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NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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European Items.

Of all the romantic stories in the Arabian Nights, there is none more extraordinary than the little episode that has just occurred at St. Petersburg. The late attempt to shoot the Czar, it will be remembered, was frustrated by the prompt action of a young man, who stood near the would-be assassin. The young man, acting from a momentary impulse in striking down the arm he saw raised against his sovereign, was afterward so frightened at his own rashness that he ran away as fast as his legs could carry him. He was pursued and brought back to the presence of the emperor, at whose feet he threw himself in a state of terror, as if he had been the assassin himself. The emperor raised him, embraced and kissed him, and proclaimed him a Russian noble from that hour. The romance of the story is this:

The new Russian noble, only five minutes before, was a poor illiterate drudge in a small hatter's shop in St. Petersburg. A week ago his habits and daily occupation were of the most vulgar and menial character. To-day he ranks with the most ancient nobility of the empire. A subscription was at once set on foot to provide him with means to sustain his new dignity, and presents are flowing in upon him from every direction. His photograph is displayed in every shop window, prayers are said for him in all the churches, and a retinue of the czar's own servants are in constant attendance upon him. And this great change has come upon him simply because, doubtless, he impulsively seized an arm to see by holding a pistol, and thus diverted the shot from its intended destination. There is something so melodramic about the whole affair that one is disposed to question whether it may have been a carefully devised spectacle, the object being to gain favor on the part of the emperor from the lower orders, to whose ranks the emperor's savior belongs.

Regarding powdered hair, a London correspondent writes:

Powdered hair is becoming the fashion. Those who have it naturally will need less of the *coiffeurs pap*. Bah! a pun. You don't see it. So much the better. Yes, white hair will succeed the red, and like Mary, Queen of Scots, who at her death possessed no less than sixteen different wigs, our new beauties will also have to provide themselves with such, though not in so great a variety, as only one color will be needed, instead of the varied hues worn by Mary of Scots to suit each dress. Fancy wearing hair to suit the dress instead of dress to suit the hair! We have not quite come to that yet, even in this monstrous age of monstrous vanity and wild extravagance of fashion. As for the bonnets, too little cannot be said about them, they are such tiny specimens of tiny bonnethood.

A queer association has been formed in London. It is called the "Cash Payment Association," and is intended to take advantage of the difference between cash and credit prices. Every person who pays ten shillings a year to the association receives a list of shops at which, for ready money, he may obtain goods from seven to twenty-five per cent. cheaper than he otherwise would. The tradesmen give this pledge to the association, being themselves repaid by the additional customers sent them.

A rough estimate was lately made of the property and estates of the Marquis of Westminster, when it was estimated, that if realized, they would amount to the enormous sum of £46,000,000 ($230,000,000.)

Here is a reminiscence of that daring Girondist, Condorcet, giving the story of his capture and unhappy sequel:

Connected with the Girondins, he was hunted down and tracked like the other fugitives belonging to the party. The story of his capture should be quoted for ever as the most appropriate illustration of the utter uselessness of a theoretical science, if combined with great moral ignorance. After wandering for two days in the fields surrounding the little town of Bourg la Reine, he was driven by hunger to a little *gargote* by the roadside, where a few workmen were seated at their noonday meal. On being asked what he would choose to have served, he replied that he should be satisfied with an omelette. "Of how many eggs?" was the natural question proffered by the landlord. Condorcet, who knew the various symptoms of philosophy professed by the wise men of all ages—who knew every secret of the earth's motion, and the course of the stars—who was familiar with every hidden mystery of the man and moon, as well as with the innermost workings of the human hearts—was totally ignorant of the relative proportions of the human appetite and those of an omelette.

Without the smallest hesitation, quite boldly and bravely, poor fool! satisfied with his own power of calculation, he answered at once that an omelette of twelve eggs would be quite sufficient for him, provided he had plenty of bread as accompaniment. The landlord stood aghast. "What manner of man is this?" thought he, demanding twelve eggs to his omelette. "It must be Gargantua himself!" Pursuing his entering to the hall where the workmen were seated, he bade them come and peep at the citizen whose stomach was capacious enough to absorb an omelette of twelve eggs at one sitting. But the workmen, more intelligent than the country landlord, beheld in the adventure something more than a mere question of appetite, and soon detected signs of embarrassment and fear in the individual before them. The delicate hands, the fashion of the dress, all betrayed by degrees the real station of the stranger. They approached and questioned him; his answers were embarrassed and confused, and, in a few moments, the acknowledgment he made of his name and position had become necessary. He was arrested and conveyed to prison, where he took the poison contained in a ring which he wore, and which, had he but known! the proportions of an omelette for one, he had never needed.

There are some 200,000 inhabitants in Sheffield, England, where there were only 2000 two centuries ago, and the rateable property of the town must be nearly a million. Within the present century the Sheffield goods were carried from the town on packhorses every week, while now not much less than 2000 tons a week pass by railway to Birmingham. In those old days the streams of the river afforded the power that turned the wheels of the grinder and worked the hammers. Now some of the largest steam engines are employed, and the rivers, where fifty years ago the people used to bathe, have become the drains of the factories.

Count de Lagrange's Bayonette, at last advices, was the favorite, five to one, in the great races for the French Derby. In consequence of an accident, Asteroid has been thrown out of training, and would not run this spring. Accident is not serious. Student has been withdrawn from the English Derby, on account of continued sickness. The favorites continue to be Rustic and Lord Lyon. Mr. Naylor, owner of the magnificent stallion Steckwell, sire of Lord Lyon, second favorite for the Derby, will not part with him for less than ten thousand pounds, or about fifty thousand dollars.

At a recent meeting of factory hands in England, it was resolved that workmen ought never to be content until they get "eight hours' work, eight hours' play, eight hours' sleep, eight shillings a day."

The Southwestern England railway company possesses a monster engine named the Colossus. It has been built to draw a train of 80 loaded wagons 80 miles in three hours, each loaded wagon weighing about 10 tons. It can drag nearly 1000 tons from London to Southampton with almost the speed of a bird flying.

An act of Parliament passed a few years ago authorized the use of the "cat," as a punishment for certain crimes. But no public display had been made of its application, either as a matter of pride or an example, until the late Manchester Assizes, under Mr. Justice Lush. During the criminal business of the Assize, says an English paper, no less than twelve ruffians were convicted of various robberies with violence, and the Judge reserved them all until he could sentence the whole batch together. When sentence day came, twelve young men were placed in the dock, with more than the usual crowd of friends and sympathizers in the galleries. The judge evidently aimed at a cumulative impression, and he apparently succeeded to his hearts content. As the sentences were given in succession, "Five years' penal servitude and twelve lashes with the cat-o'-nine-tails," "Seven years' penal servitude and eighteen lashes with the cat-o'-nine-tails," "Ten years' penal servitude and twenty-four lashes with the cat-o'-nine-tails," the scene in court became one of the wildest excitement. One of the prisoners burst into tears; others shouted with amazement, and their mothers and sisters and paramours shrieked in terror.

The Queen of Spain's last daughter has 112 christian names. The Portugese papers tell the following story in this connection:

"Who is there?" exclaimed a Spanish innkeeper one night, when a rap was heard at his front door; it was a terrible night. The rain came down in torrents, the gusts of wind blew with violence enough to blow the horns out of bulls, and it was dark as pitch. "Who is there?" cried Boniface. The reply was: "The excellentissima and illustrissimo Don Juan Antonio Andres Avilino Silveira Tulio Monteiro Gomez da Maceira y Figueroa." Boniface rejoined: "The Holy Mother forbid that I should be letting such a caravan into my house, where there is but one bed left!" The owner of so many names proved a little bit of a shriveled hidalgo.

Judgment has been given by the Paris Correctional Tribunal, in the affair of the false Baron De Lancy. The prisoner, a native of Geneva, named Tappouier, who was well known in several livery stables in the Champs Elysees, as a groom and rough rider, and was in the habit of getting jobs at the rate of 5 francs a day, contrived to pass himself to a highly respectable family as a nobleman and a man of fortune, and he was actually married to a young lady on the supposition that he had 300,000 francs in ready cash, besides large expectances. A suit *a vinculo*, on the ground of false pretenses, is going on at Geneva. Meanwhile Tappouier is sentenced in Paris to four years' imprisonment for *escroquerie*.

Last year, says a Paris correspondent, the popularity of Gladiateur was manifested by young France breaking out in blue and red cravats—the colors of its owner, Count Lagrange. This year, the first favorite is La Diva Patti, marked by the universal adoption of the *cravate* Patti, on which the portrait of the enchantress is photographed in medallions so small that unless you approach their wearer closely you do not perceive them. But La Diva is going to leave us, and her cards are already flying in all directions of Paris, sent by post, as is the fashion here, and inclosed in envelopes bearing her likeness, by Silvy, stamped in the right corner.

The island known as Long Point, Lake Erie, sold by government, as before reported, comprises about 20,000 acres, and has been purchased, the London Free Press believes, by an association of gentlemen who intend to stock it with deer, muskrat, beaver perhaps, and issue licenses to sportsmen for deer stalking, duck shooting, etc. Gamekeepers will be stationed on the island, and with a little care and time a capital preserve for sporting will be secured. In addition to this it is said that good "off prospects" exist, but this now a-days is so common an assertion with regard to property that it may not amount to much. From calculations made, it is estimated that the investment will pay 25 per cent. by the sale of licenses alone.

The annoyances of hotel life in Paris is thus commented upon in a recent letter:

I think it a little strange that some of your shrewd American landlords, who, whatever else they may be lacking in, certainly can keep a hotel, have not conceived the idea of establishing, during the exhibition year, after which it would necessarily become one of the fixed and most popular institutions in Paris, a hotel kept upon the most popular plan. I do not mean by this that it should necessarily be conducted upon the old system of charging so much a day for rooms and meals, although it would probably be well to combine the American and European systems in this matter, giving guests their choice, but that the little swindles and annoyances to which guests are submitted in European hotels should be abolished and the benefits of American hotels introduced.

There certainly never was a wider field for enterprise in hotel keeping than in Paris. Here in the capital of the world, in a city numbering nearly 2,000,000 in population, there are really but two hotels—the Grand and the Louvre—worthy of modern construction. The others, like the Maurice, the Bristol, the Windsor and the Mirabeau, are still kept in the same old buildings that they were before the age of railroads, and when English "milords" descended at them from postchaises, muddy and dusty with the travel from Calais or Boulogne. The two hotels referred to, though new and well conducted, lack in many things the comforts which are now considered necessities with you. The rooms do not contain gas nor water, and the latter is carried up in pails in limited quantities. The sitting rooms and chambers contain no grates, and gas is used to heat and to burn coal, upon the pretext that it injures the gilding and paint, but in reality to enable the proprietors to get from five to ten francs a day out of each guest who has a wood fire in his room. Then the system of charging is an annoying one. In these two hotels the prices are fixed according to the floor upon which they are situated. An uninitiated visitor, upon being informed that the price of his room for a day is six francs, would be inclined to believe that such would be the price. When he receives his bill, however, he learns his mistake. In addition to the price charged for room, there is a charge of from one to two francs a day for "service," and if the guest only stops one night, he is charged one franc in the bill for a candle with which to light himself to bed. Now this would not be so annoying were he informed that the price of his room would be eight francs, which it really amounts to, or if, after paying for "service," he was not expected to fee all the waiters and chambermaids who have ever rendered him any. The "service" money is a mere fiction. Not a sou of it goes to waiters or chambermaids, who are employed at very low wages, and depend principally upon the gifts of guests.

Berlin is to have a new parliament house. Its cost is estimated at $1,125,000, and the parliament houses in Paris and London are to be examined for the purpose.

The itinerant surgeons in Paris sometimes make $22 per day. The average receipts are only $1.

The committee who have charge of the completion of Cologne cathedral, have applied to the king of Prussia for permission to establish a lottery to secure funds for the purpose. A lottery for nine years, it is computed, will furnish sufficient sums to complete the great work, which has been unfinished for centuries. During the past year the receipts have amounted to $234,000, of which $175,000 were the result of the lottery, and $59,000 were the gift of the government. The lottery, if continued, is expected to yield $250,000 a year.

LADIES BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA.—We direct attention to the call for a meeting of this association, which is published elsewhere in the CRESCENT this morning. Its objects are such as must commend it to all, and we hope that the meeting next Monday morning will be largely attended, not only by such as are already members, but all who have it in their hearts to render aid to disabled Confederate soldiers. The society is under the management of ladies, but gentlemen may become honorary members by paying the moderate sum requisite. See advertisement for particulars.

MISSISSIPPI NO. 2.—The regular monthly meeting of Mississippi steam engine company No. 2 will be held at their engine house on Monday evening, 29th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. See Secretary Branghn's call in the column of special notices.

Messrs. J. B. Walton & Deslonde sell this day at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, brick stores, brick and frame dwellings and vacant lots, all in good and improving locations. For further particulars, parties wishing to invest in such properties are referred to their advertisements in the columns of this and other city papers.

FINE LIQUORS.—Dealers in these should read the advertisement of Messrs. Jno. W. Norris & Co., wholesale southern agents for Red Jacket Bitters, No. 52 Canal street, which appears in the CRESCENT to-day. The liquors offered by this house are all choice, and many in the original packages as imported.

IF NERVES NO GHOST—To tell us that if we don't take care of our teeth they will perish in our mouths, and in their decay impair the purity of the breath. With the knowledge that this catastrophe can be averted by the disinfectant healthful properties of Sozodont, who would be so perverse as not to use it?

Local Intelligence.

HAYS'S BRIGADE.—An adjourned meeting of the surviving members of the 1st Louisiana brigade, (Hays's,) composed of the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th Louisiana regiments, and Wheat's battalion, will be held at the lyceum in the City Hall at 7 o'clock, promptly.

The object of this organization is of a charitable character, and one in which the feelings of every member of the "Iron Clad Brigade" of Lee's army will be enlisted, heart and soul. We anticipate a large gathering of the "scarred veterans" of the old brigade, for business of an important character will be transacted.

The committee appointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws will make their report, and it is desirable that all interested in completing this praiseworthy organization should be present to vote thereon.

SERENADE.—Mayor John T. Monroe was complimented night before last by his friends, who serenaded him at his residence, on Dryadas street. After some time spent pleasantly in listening to the "sweet sounds discoursed" by the splendid band which had been engaged, the chief magistrate of the city returned thanks in his usual happy and genial style, and then invited the party within doors, where they were hospitably entertained. The affair was conducted with the spirit and feeling and wholeheartedness that invariably characterize such occasions in the Crescent City. It must have been exceedingly gratifying to Mr. Monroe to be the recipient of a demonstration indicating so much friendship and esteem.

GENEROSITY OF POLITICIANS.—A few days ago a young man of prepossessing appearance and address, applied to the mayor for a certain position and presented a warm recommendation signed by four prominent officials. Unfortunately for the applicant, the mayor had already partially indicated the citizen upon whom he intended to confer the office, and he informed the young man that he regretted his inability to serve him in the matter. He drew the particular attention of his honor to the respectability and influence of the gentlemen who had recommended him, and hinted his doubts if any other applicant could secure such powerful backers. He argued the subject so persistently, and dwelt so repeatedly upon the powerful influence his standing and conduct had secured for him, that the mayor at last resolved his visitor should not leave the room under the belief that his friends were exclusive in their favors, and he exhibited, to the amazement of the unsophisticated gentleman, a cordial recommendation of another party for the very same place, signed by the very same officials! For a moment he stood as if petrified, then suddenly slapping his tile on his head, curtly made his adieu and rushed out of the room, uttering numerous very emphatic sentences, whether in condemnation of his own credulity, or in admiration of the generosity of his friends, we leave it to the reader to guess, not doubting that he will do it as well as any Yankee on this occasion.

STABBING AFFAIR.—A man named Thos. McGarry was dangerously stabbed about 12 o'clock night before last, at the corner of Magazine and Delord streets. It is said that a dispute had taken place in Ingram's coffeehouse in regard to the late prize fight between King and Farrell, in which McGarry took part. After he had left the house, the wounded man alleges that he was followed by Farrell, and a person named Jas. S. Finn, that he was struck in the face by the former, and cut by the latter. The wound is in the left side of the abdomen. Farrell and Finn have both been arrested, and have been committed to prison, by Recorder Ahern, to await the result of the injury inflicted on McGarry. Farrell was apprehended last night by sergeant White, of the First District police.

PICKED UP.—A pocket book, containing about twelve dollars, and a number of papers, was found yesterday morning, by a negro, at the corner of St. Joseph and Tchoupitoulas streets. A man claimed it from the darkey, but officer Wall couldn't see the point, and brought the lost property to the First District police station. The papers indicate that they belong to a person named Mouny.

OUT OF DANGER.—We are glad to learn that Mrs. Stoulig, of Greenville, who was shot by a negro soldier, last Tuesday evening, in her husband's store, an account of which we published yesterday, is declared to be out of danger.

AN ESCAPE.—A gentleman riding a spirited horse, yesterday morning, past the corner of Carondelet and Gravier streets, had quite a narrow escape. The animal shied and collided with a wagon, broke one of the shafts of the vehicle and threw the rider. Fortunately for him his horse stood still and the party only received some slight bruises.

INQUEST.—The coroner, yesterday, concluded the inquiry in regard to the death of the colored man, Thomas Monroe, who was fatally stabbed on Commercial street, near Julia, a few nights since. A verdict was rendered against a colored youth, named Alfred Clark, as the person who perpetrated the deed. Clark made his escape that night, and has still succeeded in evading the police.

ARRESTED.—Wm. Dowty was arrested last evening by officer Graham, on a charge of breach of trust and embezzlement, made against him by John M. King. The accused will be brought before Recorder Ahern this morning.

CRIMINAL COURT—*Judge Abril.*—The grand jury, yesterday, presented a true bill against Edward Craigin, E. Delsarius, F. Griffin and John Camp, for the murder of Michael Lynch, on the 18th of April last.

The following informations were filed by the district attorney: Against James Phillips for larceny and horse stealing. Against Wm. Dingle, Daniel Degan, Phillip Ryan, Wm. Golding, James Renwick, Harvey Bridley, James Stevens alias Durkel, and Harry Williams, for larceny. Against Charles Fletcher for knowingly receiving stolen property. Against R. B. Bell for obtaining money under false pretenses. Against Samuel A. Rogers for entering an office in the day time feloniously. Against John Ford, Edward McGowan and Alexander Evans, for assault and battery.

The charges of assault and battery against John Green, A. C. Lee, Pat Carroll and George Dent, alias Burke were dismissed by *nol pros.*

A writ of habeas corpus was issued in the case of Mary T. Washington, returnable this morning.

RECORDER AHERN'S COURT.—Isaac Baker, colored, was committed for trial to the Criminal Court, on a charge of larceny preferred against him by Wm. Hawkins, colored. The prisoner was accused of feloniously appropriating from Hawkins' house out on Gravier street, a silk dress, a gold locket, two pair gold ear rings, a gold breastpin and two silver watches, all valued at $117.

Wm. Black, colored, who stole $24 from John Snell, in the Poydras Market, was committed to the workhouse for six months. The money was found with Black and restored to the owner.

Sam Davis, colored, charged with larceny by W. H. Anderson of St. Charles street, plead guilty, and was sent to the workhouse for half a year.

Wm. Bolton, accused of entering the store of C. W. Stauffer, 97 Magazine street, by means of false keys, and stealing a lot of shoes and boots, linens, shirts, etc., was also committed to the workhouse for six months.

Washington Dupre, colored, was fined $25 for carrying a concealed weapon.

About the usual number of ordinary cases were sent down to the Lafayette street institution for ninety and sixty days.

RECORDER GASTINEL'S COURT.—The only case of importance in this court yesterday was that of Matt Hogan, charged with the murder of Ellen Gaspar, a woman of ill-fame, who died from the effects of a blow on the head. The recorder discharged the prisoner, as the testimony against him was of the vaguest circumstantial character.

RECORDER LETTEN'S COURT.—Paul and Victoria Trepin were arraigned on a charge of assault and battery, made against them by Maria Trepin, a member of the same family, we presume. The case was continued for examination.

G. Wright, colored, for sleeping in a tobacco warehouse and carrying a concealed weapon, was sent to the workhouse for a month.

Paul Poncet, who, it was alleged, attempted to shuffle off the mortal coil, was brought before the recorder, and was allowed to go after receiving some wholesome advice.

Pierre Dastigue, who was arrested, as he had copper in his house, supposed to be stolen, was dismissed.

Jeanette, colored, charged with larceny by Eliza Monroe, was discharged, the prosecutrix not appearing to substantiate the allegation.

Later from the North.

From the Cincinnati Gazette of the 23d, received last night, we extract the following:

GEN. HOWARD THINKING OF RESIGNING.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—A rumor is current in this city that General Howard is considering the propriety of resigning his position as head of the freedmen's bureau.

THE MINISTER TO MEXICO.

Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, the newly-confirmed minister to Mexico, has arrived in the city from the West, to receive his final instructions from the secretary of state.

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION.

The President is preparing a proclamation to explain that his recent peace proclamation abrogates martial law throughout the South, and that this one is necessary to disabuse the public mind that military interference in the coming Jefferson Davis trial will prevent its expression of a jury.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The proposed appropriation of $11,000,000 or $12,000,000 for the use of the freedmen's bureau is creating some little stir among public economists. It has already become a question whether that item of the appropriation bill can be passed without serious curtailment.

NATIONAL CEMETERY AT SEVEN PINES.

Over ten thousand bodies have been disinterred and placed in the National Cemetery at Seven Pines, 1200 of whom are unknown. The work still goes on.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK SWINDLER.

Controller Clark has turned over to the House Committee on Banks and Banking all the testimony and papers in reference to the Merchants' National Bank. The committee will make a thorough exposé of the whole matter, which will show up frauds that will eclipse any yet published.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS IN THE SENATE.

To-morrow is the day fixed by the Senate for taking up the constitutional amendment reported by the Reconstruction Committee, and already passed by the House. It is safe to say that the proposed amendments will not pass the Senate in their present form. Especial objection will be taken to the famous third section, which asks the South to disfranchise itself until 1870; but whether it will be modified or wholly stricken out cannot be at present foretold.

Very little interest is manifested by any one in the approaching debate contest. A lethargy more alarming than high excitement, is generally visible.

BOMBARDMENT OF CALLAO BY THE SPANIARDS—THEIR FLEET REPULSED—BLOCKADE OF VALPARAISO RAISED.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The Panama Star and Herald extra of the 13th, has the following:

The United States flag-ship Vanderbilt and monitor Monadnock arrived in the harbor of Panama on the evening of the 12th inst., having sailed from Callao on the 9th. By these vessels we have news of the bombardment of Callao.

On the 2d, at noon, the action was commenced from the shore batteries, the fire being returned by the Berenguela, Villa de Madrid and Blanca, on the Northern side, and the Numancia, Resolucion and Almansa on the South.

The Villa de Madrid and Berenguela were so badly damaged early in the fight that they were obliged to withdraw to San Lorenzo, and the Spanish were afterward followed by the Numancia and the rest of the fleet, all more or less damaged.

The Spanish Admiral Nunez, is said to have been badly wounded during the engagement. Senor Galvez, secretary of war was killed by the explosion of a battery.

The fight lasted until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when it terminated by the withdrawal of the Spanish fleet.

Very little damage has been done to Callao.

Only a few hundred dollars worth of property is said to be destroyed, exclusive of what the batteries suffered. Ten Peruvians are reported killed, and twenty wounded.

Nothing reliable has been heard of the loss on the side of the Spaniards, but it is supposed to be very heavy. Owing to the short time which elapsed between the termination of the engagement and the departure of the Vanderbilt, that vessel brings up no further intelligence, nor was it known whether the Spaniards intended to renew the attack, but it is supposed they will not.

The news of the defeat of the invaders was received with great enthusiasm by the inhabitants of Panama.

Advices from Valparaiso, April 17th, report the blockade raised, and the government brought into force the import and export.

FROM MEXICO—THE CONFEDERATES IN MEXICO—FUNERAL OF EX-GOV. ALLEN—APPREHENDED INUNDATION—MAXIMILIAN ECONOMIZING.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The steamer Arizona, with San Francisco dates to the 30th ult., is coming up the bay.

Advices from the City of Mexico to May 3, state that a number of ex-Confederate settlers in Mexico had had an interview with Maximilian, during which the Emperor welcomed them as exiles, and expressed his desire to see American capital and labor introduced into the country, and that he was at the same time to take no part in the political dissensions. On the question of slavery Maximilian is especially strong in his condemnation of forced labor of every description.

An effort was made on the eve of the funeral, in the city of Mexico, of the late Henry W. Allen, ex-Confederate Governor of Louisiana, to have the coffin borne to the grave covered with a Confederate flag; but owing to the firmness of the United States Consul at the capital, this demonstration was abandoned by the friends of the deceased.

Lately Tucker, while on his way to Mexico city, whither, it is said, he had been dispatched to act as correspondent for several English journals, had been plundered by guerrillas near Orizaba.

Another inundation was feared, the waters of Lake Texcoco being within a few inches only of the level of the capital.

Maximilian had sent a communication to the minister in charge of the civil list, directing important reductions to be made in the expenses of his household, at the same time voluntarily cutting down his personal allowance to $500 per annum.

The mortality of Mexico city is reported to be very great at present, owing to the defective sewerage and accumulation of filth within the city walls. An American engineer had contracted to drain the valley of Mexico.

The Emperor will send commissioners to represent the Mexican interest in the great exposition to be held in Paris in 1867.

SANTA ANNA.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The Mexican legation here profess to have positive proof that Santa Anna's mission to this country is undertaken in the interest of Maximilian, and that its object is the destroyal of the Liberal cause. Santa Anna is expected here this week.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AND THE SOUTH.

Arrangements are being made to secure the representation of the eleven Southern States in the next Democratic convention. The New York Daily News is already circulated as a campaign document in the South, and it is mooted in influential quarters that both Fernando Wood and Voorhees will be strong candidates for the Vice Presidency. A man by the name of Curtis is now traveling through the South as agent for the paper, which he furnishes gratuitously to those who can't be induced to pay for it. The money for this enterprise is believed to come out of the city treasury of New York.

PARDONED.

The President has pardoned Leon Smith, of the Confederate navy.

CABINET MEMBERS ON THE PRESIDENT.

The letters sent by Secretaries Harlan and McCulloch to the Johnson indorsement meeting held in Philadelphia on Saturday evening, are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.

Sir—Please accept my thanks for the invitation extended to me in your letter of the 14th inst., to be present at the mass meeting to be held at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening. Regretting my inability to comply with your request on account of the pressure of imperative official duties,

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAS. HARLAN, Secretary.

[Signed]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 17.

Dear Sir—Your favor of the 4th inst., inviting me to be present at a mass meeting to be held by the National Union Johnson club, at Philadelphia, on Saturday evening next, is received. Believing that the measures adopted by the President for bringing back the recently rebellious States into harmonious relations with the federal government and with the other States of the Union, are constitutional, wise, humane and practical, I have given them a hearty and unwavering support. I approve, therefore, the object of the proposed meeting, but regret that the pressure of official duties will prevent me from attending. Please present my thanks to the committee for their courtesy and believe me to be, very truly your obedient servant,

H. McCULLOCH.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

FREMONT PURCHASES WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Connecticut Favors Admission of Tennessee.

Lieut. Col. Paulding's Trial Recommended.

JEFFERSON DAVIS'S PRIVILEGES EXTENDED.

INTERESTING GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

MARKETS—RIVER NEWS.

Etc., Etc., Etc.,

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

NEW YORK, May 25.—The Hudson river railway freight depot was destroyed by fire to-day, causing the loss of $250,000.

Gen. Fremont has purchased the Western Pacific railroad, of Missouri, for $1,300,000. The terms of payment are one fourth cash, and the balance in four equal annual payments. The road is to be finished to Springfield in two years and a half, and to the State line in three years. It is designed to ultimately form a link with the Great Southern Pacific railroad.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, May 25.—The Democratic convention has indorsed the President's reconstruction policy, and nominated Benjamin Lefleveres for secretary of state and Hon. Thomas McKey for the Supreme Court.

HARTFORD, CONN., May 25.—The Senate has passed a resolution which favors the immediate admission of Tennessee to representation in Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Interest in the reconstruction measures is manifestly diminishing. There are hardly half a dozen Senators present, with a small audience.

Some of the Eastern banks will soon be called upon to reduce the amount of currency now held by them in order to extend banking privileges to other States where the facilities are badly needed.

The military commission engaged in the preliminary examination of the conduct of Lieut. Col. Paulding, after a full and thorough hearing of all the facts, are of the opinion that he ought to be tried by a military court for disobedience of orders, in placing government funds in the Merchants' National bank, and have accordingly sent the findings to the secretary of war.

TORONTO, C. W., May 25.—The birthday of the Queen was celebrated with great enthusiasm and a general military display.

NEWARK, N. J., May 25.—Senator Wright has been stricken with paralysis, physically, but remains in full possession of his mental faculties.

WASHINGTON, May 25—*Senate.*—The bill fixing the bounties has passed. The Senate adjourned at an early hour. The republicans are endeavoring to reconcile the conflicting opinions on the reconstruction amendment.

The House has passed the bill excluding from West Point those who served in the Confederate army.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 25.—Instructions from Washington parole Jefferson Davis to the Fort during the day, to retire to Carroll Hall at night. Messrs. Shea and O'Conner, his counsel, have been allowed access to him.

BALTIMORE, May 25.—Judge Giles, of the U. S. District Court, declined the case of Bradley, a Boston negro, who applied for an injunction against a railway company for refusing him transit. The judge said it presented no case for equitable action. The case was dismissed. The colored people generally protest against the course of Bradley in their behalf as uncalled for.

BOSTON, MAY 25.—Dr. Bowditch has been mulcted $1000 damages for branding a man with the letter D while examining him during the war.

NEW YORK, May 25.—A woolen factory at Bath, Kentucky, has been destroyed by fire. The loss amounts to $100,000.

NEW YORK, May 25—12:30.—Cotton firm. Gold has been to 141½, but it has fallen to 140. Sterling Exchange, 109. Texas wool, 21½@36c. ⅌ lb.

NEW YORK, May 25.—A large amount of 5-20's was bought to-day for shipment to Europe.

The government sold 2000 bales of cotton at auction of strict middling Florida at 42½c. A large amount of cotton has been destroyed by fire at Yonkers.

The cotton market closed firm; sales of 5000 bales; middling uplands 43@42c., Orleans middling 43@44c. Flour opened active, but closed heavy; sales of 12,500 bbls.; State $7 40@9 00, Ohio $9 50@$14, Western $7 40@9 70; Southern closed drooping at $9 50@16 75. Wheat opened at an advance of 1@2c., but closed dull, buyers refusing yesterday's rates: sales of 65,000 bushels, new No. 1 Milwaukie $2 19@2 20, old $2 20, old No. 2 $1 80. Corn opened at an advance of 1@2c., but closed heavy; sales of 52,000 bushels; new mixed 83@90c., unsound 82@85c. Pork dull. Lard firm. Whisky steady at $2 26. Sugar firm. Coffee quiet. Molasses firm. Spirits of turpentine dull at 93½@95c. Petroleum firm at 27½c. Freights quiet. Gold closed at 139½.

MOBILE, May 25.—Cotton sales to-day, 800 bales. Middlings 36c. and firm. Sales of the week 4250 bales. Receipts of the week 2598 bales, against 2247 bales the corresponding period last week. Exports of the week 1973 bales. Stock in port 42,407 bales.

Gold 139@142.

LOUISVILLE, May 25.—Tobacco advanced. Flour, $6 for superfine and $11 for extra family. Corn 68c. Oats 48c. Mess pork $31. Bacon—shoulders 14½c., clear sides 19½c. Lard 22c. Whisky $2 21.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—Cotton unsettled; holders ask 39c. Flour inactive and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1 80 to $2 50. Corn 69c. to 74c. Oats heavy at 43c. to 45c. Mess pork unchanged. Bacon—shoulders advanced to 14c.; sides, hams, lard and whisky unchanged.

CINCINNATI, May 25.—Flour firmer; superfine $9 50 to $10; family $11 50 to $12 50. Wheat firm at $2 30 to $2 59. Corn 59c. to 70c. Oats 49c. Whisky $2 22. Mess pork $31. Bulk meats—sides 15½ to 17½c. Lard 21½c.

VICKSBURG, May 25.—Passed down: White Cloud at 2 A. M., and Gen. Quitman at 9 P. M. Passed up: Silver Spray at 7 A. M.

River falling.

SOUTHWEST PASS, May 25, 7 P. M.—The steamships Bolivian and Concordia, outward bound, are still aground on the bar.

The British ship Jura went to sea at 5 P. M., and is still in sight.

The ships Ida and Flying Eagle, outward bound, are still at anchor inside, awaiting tide.

Arrived at 12 M. to-day brig Sir Robert Peel, six days from Havana, with a cargo of 270 hhds. of molasses, 65 bbls do. and 65 tierces do., consigned to E. Troisgros.

The steamship Morgan, from Galveston, with a barge in tow, crossed the bar at 6 o'clock.

Weather clear. Wind east, fresh. Tide very low. Nothing now in sight.

Short Career of a Dashing American in London.

PASSAGES IN THE LIFE OF MARCUS CICERO STANLEY.

[Foreign correspondence of the Boston Morning Post.]

London is the very last place in the whole world where a man can pursue for a long time a dishonest career. The reasons are obvious; the large number of the metropolitan police, their constant attention to their duties and thorough knowledge of every swindler and thief, as well as every den of iniquity in town, prevent any one from imposing on the community more than once or twice before he is in their clutches.

[The writer sketches two or three instances of swindling and impostures and proceeds.]

But the individual to whom I intended particularly to allude when I commenced this letter, has been intimate with me, as well as with many Americans in London and Paris, during the last six months, and as he represented himself to belong to one of the most respectable families in America, you will at once perceive how easily he impressed upon our good nature.

He is a young man of only twenty-two years of age, and of most prepossessing appearance. Seldom have I met with a person who so readily won my esteem, and seldom, if ever, was I so imposed upon by any one. His name is Marcus Cicero Stanley, and he pretends to be the brother of Mr. Stanley, the member of Congress from North Carolina, although I strongly suspect he never saw that gentleman. He has been dashing about London for the last eight months, and at one time created quite a sensation among the exquisites in Hyde Park, where he daily promenaded during the fashionable season. He attracted universal attention, not only on account of the richness of his dress, but the display in the selection of its nice fit. Everything was of the D'Orsay touch, and even D'Orsay himself could not vie with him in dress. From his chapeau to his Parisian boot, all was in fine taste and exquisitely put on. His hair fell upon his shoulders in long silken ringlets, and his moustache was the very latest Parisian curl. His kid gloves were ordered in person of a beautiful demoiselle in the Palais Royale, and his boots were turned out by Orr, of Paris, from his own lasts.

He was very engaging in his manners, fluent in conversation upon every subject, and frequently quoted Byron, Moore, Shakspeare and the poets, when he wished to give a strong sentiment in favor of the fair sex, to whom he was particularly partial. In fact, he boasted that all the pretty girls were in love with him, and that no girl could look at his eye without being in his power. His eye had all the fascination of the serpent's, and after he had secured his prey, he did not fail to destroy it. He reveled upon their smiles, and riveted upon their destruction. Ordinary beauties were beneath his notice—his grand aim was at the high-born and virtuous. Upon those who were young, innocent and very beautiful, he lavished smiles and golden favors till they were prostrate at his feet, and then, with a boast, he trampled upon and crushed the fair flowers. It is painful to look back upon his short but dashing career in this metropolis, and then look at him in his present situation.

He being connected with a highly respectable Southern family, his extravagant style of dress and his winning manners readily introduced him into society here, and to all Americans particularly. He occupied apartments at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate Hill, for several months, and lived in an expensive manner, but more recently he removed to private and splendid lodgings in Golden Square, and took his breakfast between twelve and one, and his dinner between six and eight at Very's celebrated establishment, in Regent street. His regular place of resort was at Catlin's Indian gallery, in the Egyptian Hall, where he met many of his countrymen, and where I was unfortunately introduced to him by a highly respectable gentleman. Here he probably carried on a system of swindling for many months undiscovered, and here he was finally caught in the very act of stealing from Mr. Catlin's pocket.

It is necessary here to remark that Stanley had been on terms of intimacy with Mr. Catlin for nearly eight months—visited his gallery several times every day, and often enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. Catlin and other Americans; at his residence, Stanley introduced himself to Mr. Catlin as the brother of the member of Congress, and, as Mr. Stanley, of North Carolina, was known to Mr. Catlin, he was of course gratified to meet his brother so far from home, and on this account showed him many attentions.

During the eight months Stanley was in London, I should have mentioned that he twice or three times went to Paris for a few weeks. In Paris he dashed in the same style as he had in London, stopping at Maurice's great hotel, and running in debt with tailors, and every other class.

When he last returned to London from Paris, about the first of this month, he came directly to my residence to obtain lodgings, but having suspicions that Stan