New Orleans Daily Crescent.

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—OF—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1866.

[Special Correspondence of the New Orleans Crescent.]

LETTER FROM HAVANA.

HAVANA, June 9, 1866.

General Lersundi's proclamation to the "inhabitants of the ever faithful island" and to the army appears in this morning's papers. In the former I find the following: "To govern is to direct, moving forward the good and repressing, with perseverance, the evil; is to realize the right and to have universal justice; is to sacrifice to the common good all lower intent; is to pass for the moment repeating the past and looking out for the future; to progress conserving, and conserve progressing; is to administer public affairs deriving inspiration from the majesty of tradition, but with the hand on the bosom feeling the palpitation of present times from which roll out the presentiments of future necessities; is, in fine, to proceed with resolution, tact, prudence and energy." He compliments the volunteers. In another part of the Gaceta Oficial he refers to a previous order relative to the suppression of political reunions, and therefore directs a general order to all the governors and lieutenant-governors of the different departments of the island to suppress, under his positive direction, all such and similar assemblages. Another order refers to the suppression of the slave trade, in which he says her majesty and council are determined to put an end to the slave trade, and as there is a change of governors here parties in the island may attempt to renew the trade on Cuban borders; and he directs all governors and lieutenant-governors, holding them accountable to the strictest responsibility, to seize all vessels and parties intending to land on the coast with such cargoes.

The chief of police has resigned his office. There will doubtless be in a few days other and more important changes. The public censor has been removed, and that duty now devolves on the governor's secretary. This is supposed to have arisen, directly or indirectly, with his sympathies for the Siglo, permitting that paper to publish everything, and in some cases refusing to let the Diario's replies be published.

It is said that three young Cubans have gone to New York to fight the editor of the Cronica for an article lately published by him, commenting on certain rows at the Theater Tacon here; but whether true or false the report, I do not know.

Exchange and markets the same. P. S. W.

[From Our Traveling Correspondent.]

LETTER FROM COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, GA., June 8, 1866.

The distance between this city and New Orleans can now be made in fifty hours. The trains generally connect with regularity, and in good running order. The stream of travel across "secesia" is not so large as it should be, considering the shortness of this line; but every day the companies are improving in their capabilities for rapid and cheap transportation, and perhaps will soon be able to hold superior inducements to the great mass of travelers going North. You leave Mobile at 12 M. and cross the bay in a steamboat—going out and coming in by some of those innumerable rivers or outlets whose complicated course I despair of ever comprehending; now sailing down stream, now up stream. The people who traveled over the route were not so numerous as they should have been, and appeared to be mostly of persons residing in the interior of Alabama and Georgia. It may interest your readers to know, who are about starting off upon some summer expedition and feel doubtful about the quantity of baggage they ought to carry, that one gentleman in charge of several ladies had in his pocket twenty-seven checks for trunks, handboxes, etc. At a place called Blakeley, about fourteen miles from Mobile, you take the Mobile and Great Northern railroad, and from there to Montgomery the connection is complete. The part that is under control of Superintendent Jordan, (as far as Pollard,) is in excellent order, and, after leaving the city, the dense swamps, pine forests, fields, cabins and small villages we regarded with curiosity. The country appeared to be thinly settled, and the houses were mostly of logs. But after leaving Pollard, we traveled all night to Montgomery, over the roughest road that I have yet met with in my travels. The lamps burned dimly, but even by daylight the most devoted students of yellow-covered literature had, in despair, turned down a leaf until the next railroad. I remembered traveling over the same road during the winter, all of a bitter cold night, with no wood to put in the stove, although the country produced nothing but pine knots. It did not, therefore, surprise me to discover that in summer the passengers were not provided with water. Before it grew too dark, there was one man on board who seemed to dread the fate of Tantalus. At every station he would go to the branch, if there was one to be found, and bending down upon his knees would drink more than one would have thought he could have lifted up. One time he climbed up to the water reservoir itself, and liked to have drowned himself by falling in. His style of procedure contributed not a little to the amusement of the other passengers, and at each halting place some one would be certain to call out "watering station." How the poor women and children made out, or whether they were better supplied, I have never learned; but it does seem to me that the superintendent might do a little more for the accommodation of the public. We passed through Montgomery at day-break, and were not kept by the cars waiting a longer time than was necessary to put on the the twenty-seven trunks and seat the passengers. The road from Montgomery here was just completed, and the track is now reduced to the broad-gauge standard, so that a voyager can now travel through the whole South without a change of cars.

Everywhere along the road the effects of the storm were easily seen to have been most disastrous. The backwater of the Alabama river extended over the country for more than twelve miles from its banks, and in some places almost every telegraph poll seemed to have been struck by lightning. The crops were encumbered with grass, and were far from betraying any evidence of a good stand. The faces of the farmers were gloomy, and it is predicted that at least one-third who went into the business of planting will be losers. It is said that the freedmen who have been allowed an interest in the growing crops work faithfully. MORYN.

NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.—We invite the attention of business men and the public generally to the card of Mr. John Bendernagel, notary public and commissioner of deeds, No. 24 Carondelet street, which will be found in the CRESCENT this morning. Mr. B. is commissioner of deeds for sixteen States—North and South—and is a gentleman well versed in the business, industrious, attentive and courteous. Persons intrusting business to him can rely upon his attending to it properly and intelligently. We hope that he will receive a fair share of the patronage his merits deserve.

STEAMSHIP HUNTSVILLE FOR NEW YORK.—Persons desirous of going North are advised that the above named splendid steamship, of which Capt. Calvin Ryder is commander, will leave her wharf, foot of St. Joseph street, to-morrow morning, at 8 o'clock, for New York. The Huntsville belongs to the Black Star line, and her accommodations are unsurpassed. See advertisement of Mr. Geo. A. Fosdick, her agent.

The steamship W. C. Howes, from Galveston and Indianola, 13th inst., brought the following list of passengers:

Holkrae and brother, M Duncan, Lockett, Freeman, Frank Boger, John Linkers, T W Hart, S S Murray, G Markman, A Markman, S Newman, A Penny, Goodwin, B Webster, Bishop, W M Rust, shepherd, S M Cain, Barker and lady, A B Nibbs, lady and 3 children, Mrs Dr Moss, Miss G Ambrose, Miss G Markman, Miss Willetz, Mrs Cassidy and son, C H Morse, M Moses, A Haynes, A Walker, H Walker, D C Bryant, J A Wright, A Grand, J T Chandler, Noyes, C H Chandler and lady, Mrs Harris and child, Lt W Kennedy, Gentes, G Dorr, D B Woods, J Rucker, J W Sims, S S Morris, Alf Fox, 2 Norris and 13 on deck.

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[Correspondence of the Crescent.]

LETTER FROM PARIS.

PARIS, May 18, 1866.

Victor Hugo, our great romance writer, having more confidence in the stability of British banks than of those of his country, placed the proceeds of his work, "Les Miserables," in the limited liability bank of Overend, Gurney & Co., (who have just failed to such an enormous extent,) a great part of which he will most likely lose. The author of the "Toilers of the Sea" will now have another opportunity of crying out against the horrors of war, and of composing more than one ode to republics and "peace and good will to all men."

THE AERIAL DILIGENCE.

The walls of Paris have for the last month been plastered with posters of an immoderate size, announcing the trial trip of an aerial diligence, to start from the Champ de Mars, by a Monsieur Delamarne, who, according to his account, had found out a means of navigating the air "with or against the wind."

The aerial diligence, or, more properly speaking, ship, is in the form of a cylinder, with large wings or flaps attached to it, and when seen at a distance, much resembles a bird. I must own that when visiting this monster of the air I felt very much inclined to think that I was a gull, and that I had more chances of flying than the aerial ship. However, the aeronaut, Monsieur Delamarne, spoke with such assurance and confidence as to the result of the attempt to guide his balloon against the wind, that I felt very much ashamed of myself for doubting his veracity, and humbly begged his pardon, *sotto voce*, for being such a Thomas Didimus.

Sunday, the 13th inst., was fixed for the first trial trip of Mons. Delamarne's aerial diligence, and on that day thousands had assembled to witness its departure to some place unknown. The Emperor arrived on the ground about five o'clock, and desired that the aeronaut should be presented to him. His majesty had a long conversation with Mons. Delamarne, who explained the system upon which he thought he should be able to raise and lower the balloon as he pleased. When everything had been explained *à fond*, the intrepid aeronaut stepped into his ship, accompanied by several air sailors, and after all was ready, gave the order to let go, which was accordingly done, but it was no go; the balloon would not go off, but remained on terra firma, heaving and pitching in a manner most ludicrous for the looker on, but anything but pleasant for Mons. Delamarne & Co. within, who had every difficulty of keeping on their legs, and presented the aspect of drunken men in a clothes basket; even the Emperor laughed until the tears ran down his cheeks. However, after the public got tired of laughing, it began to get angry and manifested its discontent by yelling and hooting and demanding its money back, which was, however, refused. As there was no prospect of an ascension several of the spectators made a rush at the unfortunate balloon, from which the aeronaut had descended, and began tearing it to pieces, and had it not been for the interference of the police there is no doubt but that there would not have been much of the aerial ship left.

Mons. Delamarne has not since been heard of, and the words on the bills "no money returned," have been carried out to the letter.

Ballooning has ever been a most profitable spec in Paris, and though the public has been taken in over and over again, there is no doubt that if a fresh Gulliver were to appear to-morrow, announcing a balloon of a hitherto unknown kind, there would be found thousands to pay their money to go and see it, so true is it that "one fool makes many."

The second volume of the "Life of Cæsar" has at last appeared, with maps explanatory, engravings, and charts, etc., in fact everything that can make it complete. It is, as you know, the work of Napoleon III. His majesty has had several copies bound in the most splendid and costly manner, which are to be offered as presents to the different sovereigns of Europe and America. The life of Julius Cæsar has been written by the Emperor during the leisure moments left to him by the cares of government. It is very many years ago since he commenced his work. It is mostly when at Vichy or at St. Cloud, that his majesty has devoted his time to studying the life of the great captain. He has had several models of a Roman camp constructed in the gardens of the latter place, under the able direction of the savant, General Fave, aid-de-camp to his majesty.

The Emperor has not completed this work unaided. Immense services have been rendered him by Mons. Alfred Maury, of the Institute.

The death of the Duc de Morny caused some interruption to the progress of the book, as the Emperor was very much upset by the death of his brother, and it was not for some time after his death that he could master courage enough to resume his favorite occupation.

THE FAIR SEX OF THE PRESENT DAY.

A book has just been published by Mons. Guy de Charnace, which has found more than usual favor in the beau-monde circles. It is called "Les Femmes d'Aujourdhuc," and gives us a true picture of those ladies who shine by their beauty and wit at the imperial court of the Tuileries. The book is written in a pleasant style, and there is "nothing extenuate or ought set down in malice to it." Though under a feigned name, we have not much difficulty in recognizing the Princess of Metternich, the beautiful and captivating Austrian ambassadress; the Countess de Pourlates, the wife of the Prussian attaché, and the Princess Mathilde, the late Princess Demidoff, cousin to the Emperor and sister to Plon-Plon alias Prince Napoleon.

Happily, it may be said that all our French ladies do not resemble the ladies of the *feuille Beavitor*, which has been translated by Webster, of the Adelphi, in London, and produced under the title of the "Fast Family." It is not all of our ladies who express themselves in *slang language*, so much the fashion nowadays.

Several of our Parisian aristocratic families have been thrown into mourning by the death of their sons, who were addicted, if I may use the term, to the senseless and cruel practice of steeple chasing, called here *course au clocher*. Five young officers, having nothing better to do, determined to try the powers of their respective steeds, and started across the country with the understanding that nothing was to stop them. In their course a pretty high wall came in their way, which they all attempted to clear, but the attempt proved fatal to three of the riders, who were thrown from their horses, and broke their necks in the fall. The others were fortunate enough to reach the goal, and returned home, of course, much pleased with their sport.

The cholera is still hovering about Europe. It has not quite left Rotterdam, and several cases have shown themselves on board the vessels moored off Sibio, near Antwerp. Dr. Gregoire, of the latter city, has been sent by the authorities to render assistance.

There is no doubt but that the project of piercing the Alps, at the Mount St. Gothard, will be ultimately carried out. The tunnel will be more than twenty English miles long. The entrance of the passage will be about four thousand feet above the level of the sea. The highest gradient will be on the Italian side at 2½ per cent., the average being about ¼. Where the inclination does not exceed 4 to the 1000 feet, ordinary engines will be employed, but when that gradient is surpassed, special ones will have to be used. This work will cost about seventy millions of francs.

Several shocks of earthquakes have again been felt at Nice, Cannes, Grasse, Frejus, and even as far as Marseilles. The oscillation appeared to proceed from north to south.

A very destructive fire occurred in Chicago on the 9th inst., involving a loss of $250,000.

Local Intelligence.

NOT EXACTLY SO.—In noticing a "reaction" that occurred between two members of the legal fraternity, in Recorder Ahern's court, we intimated, "upon information received" that the attorney whom we designated as Titan, had made a flank movement, by constructing a compromise, before the case came before Judge Ahern. Titan requests us to say that we placed him in a false position, inasmuch as what we said would show that he was concerned in compounding an offence against the statute of the State. Our lawyer friend has asked us to give him the benefit of his denial and we cheerfully do so, because we desire to do justice to all men.

MEETING OF THE CALEDONIAN SOCIETY.—The Scotch residents of this city, organizing a benevolent society under the above title, met in the Lyceum Hall last evening and completed the constitution and by laws, partially acted upon at a previous meeting. Mr. Doig was in the chair, and Mr. Montgomery officiated as secretary.

By the provisions adopted last night, the initiation fee was fixed at five dollars, and the monthly dues at one dollar.

A standing committee will be appointed, whose duty will be to see that sick members are properly cared for, and during their illness such members are to receive seven dollars per week from the funds of the association; and each member, in his turn upon the roll, is to attend one night upon a fellow member who may be indisposed.

Ten per cent. of the income of the society is to be set apart for the relief of indigent Scotchmen who may not be members, and another ten per cent. is to constitute a fund for the relief of widows and orphans. In these funds will also be included such sums as may be donated to the society for charity.

It was after ten o'clock when the meeting adjourned. The next meeting will be held on Friday evening next, when the permanent officers will be elected.

Meantime a committee is to search for a suitable room for the permanent use of the society.

FIRE.—About half-past one o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered in the house of Mr. F. Conrad, on Josephine street, between Mandeville and Marigny, Third District. The residence, a frame building, was entirely destroyed. Mr. C. was insured for $1000.

EXECUTION AT CARROLLTON.—On Friday next, by order of the governor, George Rogders will be hung at Carrollton, in Jefferson parish, for the murder of Lena Zoelly, last year. William Ross, convicted as an accomplice in the crime, died in prison after his trial.

TRIAL FOR MANSLAUGHTER.—In the First District Court, yesterday, Judge Abell presiding, Michael Delaney, indicted for manslaughter, alleged to have been committed in causing the death of Martin Lynch, in April last, was tried.

The accused was a cab driver at the time of the homicide. He drove the deceased and one Charlie Bass to the lake, on Sunday, the 22d of April. Bass got out at the Half-way House on returning, and at the corner of Galvez and St. Louis streets a dispute arose between the accused and the deceased about payment for the use of the cab. Accused demanded $5 50. Deceased paid him $4, which accused refused to take as his remuneration. Deceased handed him another bill, the denomination of which was not seen by the witnesses. Accused put the money in his pocket and was about to drive off, when deceased seized the reins, for what reason did not appear in the testimony, and accused, standing in his cab, struck him two or three times with his whip, and lashing the horse, drove on. Deceased, who was intoxicated, fell and remained on the road prostrate, until picked up by the police some time after, and being taken to the Charity Hospital, died there the next day.

The physician by whom the *post obit* examination was made, testified that death was produced by concussion of the brain, and that the concussion, in his opinion, was not the consequence of a fall, but of a blow. The whip was described to be a "a cotton whip," one of the kind commonly in use, costing half a dollar, and the blows were represented to have been given by the accused with the butt in his hand.

After an absence of several hours the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, with a strong recommendation to mercy.

INQUESTS.—Coroner Delery yesterday held an inquest on the body of Edward Maxy, aged 27 years, a native of New Bedford, Mass. A verdict was rendered that deceased died of fracture of the skull, caused by falling from the foretopmost of the ship Artisan.

Inquests were held at the Charity Hospital on the bodies of Magdalen Kling, aged 18 years, a native of France, and —— Nichols, a native of Italy, aged 45 years. Both died from natural causes.

HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS—*First District Boys'*.—The examination of the First District High School for boys, situated at the corner of Melpomene and Camp streets, took place yesterday. The exercises commenced about 10 A. M., and were continued until the middle of the afternoon. The result was general gratification. The audience was quite large and many ladies were present to add a further charm to the proceedings. The various classes conducted themselves very well, and reflected great credit upon their teachers. The examination in mathematics was particularly good—it was, in fact, decidedly the happiest feature of the day. Considering the disadvantages under which our various high schools have been laboring for the last few years, the proficiency of the pupils is something to be remarked, and the superintendent of public schools, Mr. Rogers, the principals and other teachers deserve the thanks of the city for their unwearied efforts in the cause of public education, as evidenced by such proofs as were given yesterday.

The Rev. Mr. Hall kindly assisted in the examination of the classics, and was of most material service.

The following is the educational staff engaged:

Principal—J. F. Deane.

Assistants—Mr. Seaman and Mr. Harmount.

Teacher of French—Mme. Matthey.

At present the average attendance at this school is about ninety. It will probably increase in a short time.

Why is it that edifices cannot be built at least for high schools adapted expressly for teaching? Surely it is the first duty of a community to attend to the educational wants of its rising members, and surely money could not be spent more advantageously. From the high school examinations we have already attended, we are perfectly satisfied that a little more attention to the wants of the pupils would not be parsimony but a wise economy, even though in dollars and cents the sum might appear large, and the present standard of education, though undoubtedly high now, would be greatly increased in the future. On next Thursday, the 21st inst., the Magnolia Girls' high schools will be examined.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.—Since our last report of the examinations now proceeding in the public schools, it gave us no ordinary gratification to be able to visit two more of these admirable scholastic institutions—the Madison School, on Palmyra street, First District, and the Rampart Street School, Second District, the former presided over by Mrs. Annie Sheean, and the latter by Mrs. Margaret Du Bois.

The Madison school-house was built under the auspices of one of the board of school directors, who served preceding the war, and reflects the utmost credit on the taste and judgment of the architect and the gentlemen of the board who approved his plans. Over four hundred pupils attend this school, so it can be readily imagined that the accomplished and zealous principal, with her able corps of assistants, have no light task in leading all these young people through the paths of knowledge.

We have attended, whenever possible, during years gone by, the examinations in the public schools, and we can certainly say, that seldom, if ever, have we been more pleased, than while witnessing the display of talent shown by the pupils of this school. From the room of the principal and through intermediate rooms to that one crowded with over a hundred of little scholars, the same anxious care, intelligent instruction and supervision was observable.

After most satisfactory evidence that the departments below that one, receiving the especial care of the principal, were attended to in the manner to be anticipated, we again visited Mrs. Sheean's room and found the young ladies, assisted by their fellow pupils of the two other departments, singing some pretty and appropriate songs with more success than usually attend such performances.

The arithmetic class in this room was then examined by Mr. W. O. Rogers, superintendent, at their special request. Though the hour was late, Mr. Rogers, who never tires in the discharge of duty, entered into the examination with his usual zeal. Our esteemed citizen and school director, Mr. Newton Richards, was also present.

After the examination Mr. Rogers complimented the pupils very highly, a compliment which both the young ladies and their teacher might well appreciate, coming from that source.

The singing and music during the closing hour of the exercises, directed by one of the scholars, and executed only by the pupils, was a most pleasing feature of the proceedings.

The following are the teachers in this school: Principal, Mrs. Annie Sheean; assistants, Mrs. M. E. Watts, Miss M. Elligott, Miss M. McCord, Miss E. Kennedy and Miss E. Brugniens.

The Rampart Street Girls' School, presided over by Mrs. Dubois, one of the most experienced and accomplished teachers in the city, was visited by Superintendent Rogers, several school directors, and many representatives of the press.

When we went to visit this school, we expected that a fair showing, and no more, would be made by the pupils, because Mrs. Dubois has had charge but a few months. We were aware, from careful observation in old times, that Mrs. Dubois was one of those principals that could hardly be excelled, where time and fair opportunity was given; but we must confess that we were somewhat unprepared for the really excellent display made by the scholars.

Mr. Rogers and Dr. Goldman, whose zealous and intelligent efforts in behalf of the public schools deserves high praise, were present, and personally examined a number of the classes of this school, and the result gave thorough satisfaction to these gentlemen.

After the exercises in spelling, geography, grammer, arithmetic and French, quite a number of the pupils were called upon to show their proficiency in singing and recitation. In the former, pathetic and expressive Southern songs were sung with a feeling and pathos that could not be expected from any except those to the manor born. The recitations, we can confidently say, could not be surpassed by any school outside of the Crescent City. The inimitable grace and gesture of the creole girls, the earnest, but subdued, delivery of the children of Teutonic origin, the impulsive and warm-hearted manner of the pupils whose Celtic nature was apparent, was each entirely admirable.

The very excellent teachers of the school are: Mrs. M. C. Dubois, principal; assistants, Mrs. F. Hooper, Miss J. E. Schierman, Miss M. V. Sarran, Miss E. Levilleux, Miss E. McCarthy; French teacher, Miss M. V. Sarran.

We much regretted not being able to attend other schools during the past week, for we are assured by directors and visitors that all of them deserved unstinted encomium.

CRIMINAL COURT—*Judge Abell*.—Leon Estoreaud and Alfred Cantrel were arraigned on a charge of embezzlement, and pleaded not guilty.

Martin Shannon was tried for assault and battery and acquitted.

Wm. Martin was tried for the same offense and found not guilty.

RECORDER ANTHY'S COURT.—Margaret Gaines, colored, was yesterday committed for trial to the criminal court, on a charge of assault and battery with a hatchet at the lake-end. The prosecutrix was Mary Caldwell, also colored.

Paul Gilbert, Henry Williams, Peter Woodfax and John Longstead, a colored quartette, were sent to the workhouse for ninety days.

Ada Stevens and Tina Vick, two colored girls, for conducting themselves in an indecent manner on Canal street, were fined $25 each, and required to give bonds to keep the peace for six months.

Quite a large squad were sent to the workhouse for drunkenness, etc.

RECORDER GARVINEY'S COURT.—Anne Rhodes and Anna Keene were committed to the workhouse for sixty days for not having due respect for the ordinances of the city.

E. G. Guillotte was ordered to be furnished lodgings in the same institution for thirty days for indiscreet conduct.

RECORDER VENNARD'S COURT.—E. Geddis and R. Frank were charged with unlawfully detaining the child of Mrs. Thompson from the mother.

The charge of larceny against Fanny Fantaldo, colored, was dismissed.

Jacob Hepser, for selling liquor without license, was fined $25.

Alfred Dufaux, on a charge of burglary, was committed for trial to the criminal court.

RECORDER LEITZE'S COURT.—J. R. Pons was arraigned on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. Case continued for examination.

R. Stohm was charged with assault and battery on Mary Connors, and will have to answer in due time.

E. Treboril, charged with assault and battery on J. Batchell, was fined $15.

W. Brown, charged by James Dunn with assault and battery, was committed for trial to the criminal court.

G. Reynolds, charged with being a dangerous and suspicious character, will have to give a voucher, or go the workhouse for one month.

COURTNEY HOUSE, GREENVILLE, MISS.—Such of our readers as would like to spend the summer in some pleasant and healthy locality, are invited to a perusal of the card of the above named new and commodious hotel, which will be found in another column of our issue this morning. Greenville is in Washington county, Miss., and is as pleasant a village as one could desire to rusticate in during the heated term, while all its surroundings are picturesque and interesting.

THE NEW WATERING PLACE.—It will be seen upon reference to our advertising columns that the staunch passenger steamer San Nicholas will leave the head of Harvey's Canal, opposite the stock landing, in Jefferson City, on the afternoon of every Tuesday and Saturday, at 5 o'clock, for Grand Isle Hotel, Fort Livingston, Barataria and intermediate landings.

NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.—We invite the attention of the public to the advertisement of this road, which is published in the CRESCENT this morning. It will be seen that a daily passenger train leaves the depot at Algiers every morning at 8 o'clock, arriving at Brashear City at 12 o'clock M., connecting with first class steamers which go to New Iberia, and all intermediate landings on the Teche. A train also leaves Brashear City daily at 1 o'clock P. M., and arrives at Algiers at 5 P. M. A ferry boat leaves the foot of Canal street every morning at ½ o'clock, and connects with the passenger trains. Persons wishing to make an excursion to Brashear City can get excursion tickets at the railroad office at reduced prices.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

ALTERATIONS IN THE TARIFF BILL.

CONGRESSMAN PATTERSON NOMINATED AS NEW JERSEY SENATOR.

Fears for the Safety of an Emigrant Ship with 700 Passengers.

RINDERPEST REPORTS DENIED.

Paymaster Paulding's Case.

UNDERWOOD ASSASSINATION CANARD.

CONGRESSIONAL MATTERS.

THE ROUSSEAU-GRINNELL AFFAIR.

NEW POSTAL REGULATIONS.

Congressional Levee Legislation.

INTERESTING GENERAL NEWS.

MARKETS—RIVER NEWS.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Rumors of the assassination of Judge Underwood startled the city today. It was a canard.

R. I. Buckner, of Louisiana, and Wm. Altham were pardoned to-day by the President.

The custom receipts at the four principal ports for the week ending the 9th, were $3,250,000. Upwards of $1,000,000 of this amount was received at New York.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The trial of Paymaster Paulding concluded yesterday. It was shown he disbursed over $140,000,000 in the department of Washington, and large sums in the South. Nothing was alleged against his official acts until his deposits of large sums with the Merchants' National Bank, just before the failure, for which he was arraigned for violation of orders. None of the evidence showed corrupt motives. The findings of the court martial have been sent to the President.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—*Senate*.—The President returned to-day the bill incorporating the New York and Montana Iron Mining Company, with his objections. The President thinks the bill gives monopoly to a corporation of unknown corporators, and is to the detriment of sellers who have the right to claim land under the homestead law.

In the House, a committee was appointed to investigate the facts of Mr. Rousseau's assault on Grinnell, and report the same with a resolution looking to the vindication of the dignity of the House for the protection of its members.

House.—Mr. Bingham submitted a concurrent resolution requesting the President to inform forthwith the governors of the States of the passage by Congress of the proposed constitutional amendment, so that the legislatures may act on it at once. The resolution was objected to by Mr. Le Blond. Some remarks followed, which led to a decision by the speaker that the joint resolution need not be submitted to the President for his signature.

After some debate on the special order, being the bill restoring the Southern States to their political privileges, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The House committee have added to the free list copper, salt, American wines, cordage and cast-iron water-pipes, and have taken out mowers and reapers, woodenware, sorghum, machinery and iron bridges and paper, excepting printing; levying a tax of 5 per cent. on all other qualities. The tax on clothing is raised from one to two cents. Cotton is cut down from 5 to 2 cents; cigars $10 per thousand on all valued over $1 20; smoking tobacco 15 cents, and the tax of ten per cent on the issues of State banks is suspended for one year from July.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Rousseau-Grinnell affair is a sensational topic, and the public are on the *qui vive*, already conjecturing the final result. There will be no more fighting, certainly, but there is a feeling of bitterness against Rousseau on the part of the Black Republicans. Whether he will take the form of expulsion, or merely a formal censure, is not yet determined. The Northern papers reflect severely on Rousseau. Pending the investigation, he has leave of absence for a week.

According to the new postal law just approved by the President, prepaid and free letters are to be forwarded at the request of the party addressed, from one postoffice to another without additional postage being charged, and returned dead letters are to be restored to the writers thereof free of postage.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The secretary of war sent to the Senate to-day a communication from General Humphreys, giving an interesting account of the levees in Louisiana, and estimates for their repair. The report shows the importance of the work in view of the agriculture of the country now damaged by the overflow. This information was desired by Congress as preliminary to legislation on the subject. General Humphreys recommends five levees on the Yazoo bottom, about 7000 cubic yards; eight on the Tensas bottom 739,000 cubic yards; three on the Mississippi delta 554,000 yards, an aggregate expense of $870,000. He estimates the permanent and complete repair of all the levees on the river at $1,500,000 for Mississippi, $1,200,000 for Louisiana, and $12,000,000 for Arkansas. With a perfect system of leveeing, he states that the amount of alluvial lands reclaimed are capable of growing double the whole cotton crop of 1860. Messrs. Duralde and Claiborne are representing this great interest of the South. [There is evidently some error in the foregoing figures, but we give them as they are telegraphed.—ED. CRESCENT.]

NEW YORK, June 15.—S. L. Mortin, of Montgomery, and A. H. Coutts, late of the Confederate army, representing themselves the agents of Santa Anna, in April, purchased the steamer Agnes for $100,000, in gold, from W. J. Taylor & Co., Philadelphia, to be paid on the delivery of the vessel at St. Thomas. The purchase was repudiated by the general, and the owners of the vessel returned to this country, and gave the purchasers one month to fulfill the terms of the contract. They failed, however, and were yesterday arrested on a warrant and committed to jail in default of bail in $20,000 each.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Fears are entertained for the safety of the clipper ship Monarch of the Seas, now forty days over due from Liverpool. She sailed from that port March 20, with 700 passengers.

Another death is reported from cholera on Cherry street, and two more cases, not fatal.

Several new cases have occurred at quarantine.

It is denied that the rinderpest affects cattle here. The special milk inspector says it is the common swill disease.

BALTIMORE, June 15.—The agitation in the Presbyterian Church in this city continues. Rev. Mr. Lefevre, of the Eleventh Church, Franklin Square, announced his intention to-night in an address to his congregation, to separate from the General Assembly (Old School) on account of the proceedings against the Louisville Presbytery.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 15.—A convention of railroad engineers, sixty in number, and representing all the organizations in the United States and Canada have been in secret session for two days. They adjourned last night. Its object was to prevent strikes like that on the Michigan Southern Railroad. A plan was unanimously adopted which will effect the object to the satisfaction of the companies and engineers.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Senate Finance Committee have fixed the tax on cotton at 2c. ℔ lb. It is probable the two Houses will compromise on 3c. The general principle of the House bill is not altered.

The Republicans of New Hampshire have nominated Jas. W. Patterson, the present Congressman, for United States Senate.

MOBILE, June 15.—There were no sales of cotton to-day. The sales of the week amounted to about 2200 bales; receipts of the week 1505 bales against 1903 the corresponding period last year; exports of the week 3096 bales; stock in port 37,596 bales. Gold 145@147.

NEW YORK, June 15, P. M.—Cotton closed steady and unchanged, with sales of 2000 bales. Rice steady. Sugar steady; muscovado, 10½@11c. Gold closed at 148½.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—Flour and wheat firm and unchanged; low grades declined 62@75c. Mess pork $32 50. Bacon and lard unchanged. Whisky $2 22.

LOUISVILLE, June 15.—Leaf tobacco advanced. 50c. on all grades; sales 240 hhds. Mess pork, $32 50. Bacon—shoulders, 15c.; clear sides, 20c. Flour—superfine, $8 75. Whisky, $2 24. Corn, 68c. Oats, 53c. Lard in tierces, 22½c.

CINCINNATI, June 15.—Flour, superfine $9@9 50; extra $11; family $13. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn 62@74c. Oats 45c. Cotton dull at 37c. Mess pork $32. Bulk meats advanced ¼c., closing at 18¼@18c. Bacon buoyant at 15@20c. Lard 22c. Groceries firmer.

SOUTHWEST PASS, June 15, 2 P. M.—The steamship W. G. Hewes passed up at 2 A. M. Left no passenger or consignee list or news.

Arrived down in tow and went to sea, brig Robt. Peel and schooner Jos. Warren.

Came down and anchored, U. S. surveying schooner Hall, C. H. Boyd in charge. Is surveying the Pass, and will soon return to the forts.

The U. S. surveying schooner Batch is soon expected here.

Another attempt was made this morning to get in ship Lewis Henry, but the tugs have now left her.

There was a high tide this morning, which is now falling. Weather fine and warm. Light wind from the south. Nothing new in sight.

SOUTHWEST PASS, June 15—1 P. M.—The schooners Lizzie Bachelder and Elvira have gone up in tow. The schooner Village Gem went up yesterday. Arrived and went up in tow, the sloop Lochan, Fassiani, master, from Galveston, with 400 hides and 5000 horns, to order. Arrived from Pass-a-Loutre and anchored, steamer Alliance; has towed a dry dock here from Madisonville, Lake Pontchartrain, for Julius Lang, Algiers; left her at pilot's wharf. Pass-a-Loutre, and came here seeking assistance to tow her up the river. A vessel, apparently a bark, is coming in from the eastward.

The surveying schooner Hall has gone up the river.

Weather fine. Light wind from the south.

The ship Lewis Henry is at anchor outside. Tide very low.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Arrived: steamer Raleigh, from Orleans.

Texas wool is quoted at 20@28c.

VICKSBURG, June 15.—Passed down: General Quitman, at 8 P. M., and up, Louisville at 8 P. M. River falling.

[From Yesterday's Evening Papers.]

NEW YORK, June 15.—A Montreal dispatch says the order calling the volunteers back from the border has been countermanded, owing to the introduction of the resolutions on the neutrality act into Congress.

An Ogdensburg dispatch says one of General Meade's staff has expressed fears of further trouble at Buffalo.

Gen. Meade was suddenly called back from Albany to that point, and four companies of troops have been ordered from Malone there.

An Ottawa dispatch says another raid is expected at Fort Erie. Fourteen Fenians have been arrested at Hamilton, with important papers in their possession.

All information respecting the movement of troops is forbidden.

Something important is afloat. Large numbers of Fenians are assembling on the southwestern frontier.

Gen. Barr, the Fenian, challenged Col. Lowry, of the British, at Port Erie, to a pitched battle with 2000 or 3000 troops.

For late Red river papers we are indebted to Captain R. Sinnott of the steamer National.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.—At the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange Messrs. Walton & Deslonde sell, this day, the undivided half of a very valuable warehouse property at the steamboat landing in Shreveport. It is considered the most desirable and valuable piece of property in that city. In addition, the same gentlemen will sell choice building lots on Julia street and at the corner of Erato and Liberty streets.

DELIGHTFUL UNDERCLOTHING.—We would advise all who have not already done so, to go to Moody's, and get a supply of those Pongee silk drawers and undershirts which he is now making up to order out of a lot of Pongee silk which he has just imported expressly for his trade. Underclothing made of this material wears better than linen, cotton or wool—is far superior to them, being cooler and more agreeable to the wearer, does not chafe the skin or stick to the person, is soft and pliant at all times, and does not render a person so liable to take cold. Go and look at them.

The world laughs in its sleeve at the efforts of a few envious dentists to decry the Sozodont. It is natural, perhaps, that they should dislike it, since its popularity interferes with the sale of their wares; but how ridiculous in them to show their spite when its animus is so palpable.

GRAND LODGE OF TEXAS.—The thirtieth annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Texas, Free and Accepted Masons, met yesterday at the hall of Holland Lodge No. 1, in the city of Houston.

After being opened in ample and due form, and with prayer by the R. W. Grand Chaplain, a roll of the lodges represented was called, and the M. W. G. M. declared the craft ready to proceed to labor.

There is a full attendance of grand officers, and a large representation of visiting brothers in the city.

In our next issue we will give a synopsis of the proceedings.—[Houston Transcript.

The Courts.

Cases Set for Trial This Day.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT.

Aken vs. Livingston—Bradford, Lea & Finney.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.

Davidson & Hughes vs. Houston & Cushing—Egan, Bernos.

Parker & Oldham vs. J. Meggett—Eggleston & Hart. Livingston & Hearman.

Philip Liner vs Richard B. Locke—Saucier & Michinard. Howe.

P. Fazende vs. F. Anderson—Grima. Holland & Sherburne.

F. M. Fisk vs. J. M. Moss—Cohen. Grandmont.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.

F. E. Portier vs. T. Lacey—Bright. Oliver, Bemiss.

John Murphy vs. Joseph Pierre—Sanderson. Budd & Lambert.

Martha L. Keith vs. R. W. Rayne—Whittaker, Fellows & Mills. Randolph, Singleton & Hardie.

Bartholomew Cotton vs. Wm. Hagerman et als.—Belden & Fuseller. Commandeur, Lemley.

Trichiniasis in Iowa.

DEATH OF FOUR PERSONS—SEVERAL OTHERS DANGEROUSLY AFFECTED.

[From the Monticello (Iowa) Express, June 7.]

From a private letter to one of our townsmen, dated Marion, Linn county, Iowa, June 3, we learn the following particulars of a number of cases of trichina:

"A family by the name of Bemis, who reside in town, went out to their son-in-law's in the country, and brought home a ham, which some of them ate raw. In about a week they were taken sick, and their physician pronounced the disease typhoid fever, and treated them accordingly. There are in the family the old gentleman and lady, their daughter, two sons and four grandchildren—two sons and two daughters. All