NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

THE CRESCENT IS PUBLISHED DAILY (Sundays Excepted) AND WEEKLY, BY J. O. NIXON, No. 94 CAMP STREET. TERMS—DAILY, $16; WEEKLY, $5 PER YEAR.

VOLUME XV. FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1866. NUMBER 224.

Selling Off at Cost!

LEVY, YONDORF & ADLER,

164..................Canal Street..................164

Will, in consequence of Extensive Repairs to be made at their Store during this summer, sell their entire NEW STOCK of SEASONABLE

DRY GOODS

—AT—

FIRST NET COST,

Without Reserve.

On and After Tuesday, May 1, 1866.

The following List of Prices will show that there is NO HUMBUG. Come, look and convince yourself:

Fine one yard wide Bleached COTTON..............at 22½c.
Fine Linen Figured LAWN..............at 32½c.
Fine, one yard wide, heavy Unbleached COTTON.....at 21c.
Fine 6-4 wide Pillow Case COTTON..............at 36c.
Fine Fast Color American PRINTS..............at 14c.
Fine 7-8 yard wide Bleached COTTON..............at 13½c.
Fine French CORSETS (all sizes)..............at $1 50
Fine one yard wide Irish LINEN..............at 45c.
Fine 6-4 wide Bleached LINEN DAMASK..............at 95c.
Fine Linen TOWELS, Red Border, per dozen..........at $2 75
Fine one yard wide French JACONET..............at 25c.
Fine do. do. ORGANDY..............at 35c.
Fine English BAREGE..............at 25c.

—ALSO—

LARGE STOCKS OF THE FOLLOWING AT PRICES IN PROPORTION TO THE ABOVE:

Such as English Hosiery, Linen Handkerchiefs, White Jaconet, Swiss, Cross-barred Muslin, Bishop Lawn, India Mull, etc; Summer Silks, in all styles; Lace Shawls, Silk Basques, Silk Grenadines, Linen Napkins and Table Cloths, Bobinet and Net Bars, Silk Mitts, Kid Gloves, Marseilles Quilts, Trimmings and Dress Buttons.

—ALSO—

A Large Supply of Plantation Goods.

Country Buyers, beware! and do not purchase anywhere else before you Price our Goods.

LEVY, YONDORF & ADLER.

Notice.

NEW ORLEANS, April 27, 1866.

The following BANKS of this city, on and after MAY 1st, will close their respective places of business at 3 o'clock P. M. till further notice:

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.
CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA.
CANAL BANK.
MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK.
LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.
CITY NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.
SOUTHERN BANK.
UNION BANK.
BANK OF AMERICA.

Crescent

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 94 Camp street, New Orleans, La.

Business men and the public are respectfully informed that the CRESCENT is now in possession of superior facilities for the neat and expeditious execution, on the most reasonable terms, of

EVERY STYLE AND VARIETY

—OF—

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

SUCH AS:

LAWYERS' BRIEFS,
PAMPHLETS,
BILLS LADING,
BILL HEADS,
BANK CHECKS,
PROMISSORY NOTES,
CIRCULARS,
BILLS OF FARE,
BALL TICKETS,
DRUGGISTS' LABELS,
DRAY RECEIPTS,
BLANKS,
CARDS,
STEAMBOAT BILLS,
HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,

And Every Other Description of Job Printing.

The material of the BOOK AND JOB ESTABLISHMENT is ENTIRELY NEW, having just been received from the most Celebrated Foundries, and comprises all the Modern Improvements.

The Louisiana and Texas

PETROLEUM VAPOR STOVE

—And—

GAS LIGHT COMPANY

Being organized, have opened the exhibition of Stove and Gas BURNERS, at No. 106 Camp street, near Poydras, where the public are invited to call and witness the operation daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 to 3 o'clock.

An order book is open at the office.

Maison Doree,

144............CANAL STREET............144

NEW ORLEANS.

John Strenna, Proprietor.

T. Fitzwilliam,

STATIONER, PRINTER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

Is now receiving a fine assortment of

ENGLISH AND FRENCH COMMERCIAL AND PACKET POST PAPERS,

White and Blue, ruled and plain, manufactured expressly for this market, to which he invites the attention of his customers and the public generally.

BLANK BOOKS of every size and style of ruling and binding, constantly on hand and made to order.

COMMERCIAL BLANKS of all kinds on hand and printed to order in the neatest style.

An extensive and complete stock of Office Furnishing Goods generally, including Hoe's fine Copying Presses, as well as a variety of cheaper ones, all warranted.

Copying Press Stands, Books, Brushes, etc., etc.
Foley's superior GOLD PENS.
Fairchild's " "
STEEL PENS of all the best manufacturers.
WRITING PAPER and ENVELOPS of all kinds.
FLAT PAPERS of all sizes.
PRINTING PAPER—21½x33 and 31x46.
Checks, Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, Bill Heads and Cards printed or lithographed in handsome style.
Orders will receive prompt and careful attention.

76..................Camp Street..................76

Point Clear Hotel.

The undersigned will open the Point Clear Hotel on or about

The 10th day of May next,

This establishment is now being repainted, and put in complete repair and condition. Gas and water works are being erected, the grounds beautifully laid out, and the house furnished entirely new, with the best of materials and the latest improvements.

Arrangements will be made for direct communication with New Orleans and Mobile, both by steamboat and telegraph.

BILLIARD TABLES

Of the most approved pattern have been ordered. New Ten Pin Alleys being built, and every amusement suitable to the climate and place afforded to man, woman and child. For

BATHING AND FISHING

And healthfulness this celebrated watering place has no superior on the continent, and the undersigned intends to make it the most pleasant and comfortable one in the world.

CHAS. E. SMEDES, Manager.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

—OF—

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1866.

CALCULATING THE COST.

Lieut. Matthew F. Maury, in a late letter to the London Herald, estimates the war losses incurred by the seceding States at seven thousand millions of dollars—three-sevenths by the emancipation of slaves, two-sevenths by war expenses, one-seventh by destruction of private property, and one-seventh ($1,000,000,000) incurred as part of the federal war debt. The Philadelphia Ledger remarks in relation to Maury's statement:

Such destruction is deplorable; but why did not Maury and his confederates count the cost before they took their blind and wicked leap into rebellion? The greater the destruction, the greater is the crime of those who brought it about.

There are times when it is fit and proper to "count the cost" of a proposed step. When material interests alone are involved, when the step is to result in more or less pecuniary gain or loss, when nothing sacred in principle or honor is at hazard, then the man, the society, the corporation or the commonwealth may guide themselves by careful consideration of the cost of the proposed measure and safely trust to an arithmetical calculation of results. But there are times when such "counting of the cost" is unworthy of honorable men. He who is endowed with a sense of justice and honor will obey these high instincts regardless of the "cost." If he thinks his personal rights are infringed, he would be base if he refused to attempt to vindicate them at any cost or risk. He may be beaten in the contest, though "thrice armed" by the justness of his "quarrel." He cannot afford to shrink from the contest because overmatched. When honor calls for a sacrifice, the extent of that sacrifice is not to be measured by the peddler's ell-yard or the huckster's scales.

Had merely mercenary instincts prevailed here the fear of pecuniary loss might have prevented secession; but our people did not calculate the cost. They were honestly, sincerely and earnestly convinced that the preservation of their political rights and social institutions demanded a separation. They believed that the hostility of the people of the North towards us and our institutions had become so nearly universal as to render the bond of union a mutual burden and a cause of contention rather than a security of peace and good will. They thought the federal government, wielded wholly by a hostile sectional majority, to be dangerous to their inherited political rights. They thought a withdrawal from the Union a necessity, and the greater number of them also thought that it would be peacefully, if not cheerfully, acceded to by the people of the North. Many eminent northern statesmen denied, and many more doubted, the existence of a constitutional power of coercion, and its non-existence was universally believed and repeatedly declared by the leading jurists, statesmen and journalists of the South. Hence they viewed a separation as a strictly legal and constitutional right, and not at all as a rebellion, or even as a revolution. Hence the people of the South and their decendants for all future time, will now and always reject and repel the epithet of "rebel," and resent the stigma which it implies. And now, accepting in good faith, and with entire obedience, a result so entirely unanticipated and so adverse to their hopes and intentions, they may rightly claim exemption from insulting, abusive and criminating charges like that which we have quoted above.

The Ledger, representing the hostile sentiment of the North, charges us with bringing on the war and the destruction which it involved. But do not "wicked Hamans" sit at Northern feasts? Is there not some responsibility to be borne by those who kindled, fanned and fed the fires of hatred and fanaticism through so many years of malignant assiduity? Might they not reasonably have anticipated the spirit of Southern resistance and all subsequent results?

RICHELIEU AT THE VARIETIES.—Zoilus himself, if he were at the Varieties last night, would have been hard set to find the place pervious to fault-finding. "Richelieu," the greatest dramatic production of our day, in English, justly elevated to high classical dignity, was performed in a manner suitable to its eminent rank.

Mr. Bandmann shows scholarship in his marvelous linguistic versatility, and last night his performance signified familiarity with history. In his personation of the great churchman and statesman, the intellectual grandeur, the lofty pride, the craft, the sarcastic temper, the courage, the vindictiveness of the character, were portrayed with amazing power. So enwrapped was the audience in the brilliant performance, that the demonstrations of applause usually bestowed upon histrionic excellence were abated by intensity of interest. It was not until the close of the last scene, when the Cardinal rises, from apparent prostration, to revel, with triumphant energy, in victory and vengeance, that Mr. Bandmann, exalting himself to a splendid climax, evoked such an outburst of enthusiasm, that after he had to appear at the footlights, and as he did the curtain fell, in response to the prolonged applause, so he gracefully led Mrs. Chanfrau to share the honors with him.

Mrs. Chanfrau made her character, *Julia de Mortamar*, next in interest to that of the Cardinal. We have never seen this accomplished artist perform better, rarely so well. In the scene where the life of a beloved husband is offered for an infamous consideration, she was noble.

Mr. Curran as *Joseph*, was, as usual, almost faultless. Mr. Hagan as *Barados*, Mr. Baker as *De Mauprat*, and Mr. Gobay as *Louis XIII*, also deserve commendation.

The performance to-night is for the benefit of Mrs. Chanfrau. The bare mention of the fact will suffice to crowd the house. Mr. Bandmann will appear as *Claude Melnotte* in the "Lady of Lyons," the gifted beneficiary performing *Pauline*. In the afterpiece she will play *Widow Rattleton* in "the Stage Struck Barber," Mr. Chanfrau taking the part of *Jerry Clip*.

ST. CHARLES THEATER.—This will be the last night but two of Deagle's ballet and pantomime troupe. The entertainment will consist of the pantomime of "The Milliners," a grant ballet divertissement, the Prismatic Fountain, and "The Brazilian Ape."

THE OLYMPIC.—Three pieces are to be presented at the Olympic to-night, "The Two Queens," "The Bonnie Fish Wife" and "The Alpine Maid," in all of which the talented manageress and her facetious husband appear.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The performance at the Academy to-night is for the benefit of Messrs. Geo. and D. C. Kesler and William Roberts, to whom, as the bills very correctly say, the public are mainly indebted for the many spectacular and mechanical effects, that add so much to the interest of the performances. The bill presents an unusual variety of burlesque, ballet, pantomime and acrobatic feats. The "mechanics' night" will be one of the most brilliant nights of the season.

PARASOLS.—Thirty dozen fine silk parasols, superior finish, from $2 and upwards, for sale by Kreeger & Seligman, 607 Magazine street, opposite St. Elizabeth Asylum, marble front store.

Local Intelligence.

DARING BURGLARY.—A very daring burglarly was committed about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The office of the Carondelet Canal and Navigation Company, at the corner of Toulouse and Villere streets, was entered, the safe door bored, and by the insertion of some powerful explosive substance, the door was wrenched from the safe, thrown across the room, smashing everything in its progress and making a hole in the wall.

The explosion was heard for squares around, and at the Treme police station, but failed to excite suspicion as it was supposed to be the firing of a gun by a steamship. The burglary was not discovered until Mr. Louis Gagnet went to the office at the usual hour in the morning.

The robbers must have been greatly deceived in their expectations. All they got were some circulating notes issued by the company early in the war, but which having been redeemed the signatures were erased; some unsigned notes of the same description, and several promissory notes without indorsement, which are described in our advertising columns.

Mr. Gagnet was about to pay $40,000 for the lease of the canal, and the supposition is that the burglars were aware of that fact, and expected to find the money in the safe.

ARRESTS.—John Burns was arrested, charged with lying drunk on the banquette.

Frank Morris was arrested, charged by the provost marshal of the 81st colored infantry with insulting and abusing a sentinel while on duty.

Moses Young, Co. E, 99th colored infantry, was arrested at the Carrollton Railroad depot, charged with disturbing the peace.

Sam. D. Fitch was arrested, charged with insulting and abusing an officer in the discharge of his duty.

John Simpson and Adolph Fisher were arrested on St. Charles street, charged with fighting and disturbing the peace.

Wm. Smith, Thomas Crimmer and W. L. Bennett were arrested on a similar charge.

A. Jean, colored, was arrested, charged by Michael Frame, colored, with stealing his pocket-book containing $35.

John Oville, colored, was arrested, charged with having a sack of oats in his possession, supposed to have been stolen.

Tom Fox was arrested at St. Mary's Market, charged with being drunk and lying on the banquette.

BODY RECOVERED.—The body of the son of Mr. David Hallon, who was unfortunately drowned on the 27th ult., was recovered yesterday in the river between Harmony and Ninth streets.

SUICIDE.—A man named Jean Fontelcu committed suicide yesterday morning on St. Louis street, between Dauphine and Burgundy streets, by shooting himself in the head with a derringer pistol. There is no cause assigned for the act. An inquest was held on the body of the deceased, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts.

RECORDER LEVEN'S COURT.—Mary Allwell was arraigned charged by Margaret Jones with disturbing the peace. She was released on bail.

Sophia Simmons, colored, charged with being destitute and without a home, was sent to the "freedmen's bureau."

Catherine Sellas was arraigned charged by W. Velden with larceny, and committed to the workhouse for thirty days.

Louis Denisaliere, colored, charged by Elizabeth Mack, colored, with assault and battery, was released on paying $15 fine.

James O'Hara, charged with sleeping around loose in vacant lots, was discharged on condition that he would secure quarters in a lodging house.

John Silk, charged with being a vagrant, was discharged.

Jacob Mitchell and Margaret Mitchell, charged with fighting and disturbing the peace, were fined, the former $10, or twenty days in the parish prison, and the latter $5, or ten days in the parish prison.

John Brady, charged with assault and battery, was held in $100 bonds to keep the peace.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—This board was in special session last evening and passed a resolution which will be found in the proceedings of the assistant board, in relation to certain mortgage bonds held by the city on the Jackson railroad.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—This board met in special session last evening.

As General Beauregard is about to proceed to Europe, the resolution granting to him and others, as lessees of the Carrollton railroad, the privilege of laying a double track on the present line of the road, from Canal street to St. Charles street, with a view of enabling the lessees to run the road upon the system of the other city railroads, with horse-cars, and under like regulations and restrictions, was taken up on its second reading, passed, and sent to the board of aldermen for concurrence.

The resolution amending the specifications for another railroad to the Third District from Canal street, running part of the way on the levee, also passed a second reading and was sent to the upper board.

The chair announced the following as the committee, ordered at the last sitting, to ascertain upon what terms the gas company will extend its lighting of the streets, in those parts of the four districts, needing illumination, but at present without light, viz: First District, Kaiser and Krantz; Second District, Moore and Lurges; Third District, Prados and Montamat; Fourth District, Paisley and Goldmann.

A recess was then taken and the members went into private conference, at the expiration of which the following resolution was received from the board of aldermen, and the rules having been suspended, was read a first and second time and concurred in unanimously:

Resolved, That the mayor be and he is hereby authorized, to return to the board of directors of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, five hundred and seventy-three (573) second mortgage bonds, held by the city of New Orleans as collateral for the payment of $67,522 50 paid by the city in 1862 for the redemption of the circulating notes of said company.

Resolved further, That for the bonds to be surrendered to the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company said company shall furnish to the city of New Orleans their notes for $16,880 62, each maturing respectively at 12, 18, 24 and 36 months, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

The assistant board then adjourned.

RECORDER VENNARD'S COURT.—Collins Miller, colored, was arraigned, charged with keeping a vicious dog. He was fined $5.

Owen Carraher, charged with being drunk, was fined $10 or the alternative of ten days in the workhouse.

Jas. Kainer was arraigned, charged with being a dangerous and suspicious character. Case continued.

Mr., Mrs. and Eliza Murphy were arraigned, charged with insulting and abusing Peter Hopkins. Case continued.

RECORDER GASTINEL'S COURT.—James Peterson was arraigned, charged by Mr. Denis Fernandez, paying teller, Bank of America, with forging the signature of the firm of Messrs. Forstall & Spear to a check drawn for the sum of $1400 64, and repeating the forgery for the amount of $1750 64. The first check was honored on presentation, but on presentation of the second check, the accused was apprehended and committed to prison to await an examination. In default of bail, the recorder remanded him to await trial before the First District Court.

Francis Lasses and John Sullivan, charged with fighting, were fined $10 each or ten days in the parish prison.

Thompson, colored, a female, charged with indecency, was fined $10 or ten days in the parish prison.

Jas. Higgins, charged with assaulting Pat. Keegan, was fined $10 or ten days in the parish prison.

Bill Roman, alias James Jones, charged with assaulting with intent to kill one Frank Johnson with a dangerous weapon, was held to bail to answer before the First District Court.

Mose Johnson, colored, charged with stealing, was sent to prison to await a hearing.

John Keating, colored, charged with having stolen cotton in his possession and resisting an officer, was fined $5.

Jas. Mulligan, charged by Josephine Hall with being a vagrant, also with breach of trust, was sent to the workhouse for ninety days.

Charles Williams, colored, charged with having stolen a watch, was held to answer.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—Nothing transpired in this court yesterday worthy of publication.

RECORDER AHERN'S COURT.—Wm. Schultz, charged by Capt. T. H. Buck with having stolen from his room, No. 5 Carondelet street, some articles of wearing apparel, valued at $50. He was held in $500 bail for his appearance before the First District Court.

Adam Burn, charged with being a vagrant, was sent to the workhouse for six months.

W. Johnson, colored, charged with stealing cotton on the levee, was sent to the workhouse for six months.

Henry Wilson, charged with being a vagrant, was committed to the workhouse for ninety days.

George Moore, charged with stealing $16 and assaulting an officer, was committed to the workhouse for ninety days.

John Dwyer, charged with being drunk and picking a man's pocket, was sent to the workhouse for sixty days.

Sarah Jones, colored, charged with being a vagrant, was sent to the workhouse for sixty days.

Susan McGregor and Jos. Oxwell, charged with being drunk, were sent to the workhouse for sixty days each.

Mary Ann Wilson, charged with violating a city ordinance by committing a nuisance on the door step of a dwelling on St. Charles street, was fined $20 or thirty days in the parish prison.

Andrew Isabel, charged with being drunk, paid $5 fine and was released.

John Pierce and Amos Pierce were fined $5 each, the former for interfering with an officer, and the latter for committing an assault and battery on John Kamey.

Lindsay and Scott, both colored, were arraigned, the former charged with burglary and the latter with receiving stolen property knowingly. They were each placed under $1500 bail for their appearance before the First District Court.

Facts and Fictions.

TOO BAD.—Of course the readers of Facts and Fictions readily understand that the editor and contributors are fond of the good things of this life. No one can suppose them innocent of the doubt that none but fools are to be justified in indulging in the delicacies and luxuries which the bounteous gods have provided. Call them gourmands, gourmets, friands, or what you will, madeira and bitters, turtle soup and pompano, dark sherry and ruby chambertin, Spanish olives and blanched celery, high venison and currant jelly, Frenchy canvass back and green peas, Jerusalem artichokes and tender asparagus, sterling steinwein and lacrymæ christi, mayonnaise and delicious topaz, cotelettes-en-papillote and Otard 1786, becassines, papabotties and grassets, vieux ceps, veuve Cliquot and Charles Farre, omelettes-au-rhum and café royale, Charlotte-Russe and crème-à-la-glace, almonds and malagas, sorbets and bonbons, café noir and genuine cabañas, pretty women and fast teams, good books and Correggios, Raffaellis, Titiens, Guidos, Van Dycks, Wouvermans, Rubenses, Reynoldses, Turners, Landseers, Wests, Peales, Pages and Rosa Bonlieurs, Michael-Angelos, Marochettis, Thorwaldsens, Flaxmans, Powers and Hosmers, Fortunatus's purses and the attainments of Admirable Crichtons or Konigsberg Keyserlings, all, all, are appreciated by them, and well understood, indeed, to be intended for their enjoyment—at least whenever they can get them.

Well, this being "just so," one of us occasionally makes arrangements for such gratifications. Among other things he has an affection for watermotses and motsa-cleis, for white stews and brown stews; and to say the truth, friends assisting, he generally succeeds in getting at them when they are "about."

Not always, however! He failed, badly, the other day. He made a desperate effort to get at some of the last named favorite dishes, and although he did not succeed he deserve to do so, if he does say it himself. To command success the possession of a fine red fish was adjudged indispensable. The warm hearted Amphitryon who engaged to pander to his epicurean desires gave it to be distinctly understood that it was by no means certain that the *sine qua non* could be procured; but arranged that in order to prevent disappointment he would let the luxury anticipating representative know in good time what were the prospects. To "make assurance double sure," R. F. & F. thought he would endeavor to procure the *sine qua non* himself. He appealed to a third friend to help him out, and the generous Mauritius at once undertook to do it. He did it, and such a red fish as he secured for the purpose it makes one's mouth water to think of what was lost to R. F. & F., when he did not get at it. And the way in which he failed was most provokingly polite—most courteously cutting. M. sent the fish to its destination with the compliments, not of himself, but of R. F. & F., omitting to let the latter know that he had done so. It was received, of course, as coming from R. F. & F., and it was unhappily concluded as a matter of course that R. F. & F. knew all about it and would not need the promised notification from the Amphitryon-to-be-if—! Delicious were the stews and the fries, R. F. & F. is now tantilizingly assured: wonderingly and reprovingly the coming of R. F. & F. was awaited to enjoy the luxurious dishes compounded with the fish so handsomely sent round with his compliments. But he went not because not advised of the happy state of affairs, and that enjoyment was lost to R. F. & F. He will try and manage it better next time. He has not seen his friend M. yet, to tell him of the *contretemps*, or to thank him for the polished courtesy which so unexpectedly led to it. If M. ever read the papers he might see this, and have as good a fish story to tell to "Ma" and Michael and the jolly worthies who ever and anon sit at his hospitable mahogany, as ever he will get into his well filled anecdotical repertory.

THE SENSITIVENESS OF TYRANNY.—It matters not how delicately the misdeeds of tyrants may be indicated, they will hold their power *in terrorem* over the challenger of their actions, and not seldom inflict the most degrading or cruel punishments on them. We have a pretty good instance of this in the following statement:

The Dorf Zeitung, in Hildburghausen, had lately a leading article consisting of two verses of the Bible, and nothing more. The verses are to be found in Micah vii. 3 and 4, and are as follows: "That they do evil with both hands earnestly, the prince asketh, and the judge asketh for a reward; and the great man, he uttereth his mischievous desire: so they wrap it up. The best of them is as a brier; the most upright is sharper than a thorn hedge; the day of thy watchmen and thy visitation cometh; now shall be thy perplexity." The same paper contained the debate in the chamber on the decision of the supreme court against the liberty of speech in the chamber. The Dorf Zeitung received a warning.

The insinuations conveyed by the quotation were doubtless felt to be too significant, too applicable, too true, or they would not have been noticed. And what a commentary on liberty and civilization it is, that even such corruptions as they refer to, may not be hinted at by the people who are subjected to them!

JUST SO.—There are too many ministers, we are sorry to be compelled to say, who might be most advantageously managed after the fashion suggested by the little hero of the following story:

"The first time I took my oldest boy to church," a minister's wife says, "when he was two years and a half old, I managed with caresses and frowns and candy to keep him very still till the sermon was half done. By this time his patience was exhausted, and he climbed on the seat, looking at the preacher (his father) quite intently. Then, as if he had hit upon a certain relief for his troubles, he pulled me by the chin to attract my attention, and exclaimed, in a distinct voice, 'Ma, make pa say amen.'"

Goodness knows how much edification is lost, how much disgust is inflicted, just for the lack of somebody to make some preachers say "amen" at the appropriate time.

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.

We clip the following from the Cairo Times of the 25th ult.:

Commander Fitzhugh, of the United States navy, arrived here last evening, by order from headquarters. Next week four of the monitors now lying opposite our city will leave for the gulf—one under Commander Fitzhugh, another under Commander Owens, the third under Master McElroy, and the fourth under Master Rogers.

Found a Character.

General B. F. Butler has found a character. In the course of some legal proceedings recently in New York, his counsel produced the following document:

16 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, Jan. 20, 1866.

Major General Butler:

Dear sir—The facts and circumstances which you communicated at my office yesterday should satisfy any reasonable man that abundant probable cause appeared at the time to justify you, as a public officer, in the original taking of the fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) in gold from Samuel Smith & Co.

"Freely accepting your assurance that the gold has been kept ready to be handed over to whomsoever might appear to be entitled to it, I propose to receive the same for my clients, and thus to end a controversy which an earlier meeting between us would have relieved of a good deal of misunderstanding.

Very respectfully, yours,
EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
Counsel for Sam. Smith & Co.

This is a pretty good certificate, as far as it goes, and constitutes about as much of a character as Butler is ever apt to get. It shows that the distinguished B. B.—scientifically *megatherium*—may be trusted just about as far as you can see him. There is no doubt at all that he has been very much misconceived—perhaps even villainously slandered by popular prejudice and report. Like Rogue Riderhood, he was only trying to make an honest living when he took that little amount of gold, and it was really unkind in Sam. Smith & Co. to interfere with his unquestionable right to obtain a livelihood. It is gratifying, however, to find that the legal representative of those gentlemen, after being assured of getting their money, has tried to remedy the matter by giving Butler a certificate. Now that the character has been obtained, we advise its lucky possessor to button his pocket tightly over it, or he may lose it in the street, which would be sad indeed, for heaven only knows where he would get another.

If Butler has in his possession any more of the fruits of "military necessity" and "probable cause," and thinks character preferable to spoils, he had better advertise for the owners, give them back their property, and receive their grateful thanks and a lot of certificates in return. Thus he would come to be, not only, as the Lowell girl called him, the "cock-eyedest," but likewise the most "recommended" man in the country. With a clear acquittance from all claimants, and a pocketful of characters, he might defy slander, and hand himself down to posterity as a model of integrity.

Personal.

Mr. Silvannus Packard, a merchant of Boston, who has distinguished himself more than once by princely liberality to the Univeralist denomination of Christians, died on Monday, at the age of 77 years.

Judge L. P. Thompson, of the supreme court of appeals of Virginia, died at his residence in Staunton, on the 21st ult.

Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Clay are still in Petersburg, Va., the guests of Dr. Withers, of that city. Mr. C. has improved very much since his release from confinement.

It is said of the Rev. John M. Johnson, a minister of the Baptist Church, who died in Pike county, Mo., on the 26th ult., that, during the last nineteen years of his life, he traveled 27,949 miles in the discharge of his ministerial duties, and preached 2832 sermons, an average of three a week, during that period, and received as compensation for his services $1295, or about $61 60 a year.

A Washington "special" says F. W. Kellogg, ex-congressman from Michigan, Chandler's right hand man, now collector of internal revenue for the Mobile district of Alabama, heretofore counted a radical of the radicals, arrived in Washington a few days since, from his temporary Southern home, with considerably modified ideas. He insists that Congress must modify the test oath, or that none of the Southern appointees can be confirmed. Secretary McCulloch sent him to the House to express his convictions to certain members who were opposing the modification asked for. Kellogg met with rather a cold reception from his former friends, who charged him with having turned copperhead. He replied by telling them they were all a pack of insane fools, and should be sent to a madhouse.

M. Paul Annasoff, commissioner of the Russian government to the Western Union Telegraph Company, arrived in the Persia. After delivering his dispatches to the Russian minister at Washington, and spending a few days at the telegraph company's headquarters in Rochester, he was to proceed to San Francisco by the steamer of May 1, and there join the expedition under Colonel Bulkley, which is preparing to start for the Russian possessions with the material and supplies required to complete the line to the mouth of the Amoor.

The Russian government continues to manifest the most lively interest in this great telegraphic enterprise, and is extending to it all needed encouragement and facilities.

The Honorable William George Krebs, formerly judge of the circuit court of Baltimore, and a lawyer of eminence, died at his residence in that city, of pulmonary disease, on the 24th.

In Orange, Ct., Mr. Amasa Bronson lately died, aged one hundred years, eleven months and sixteen days. In Waterbury, Ct., a death has just occurred at one hundred and two.

Mr. John W. Crafts, who met with a sudden death at his place of business in South Boston, on the 24th ult., had an insurance on his life for between fifty thousand and seventy-five thousand dollars.

Among the notables in Washington are the Marquis of Lorne, son of the Duke of the Argyll, the Hon. Mr. Arthur Strett, a son of Lord Belper, and Mr. H. Yates Thompson, who has recently offered to establish an American professorship at Oxford.

Edwin Booth made his first appearance for two years in Philadelphia, at the Walnut street Theater, on Monday night, the 23d ult. He was received with great enthusiasm.

Major Robert T. Hemenway, late of the staff of General Sherman, died a few days since, at his residence at Mount Pleasant, Indiana.

The heirs of the revolutionary General Kosciusko lately lost a suit for six hundred acres of land situated near White Sulphur Springs, Ohio.

William McVey, member of the New York legislature from Cattaraugus county, died on the 19th ult.

One D. A. Clark, an absconding cotton broker from St. Louis, was arrested in Cincinnati on the 23d ult. It is alleged that he is a defaulter in the sum of $40,000. He was released on bail of $50,000.

The Hon. John P. Caruthers, of Memphis, was tendered the professorship of law in Cumberland University, lately vacated by the deaths of the Hon. Abraham Caruthers and the Hon. Nathan Green, but he was compelled, from professional considerations, to decline the honor.

Mr. James H. Coggins, a well known citizen of Nashville, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, on the 22d ult. He was supposed to be deranged.

LINEN SHEETING—10,000 *Yards*.—A superior article, very fine and heavy, 10-4 wide at $1 50, 11-4 at $1 65, 12-4 at $1 85. For sale by Kreeger & Seligman, 607 Magazine street, marble front, near Josephine street.

NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—Stockholders in the National Express and Transportation Company will see, by a notice published elsewhere, that an agency of the company has been established in New Orleans at the office of Messrs. J. B. Walton & Deslande, No. 47 Carondelet street, where those who have neglected to pay the call for ten dollars on each share, can have an opportunity of doing so, or else, under the provision of law, the stock will be sold in the city of Richmond next Monday the 7th.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES

THE NEGRO RIOT IN MEMPHIS

THREATS TO BURN THE CITY

ARMED NEGROES ARRESTED

Steamboat Explosion---Loss of Life.

CONGRESSIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

COLORADO ADMISSION BILL PASSED THE HOUSE.

General Meade Returned to Portland

INTERESTING GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

HOME MARKETS--RIVER NEWS.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

MEMPHIS, May 3.—The city remains quiet up to 9 o'clock to-night. The negro soldiers recently mustered out have been paid off at Fort Pickering to-day. They threaten to burn the city to-night. Great uneasiness is felt. They are kept in the fort by a portion of the 16th regulars. Gen. Stoneman this afternoon served a notice upon the mayor, the council and the county officers, forbidding the assembling of any bodies of armed men, black or white, except the police. So far the police are relied upon to preserve the peace. A large number of negroes were arrested to-day, and found heavily armed.

The towboat Tigress exploded both boilers, near Fulton, last night, killing the captain, his wife, the first engineer, the carpenter and three deckhands, and scalding several others.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—*Senate.*—Mr. Chandler, from the conference committee on the Cuban telegraph line, has made a report which was agreed to.

A bill passed granting John Erricson $14,000 for services in planning the war steamer Princeton.

House—The bill passed providing a temporary government for Montana.

A bill passed enlarging the boundaries of Nevada by including part of Utah and Arizona.

The bill to admit Colorado was considered and subsequently passed by a majority of twenty without amendment.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Messrs. Fort, Edward Howland, Palser & Co.'s paper mill, near the battery, has been burned to-day with a large quantity of stock. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Cotton closed steady at 34c. Flour advanced 10c. Whisky $2 26½. Coffee dull. Sugar firm at 10¾@12¾c. Mess pork decidedly lower at $29 56¼. Money steady at 5 ⅌ cent. Sterling exchange firm at 109. Gold closed at 127¼. Freights to Liverpool dull. Stocks strong, but hesitating and unsettled. Government stocks quiet, except 10-40's, which are favorably affected by the new loan bill.

LOUISVILLE, May 3.—Sales of tobacco 185 hhds. at full rates; market active at prices ranging from $40@50. Flour, superfine, $7 75. Corn 67c. Oats 47c. Mess pork firm at $30. Bacon shoulders 13c. Clear sides 18c. Cotton, middling, 30c. Whisky $2 22. Lard 20c.

CINCINNATI, May 3.—Flour firm—superfine $8 50. Wheat in good demand at full prices. Oats dull at 45c. Whisky dull and unchanged. Mess Pork $29. Bulk meats in good demand at 11½ to 14½c. Lard 20½c.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Ross, the forger, is still at large. The amount of his forgeries is fixed at $500,000.

Another woman has died of cholera in Mulberry street.

PORTLAND, Me., May 3.—Gen. Meade has arrived with the troops from Eastport, who will probably be returned to their posts.

VICKSBURG, May 3.—Passed down, Emerald at 1, and Indiana at 4 P. M. Heavy rains are falling and the river is rising.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Commodore Rogers writes to the Navy Department that he did not interfere with the bombardment of Valparaiso because the English Admiral first agreed to go with him, but afterwards declined, and threw the responsibility upon the English Minister, who declined to act in the premises. Commodore Rogers tried to bring about an accommodation, but without success.

Frank P. Blair's nomination as Collector of Internal Revenue for the St. Louis District has been rejected.

In the Senate, Mr. Trumbull's amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill was adopted, and the bill passed.

The Niagara ship canal bill from the House was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The army appropriation bill was taken up. Mr. Wilson's amendment was adopted appropriating $140,000 for fire-proof buildings at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, for government storehouses.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The action of the Spaniards in bombarding and burning Valparaiso is very generally denounced by the press. The damage to the Chilian government is about $10,000,000. The French and other citizens lose $15,000,000, the United States interest being small.

The British residents especially condemn British Admiral Denman, whom they charge with prevarication and detaching of his ships to guard Spanish commerce. It is understood all the accessible ports are to have their share of the bombardment.

[From Yesterday's Evening Papers.]

MEMPHIS, May 3.—About thirty houses occupied by colored people, and all the school houses in South Memphis, were pulled down or burned last night. Everything is quiet this morning, and it is hoped order has been fully restored. The negroes nearly all fled to the woods last night, but are returning this morning.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Rio Janeiro advices to April 3 says it is believed the issues of the Bank of Brazil will be increased, the government garanteeing it, and the ten millions in gold in its vaults will be withdrawn to meet the expenses of the war.

The Peruvian iron-clads from England had captured the Spanish schooner Dorothea, using the United States flag. A Peruvian iron-clad was daily expected from the United States.

News of an attack on Pasa de Patria and crossing into Paraguay, was hourly expected.

It was rumored the Paraguayans had advanced into Missions to attack the Brazilian division, under Baron de Parte Alegre.

The Herald's Mexican advices from the city of Mexico, to the 11th ult., says the seige at Mazatlan continued, with occasion skirmishing.

The Liberal commander, Mendez, was found, while sick, by the French, and refusing to surrender, was shot dead in his bed. Three of the most influential citizens of the neighborhood were also shot. Heavy fines are imposed on others, among whom were the sons of Mendez.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Havana dates of the 28th ult., state that a cargo of negroes had just been landed on the south side of the island. Several ships are expected from China with coolies. There is a very large stock of sugar on hand.

Cholera deaths at Guadaloupe are seven and one-quarter per cent. of the population. The disease is now less violent.

The immense production of beet root sugar in Europe has alarmed the planters of both islands.

St. Domingo advices to April 14th, say the insurgents had attempted to seige the towns of San Cristobal, Bani, and San Jose de Ocoa. The government had dispersed the insurgents, and order was restored.

Venezuela advices to the 7th intimate that the Republic was likely to sympathize with Spain against Chili.

The new gold mines of Noneva Providencia were yielding abundantly.

Military squabbles about State rights claims disturbed the territory at some points.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Intense excitement prevailed yesterday afternoon in Wall street, owing to the discovery of a large number of forgeries in railroad bonds and checks, amounting to nearly $300,000, supposed to have been committed by John Ross.

There were two new cases of cholera yesterday from the steamer Virginia. One hundred patients were in the hospital yesterday, but rapidly improving.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Kearsarge was at Lisbon, Portugal, April 12. Seven officers and seven men had died of the yellow fever. Only one case remained on board.

The Times' Washington special says the fate of the reconstruction report is sealed.

The committee has agreed to report against the mission to Greece.

CINCINNATI, May 3.—A Union State convention will be held at Columbus on the 20th of June, to nominate candidates for secretary of state and judges of the supreme court.

Musical and Theatrical.

Grau's Italian opera company is to commence an engagement in New York on the 5th of May. Miss Bateman was playing at Niblo's still; and Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams are at the Winter Garden. Mr. Lester Wallack's performances at his own theater were to terminate on the 28th, and on the same day Mr. Owens would close his engagement at the Broadway. He was to commence at the Boston theater on the 30th. Mr. Charles Barras has been doing a novelty at Wood's theater. He appears in a play called the "Hypochondriac," in which "he acts a disagreeble part with singular fidelity to nature."

A Boston publishing house recently procured from England an advance copy of Tupper's new tragedy, "Raleigh," at a cost of £30, and sent it to Edwin Booth for examination, intending, if he would consent to play it, to publish the tragedy. He has rendered an opinion that, while "Raleigh" is in many respects well fitted for parlor theatricals, or readings, it is unsuited for public representation.

Mr. Wm. C. Peters, the well known music publisher, died suddenly in Cincinnati, on the 20th. The destruction, by the late Opera House fire, of his immense collection of plates, the creation of which had been the labor of his life, no doubt hastened the event. His catalogue was the most extensive in the West previous to the conflagration.

Mlle. Theresa, the celebrated *Diva* of Paris, has recently declined an offer from the manager of the Alcazar, of Marseilles, of a salary of twenty thousand francs for one month, traveling and hotel expenses in the first hotel at Marseilles paid; a carriage and pair with livery servants during her stay; illuminations in the hotel on the evening of arrival; a serenade with torches; an official reception at the railway terminus and grand saloon of the hotel by the manager and staff of the Marseilles Alcazar; an entry into the city in a caleche drawn by four horses, which will be announced beforehand by special *affiches*; a grand dinner the day after her arrival; the Alcazar to be brilliantly illuminated and decorated during her stay, and two hundred seats to be reserved for the élite of Marseilles society.

At Antwerp a new two act opera, by M. Pennavaire, entitled "La Tileuse," is in preparation. The Corsicans, by Herr Gotz, is to be brought forward at the Weimar theater.

It is said that the French composer, M. Clapisson, lately deceased, has left behind him an unpublished comic opera called "Le Baron de Trenck," in three acts.

The musical talent of "young" Germany is invited to a grand musical festival to be given by the Duke Ernest of Coburg, in May. Each artist is to produce one of his own modern works.

Certain Chicago capitalists are stated to have purchased lands at Bergen Flats, N. J., with a view of erecting extensive abattoirs on the French system. It is said they are backed up by several of the leading Western railroads, and expect to have the work completed by the 15th of next July. The intention is to unload live animals directly from the cars into their slaughter houses, and prepare them on the spot for sale to dealers in meat in New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, Newark and adjacent towns and cities generally.

The invention described in the following paragraph from the Memphis Appeal would be invaluable in the Crescent City:

A horse broom for street sweeping has been invented and found to work admirably in several of the northern cities. It is a revolving cylindrical brush drawn by a horse, and gathers up and carries off the dirt and rubbish with little more trouble than a street watering cart does its duty. With such a labor-saving machine, our streets could be thoroughly swept every morning before business hours, with an incalculable comfort to the people, at a very small expense. And the wonder is that the improvement has not been in operation before this. Let us have these brooms at work as soon as possible. Doubtless some of our skillful mechanics could quickly construct them; if not, and it shall involve too much loss of time, let several be procured and begin their cleansing revolution as soon as possible.

SECOND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—The card of Mr. Braughn, embodying an explanatory letter from Walter H. Rogers, Esq., President pro tem. of the Parish Convention, will be found in another column. The card will attract the attention of those of our readers interested in the controversy regarding the nomination for Second Justice of the Peace.

THE GREAT THROUGH ROUTE NORTH.—We invite the attention of such of our readers as design traveling North, East or West, to the advertisement which appears in our columns this morning. The connections between the Jackson Railroad and all the other great railroad routes being now complete, parties going by it can go to almost any point as expeditiously as before the war, and with equal safety and comfort.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION.—Bread can be made on the instant without yeast, without kneading, and warranted light as a feather, by using Bishoprick's baking powder, as per directions on each can. See the list of grocers who keep them, which is published in another column.

THE LAST MAN OF THE RETREATING ARMY.—The Petersburg Index, speaking of the desecration of a burial lot in Pocahontas, near that city, makes the following interesting mention of the last devoted North Carolinian:

There is buried here one soldier—a North Carolina Curtius—who, on the night of the evacuation, was left at Pocahontas bridge to fire it, and was killed there, the last man of the retreating army. He was found dead by the Federal forces in advancing, and by them interred in a blanket, his only coffin, and the apron of a woman who came there to weep, his only shroud.

We add, disturb him not, but let a monument be erected to his heroic memory.

BRONZE.—The bronze of which the ancients made their weapons and other articles was composed of eighty-eight parts of copper and twelve of tin, and it is remarkable that the same proportions were used by nations living quite remote from each other.

FATHER TOO MUCH.—A Mormon elder was lately refused a legal divorce in England on the ground that a Mormon marriage is no marriage at all. A Mormon has hitherto been considered a very much married man.

A boarder at one of our city boarding houses, on being asked how they lived there, replied that the hash was rather doubtful, but the beef "bully."

CIVIL RIGHTS.—A white man stole a chicken and a black man a hog, in Goldsboro', N. C., recently. They were each tied to the whipping post and submitted to forty lashes, save one, on the bare back.