New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
—OF—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1866.

[Special Correspondence of the New Orleans Crescent.]

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

MATAMOROS, MEXICO, May 25, 1866.

All is been quiet of late. The movements of the Imperial troops outside this place are envelopein a mystery which few can penetrate; for the omplatest reticence as to military movements, except when something decisive is done, is observe by the military authorities here.

One of the few who claims to know, however, informs me that the Imperial troops under Jeaningros, operating this side of the mountains, and those uner Douay and Lopez on the other side, have been and are hard at work in the construction of an extensive system of fortifications. After strongly fortifying Victoria, (a sea port at the southern extremity of the State of Tamaulipas,) the troops proceeded to Linares, on the road from Victoria to Monterey, where there is a mountain pass—the only passable pass in that line of travel—and which pass they were fortifying at last accouts. From all I can learn, there is in operation a extensive system of fortifying and garrisoning mountain passes and towns, so that no parties except the Imperialists can travel for any distance.

On the other hand, the Liberals are looking up; forming junctions and strengthening themselves the best they an. They appear to be in constant receipt of arms and ammunition.

But recently Escobedo was reported to be on a hunt after Cables, and Canales keeping out of his way. Now whave it that the two have joined forces? the whole amounting to six or seven hundred men, and hat they are holding themselves in readiness to attack the merchandise conducta which is soon to leave this place for Monterey. They doubtless expect reinforcements, but it is not likely that Cortina and his band will be found among them. The merchandise conducta to which I alluded, is ready for departure, but is delayed for reasons unknown to me. It consists of over two hundred large wagons, containing goods to the value of about $2,500,000. It is to be accompanied by two thousand troops, of the garrison here including infantry, artillery and cavalry; and though the original time of departure has passed, it is now stated that the conducta will not leave tl the 6th proximo.

One day last week, private Sweeney was shot and killed by corporal Furlong, both belonging to the contra-guerrilla batallion in this city. Sweeney was in liquor at the time, and Furlong has been justified and released.

The grand and petit juries of Cameron county (the county that Brownsville is in) have been at work of late. Last Saturday, in the district court in Brownsville, Judge Cummings passed sentence upon twenty-one criminals who had undergone their trial.

Juan Vela, Florencio Zarza and Vicente Garcia, were sentenced to be hng, and the 22d of June fixed as the day. Purfeto Liendo and Francisco Liendo were sentenced to forty years in the penitentiary. [This, in Texas, is equivalent to penitentiary for life.]

The above five murders were all members of Cortina's band when he invaded Texas and captured Brownsville in 189, and committed numerous murders. During the sway of martial law, they roamed around Brownsville at will, doubtless supposing the old affr had blown over. But when civil law was restored, the old indictments were resurrected, and they were arrested as fast as they showed themselves. Cortina and some sixty of his men, as ye mecnoght, are included in the indictment.

The late grand jury nilcted Gen. Herron, U. S. A., for kidnapping, the being the only legal designation they could appr to his action in arresting Manuel Rejon, a refugee on the Texas side, and delivering him to Corba to be shot. I. O.

[Special Correspondence of the New Orleans Crescent.]

LETTER FIOM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 22, 1866.

I had but just refred for a comfortable sleep last night, it being nearly 12 o'clock, when I heard a cry of fire. I looked out and saw a little smoke issuing from the windows just under the roof of the Academy of Music, which was located opposite my dwelling on Fourteenth street; the bells rung the alarm, and a "stream" was soon playing on the interior from hose carried through the side door on to the stage, and seeing the tlen slight fire o promptly under control, as I supposed, I did not think it would amount to anything, but five minutes had hardly elapsed before the flames burst through the roof, when it became cident that the Academy would soon be no more. Such a sight it has never fallen to my lot to behold; the volume of flame was most gorgeous, as it twisted itself out through the windows, and before the roof fell in it would coil up to it and then burst through the apertres with such force as to send it almost one length of the block. Indeed it seemed as though well has one of those terrible rolls of flame been thrown through the roof it was coming through my windows. The fire soon spread to the medical college standing about fifty feet from the Academy, and then to a piano forte factory, and other buildings standing disconnected from the college about fifty feet, all of which it was utterly impossible to save, as the flames of the Academy lapped these buildings so as to prevent even a stream to be thrown on them so intense was the heat, and had not no wind changed before these other buildings got under way, the New York circus and dwellings, in one of which I reside, opposite, would have been all consumed; but the wind carried the flames straight down the street and across Third Avenue, communicating with a large church and a lumber yard, which were entirely destroyed. The total loss by the fire will amount to one million dollars, only about one-quarter of which is insured.

The opera of "La Juive" was given, and had been dismissed about one half hour, and some of the company were in the building when the fire first broke out, but all got out in safety. Two firemen, who went in with others with the first stream, were shut off from exit by the smoke and were burned to death. Their remains were found to-day. One poor woman, upon whom a surgical operation had been performed the day of the fire, was rescued from the college after it was in flames and carried into our house, where she is receiving every attention. With these exceptions, no injury was done to human life, as far as can be ascertained.

The Academy of Music belonged to an association, and was first opened to the public in October, 1854, the cost of it, including ground, being $375,000. The insurance on the scenery and building was $150,000, which, with $30,000 cash, surplus, in the hands of the directors, gives them $180,000 to commence another building, which it is estimated will cost about $200,000, as the present walls are probably good. When first erected, it was a losing institution, but under good management, and the proceeds of the house from letting for other purposes than opera, the debt has been liquidated, excepting $80,000. The entire loss at the Academy will amount to about $400,000, roughly estimated. The loss of Maretzek is about $40,000, insured for $10,000. Among other things, he lost his musical library, consisting of orchestral scores for twenty-three operas, the result of many years careful selection. The actual value is stated to be over $10,000. Also the scenery for several of the new operas was the exclusive property of Mr. Maretzek, and was valued at $24,000. Mr. Grau, who sub-let the Academy of Maretzek, the present lessee, for a short season, on his arrival from Havana, placed his wardrobe, properties and music in the building, the estimated value of which is about $40,000. No insurance.

Harry Palmer & Co., publishers of the "Opera Libretto," lose about $10,000 on books, plates, etc., stored in the Academy, and the janitor loses about $5000 on furniture, etc.

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. THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1866. NUMBER 247.

The Medical College was erected in 1850, and cost $50,000; insured for one-half. The valuable collection of anatomical and pathological specimens, which can hardly be replaced at any cost, and valued at $6000 in money, was entirely lost, as was the vast collections of the Lyceum of Natural History.

The directors of the Academy, who are some of the wealthiest men in New York, held a meeting to-day, and passed the following resolution unanimously:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the board to proceed at once to rebuild the Academy of Music; that a committee of three be appointed to ascertain what portion of the building remains intact; to procure plans and specifications for its entire reconstruction at the earliest day, and lay the same before the board.

This is certainly very prompt action, and reflects credit upon the gentlemen composing the board, and will give us another opera house by November 1st, when Maretzek opens his fall season.

Southern Pacific Railroad.

We would again refer our readers who are interested to the card of the agent of this company, to be found on our fourth page.

The city of New Orleans, beyond all question, is largely interested in the success of this great work. It is now on a basis and under such management as promises the best results. There can be no doubt of the completion, by the 1st day of August, of the connection between Shreveport and Marshall—42 miles—with 20 miles graded beyond. With this highly remunerative 42 miles in full operation, with its land grants and the indorsement of its bonds to the extent of $15,000 per mile, which, by authority of the late State convention, the legislature can give, we cannot see why, under its present efficient, energetic and economical management, it cannot go ahead speedily.

We learn upon good authority that planters and others in the section of country through which this road passes are abundantly able to take stock and help to build the road. One gentleman of high character, and in a position to know the truth of what he affirms, says that within a not large district with which he is familiar there is held in idleness no less a sum than $600,000 in specie. Planters, as a rule, are slow to engage in the building of railroads, though they may, as they always do, promise to add greatly to the value of their real estate. This was especially true when they could buy negroes. Now they must look out for other modes of investment, and if encouraged by our towns and cities, they will take hold of all meritorious enterprises with a will.

Let them see that this great city believes now, as it did formerly, (and there is no reason why it should not) that this is the greatest enterprise ever engaged in by the South, and they will freely aid in building it across the State of Texas. The agent of the road in New Orleans, Mr. H. S. Fulkerson, permits us to speak of a matter which we think it is well to make public. When the road was sold by the sheriff of Harrison county, Texas, under judgments of the Texas courts, in Sept., 1861, he became the purchaser. Without remuneration or reserving to himself anything whatever, he immediately formed a board of directors, with the stipulation, before making conveyance of the road to them, that all of the old stockholders, who had paid into his office, in 1861, the one dollar per share called for, should be recognized as stockholders in the new company without further call or assessment, and that those who had not done so in New Orleans should have the privilege. This was as much the wish and determination of the board as Mr. Fulkerson's, and they have faithfully carried out the stipulation. Stockholders will remember that the privilege accorded to them will be withdrawn after the 1st of June.

THE CONFEDERATE RECORD.—Mr. William L. Robinson, announces, in our advertising columns, a historical design, which, if he is able to accomplish all he purposes, will be a compilation of great public interest. He proposes to publish a sketch of the military career of every Louisianian, living or dead, engaged in the late war, and the work is to be embellished with steel engravings of the ladies of this city who were prominent in affording relief to Confederate sick and prisoners. The details of the project are fully explained in the advertisement, by reference to which it will be seen he invites correspondence from parties possessing the information needful for the compilation.

TAX AND COLLECTING AGENCY IN JEFFERSON PARISH.—Captain Jules G. Dreux has opened an office in Carrollton, opposite the court house, as an agent for the payment of taxes in Jefferson parish, for the redemption of property forfeited for taxes, for the sale of real estate, for the collection of rents, and for the examination of titles, and he will give his attention to everything connected with the transfer or pledging of real estate. Notaries will find the agency of great assistance in the transaction of their business in Jefferson. Captain Dreux, by long residence in the parish, and thorough acquaintance with its records, is well qualified for the researches he proposes to make part of his avocations, and his habits of laborious application, superior intelligence and strict integrity entitle him in the highest degree to public confidence. His advertisement will be found in our columns.

The officers of the steamer Louise have our thanks for late Mobile papers.

We tender our thanks to the officers of the steamship St. Louis for late Northern papers.

Thanks to the mail agent of the Jackson railroad for latest Jackson, Miss., and Memphis papers.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT MULES.—Under the auction head will be found an advertisement from Colonel Strang, A. Q. M., that eighty-one government mules will be sold at the Fire Proof Press, corner of Front Levee and Robinson streets at 10 o'clock this morning.

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—Messrs. Von Zinken & Sully will auction today, at No. 266 St. Andrew street, between Camp and Chestnut streets, an assortment of elegant mahogany and walnut household furniture and kitchen utensils. See the advertisement under the auction head.

Passenger list of steamship Crescent, Wm. T. Beckett commander, from Brazos 25th inst., via Indianola and Galveston:

Mrs Beadly, Mrs Weily, Mrs Bacolds, Mis Finegan, Mrs Mrs Donovan, Mrs Franklin and child, Geh Shargis, Gen Wilcox, Col Hawkins, Chaplain Hooper, Wm Brauer, Bridge, Swatson, Wigfall, Hickox, Schenk, Southern Express, Mole, White, Hyman, Filley, Hill, Walker, Parry, Cross, Earl, Savage, Tilman, Capt Coleman, Lieut Boyce, Capt Kelly, and 200 men belonging to 33 Michigan Vol. Vol. commanded by Com Houghton, Lt Col Andrews, Capt Long, Capt Fuller, Capt Kerry, Capt Crawford, Lt Warn, Lt Hawley, Lt Taylor, Lt Ford, Lt Conley, Lt McCormick, Capt Sprague, Lt Atkeson, Lt Mulford, Lt Traver, Lt Thompson, Lt Potter, Lt Wycoff, Lt Fish, Lt Seville, Lt McKenzie, Surg Howard.

SMALLPOX DECREASING IN GEORGIA.—The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and News says that the smallpox is rapidly decreasing in that city and its neighborhood. During the month of May the whole number treated by the smallpox physician, in and out of the hospital, was one hundred and nine, of which sixty-six were hospital patients. There were twelve deaths from smallpox during the month at the hospital, and four in private quarters. This is a manifest improvement on the previous record.

A GOVERNMENT SALE.—The Norfolk Virginian reports that a sale of army clothing took place at Fortress Monroe recently. About three thousand dark blue pantaloons, regulation pattern, were sold at an average of eighty cents per pair. Some of the purchasers were offered two dollars and a half per pair an hour after they were bought.

Ideas (says Voltaire) are like beards—men get them when they grow up, and women never have any.

Local Intelligence.

CASE OF LIEUT. SHEEHAN BEFORE THE POLICE BOARD.—Messrs. K. Pitcher, G. J. Schleber and Jacob Schellang, citizens of the Fourth District, having made a formal charge before the police board, that Michael J. Sheehan was disqualified for the position to which he has been lately appointed, of lieutenant commanding the police of the Fourth District, by reason of the fact that, during the war, he was absent from the city, serving in the Confederate army, and could not, therefore, the complainant argued, have been five years continuously a resident of the city, which is one of the qualifications required by law in appointees to the police, the case came up yesterday afternoon.

A full board was present, his honor Mayor Monroe presiding.

Judge Walker conducted the case for the defense, as counsel of Lieut. Sheehan; and upon its being taken up, he filed a bill of exceptions, which he supported with a brief argument, quoting the law defining all the powers of the board, as follows:

SEC. 7. Said board shall constitute a tribunal before which all charges against policemen or officers shall be brought, and have power to suspend, for a time, or dismiss from the police, any member who shall have been found guilty of any misconduct or neglect of duty, and those members thus dismissed shall not thereafter be reinstated.

Judge Walker contended that, under this act the board had no power to inquire into the qualifications of the police; that if the question of qualification was to be raised, it could only be raised, as in the case of any other officer of the corporation, before one of the regular judicial tribunals, from whose judgment an appeal might be taken, if that judgment was erroneous; that the law was explicit, restricting the board to the trial of offenses, and granting them no authority whatever to revise the action of the appointing power and declare those disqualified whom the mayor had considered qualified. If the board should proceed to the trial of this case and declare Lieut. Sheehan disqualified, what would be the result? He must be dismissed. And what was the consequence of dismissal? The law declares: "Those members thus dismissed, shall not thereafter be reinstated." It was absurd to suppose that the legislature intended that a man for want of a certain qualification should be forever after ineligible, though he might acquire the qualification, and the illustration of the operation of the assumed authority of the boardtwas the clearest proof that it had no such authority.

Subjoined is the bill of exceptions:

To the Honorable Board of Police:

The respondent now comes before this honorable board, through his counsel, and excepts to the charge and proceedings against him, on the ground that the charge made is not one which is cognizable by this board; that no misconduct is charged against him, and that the jurisdiction of this board is limited to inquiries into acts of malfeasance or misconduct as a member of the police.

And this exception being overruled respondent denies that he is not qualified for the post he fills, affirms that he is and has been for eighteen years a citizen of the United States and of the city of New Orleans and State of Louisiana.

M. J. SHEEHAN,
Lieutenant Fourth District.

Upon a vote being taken, the exceptions were overruled, Messrs. Moore, Duvignaud, Lynch and Nelville Soule voting against them, and Mr. Conway voting to sustain them. The mayor is still denied the right to vote.

This matter being disposed of, Mr. Duvignaud moved to dismiss the case, on the ground that it was not expedient for the board to act upon it.

Judge Walker contended that the law did not require five years of continuous residence, immediately preceding the appointment, but if it did, still Lieutenant Sheehan was qualified, for it was a settled principle of law in this State that a citizen did not lose his residence by absence of whatever length, if he did not acquire a domicil or residence elsewhere. Lieutenant Sheehan had been absent in a Louisiana regiment, in the Confederate service, but had never acquired a domicil elsewhere, and never sought to acquire one. By law, he was, constructively, the whole time in Louisiana, and had never forfeited his residence, or the franchises appertaining to it. If his absence disqualified him for the police, it would also have disqualified him to vote at the State elections last fall, for he had not then been back from the army a year; yet he, and thousands like him, voted at that election, and no one thought of disfranchising them for want of residence.

Mr. Lynch would vote to dismiss the case, because he did not think it expedient to seek now to open a question which had been practically ignored by all the authorities in allowing returned Confederates to exercise the elective franchise, without challenge as to residence. In voting to dismiss the case, he would do so entirely as a matter of expediency, and would not have his vote regarded as an expression of his opinion as to the law. Men of distinguished ability differed on the point. The attorney general of the United States held that those who absented themselves to fight against the government had thereby lost their residence legally, but learned and able men took the other side, and contended that the absentee in such case did not lose his residence. He, Mr. L., did not feel called upon to express an opinion, and would leave the point open.

The sense of the board was then taken on Mr. Duvignaud's motion, and the case was unanimously dismissed.

LOCQUET INSTITUTION.—We should have stated yesterday morning that the distribution of prizes and diplomas to pupils of the far-famed Locquet Institution will take place this (Thursday) evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall; the exercises to commence at 6 o'clock. We acknowledge, with pleasure, having received courteous invitations to be present. We shall not fail to be there.

YOUNG MEN'S PICNIC IN THE THIRD DISTRICT.—We have been favored with a complimentary ticket to a grand subscription picnic, to be given at the Barracks next Sunday week, by the young men of the Third District. The names of the managers warrant anticipation of a delightful entertainment, and we shall endeavor to be a participant in the festivity.

DROWNED.—A sad event occurred during the storm that day before yesterday passed over Lake Pontchartrain. A schooner was capsized, which resulted in the loss of three lives, a Mrs. Felicia Blandiar and her two children meeting an untimely death by drowning. None of the bodies have been yet recovered. We were unable to learn where Mrs. Blandiar resided.

SHOT.—A man named Eugene Rahm was shot in the right arm night before last in a house of bad repute on Gasquet street, by Rosa Lee, one of the inmates. A quarrel took place between them, when Rahm caught the girl by the throat. She succeeded in disengaging herself, drew a pistol and fired, the ball taking effect as above described. The wounded man was taken to the Charity Hospital and Rosa was arrested and sent to prison to await the result of the shooting.

APPOINTMENT OF SUPERVISORS FOR THE ACADEMY AT ALEXANDRIA.—Under the act of the 15th of March last, the governor has appointed the following board of supervisors of the State Seminary of Learning and Military Academy, who have been notified to meet at the institution on the 26th proximo.

Michael Ryan, Wm. L. Sanford and Thomas S. Bacon, Rapides; G. W. Lewis, Orleans Right Bank; W. C. Black, city of New Orleans; Leroy M. Nutt, Caddo; Doctor Bartholomew Egan, Bienville: Doctor S. O. Scruggs, Nachitoches; Gen. R. J. Barrow, Point Coupee; and Judge John McVea, East Feliciana.

NOTARIAL APPOINTMENTS.—The governor has appointed as notaries public Joseph D. Richard for the parish of St. Landry, and Thomas C. Jackson for the parish of East Feliciana.

PICNIC TO-MORROW.—We have received a most acceptable request, through our esteemed and talented friend Capt. J. Wilkinson, superintendent, to be present to-morrow at a picnic, to be given by the scholars and teachers of the Carondelet street M. E. church.

The teachers and scholars are ordered to assemble promptly at the church by 9 o'clock, in order to be ready to take the train of cars on Canal street to carry them out to the City Park. Basket contributions should be sent by the same hour to the basement room of the church, where a committee will receive and forward them to the Park.

FIRE.—About 11 o'clock last night, the police officer on the lower portion of Magazine street observed a light in the third story of Mr. J. B. Morrison's wholesale drug store. He concluded that fire had broken out in the building, and he immediately hastened to the nearest box and gave the alarm. Steam engine, hand engine and hook and ladder companies were on hand with the alacrity which has always distinguished our fire department.

When we reached the place, there were indications that a conflagration of the most disastrous kind had commenced. This fear, however, in less than an hour was dissipated, through the gallant services of the firemen, the cool and well judged arrangements of Mr. Leidner, the chief of the fire department, and the experienced and valuable suggestions and energetic exertions of Capt. John Youennes and Capt. John Adams, fire inspectors for the insurance companies.

The fire was fortunately confined to the premises of Mr. Morrison, but no inconsiderable damage will be sustained on account of the buildings being necessarily flooded with water by Messrs. Waterman & Brother, corner of Magazine and Common, whose hardware establishment adjoined Mr. Morrison's on one side, and by Messrs. Page, Peet & Moran, wholesale shoe dealers, whose house is on the Canal street side of the drug establishment.

The stock destroyed in Mr. Morrison's store will doubtless amount to between thirty and forty thousand dollars, and we trust that he is fully insured. The damage to the building is, we suppose, some five or six thousand dollars. It is impossible to give, at the hour we write, anything like a correct estimate of the damage done to the goods in the stores adjoining.

The origin of the fire was not determined last night, by those who were looking after information on that point. It may be difficult to ascertain that information correctly.

ARRESTS.—Michael McNamara was arrested yesterday afternoon, by acting chief of the police Izard, on charge of assault and battery and mayhem.

Wm. Insley was arrested by special officer Farrell, on a charge of embezzlement preferred against him by J. A. Martin.

Patrick Lally was taken into custody by officer Brannon, on a charge of having a stolen horse in his possession.

Recorder Ahern will take a preliminary view of these cases this morning.

RECORDER GASTINEL'S COURT.—The charge of embezzlement, preferred by L. Moulor, wholesale cigar and tobacco dealer, on Chartres street, against W. Fidele and R. Valls, was investigated yesterday in this court, Messrs. P. Soulé, Montamat and Lambert appearing for the accused, and Messrs. Roselius, Bermudez and Bernos for the prosecution. After hearing testimony, the case was submitted to the court without argument. The decision will be rendered this morning. The evidence showed that Fidele was chief salesman. Subsequent to his arrest he told Mr. Moulor that he had taken a box of tobacco from the store without having entered it or paid for it. Draymen testified that they had carried goods to various places, with the bills, but had received no money. Valls testified that Fidele had sent away goods without their being charged or paid for. He had notified the cashier of the fact. He had sold articles without entering them. He sent some to his own room without entering them, and collected bills, the proceeds of which he had not turned over. Testimony was taken of those who had dealings with the establishment, but it did not directly implicate the accused.

CRIMINAL COURT.—*Judge Abell.*—James Peterson was yesterday arraigned on two charges of forgery. James Kendricks on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. Harvey Gibbs, Edward Craigan, Emile Debarins, P. Gillier and John Rany, on a charge of murder. All pleaded not guilty.

Francois Bonis, a boy about twelve years of age, was tried for assault with intent to commit a rape on a child, and was acquitted.

Henry Ross was tried for larceny and found guilty.

Carman Welstand was tried for larceny and convicted, but was recommended to the mercy of the court.

A motion was made for a new trial in the case of Andre, colored, found guilty of obtaining money under false pretenses.

H. W. Oppermann was found guilty of assault and battery, but was recommended to mercy.

RECORDER LETTEN'S COURT.—Mrs. Henning was arraigned on a charge of assault and battery, and the case was reserved for investigation.

John Brady and Christian Hampill were charged with breach of the peace, and threatening to kill, and will have to answer therefor at a future day.

Pedro Ledro was charged by his wife with committing an assault and battery on her, and attempting to throw her in the canal. As Pedro was not so black as he was painted, he was only required to give bond to keep the peace for the next six months. By that time the matrimonial feud may be healed.

Mary Jane Ballat was charged by Charles Ballat with violating a conjugal obligation, in regard to which people are very particular. She was discharged, however, as the case admits of settlement in any of the civil courts.

Margaret and Gustave, two of the colored population, were arraigned on charges of committing an assault and battery on Mrs. Palmer, and with threatening to kill her. They are held for examination.

RECORDER AHERN'S COURT.—Henry Santino and John Hartman were committed for trial to the criminal court, on a charge of breaking into the dwelling house of Caroline Benzane, No. 14 Robertson street, breaking open an armoir and taking therefrom $250 worth of jewelry and $150 in money. Bail $500.

Edward W. Cade was also committed for trial to the criminal court, on a charge preferred against him by B. K. Boyd, of obtaining money under false pretenses, and also for carrying a concealed weapon.

After a somewhat lengthy investigation, John O. Noble was committed for trial to the criminal court on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. The prosecutor was W. C. Graham, and the amount obtained was $1600, in the month of November, 1864. General Adams for the defendant, and Messrs. Lacey and J. D. Hill for the prosecution.

Mary Ryan and John Warren, charged with purloining a bag of copper, were sent to the workhouse for six months.

About the usual contingent was sent down for lesser periods.

THE COURSE OF VICE.—On Monday afternoon a young woman was taken in charge by the officers at Sixth and Catherine streets, while in a state of beastly intoxication. She was then conveyed to the lock-up for safe keeping. Some time after Lieutenant Hampton had occasion to go into the lock-up, when he discovered that the unfortunate inmate of the cell had hung herself to a beam with a rope made out of her apron. She was immediately cut down, and after being restored to consciousness, told the following story to Lieutenant Hampton: She was formerly a resident of New Orleans, where she became acquainted with a young man who enticed her from her husband. They soon after left that place and came to this city, where they lived together for some time, when a quarrel took place. She then took to drinking, and the ally was picked up in the street as above. The woman is quite prepossessing in appearance.—[Philadelphia Age.

A tornado passed over the freedmen's village, on Port Royal island, South Carolina, on the 5th inst., by which forty houses were demolished and several of the inmates severely injured. Fancy the indignation of old Stevens against the clerk of the weather.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

MR. DAVIS GREATLY PROSTRATED.

HONORS TO THE LATE GEN. SCOTT.

Other Vessels with Cholera on Board.

GENERAL BURNSIDE INAUGURATED AS GOVERNOR.

THE NORTH CAROLINA CONVENTION

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Court Martialing of Civilians in Peace Times Pronounced Illegal and Convictions Void.

THE RECONSTRUCTION RESOLUTIONS.

Interesting General Intelligence.

MARKETS—RIVER NEWS.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

NEW YORK, May 30.—The steamer Smyrna, of the Norfolk line, from Liverpool, via Queenstown the 19th, has arrived at Boston.

The steamers Java and Tripoli sailed to-day, with $3,275,000 in gold.

The Persia's foreign mails left at midnight for the South.

WEST POINT, May 30.—The funeral of General Scott will take place on Friday, at the chapel of the academy. His remains will be interred in the West Point cemetery.

NEW YORK, May 30.—An official report says the steamship Union, from Liverpool, sixteen days out, arrived at quarantine yesterday, with upwards of four hundred passengers. Thirty-three died of cholera on the trip. Fifteen cases are still on board.

Since the 26th instant nearly seven thousand emigrants have arrived at this port.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 30.—Major Gen. Burnside was inaugurated governor of Rhode Island yesterday.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The steamer Peruvian has arrived at Sandy Hook, from Liverpool, with seven hundred and fifty passengers. She lost thirty-five by cholera during the passage. Twenty-eight are now sick on board, who will be transferred to the hospital ship.

Dr. Henry G. Cowan, the eminent physician, died to-day of paralysis.

BALTIMORE, May 30.—The Episcopal convention of the diocese of Maryland, met to-day. Bishop Whittingham was not present on account of ill health. Bishop Atkinson, of North Carolina, was present at the opening service.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Judge Nelson of the supreme court, has delivered a decision in the case of a prisoner in the Albany penitentiary, that the trial of a civilian in time of peace by a court martial is illegal and the conviction void.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Mrs. Davis has left to rejoin her husband at Fortress Monroe. Her departure was hastened by advices from Dr. Cooper that Mr. Davis was reduced to such physical prostration that he is unable to take his daily walks across the plat of the Fortress without lying down to rest several times.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The State department learns that no Austrians have been sent to Mexico and that none will be sent.

The national colors were displayed at half mast from the departments and other public buildings as a token of respect to the memory of General Scott.

The clerical force of the treasury is engaged in receiving transfers of deposits made by disbursing officers from the national banks to the United States treasury and sub-treasury.

WASHINGTON, May 30th.—*Senate.*—The reconstruction resolutions were taken up and various attempts made by the minority to modify the different sections but every one was voted down. Pending the consideration of the third section, the Senate adjourned. There seems to be no doubt from the unanimity of the Republicans to-day that it will pass by a two-thirds vote in the shape reported from the Republican caucus.

House.—The bill restoring the States lately in insurrection to their political rights was taken up and several speeches were made, but no final action was adopted.

Both Houses have instructed their Military Committees to consider suitable measures for testifying respect for Gen. Scott.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—An official order respecting the death of Gen. Scott and the honors to be paid to his memory has been issued by the departments. A large number of the most distinguished officers in the service have been detailed to attend the funeral at West Point on Friday. The departments, the customhouses, etc., will all be closed that day, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased. Gen. Grant announces the death of Gen. Scott in a general order, in which he says, "as the vigor of his life, whether in peace or war, had been devoted to the service of the country he loved so well, in his age his country gave in return that veneration, reverence and esteem which is the highest reward a nation can give. His memory will never fade from the minds of those who have reverenced him so long. As a mark of respect, the officers will wear a badge of mourning for six months on the left arm and on the hilt of the sword."

WASHINGTON, May 30.—*Senate.*—Mr. Harris, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a petition of certain former slaves of Geo. P. Costis, asking that a portion of the Arlington estate be set apart for their use, requested that the committee be discharged from a further consideration of the subject, and it was so ordered.

The act to continue the freedmen's bureau bill in force was received from the House, and referred to the Military Committee.

The reconstruction resolution question, bearing on the amendments offered yesterday, was called up. Mr. Doolittle moved to amend the first section by inserting the words "excluding Indians not taxed." During the discussion, Mr. Doolittle said the words proposed were in the civil rights bill, declaring who were citizens. The reconstruction committee, fearing the declaration by Congress was without validity, unless enforced by a constitutional amendment, report this amendment.

Mr. Sumner said that Mr. Doolittle's charge was an imputation upon Senator Fessenden. He also denied its correctness, and said the committee of fifteen had no doubt of the constitutionality of the civil rights bill.

Mr. Doolittle: "Why put this provision in the constitutional amendment. Mr. Fessenden, who has left the Senate, may answer that himself."

Mr. Doolittle's amendment was rejected. The second section passed with some verbal alterations.

In the debate upon the third section, Mr. Hendricks proposed an amendment so as to make it apply to those whose term of office had not expired at the commencement or during the war, contending that the oath was binding only during that time.

Mr. Guthrie opposed the third section because of the proscription. He supported Mr. Hendricks's amendment because it was less proscriptive.

Mr. Sherman inquired if Mr. Hendricks's amendment would have the effect of excluding those who resigned to take position under Gen. Lee. Mr. Hendricks replied "no; resignation was not an expiation of the crime."

Mr. Sherman said he believed, under the proposed alteration, those who resigned and entered the rebel service would be relieved from the provisions of the section.

The amendment was disagreed to by yeas 8, nays 34.

Mr. Johnson moved to amend to strike out the words "or members of State legislatures, executive or judicial officers," which was rejected by yeas 10, nays 32.

Another amendment was proposed by Mr. Johnson, so as to make the section apply to those who had sworn to support the Constitution within ten years previous to January, 1861, which was disagreed to.

In reply to an inquiry, Mr. Howard said the last clause of the section made it discretionary with Congress to remove disability generally or in individual cases.

Mr. Saulsbury moved an amendment providing that the removal of such disability should be within the scope of the President's exercise of the pardoning power, which was disagreed to by yeas 10 nays 32.

Mr. Doolittle contended that the section was unjustly discriminative and intended for punishment, saying that while treason ought to be made odious, at the same time only the principal leaders ought to be punished. Mr. Doolittle responded, "as the Senator from Nevada said five or six; I ought to be satisfied with that amount." (Laughter.)

Mr. Trumbull replied to Doolittle, and said he thought the rebels got off easy with merely exclusion from office, and maintained that such exclusion was no punishment.

The Senate adjourned.

House.—Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, from the committee on an air line railroad from Washington to New York, reported a bill to authorize the building of a military and postal railroad from Washington, D. C., to New York city, and gave notice that he should call up the same for consideration within the coming week.

The report of Gen. Stoneman touching the Memphis riots was received and laid on the table.

A message from the President announcing the death of Gen. Scott, was read, and a joint committee will take action thereon.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 30.—The North Carolina State Convention continued its deliberations. A resolution to sell the right of the State in certain railroads to responsible parties was referred to a committee. A resolution appointing a committee to wait upon the President, with a view of early restoration, was made the special order. There are said to be seventy Union men in the convention, and only twenty-nine of Southern proclivities.

ST. LOUIS, May 30.—In the old school assembly the appeal of R. J. Breckinridge was laid aside, and the report on the Louisville Presbytery debated. It is said Breckinridge will urge this appeal no further, because the assembly has decided that the synod of Kentucky are the only respondents thereto, thus preventing him from inflicting punishment on disloyal men. The new school assembly has adjourned sine die.

SOUTHWEST PASS, May 30.—P. M.—Came down and went to sea this A. M.: Ship Expounder and bark Francisco. The revenue cutter Hugh McCulloch went up at 11 A. M. The ship Flying Eagle went to sea lat 12. Wind NW—fresh. The Hanoverian ship Georgiana, Volman, master, which was off the bar three weeks back and left for Mobile about a fortnight ago returned to-day finding nothing to do there and went up in tow. She left Hull on the 22d of March, and is consigned to Mummy, Luling & Co. Has 7070 bags of salt to order and 40 cases of brandy to master. Came from Mobile in thirty hours, saw nothing on the way.

The steamship Morgan passed out at 4 P. M.

Slight rains. Wind light from northwest.

Nothing new in sight, except a bark just arrived outside the bar from the westward.

QUARANTINE, May 30.—The brig Sir Robert Peel, from Havana the 18th, Capt. Connor, with eight passengers, and cargo of molasses consigned to E. Troisgros, the brig Lady Monk, from Havana, with a cargo of sugar, and schooner Billy Butts, from Port-au-Prince, arrived this evening. Spanish bark Casamira, from Havana, went up this A. M. in tow.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Cotton closed with a declining tendency. There were sales of 700 bales at 39 to 41c. Flour steady; sales of 13,000 bbls.; Southern firmer with sales of 500 bbls. Wheat unchanged; sales of 45,000 bushels; new No. 1 Milwaukie $2 15 to $2 23, No. 2 Milwaukie $2 07. Corn dull and lower; sales 98,000 bushels at $2 to 83c. Pork heavy; mess $30 50. Lard firm at 19½ to 23¾. Whisky firm at $2 27. Sugar steady at 11 to 11½c. Coffee steady; sales of 4000 bags at private terms. Naval stores steady and quiet; turpentine 95@97c. Gold closed at 138¾.

LOUISVILLE, May 30.—Superfine flour $8, extra $9 25, family $11 50. Corn 70@80c. Oats 52c. Mess pork $31 50. Bacon—Shoulders 14¼c., clear sides 19c. Lard 22c. Whisky $2 22.

CINCINNATI, May 30.—Markets generally quiet. Oats higher at 55c. Whisky $2 24. Provisions quiet. Mess pork $31. Bulk meats 12¾@17½c. Lard 22c. Cotton 37c.

ST. LOUIS, May 30.—Flour easier. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn 66½@73c. Oats drooping. Pork 32. Bacon unchanged. Whisky $2 21.

VICKSBURG, May 30.—Passed up, Luminary at 11 A. M., Baltic at noon. Passed down, Louisiana at noon, Mississippi and Lizzie Gill at 8 P. M.

River falling.

[From Yesterday's Evening Papers.]

WASHINGTON, May 29.—*Senate.*—The following joint resolution is a complete proposition to the constitutional amendment, and is said to be the result of the deliberations of the Republican Senatorial caucus:

Section 1. All persons born in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the States wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor levy to any persons within its jurisdiction the equal privileges of law.

Sec. 2. Representation shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within the Union, according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever in any State the elective franchise shall be denied to any portion of its male inhabitants, being citizens of the United States, not less than twenty-one years of age, or in any way abridged, except for participation in the rebellion, or other crimes, the basis of representation in such State shall be reduced in the proportion which the number thus excluded bears to the whole number of male citizens not less than twenty-one years of age, in such State.

Sec. 3. Senators, Representatives in Congress, or electors of President and Vice President, or any officer holding any civil or military position under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove said disability.

Sec. 4. The obligations of the United States incurred in suppressing the insurrection, or in defense of the Union, or in the payment of bounties or pensions incident thereto, shall remain inviolate.

Sec. 5. Neither the United States, nor any State, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or claim compensation for loss or emancipation of any slaves, but all such debts, obligations or claims shall be forever held illegal and