accumulated. Captain, and the half has not been told you! Only last Sunday, a barbecue was given to the returned rebels by the disloyal citizens of the county, at which forty-two young and tender colored infants were roasted and devoured! At night they marched the streets of the city in Kuklux procession, the torches being naked fingers, enveloped in burning tar! As we write, there are bodies of three freedmen swinging from the trees in the public square, who were hung by a mob on Monday, their only offense being a refusal to work for some of the wealthiest men in the county for three cents a month! We earnestly call Capt. McKee's attention to these outrages, and hope he will bring them to the notice of his masters. A dozen bureaus are needed here immediately.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Machine will sew, hem, fell, 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.

From Washington.

THE HABEAS CORPUS BILL.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Senate spent some time to-day on the House bill to amend what is known as the habeas corpus act. It will probably be passed to-morrow. The object of the bill, as has been frequently stated, is to relieve military officers from arrest and imprisonment by State courts, for acts committed in arresting civilians during the war.

The new Senator from Vermont signalizes his maiden effort by moving to amend the bill so as not to apply its operations to loyal States. It was stated that this would exempt Kentucky, where some 3000 cases have come up in the courts against Federal officers. The bill proposes to transfer these cases to the United States courts. The pending amendment will be rejected, and the bill will doubtless pass to-morrow; and as it has been slightly amended, it will go back to the House.

ARMY BILL—AGAINST THE MODIFICATION OF THE TEST OATH.

The bill increasing the regular army was again debated at length in the house to-day, and no important conclusions were reached. The bill will occupy the attention of the house during the rest of the week. The house judiciary committee have had a full consideration of the President's late message, and the communications of the attorney and postmaster generals, relating to the modification of the test oath, and have come to the conclusion to report against any such modification. The report of the committee will attempt to show that there is no necessity for the repeal or modification of the oath, by declaring that plenty of men who can take it can be found to hold the offices in the South, and until recently the executive was opposed to any change in it.

THE LATE MR. DICKINSON—RESOLUTION FOR THE EXPULSION OF M'DOUGALL.

It has transpired here to-day that the President, by private letter, tendered the collectorship of New York to Daniel S. Dickinson but a day or two before his death.

Senator Sumner has prepared a resolution for the expulsion of Senator McDougall, on the ground of insulting the Senate by indecent language and conduct in that body on Monday last.

AWARD FOR MR. DAVIS' CAPTURE.

The commission to make the rewards for the capture of Jeff. Davis state in their report, made to Congress to-day, that the 1st Wisconsin cavalry deserve great credit for their exertions in that line, and that although they arrived on the ground but a few moments after the capture by the 4th Michigan cavalry, they are of the opinion that the reward justly belongs to the latter regiment. The colonel, therefore, receives $1,000, and at his request the rest of the award is divided among his regiment, including those absent at the capital. The findings of the commission seem to give general satisfaction to claimants here, and some surprise is manifested that the secret service reward is not applied to the payment of these awards, but that special appropriation is asked of Congress. The awards made to-day only include the rewards offered by the government and not by the States or cities.

JUDGE UNDERWOOD'S DECISION OVERRULED.

In view of the President's late proclamation, considerable attention has been given to the decision of Judge Underwood, in Alexandria, Va., delivered lately in the case of Thos. Javins, petitioner for a writ of *habeas corpus*. In May, 1865, Javins, assaulted a colored boy named Frank Beal, and in the assault the boy's leg was broken. Javins was thereupon arrested by Gen. Stough. In October last Beal brought an action for damages in the provost court, Capt. P. R. Kambrick, judge, and recovered $500 damages, the court ordering Javins to be imprisoned till the damages were paid. This decision was approved by Gen. Augur, and a few days since was carried into execution by the arrest of Javins and his confinement in the slave pen, in default of payment of the judgment. He then petitioned the United States district court for a writ of *habeas corpus*, to discharge him from this confinement.

The writ was served on Capt. Kambrick, who made return thereon that he held the prisoner by authority of the President of the United States. The prisoner's counsel relied upon a former conviction by Gen. Stough; second, a want of jurisdiction of the provost court over a case of this kind. The respondent's counsel argued that the return of Capt. Kambrick was conclusive, and on it the prisoner must be remanded to custody; and, secondly, that if the return did not preclude the court from going further, the provost court had jurisdiction, being the court designated for the trial of these cases by the freedmen's bureau, in accordance with the regulations of the freedmen's bureau, approved by the proclamation of President Johnson, and that the return of Capt. Kambrick, that he held the prisoner by authority of the President, was conclusive, and the court could not go behind it. The prisoner was accordingly remanded to confinement, under the sentence of the provost court. The whole case came up yesterday before Attorney General Speed, who gave an opinion adverse to Judge Underwood's decision, whereupon the President to-day ordered the release of the prisoner on a writ of habeas corpus.

RELEASE OF C. C. CLAY—PRESIDENTIAL INTERVIEWS—MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT.

The release of Clement C. Clay, to-day, from confinement in Fortress Monroe, was brought about by several considerations, prominent among which were his feeble health, the fact that he voluntarily gave himself up a year ago, and that he has taken the oath of allegiance. His release was urged by several prominent Congressmen, who saw no reason to retain Clay, while Stephens and Regan were on parole.

The President had an interview with several distinguished persons during the day, among whom were Senators Doolittle, Guthrie, Davis and Pomeroy, Gov. Crawford, of Kansas, and others.

The members from the State of Kentucky called and were in conference with the executive a short time.

No little feeling has been manifested here to-day at an article in the Chronicle, insinuating that the serenade to the President, this evening, by the soldiers and sailors, was gotten up virtually by the President himself.

MEMORIAL FROM MR. VAN WYCK RELATIVE TO THE INCREASE OF PENSIONS TO WOUNDED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS, AND TO WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The following memorial was presented in the House yesterday:

To the Honorable the House of Representatives of the United States of America:

Your memorialist humbly represents that, in common with the loyal people of the republic, he has been anxiously waiting for justice to be done the soldiers of the Union army, particularly those who have been disabled, and to the parents, widows and orphans of those who have been lost. Resolutions of thanks and proclamations of recognition may be sufficient for those whose careers are well filled, but it is a notorious fact that the great mass of the army were not from the high in civil life, or those rejoicing in wealth and luxury, and the nation was saved by the agony, the privations, the tears and the blood of those who apparently had the least interest in its preservation. Declarations that "the debt we owe the soldiers is one the nation can never pay," seem so to paralyze the government that no successful attempt has yet been made to pay it, and the obligation is looked upon as of such magnitude that it is partially ignored.

It is a matter of regret that the departments of the government are almost sealed against the applications of the living heroes of this age, and too often when the limping cripple and the empty sleeve ask the privilege of an honest livelihood, they are turned away, as the wandering mendicant or the insolent beggar. On the highways and street corners those whom the nation should delight to honor are compelled to beg for their daily bread. Shall we do less for our soldiers than rebel communities, who pelted everything and failed in the struggle? The people of Florida, in their legislature, a few months since, made a liberal appropriation for the support of disabled soldiers, widows and orphans, graduating the amounts only by the wants of the needy. Shall we fail to do as much promptly and cheerfully. The mere pittance of eight dollars per month was fixed when the nation was poor, and when that sum would purchase more than double the necessaries of life. Then and now the faith of the republic was pledged in advance to the wounded soldier and sailor, the widows and orphans.

Let it be redeemed, so that gratitude may be shown in deeds, and not in empty words only. Is it asking too much, that while $8 was formerly paid $20 should be given now, and that the pension laws may be so modified, that the pensioner can obtain his bounty with less of annoyance and perplexity than is now the case? Four years of war clearly show that the Almighty will be avenged on nations for great offenses. May we not provoke this indignation by committing the basest of crimes—ingratitude to those who saved a nation's life. (Signed) C. H. VAN WYCK.

NAVAL SQUADRON FOR THE NORTH AMERICAN FISHERY COAST—RELEASE OF CLEMENT C. CLAY—NAVAL PRIZE AWARDS.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The flying naval squadron, for duty in the Eastern waters, has finally been determined on, and is to consist of the side-wheel steamer De Soto, 9 guns, flag ship; the iron-clad Manhoman, 4 guns; the double-ender Shamrock, 7 guns; the double ender Ashuelot, 7 guns; the side-wheel steamer Augusta, 9 guns; the double ender Winooski, 7 guns, already *en route* for Eastport, Me.; and the steamer Don, 6 guns.

The squadron will be commanded by an officer of the rank of acting rear admiral. The squadron is to leave for the rendezvous at Eastport, Me., by the 10th inst., and will remain at that place until the Fenian excitement there is at an end, after which it will proceed to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Bay Chaculeur and other points on the British North American coast, to protect the American fishing vessels.

The following order has just been issued from the war department:

"WAR DEPARTMENT,
"Washington, April 16, 1866.

"Ordered, That Clement C. Clay, jr., is hereby released from confinement, and is permitted to return to or remain in the State of Alabama, and to visit such other places in the United States as his personal business may render necessary, upon the following conditions, viz: That he takes the oath of allegiance to the United States, and gives his parole of honor to conduct himself as a loyal citizen of the same, and to report himself in person at any time and place to answer any charges that may hereafter be preferred against him by the United States.

"By order of the President.
(Signed) "E. D. TOWNSEND, A. G."

Prize lists for the crews of the following Union vessels are now in process of adjustment at the fourth auditor's office of the treasury department, and will soon be ready for distribution: Owasco, Hatteras, Alabama, Lawrence, Two Sisters, Pursuit, Restless, Flag, Memphis and Penobscot.

SMALL-POX. CURIOSITY—MASONIC MEETING—THE NEW YORK COLLECTORSHIP.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Treasurer Spinner yesterday received from a federal surgeon at Bowling Green, the sum of $199 in United States currency, the property of small-pox patients in the military hospital at that point, and which he (the surgeon) deemed injurious to be allowed to go into circulation. The infected money, which was securely sealed, was burned by Gen. Spinner, who, on his own responsibility, forwarded the same amount in new greenbacks to the Bowling Green hospital.

The Supreme Council of Free Masons of the Southern jurisdiction met again yesterday at the Templars' asylum. Among the visiting inspector generals were Brothers Head, of New Hampshire, and Paige of Massachusetts. A long report of Brother Rockwell, of Georgia, was read on the conflicting claims of the two bodies at the North, each claiming to be the Supreme Council of that jurisdiction.

It was shown that under the Constitution of 1786, neither body numbered among its original number a majority of those previously recognized by the Northern jurisdiction as members of its supreme council, and that consequently neither one is legitimate. A reunion of the legitimate Thirty-thirds in each council is recommended as the only way to heal the difficulty. Last evening a magnificent banquet was given at the Metropolitan Hotel, by Martin Collins, of St. Louis, to all of the Thirty-third in this city. Before its close there was a display of Masonic friendship by brethren from almost every State in the Union, some of whom were not long ago opposed to each other in arms.

The New York collectorship continues to be the theme of varied though generally complimentary remarks. A Senator stated last night that Mr. Smythe would be readily confirmed, but that the Senate would probably postpone action on it for some time. True men on all sides commend the President's courage in breaking clear of all mere partisan pressure, and making an appointment in the sole interest of the commercial class.

Late News Items.

FROM NEW YORK—SHIP FEVER—SHIPMENTS OF COTTON—SECRETARY SEWARD—FULL PARTICULARS OF THE BURNING OF THE CITY OF NORWICH.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The police report that several deaths from ship fever have recently occurred in a wretched tenement called the "Wren's Nest," in Williamsburgh, L. I. Other cases are reported on Grand street.

The shipments of cotton from this port, exclusively, during the week ending last evening, were 21,100 bales, of the currency value of $3,657,518.

The office of A. S. Benedict, Lexington avenue, was entered last night by burglars, and his safe blown open with such a tremendous report that it startled the police, who gave chase and arrested two of the thieves.

The following particulars are gathered from an officer of the burned steamer City of Norwich: Shortly before 4 o'clock, a hase being on at the time, a schooner standing to the eastward on the wind, which was then blowing a good breeze, struck the City of Norwich just forward of the port bow with great force, tearing her timbers and knocking a large hole in her side, through which the water rushed into the vessel in large quantities. The steamer being supplied with upper and lower furnaces, the water soon reached the lower furnaces and forced the flames into the fire-room, igniting the dry and oily woodwork of that department, which soon communicated with the other departments, and remained with which this room is encompassed, and in much less time than it takes to tell the sad tale, the steamer was enveloped in one mass of flame.

At the time of the catastrophe, the passengers and most of the crew were in bed, little dreaming of the sad end fate had in store for them. When they had thoroughly awakened to a knowledge of their perilous situation—death alone seeming inevitable, and in its most repulsive aspect, that by flood or fire—the confusion was great.

The crew and passengers, or such as had been enabled to come on deck from the berths below, leaped into the water and clung to the bales and boxes of the cargo of the vessel, floating around. This did not afford the sought-for security. The flames descended from the steamer as she began to sink and licked the very surface of the water, setting on fire the floating cargo, and adding new terror and horror to the scene.

Eleven persons are known to have perished, of the fifty who were on board, among them two promising boys.

THE STREET RAILWAY STRIKE—HEAVY JUDGMENT.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The strike on the city railroads continues with unabated inconvenience to travelers. In the forenoon of yesterday the old hands on the Third avenue road went to work on the understanding that their demands would be complied with, but quit again on hearing that such was not the company's intention. On the other lines of railroad, traffic was more or less irregular, and ceased altogether at 8 o'clock in the evening. A riot took place last evening in the neighborhood of Thirtieth street and Second avenue. Arrests were made and the rioters arrested without doing much injury. A meeting of the drivers took place in Continental Hall, at which enthusiastic speeches were made and subscriptions raised for the assistance of the strikers.

Judge Ingraham has decided relative to the claims of Morris, Ketchum & Co., on the New York and New Haven Railroad company, as to the latter's responsibility for the fraudulent stock issued by Robert Schuyler. The decision is judgment for defendants against the plaintiffs for $100,068 65, with interest on $64,534 66 from April 10, 1866, and costs.

Col. O'Mahony visited the Germania assembly rooms, where the fate of the Fenian sisterhood is being held, last night, and delivered a short address on the progress of the work.

SALE OF THE PRESIDENT'S CAR.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The secretary of war has finally consented to the sale of the presidential car to Thomas C. Durant, Esq., vice president of the Union Pacific railroad, who tenders its use to his company for the accommodation of the officers on special occasions. It will leave New York for the west, with several of the government directors, who go out to examine the condition of the work on the road.

FRIGHTFUL DISASTER—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE BY AN EXPLOSION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

[From the New York World, April 17.]

A terrible explosion of what was supposed to be nitro glycerine, occurred at San Francisco, Cal., on Monday, April 16, near Wells, Fargo & Co.'s building. The explosion shook the earth like an earthquake for a circle of a quarter of a mile. Samuel Knight, superintendent of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express, died in half an hour of injuries received. G. W. Bell, supervisor and assayer, was instantly killed. Mr. Wallut, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s assayer, Joseph Elliott, John Gallagher, Frank Webster and William Justin were also killed. Eight dead bodies were so mutilated that they could not be identified. Louis McLace, Capt. Eldridge, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Judge Hoffman were bruised and cut. Felix Lumax, D. Stack, Jefferson Taylor, H. Bland, clothing dealer, Capt. J. E. Ayres, Fred. Lelz, Frank Morris, and others, were injured, but not fatally.

Some will never be identified, as fragments of human flesh, bones, and brains were found nearly two blocks distant.

Montgomery, Sacramento and California streets were lined with broken glass, scarcely a window for several hundred feet remaining whole. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s horses, and everything in the vicinity, animate or inanimate, were blown into fragments. The damage is estimated at at least $200,000. William Havens, a book keeper of the Pacific Mail Steamship company, is ascertained to be among the killed. The cause of the explosion is a mystery; the freight agent of the Pacific Mail company says that two boxes, each measuring about four cubic feet, were taken from the steamer's deck to the place where the explosion occurred. One box was consigned to Idaho city and the other to Los Angelos. Both were stained with oil. The contents are not known. Forty men are now engaged in removing the ruins.

TRIAL OF THE FENIAN PRISONERS AT CORNWALL—CEREMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION, ETC.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The Herald's Cornwall (C. W.) special of the 17th says: "Upon the close of the proceedings in the trial of the Fenian prisoners to-day, the magistrates, with great good-nature, revealed on the street all that had transpired. There have been four witnesses under examination. One Welch, of Oakville, near Toronto, testified that Murphy had asked him to sell bonds of the Irish Republic, and that he (Murphy) had said that $25,000 had been subscribed in Toronto for the cause of Irish independence. Detective Spence testified that, on last St. Patrick's day, Murphy had made a seditious speech, and had said that $25,000 had been sent from Toronto to O'Mahony.

Mr. Orr, of the Toronto Globe, testified that he reported the speech alluded to by Spence, but was unable to say whether it was legally treasonable. It seemed to have that tendency. Cullen, one of the prisoners, was examined, but refused to criminate himself.

Orr, Wheeler, one of the prisoners, acts in the most reckless manner. On passing from the court-room, he turned to Judge Jarvis and said threateningly: 'I shall owe you something, sir.' He openly acknowledges his connection with Fenianism, and says that Sweeny will soon be here to liberate him.

Ex-Attorney General McDonald, the prisoner's counsel, is obliged to leave for Ottawa to-night. It is uncertain who will succeed him as counsel for the defense.

"The whole of the volunteers are to be retained until the close of the trial, probably until the 1st of June.

The apprehensions of a raid are subsiding.

A BRITISH FRIGATE IN THE RIVER AT ST. STEPHENS—THE FENIAN SCHOONERS AGAIN SEIZED AND RELEASED AT EASTPORT—ARRIVAL OF TROOPS IN A BRITISH MAN-OF-WAR IN THE ST. CROIX RIVER.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Specials to the Herald from St. Stephens to-day say: "The adjutant general of Maine arrived to-day. A British frigate is in the river with troops aboard."

The Herald's Eastport dispatch says: "The Fenian schooner was again seized to-day, but released this evening. The flag-ship of the West India squadron went up the St. Croix to-day. She brought 700 troops from Halifax.

FROM PHILADELPHIA—TRUE BILL FOUND BY THE GRAND JURY AGAINST ANTOINE PROBAT, THE DEERING MURDERER—HIS ARRAIGNMENT INDOURT.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—The grand jury this morning found a true bill of indictment against Antoine Probat for the murder of the Deering family. The prisoner was brought into court and arraigned at 1 o'clock this afternoon. After much legal delay, the prisoner having no counsel, the court assigned him Messrs. John P. O'Neil and J. C. W. Albert. The prisoner at first stated that he did not wish to have any defense at all, but subsequently withdrew his objections to having counsel. After a conversation with the prisoner, Mr. O'Neil asked that the arraignment be postponed until himself and his colleague could be afforded time to examine the indictment.

It is understood that the prisoner expressed a willingness to plead guilty to the count in the bill charging him with the murder of Cornelius Carey. The district attorney, however, designs to try him upon the count charging him with the murder of Mr. Deering. This will show the confidence of the commonwealth officer in the strength of his case, without availing himself of the pretended confession of the murderer.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—BODIES IDENTIFIED—ACTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—The bodies of eight persons killed by the explosion yesterday have been identified. Seven or eight others are missing who were probably blown to atoms. It is tolerably well ascertained that the explosion was caused by concussion in opening a leaking box of nitro glycerine, which the owner refused to receive in consequence of its dangerous condition.

The board of supervisors have passed an order causing all nitro glycerine found within the city to be seized and destroyed. They have also passed resolutions of respect to the memory of Mr. G. W. Bell.

The remainder of the passengers from the wreck of the La Bouchere arrived here yesterday.

FROM SPRINGFIELD—DEMOCRATIC GAINS IN THE CENTRAL COUNTIES.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 18.—Further returns of the local elections in the central counties of the State all show decided Democratic gains.

FROM MADISON—EXPENSES OF THE STATE FOR THE PAST YEAR—SMALL-POX.

MADISON, Wis., April 18.—The legislature, at its last session, passed appropriation bills amounting to $750,000. This, including cost of last session, and matters connected with running the State government, makes, in all, nearly $1,200,000 for this year.

The ice has gone from the lakes.

Two cases of small pox are reported in the city. The weather is very warm.

FROM DES MOINES—PETROLEUM SPRING DISCOVERED—A VEIN OF CANNEL COAL ON IOWA RIVER.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 18.—There is considerable excitement in Guthrie county over the discovery of petroleum springs.

A three-foot vein of cannel coal is reported discovered on Iowa river, in Poweshiek county. Parties have gone east for machinery.

FROM ST. PAUL—CAPT. FISK'S MONTANA EXPEDITION TO START FROM ST. CLOUD ON MAY 22D—THE RIVER EMIGRANTS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 18.—Capt. Fisk's Montana expedition is announced to start, positively, from St. Cloud on the 22d of next month. About 1000 wagons and some 1500 persons, including families, it is said will compose the column. The route will be mostly that pioneered by Capt. Fisk in 1862-3, and which was demonstrated, by actual measurement, to be shorter by 700 miles than any other leading to the territory.

In reply to a letter from Capt. Fisk, Major Gen. Corse, commanding this district, officially assures the public that a military force is distributed along the northern route, for the especial escort and protection of emigrants, and recognizes Capt. Fisk's organization as properly entitled to secure such government escort, from post to post, as may be needed. He apprehends no difficulties with the Indians, and predicts entire success will attend the expedition.

As the river opens, everything looks remarkably lively, although the lake is not yet open. Every boat which comes brings large numbers of immigrants. The last boat had 125 from Kentucky, Indiana, Ireland and Germany.

THE RIVER OPEN—LAKE PEPIN STILL CLOSED—GREAT RUSH OF VISITORS EXPECTED.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 18.—The river is open and boats are running. Lake Pepin is still closed, but a seven foot rise will open it in a few days.

About two hundred passengers have arrived and everything is lively.

A great rush of tourists and others who will spend the summer is expected, and the new Park Place Hotel, which will not be finished before June or July, is said to have every room engaged already.

THE CHOLERA—ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP VIRGINIA—THIRTY-EIGHT DEATHS FROM CHOLERA, DURING THE VOYAGE REPORTED.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The British steamship Virginia, from Liverpool on the 4th, arrived to-day with 1043 passengers. Thirty-eight deaths occurred on the passage. She is anchored at quarantine. The disease is said to be similar to that with which the steamship England is infected. The Virginia is to be immediately sent to the lower bay, to the usual quarantine anchorage, 20 miles from the city.

FATAL CASE OF CHOLERA AT PORTLAND, ME.

PORTLAND, April 18.—A man died in this city of cholera this morning. He is said to have been one of those who escaped from the steamer England.

Texas Intelligence.

We clip the following items from the San Antonio Herald:

The Indians who have been quartered near our city for some time past, were on the ground tour of inspection yesterday. They passed up and down many of the streets, sometimes dividing into groups and at other times appearing *en masse*. They always present a picturesque appearance both in feature and in nudity of dress, copying, as they do, so many different fashions—half American, half Mexican, half negro, half naked.

Company B, Fourth Michigan Infantry, left our city yesterday with Fort Inge as their point of destination, whither they will remain for an indefinite time of garrison duty. We congratulate our frontier friends at the present day will soon have of military protection from the ravages of the Indians, and only regret, as we know in common with the people of the frontier, that cavalry are not sent in lieu of infantry; the former being far more effective in Indian warfare in Western Texas.

Quite a quantity of hay passed through town yesterday, on its way "whitherward"—we don't know. From what we can learn from our country friends the grass is now quite abundant and luxuriant, and hay will not probably be a very merchantable commodity for some time now. In the way of provender for the biped race, we are pleased to know that articles of country produce have greatly improved recently in points of quality become much more plentiful in quantity, and far more available in value.

A serious difficulty occurred in the streets yesterday between several soldiers, in which some of them were severely injured. One was stuck in the head with a sabre, while another was struck on the head with a rock, causing a very severe wound. Some of the parties were laboring under the effects of bad whisky.

It seems that Mexico is still a market for cotton, and that mule and ox-wagons are still a means of transportation. Several trains loaded with this staple for the south-west have recently passed through, or started from this city. This mode of "navigation" is very slow, but it's "mighty" sure.

The most grotesque scene presented on the streets yesterday was exhibited when a "buro," bestraddled by a big overgrown boy whose legs hung dangingly and nearly touched the ground, waddled across the Plaza; tied together and thrown across the back of the aforesaid "animule" were a dozen or two "mule rabbits," whose long ears added considerably to the effect. Certainly it was a queer sight.

Two substantial propositions have been laid before the city council of Galveston to build, equip and run city railroads in that city.

THE PRICE OF CIRCUMSTANCES.—The Dyersburg State Gazette of the 7th says:

The other day we saw from our office window one plow, two mules, one white man, one negro, and a child, manfully plowing up a garden. The mules were pulling the plow, the negro leading the mules, the child holding the reins, and the white man the plow. We thought the plowing in that garden would be pretty well done. But we shall see." Such is life.

Louisiana Intelligence.

PLAQUEMINE.—An election for mayor and five selectmen will take place in the town of Plaquemine on the 7th May.

The Iberville Pioneer says:

Robbery and villainy appear to be holding high carnival in our parish of late. But woe to the malfactors.

The same paper says:

Our planters are laboring with renewed energy, and many who by the misfortunes of the last few years have lost the sugar-cane, which was their staple, and who have been unable to procure a supply for seed, are planting cotton. We learn that as a general thing the freedmen are working well and giving their employers satisfaction.

The levees along the Mississippi throughout this parish are generally very secure, and no fears are felt as to their sufficiency. It is greatly to be lamented, however, that the interior of the country lying on Grosse Tete and Grand River is suffering from the crevasse in West Raton Rouge.

Mr. J. A. Landry has withdrawn his name as a candidate for the office of sheriff of the parish of Iberville.

The South says two fires occurred in the parish week before last—one in the suburbs of Plaquemine, destroying the kitchen and a portion of the storehouse on the property of Mr. J. F. Greaud; the other burning down the kitchen on the plantation of Mr. J. A. Pritchard, "over the river." The latter was caused by the carelessness of the family cook, and would have consumed the dwelling house but for the exertions of two neighbors, Mr. Henry Stingle and Mr. Irwin, and two negroes.

The following sales were made at Plaquemine on the 7th inst:

One-half of the plantation of Landry & Tellier, situated on the river, about four miles below that place, and established and cultivated as a sugar estate, containing about 450 arpents, for $3925.

A store on Main street, formerly occupied by Ross & Gallagher, for $2600.

The place near Bayou Goula, known as the "Bougere Tract" containing about 325 arpents, for $7000.

And the plantation of P. E. Ventrees, on Bayou Maranguoin, containing 885 acres, for $29,050. This place is established as a sugar estate, was not overflowed in the big flood of last year, and is well adapted to the culture of cotton.

And on the 9th instant, the saw-mill with tract of about 125 acres of land, at the "Park," belonging to the successions of Henry Sellier and Arpasie Mestayer, for $5000.

BOSSIER.—The Banner, usually cheerful and full of hope, becomes melancholy upon the topic of cotton growing in Bossier this year. Read its article:

Our exchanges attribute the fall in cotton to the very flattering prospects for a cotton crop. If this parish can be taken as an example, we cannot see anything so very flattering. We have heard of the hands on several plantations taking a stampede and leaving at once, without giving the planter an hour's notice. These stampedes may be expected often. The majority of the hands do a third less work than formerly, and at least a fourth of the former field hands are not tilling the soil. The towns and villages have absorbed a large number of farm laborers, and it is a very common thing for the husband to enter himself as a hand, but keep his wife and small children, and occasionally a grown daughter, at home, to take care of his cabin.

Again, many rich farms are almost without labor the laborers having hired themselves to poor men, who till poor soil, and have not the resources for combined labor.

Breadstuffs, it is true, are fearfully neglected; but unless the soil is tilled, cotton cannot be made.

RAPIDES.—The Alexandria Democrat has hoisted the name of the Hon. W. L. Sanford as a candidate for the House of Representatives, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Colonel Edward T. Lewis. We cordially indorse the Democrat's eulogium of Mr. Sanford, which is in the words following:

Mr. Sanford is well known as one of our most respected and useful citizens, and has had much experience as a legislator, having been a member of the House of Representatives in 1855, and a member of the Senate in 1864. His course in our recent troubles has been open, manly and straightforward, and his election at this time would leave no doubt that the people of Rapides intend to retain the proud position she occupied at the late gubernatorial election. At a recent election to fill another vacancy, no opposition was offered to the conservative candidate, and, as none has yet been announced, we presume that Mr. Sanford will walk over the course in the same manner. We congratulate the people of the parish on the prospect of having a gentleman of his ability, energy and high personal character to attend to their interests on the floor of the House of Representatives.

The Democrat also announces Col. David Pierson, of Winn, as a candidate for the district attorneyship of the ninth judicial district, composed of the parishes of Rapides, Winn, Natchitoches and Sabine.

Col. Pierson voted in the State Convention against the secession of Louisiana, and refused to sign the ordinance, but nobly entered the military service at the firing of the first gun, and left it when there was no longer an army in the field. The Democrat recommends him to the people in enthusiastic terms.

CADDO.—We take the following items from the Southwestern:

Small Pox.—This disease, which has been raging in our city for several months, is sensibly on the decline, as we learn from the gentlemen of the medical faculty. Its ravages here have been confined principally to the black population, though a number of whites, who had neglected the safeguard of vaccination, have become its victims. We think it will be a long time before we are again visited by this loathsome pestilence.

The following is as near a correct statement of the amount of cotton shipped from this port since the cessation of hostilities as we can arrive at from the shipping books of the respective houses. It is impossible to arrive at the exact amount shipped, from the fact that a large number of bales were bought and shipped which did not pass through the warehouses. We think we are safe in saying that Shreveport has shipped 140,000 bales since the war:

Walsh & Boisseau, 48,597; Howell & Backner, 16,689; Phelps & Co., 13,056; E. S. Kneeland, 171; Wm. Thatcher, 80; Thompson, Morris & Co., 1907; D. J. Elder, 1203; Tally & Co., 1090; E. & B. Jacobs, 300; Eistner, Kinsworthy & Co., 3339; Whitty & Co., 4000; Stacey & Poland, 1536; S. P. Griffin & Co., 7065. Total, 124,474.

EAST BATON ROUGE.—A man named George Read,