New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
—OF—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1866.

[Special Correspondence of the New Orleans Crescent.]
FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 14, 1866.

The effort to release Mr. Davis on bail has failed, though bad management. The application for bail to Judge Underwood was necessarily declined by him, because Mr. Davis was in custody of the military. If Mr. Davis had been in custody of the marshal, it is pretty well ascertained that bail would have been ordered. There were three good grounds for bail—the length of the law prisonment, the feeble state of his health, and the insecurity of the prison accommodations in Virginia. Chief Justice Chase was in favor of granting bail, and if the case had been properly brought before Judge Underwood, there is reason to believe he would have given the order for bail. If the proper writ had been taken in time, the President would no doubt have turned Mr. Davis over to the marshal, or Mr. Davis might have been taken on a writ of habeas corpus before the United States judge. Mr. Greeley took such an interest in the matter that he went and spent the night with Judge Underwood in Alexandria. The action of the House of Representatives in regard to the discharge of Mr. Davis, has, however, increased the obstacles in the way of it, and the matter seems now to be indefinitely postponed.

The proposition made in the House to repeal the neutrality laws in the interests of the Fenians, is looked upon as a ridiculous piece of buncombe to catch the Irish vote.

There is a strong movement on foot to get the President to retire Harlan and Speed from the cabinet. It is confidently believed by the President's friends that after Congress adjourns these two gentlemen will be gotten rid of.

Generals Steadman and Fullerton have found more officers of the freedmen's bureau engaged in planting. General Ell, stationed at Columbia, S. C., is an extensive planter in this respect. He is carrying on several plantations.

The National Intelligencer is very fierce to-day on Mr. Raymond, member from New York, and editor of the Times. The Intelligencer represents the President's views more nearly than any other paper, and it is very evident that he is disgusted with this class of his supporters. It is one of the bad signs of the sentiment North, that all the desertions are from the President's party to the other side—there are no desertions from the Congress to the President. This class of men have an instinct to quit the losing side. The proverb expresses their character when it says, "rats desert a sinking ship."

The radicals are flooding the North with the report of the Reconstruction Committee, and the evidence taken by them. This party is bent upon excluding from office hereafter, all persons any ways prominent in secession.

Secretary McCulloch's speech at the time of the serenade, has envenomed the radicals against him. At the beginning of the session he was omnipotent in his department. Now, they insinuate that he fraudulently sold $35,000,000 in gold below its value, to make the fortune of one of his relations, who had the selling of it. The radicals have no mercy on their opponents.

The opinion is expressed by persons of ability and information that Northern society never was in a more alarming condition than now. They point to the constant strikes, the agitation of the eight hour rule of labor, the horrible murders, the tendency to lawlessness manifested in regard to the quarantine on Staten Island. All of which, it is insisted, indicates an unhealthy condition of the body politic. The South have their troubles, but there are breakers ahead at the North.

The passage of the proposed amendment to the Constitution in the House yesterday closes up the business for this session. The radicals have made their platform for the fall elections. The negro suffrage man in the party are mostly dissatisfied at not getting their remedy applied. That is what Stevens means to complain of so much in his closing speech on calling the previous question. He says, "The rebel States might have been made model republics, and this nation an empire of universal freedom." The old man "still harping on my daughter." He can't reconcile himself to the loss of his darling negro suffrage.

This Thadeus Stevens, who has proved himself such a good hater of the Union, is approaching the end of his career. He is about seventy years of age, and has dropsy on the chest.

The accounts from the South as to the prospects of the cotton crop are studied with the greatest interest here. The impression exists that cotton is going to be much higher, and that a vast amount of money is to be made by those who are on the alert.

CIVIL CODE OF LOUISIANA AND CODE OF PRACTICE.—Those enterprising law publishers, Messrs. Bloomfield & Steel, announce to the public, through the columns of the CRESCENT this morning, that they will shortly publish the Civil Code of the State of Louisiana, with all the statutory amendments from 1825 to 1866 inclusive, which will also contain references to the decisions of the Supreme Court to the sixteenth volume of Annual Reports, with a complete index. The work is to be compiled and edited by James O. Fuqua, Esq., attorney at law. The same house will also publish the Code of Practice in Civil Cases for the State of Louisiana, with statutory amendments during the same period, as mentioned above, and also containing references to the decisions of the Supreme Court of the State, edited and compiled by the same gentleman. These works will be most valuable additions to the libraries of gentlemen of the legal profession in this and other States, as well as most useful and acceptable to the student and merchant. Messrs. Bloomfield & Steel are sure to get them up in a style which will be worthy of the works, as books published by them always are. We hope that all persons who wish to see our home books published by home people, will come forward and sustain the house, which is enterprising and liberal enough to make the trial.

FASSMAN'S COTTON PRESS.—Notice is given in another column to brokers and buyers that hereafter all cotton received at this press will be compressed at the Mississippi press, until Fassman's is repaired. It is also requested that brokers will receive their cotton early in the morning on the day it is to be shipped.

BANK OF AMERICA.—It being intended to repair the building now occupied by the Bank of America, that bank will be temporarily removed to the building of the Bank of Louisiana, corner of Royal and Conti streets, on Monday, the 25th instant. Depositors and other parties doing business with the bank will do well to remember this fact.

ORLEANS HOUSE.—Many of the old customers of this popular saloon, will no doubt see with pleasure, that the former proprietor, Col. George H. Clarke, is again at its helm, and consequently it may well be expected that it will speedily regain its wonted popularity. Col. Clarke fully appreciates the fact, that for a drinking saloon to be popular, good liquors, wines and lunches must be furnished to its customers; consequently it can be relied upon that he will keep all these. Located as it is at the corner of St. Charles and Common streets—in the very heart of the business part of the city—the Orleans House must necessarily command a large business; but with such liquors as the Colonel is sure to provide, few can stay away from it.

The evidence in Col. Jacques's trial in Louisville show that he conveyed his victim to the house of the quack who slew her and was present when she died; but he was acquitted.

It is a singular fact what were vast treeless prairies in Illinois twelve years ago, are now covered with a dense growth of thrifty young forest trees, comprising various species of oak, hickory, cotton wood, ash, etc.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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VOLUME XV. THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1866. NUMBER 265.

Local Intelligence.

THE HAYS BRIGADE BENEFIT.—The Olympic, last night, on the occasion of the benefit of the Hays Brigade Benevolent Association, was crowded densely. Every seat was occupied—even the aisles were crowded. A large number of ladies graced the benches with their presence, testifying their appreciation of bravery and their sympathy with the unfortunate. The house was critical, and it is a high compliment to the players to say that the entertainment was presented in such manner as to challenge the frequent plaudits of that discriminating audience.

YOU DON'T CALL THAT A COWHIDING?—We heard yesterday of a man who must have an equanimity of temper equal to that of Socrates. He—not Socrates—was summarily ejected from a gentleman's house for disorderly behavior. The individual, who has but recently honored this region with his philosophic presence, and coming from a hyperborean region, seems to have intuited, at least, an estivation in New Orleans, revenged himself upon his whilom host with slander. The gentleman heard of it, armed himself with a strip from the epidermis of one of the bovine kind, and paid a visit to the stranger. Calling him to the street door, and informing him of the occasion of the call, the cowhide came in contact with his head and face two or three times rather effectively. A retreat secured him from a more familiar acquaintance with the pliant thing, and there the affair ended. Immediately after the hided was seen at his window, revolver in hand. A gentleman who had witnessed the transaction observed to him that he had been cowhided, and had better trot out of New Orleans as soon as convenient. He laughed. "Pshaw," said he, "you don't call that a cowhiding?"

FIRE—*Loss About $100,000.*—At a late hour last night, fire was discovered in the lower story of Messrs. G. M. Bayly & Co.'s grocery and liquor establishment, fronting on Common and Canal streets.

The fire progressed so rapidly that about the time the fire department arrived, smoke and flames were discernable in apparently a most destructive manner issuing from the Common street and Canal street openings of the building.

The fire was confined, through the vigorous working of the firemen, to the building in which it was first discovered. The adjoining establishments were injured by water, but to what extent we were unable to learn. Messrs. Bayly & Co., we were informed by one of the firm, had about $80,000 worth of stock in store. Their insurance was about $60,000.

We forbear giving any report in regard to the origin of the fire until we can obtain some certain information.

We regret to learn that Mr. Edward Logan, one of the clerks of Messrs. Bayly & Co., was badly burned while endeavoring to extinguish the fire. He was sent to the hospital for treatment.

POLICE BOARD.—A meeting of the police commissioners was held last evening, and they tried the case of policeman Thomas Higgins, who was ordered to be suspended for thirty days.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.—*The Killing of Bob Johnson Declared to be Justifiable—The Parties Charged with the Killing Liberated.*—The coroner's investigation in regard to the killing of Robert McNeil, alias Bob Johnson, was concluded yesterday. The following is the testimony that was elicited, the accused, John Duffy and W. P. Duffy, being present.

The following is the official result of the *post mortem* examination as furnished by Dr. Caire, city physician:

I hereby certify that Robert McNeil, alias Bob Johnson, died in consequence of the following wounds:

Three wounds inflicted with a sharp instrument in the right of the chest, between the ninth rib and the navel, the largest wound being one and a half inch wide, the other two each one inch wide.

Three wounds inflicted with a sharp instrument in the left side of the chest, between the 5th and 11th ribs; the largest wound being one and a quarter inch wide, the other two about one inch wide.

Two wounds inflicted with a sharp instrument over the left orbital arch; each wound an inch wide.

One ball striking on the malar bone of the left cheek—it did not penetrate.

One ball striking about half an inch behind the lower extremity of the left ear, glancing under the skin, and coming out about three inches behind, on the posterior part of the neck.

One ball penetrating about the middle of the right clavicle, ending under the skin coming out about the middle of the left clavicle, running through a space of about six inches.

One ball going through the upper third of the left biceps muscle, penetrating the cavity of the chest, going through the left lung, through the muscular portion of the heart and finally lodging in the right lung, where it was found.

One ball penetrating between the 3d and 4th ribs, on the right side of the chest, perforating the lung through and through.

One ball penetrating the abdomen about two inches above the navel, on the right side, and perforating the small intestine.

One ball penetrating the abdomen about one inch below the umbilicus on the right side, and perforating the small intestine.

One ball which struck the left tibia in its upper third—a flesh wound.

One ball which passed through his hat and grazed the top of his forehead.

Mr. Jones, who was examined the day previous, was recalled, and was again examined; but his testimony was about the same as he gave when first brought before the jury.

The following witnesses were called for the defense, Col. Chas. M. Bradford appearing for the prisoners:

John Merdis sworn.—Knew nothing of the immediate difficulty. I was standing at the corner of St. Charles and Common streets on the Saturday or Sunday evening before, not remember which, preceding Johnson's death. Johnson came up to me, and we had some passing remarks, he telling me that he was my friend, and that sort of stuff. While we were speaking, I thought from the remark Johnson made that Pat. Duffy passed by. Johnson said he had had a fuss with that damned long legged Yankee spy some time ago, and if he had a fuss with one he would have to have a fuss with both. I asked him who the other was. He said John Duffy. I told him, "You had better let matters alone, for you can't get out of them now as easily as you formerly did." He replied to me he "didn't care a damn, he intended to kill them both." The conversation continued, and he said the time was coming when he would make a good many others hunt their holes, and such stuff as that. He also said he intended to make a great many others leave the town.

Col. Bradford asked a question for the purpose of showing general malice on the part of the deceased.

To Counsel—Johnson was sober when he uttered these threats.

To Jurors—Johnson's general character was very bad in the community at large, both as a desperado and murderer. I considered him a very dangerous man.

To Counsel—I never saw anything wrong about the accused, believed them to be quiet and peaceable young men, particularly John Duffy. I did not know his brother so well.

Col. C. H. Beers (residing at St. Charles Hotel) sworn.—Was present in the room over the saloon corner of St. Charles and Common streets, known as the Orleans House, I believe, on Monday night last between nine and ten o'clock. Was sitting in the northeast corner of the room. I heard an altercation between some parties and looked up and saw two men scuffling. One was partly down on the floor, the other standing over him. The one standing up had hold of the left leg of the pantaloons of the man on the floor. Heard the man who had hold of the other by the leg say: "Damn you, I told you I would kill you!" About the time this was said, and in the scuffle, a pistol fell on the floor; who dropped it I do not know. The gentleman who was down—the small gentleman—picked the pistol up. At the time he picked it up there was a leather scabbard on it. The one who picked it up pulled it out of the scabbard; the other then retreated behind the post in the middle of the room. When the scuffle took place, they were on the front side of the room. The gentleman who took the pistol up fired at the man behind the post. My impression was that the ball missed. Then a shot came from the direction of the post where the big man was, and my idea was that it was the large man who fired. The ball struck near where I was. The report indicated that it was a derringer pistol. The other fired a second shot, and I think hit the large man in the left leg, as he gave way on that leg. The large man (Johnson) then went to a table in the north side of the room, and got under it. The other followed him up, and shot twice at him, I think, once before the table was turned over, and once after. Johnson then left there, and went to the south side of the room. A number of shots were then fired in quick succession. Johnson fell down obliquely, with his head towards Common street. When he fell down, I saw a man go up to him with a knife in his hand (a cross-handled knife) and stab at Johnson, I think four or five times. The police came in very soon after. I looked at the man then, and found he was dead. I recognized him as a man who had been pointed out to me as Bob Johnson. The man that did the stabbing was not the man who did the shooting. Didn't know Johnson; had never spoken to him.

To District Attorney—I saw the man who shot at Johnson at the station house after the occurrence. [The witness identified John Duffy as the person who shot at Johnson.] I could not recognize the man who did the stabbing. He seemed to come out from the crowd, and went up to Johnson and joined at him with the knife. I do not know the first name of the man who did the shooting. I was not acquainted with him. The man who did the stabbing was tall and slim, about an inch and a half or two inches taller than the other. He had on a scuff colored coat and pepper and salt colored pants. When I first saw him he was coming from the crowd congregated at the west end of the room. He went up to Johnson, who was lying on the floor, and said, "Bob Johnson, G—d d—n your soul, are you dead? if you're not, I'll kill you!" He then struck Johnson, I think five times. Johnson made no resistance that he was merely gasping. He died there. The view I took of this matter, under the circumstances, was that the gentleman had either to kill Johnson or lose his own life.

To Jurors—I knew nothing about Johnson personally, but he was pointed out to me as a desperately bad character.

Prisoner Roach sworn.—On Thursday night last, at the Washington saloon, on St. Charles street, between 9 and 10 o'clock, Bob Johnson was talking to a young man by the name of Billy Johnson. Bob Johnson said he would kill this Irish hack driver John Duffy, and Pat Duffy, the pet of Gen. Banks, within twenty-four hours. The d— sons of —— should'nt live in New Orleans. These were the exact words he used. I went to find both of them, but could not find either of them that night. I saw John Duffy late the night following, between 12 and 1 o'clock, and told him that he had been told that Bob Johnson had put a pistol to Pat Duffy's head in the Orleans House. I then told John Duffy that Bob Johnson would kill him also, and that he could not be too well guarded to protect himself. That I was of the impression that Johnson would take his life the first opportunity. I told John Duffy of the threats made by Johnson on Thursday night. I also told Pat Duffy the following day—Saturday.

To District Attorney—Johnson did not address his language to me. I do not know whether he was drunk or sober. He was not an associate of mine.

To counsel for Accused—Considered him the most dangerous man in the community. His general reputation was that he was a man who would murder any one—a dangerous, desperate character.

To District Attorney—The prisoners are the men whom Johnson had reference to.

To counsel for accused—I believe the character of the young men is as good as any in town in regard to being quiet and peaceable men. I would say it was impeachable.

William Johnson sworn.—On Thursday night, at the Washington House, Bob Johnson came out drunk, or pretty tuft, and asked me if I had seen John Duffy, that damned hack-driving son of a b—h. He said he had five to kill, and he wanted to kill John Duffy first, and after he killed John Duffy he could get rid of Pat quick. I met John Duffy on Friday evening and asked him what Bob Johnson wanted to kill him for. He said he did not know. I told him that Johnson said he would kill him before he went to bed that night. I told Pat Duffy, also, on Friday of the threats made by Bob Johnson. I met Johnson again in the Orleans House about 5 o'clock Friday evening. Johnson came in with a drawing knife in his hand, and shammed it down on the counter, and gave it to the bar keeper. I asked Johnson what was the matter with him. He said he had had that pistol at the d—d Yankee son of a b—h's head. He said his wife would never see him again if he killed John Duffy and Pat Duffy that night. I told them both that night what Johnson said in the Orleans House. I told them Johnson would kill them sure. On Monday, the day he was killed, I saw Johnson about two or three o'clock at the Orleans House. He stood there talking. He said to me, "He round here tonight and you will see some fun." I asked him what he meant by it. He said the d—d son of a b— shan't live. I met John Duffy about half past seven o'clock that evening. I told him Johnson said he (Duffy) shouldn't live any longer than that night. I saw Pat about nine o'clock, but did not mention the matter to him.

To District Attorney—I do not know whether Johnson was employed at the Orleans House.

W. K. Canfield was sworn, and corroborated by the strongest evidence the testimony that was previously given, in regard to the threats made by Johnson to kill both John Duffy and Pat. Duffy.

No other witnesses being called, Colonel Bradford read the law to the jury, which, as he interpreted it, empowered them to discharge the prisoners if the killing was in self-defense.

District Attorney Luzenburg, who was present while the most important testimony was given, and closely examined the witnesses, stated to the jury that it was his opinion that if they believed the killing was in self defense, they were authorized to discharge the prisoners, but if they had a reasonable doubt to the contrary they were bound to commit them for trial.

The jury of inquest, after a very brief deliberation, rendered a verdict of "justifiable homicide," and, accordingly, the prisoners were immediately ordered by the coroner to be released.

TICKET OFFICE ANNOYANCES.—We have been furnished with the following colloquy, which took place between Mr. DeBell, the ticket agent of the Atlantic & Mississippi Steamship Co., and an anxious inquirer, who had imbibed the popular prejudice to "tubulars:

"What's the first boat for St. Louis?"

"Ida Hardy."

"When does she leave?"

"Thursday, at 5 p. m."

"Ain't there any boat before that?"

"No, sir."

"How long is she going to St. Louis?"

"About six days."

"What's the fare?"

"Forty dollars."

"Could I get a lay-over ticket at Natchez?"

"Yes, sir."

"How long could I stop?"

"As long as you wish."

"What's the next boat after the Ida Handy?"

"Continental."

"Is she a good boat?"

"Yes, sir."

"Who's the 'Captain?'"

"Capt. Fowler."

"What kind of a ticket is a lay-over ticket; let me see one, if you please."

"I haven't any; the boats give them."

"Is a lay-over ticket good on any boat?"

"Yes, sir—of our line."

"The Ida Handy, you say. Will she be sure to go on Thursday?"

"Yes, sir."

"Could I stop anywhere above Natchez on a lay-over ticket?"

"Yes, sir. Each boat will furnish you with one wherever you wish to stop."

"How much did you say the fare was?"

"Forty dollars."

"That pays everything, does it?"

"Yes, sir."

"I'll take a ticket to St. Louis."

While cutting the ticket off, he asks: "Has she tubular boilers?"

"Yes, sir."

"Don't believe I'll go. Will call and see you next week."

AFFLICTING ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that on Tuesday evening Charlie, an interesting child of Mr. E. J. Barksdale, but five years of age, was run over by a street car in the Fourth District, and received such injuries as to render the amputation of both legs necessary. Amputation of the thigh was performed the same evening, and of the other leg yesterday, by those skillful surgeons, Drs. Pim and Scott. The little sufferer, notwithstanding the grave character of his injuries, is, we learn, doing well.

CRIMINAL COURT—*Judge Abell.*—Robert J. Murphy was tried on a charge of robbery. The jury, after deliberating for several hours, was still unable to agree, and were discharged, and the prisoner remanded to prison.

Marguerite and Gustave, both colored, were found guilty of assault and battery.

Christian Siechenine was brought to the bar to be tried for stabbing with intent to murder Recorder Gastinel, and on motion of the district attorney, a commission, composed of Drs. Bayon, Delery and Chopin, were appointed to examine the mental condition of the prisoner in regard to his sanity, and he be remanded to prison.

Chas. Ambers, charged with robbery, was discharged by nol. pros.

James Peterson, laboring under two charges of forgery, on motion of counsel was continued.

Paul Nelson and Edward Bewees, charged with assault and battery, were discharged by *nol. pros.*

Samuel A. Rogers, charged with entering an office in the day-time, with intent to steal, was continued, this prisoner being too unwell to appear in court.

The trial of Hennessey, Michael McGloughlin and Richard Murphy, charged with the murder of Graber, will come up to-morrow.

Wm. Wolbeth, charged with murder, will be tried on Tuesday next.

RECORDER ARMEN'S COURT.—The trial of Edward White, charged with highway robbery, was continued—bail $1000.

Forney A. Cheney, who committed a larceny, was required to furnish a vendee, but being unable to do so, was sent to the workhouse for six months.

W. Sanders and Calia Sanders, charged with larceny, committed for trial before the First District court; also Peter Nailliant, charged with a similar offense.

The case of Mr. Gruner, charged by W. R. Clark, No. 56 Magazine street, with stealing $1450 out of his drawer, occupied the court until a late hour in the evening. The decision will be given to-day.

There was nothing worthy of notice in the other recorders' courts.

Foreign Items.

A licensed victualler, near the monument, in London, visited the Derby this year, and took with him a pigeon, to send home the names of the first three horses in the race. As soon as the numbers of the winning horses were hoisted he tied a slip of paper round the pigeon's neck and started it off on its journey home, where his friends were waiting its arrival. About seven minutes after the news was known by the arrival of the pigeon a neighboring licensed victualler received a telegram from his friends on the race course to inform him of the result of the race. The news thus arrived more speedily by the pigeon than the telegraph by one-third of the time. This was no doubt on account of the senders of the messages on the course having to wait their turn, as the news was received at Tattersall's three or four minutes after the race. The pigeon performed the journey in fourteen minutes, which is, allowing for the direct path in which it travels, about a mile per minute.

A French engineer named Desen is exhibiting in London a bathing apparatus, which is also a life-preserver. It is of simple construction, resembling a child's cradle, the upper part having a cylindrical cork-float, canvassed over, nearly surrounding the machine, which keeps the bather afloat with the greatest ease and safety. The body consists of a net with light iron tubular pipes for supports; and the bottom or bed a piece of twilled tick, at the foot of which there is a screw copper rudder, which turns upon a swivel, with a pair of cork soles the shape of the feet. Against this the bather places his feet, and is thus enabled to guide or steer himself in any direction, while by the use of a handle attached to the left side of the apparatus below the cylinder, he is enabled to propel himself or recede. This invention can be used in open sea, as well as on a river or a lake.

A letter from St. Petersburg gives an account of a duel fought between Jean Pachmann, a pianist, and a Russian cavalry officer. The latter declared at a court concert that the pianist's attack upon his sonata was so fierce that, had it been made with a sabre instead of the fingers, the instrument would have been hacked to pieces. The pianist challenged the officer, accepting the weapon chosen by the latter—the curved cavalry sabre—although entirely ignorant of its use. He made, however, such a terrific onslaught upon his adversary that he actually split his skull in two.

The French minister of public works has awarded a gold medal to Albaret & Co., of Liancourt, for a steam coach to run on ordinary roads. This coach recently descended a hill from Laon to the railway terminus at the rate of five miles an hour, and afterwards ascended the same hill in eight minutes, with a weight of five tons. The trial was repeated with so much success that it is now ascertained that the engine can draw a weight of thirty-nine tons on an ordinary road at the rate of from three to four miles an hour.

A determined double suicide, near Paris, has just been brought to light. A river keeper on the Marne, while passing along the banks near Joinville-le-Point, observed the bodies of a male and female floating near the surface. Having brought them to land, they were found to be bound together, the man's left arm to the woman's right, while the former had also about ten pounds weight of stones in his pockets. They were each elegantly dressed, bore no marks of violence, and had evidently been in the water about a fortnight.

A quaint letter from Dr. Guillotin has been discovered. It reads thus:

"*Mon cher*—The punishment which I have invented is so gentle—so gentle that really it is only the idea of death which could make it disagreeable. Indeed, if one were not thinking of death, one would only experience the sensation of a slight and pleasant coolness on the neck, of cool air."

The authorities of the city of Antwerp recently wished to give a concert to King Leopold II, who was about to visit that place, and determined to engage two celebrated Parisian singers, Mlle. Nisson and M. Faure. The lady demanded three hundred dollars, and the gentleman eight hundred dollars, for singing two morceaux each. So the corporation of Antwerp declined.

A curious invention is to be tried in Paris. An iron tube is to be run up the side of the trees in the public gardens which require constant watering in summer. Up this tube water is to be forced so as to produce an artificial shower when needed.

At the recent dinner of the Royal Geographical Society in London, Sir Henry Rawlinson expressed his belief that there are not a dozen members of the House of Commons who know where the Bay of Fundy is!

At the beginning of this year there were 372 newspapers in Italy. Of these 41 were published in Genoa, 42 in Florence, 44 in Turin, 44 in Naples, and 51 in Milan; the others in smaller towns.

During the first day of the panic in London the Submarine Telegraph Company transmitted and received 2153 messages to and from the continent.

In London, the other day, a ferocious game cock flew at a child and pecked it so severely on the head that death ensued.

There was sold some years ago, by order of the English treasury, a large quantity of exchequer papers, which was purchased by a fish monger of Hungerford Market, at the rate of four pounds sterling per ton, which contained a mass of valuable autographs, out of which a collection was made, which lately brought good prices in London. The most notable lots were those: A letter from Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleaveland, mistress of Charles II., which realized £4 12s.; an autograph of Oliver Cromwell, £3; an autograph of his son Henry, £2; the signature of Charles the First's consort, Henrietta Maria, £1 12s.; a letter of Col. John Hutchinson, the well known parliamentary general, £1 16s.; a signature of Nell Gwynne to a receipt for £250 in part payment of an order for double that amount towards the support of herself and her son Charles, Earl of Buford, £4 8s.; an autograph of John Pym, £2 17s. 6d.; an autograph of Prince Rupert, £3 10s.; a signature of John Selden, £3; and an autograph of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Stafford, £2 3s.

An article in the last number of the London Intellectual Observer, on the star recently discovered in the constellation of the Northern Crown, puts forth this theory concerning it: "It will probably be found that the star now occupying attention is not really a new visitor, but a small one that suddenly increased in lustre through violent internal chemical changes; a sudden blazing up in conflagration fashion of an immense mass of gaseous matter, and its equally subsidence. This is a probable inference from the information afforded by the spectroscope, and it will supply material for theories as startling as the phenomena which suggest them."

The New York law against dead-heads is a dead letter. The editors ride free, as their publication of advertisements constitutes them "employees of the railroads."

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

DIRECT TAXES DUE IN SOUTHERN STATES.

Secretary McCulloch Recommends Allowing the States to Assume Them.

VEHEMENT AFFIRMATION OF MONROE DOCTRINE IN CONGRESS.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Capture of Valuable Merchandise and Ammunition by the Liberals.

MEXICAN IMPERIALISTS REPORTED TO HAVE GONE OVER TO THE LIBERALS.

FEARS FOR ANOTHER TRAIN WITH SPECIE.

GENERAL SHERIDAN RETURNING SATISFIED WITH THE CONDITION OF TEXAS.

Unsettled State of Gold and Merchandise in New York.

INTERESTING GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

MARKETS, RIVER, Etc., Etc.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The secretary of the treasury, in a communication to the House, expresses an opinion, based upon his observation of the operation of the law of 1861, that an additional enactment, authorizing the resumption by the Southern States, respectively, of the remainder of the direct tax due from each would, in view of the present impoverished condition of their people, prevent much hardship in individual cases, and save from confiscation the property of many persons against whom the government has no grounds of complaint, while no public interest would be injuriously affected by the change. He states that should this policy be adopted, the collection of taxes under the present system might, and ought to be discontinued until an opportunity for assumption be offered. Whether the amount realized from resales of property bid in for the government should or should not be allowed to the States respectively, in computing the taxes still due, is a question which is well deserving of consideration, but which is submitted without comment.

The Senate refused to take up the House resolution fixing a day for its adjournment, and was engaged in the consideration of the tax bill, and adopted the amendment of two cents per pound.

The House refused to concur in the Senate amendment to the Paris exposition bill, the committee of conference having reported as disagreeing on votes.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—A prize-fight took place this morning on the Virginia side of the Potomac river, between Samuel Collier, of Baltimore, and Barney Aarons, of New York. Forty-seven rounds were fought, and resulted in the defeat of Aarons. Both parties were seriously injured. Upon their return to this city they, with others concerned, were arrested, and will be held for a requisition from the Governor of Virginia.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The Catholic church at Little Falls, in this State, was burned this afternoon. Loss $15,000.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—During the debate in the House to-day several of the Western members fiercely denounced the appropriations to pay the expenses of the United States commissioners at the Paris international exposition, on the ground that to be represented at that fair was a compliment to the Emperor of France, undeserved by him, considering his persistent effort to establish a monarchy in Mexico. Those members spoke strongly in favor of giving Maximilian early notice to leave Mexico, and in a way that would not admit of doubt. Several members maintained that this exposition had nothing to do with political but concerned alone the great mechanical interests of our country, to be represented at Paris.

Gen. Banks, who is chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, also took this view, but stated that he would go far—the farthest—in removing the monarchical institution in Mexico, and in due time would report such measures as would afford an opportunity to the friends of republican institutions to carry out the objects which they had so earnestly expressed. It may be stated in this connection that probably seven-eighths of the members of the House would be glad of an opportunity to vote for a resolution reaffirming the Monroe doctrine, so overwhelmingly declined at a former Congress.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Commercial affairs have been completely unsettled. The great decline in gold and the values of all kinds of merchandize, are exceedingly difficult to determine. The sales of nearly everything have been at a decline, but prices have been entirely nominal and the sales reported yesterday are scarcely any index to the market to-day.

Ad quarantine three deaths and two new cases from cholera have occurred since the last report.

GALVESTON, June 20.—The steamer Crescent brings an extra of the Rio Grande Courier of the 18th, with details of the capture by the Liberal forces under Trevino, of a large merchandise train, going from Matamoros to the interior. The train was convoyed by ten Imperialist companies, numbering three hundred and fifty men, under Capt. Hoppa, one hundred contra guerrillas made up of Confederates, and 1500 Mexican Imperialists. It had eight pieces of artillery and six Mexican guns. The fight lasted one hour, when the train was captured about nine o'clock on Saturday morning the 10th, about three leagues from Camargo. Cannies, Naranjo and Escobedo had placed themselves under Trevino. The Liberals, numbering 2500, were well armed and equipped. The train contained merchandize and ammunition of great value. Gen. Olivera wounded passed through Reynosa on Saturday night. Several officers of his command had arrived at Matamoros, which confirmed the report of the capture. Eight hundred prisoners of Olivera's command and about four hundred others, with the convoy, were sent to Camargo. The convoy was also taken to Camargo under double guard, with orders from Gen. Escobedo not to allow anything to be touched.

Rumor says the Mexican imperial regiment changed sides in the fight. Commerce has suffered irreparable loss by the capture. Twenty-one of the Austrians escaped. News from the Monterey specie train says it was reported as being at Cravo for the last six days, and in attempting to return to Monterey fears were entertained that it also would be captured.

A letter from General Garza, secretary to General Trevino, to a gentleman here, confirms the report. These facts are from a slip of Flake's Bulletin, who procured a part of the report from an auditor who had deserted and came in the Crescent.

GALVESTON, June 20.—Gen. Sheridan and a portion of his staff arrived yesterday en route from Brazos for New Orleans. He expressed satisfaction with the quiet state of affairs along the Rio Grande. Gen. Gregory having finished his inspection of the State left in company with Sheridan for New Orleans en route to Washington.

Gen. Kidder in a new order to the assistant commissioners, urges them to greater exertions to save and, if possible, increase the cotton crop.

The freedmen's celebration of emancipation at Houston passed off quietly.

Gen. Fullerton has not yet arrived.

SOUTHWEST PASS, June 20.—The brig which is at anchor outside is the John Hastings, Hastings master, thirty days from Philadelphia, with ice, drawing 14½ feet water.

The steamship W. G. Hewes passed out this afternoon.

Passed up this afternoon, steamship Clinton, also steamship Harris, from Galveston.

Pilots report that there was not more than 14½ feet water on the bar at any time to day.

The bark Jupiter is on the bar. She draws 16 feet, and has not moved at all.

The ship Constantia and bark Columbia are here, outward bound. Each draws 17 feet.

The ship Lewis Henry is outside and draws 18 feet.

Some schooners have gone in at Pass a Loutre.

Weather fine with a light breeze from the southeast.

VICKSBURG, June 20.—Passed down: Olive Branch, at 3 P. M., and Luminary at 7 P. M. River rising.

LOUISVILLE, June 20.—Leaf tobacco steady; sales 237 hhds. Flour—superfine $8 25; extra family $11 25. Corn 69 to 74c. Oats 53c. Mess pork $33 50. Bacon shoulders 16c.; clear sides 21c. Groceries declined. Lard 22c. Whisky $2 24.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Evening—Cotton closed dull. Sales 4000 bales, including 3000 bales at auction at 39@40c. Flour dull; inferior declined; Southern $12@$14. Wheat dull; new Michigan $2 67½. Corn advanced 1@2c. Beef steady. Pork firm; sales 13,000 barrels at $33@$33 50. Whisky dull. Naval stores dull. Gold closed at 152½.

CINCINNATI, June 20.—Flour unchanged; superfine $9@$9 50, family $11 50@$12 50, fancy $12 50@$15. Corn 64@75c. Oats 50c. Whisky $2 24@$2 26. Mess Pork $33. Lard unchanged. Cotton 36@37c.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat dull; lower grades easier—a small lot of the first season brought $3 50. Corn and pork unchanged. Bacon and clear sides advanced to 22c.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.—We invite the attention of gentlemen who wish to replenish their own and their sons' wardrobe to the fact that Messrs. Garthwaite, Lewis & Stuart, Nos. 31 and 33 Camp street, have now on hand a most superb stock of ready-made clothing and furnishing goods for boys and men, which they are selling at very low prices indeed. These goods were manufactured for this house, and have never been excelled for style, wear or fit by any brought to this market. We think the opportunity to buy good clothing cheap is one which should not be neglected.

THE PRICE OF A CANING.—The following are the remarks of Mr. Grinnell which induced the caning:

Mr. Grinnell got leave to make a personal explanation in reference to some reflection upon him made by Mr. Rousseau. He said that if he were the President and such a speech were made in his defense, he would say, God save me from such an unmanly, incoherent, brainless defender—equal in virtue in civil life as in military. In what volume was the gentleman's military history to be found? The reputation he got in Kentucky was earned by sending back negroes across the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, who had swam the river for their liberty. Where had the gentleman been in the great battles of the war? A hundred and fifty miles away from them. Let him ask General Grant or any other man for his opinion of him. The gentleman had talked about his commanding Iowa troops, but a leading officer from that State had told him it was a common expression among the troops, when there was any excitement, it was either a rabbit or General Rousseau. He had led Iowa troops to the "imminent deadly breach." It was all pretence—all the merest mockery. It was the gentleman blowing his own horn. The gentleman traduced him (Mr. Grinnell) in a speech which he made in New York, at a Fenian meeting, speaking of him as a spiteful political demagogue, whose name he believed was Grinnell; and he had in the same speech spoken of a distinguished member of the House, alluding to Mr. Stevens, "as a miscreant for whom he could not express his contempt." "And there," said Mr. Grinnell, in a most contemptuous manner, "there he stands, six feet high, and never ashamed of calling himself a buttoned-up general officer and gentleman."

Mr. Rousseau, after shifting his position several times, had got into the vicinity of Mr. Grinnell, and it might reasonably be expected that, smarting under the taunts and sneers so lavishly directed at him, he would take a summary mode of dealing with the member from Iowa; but at this time Mr. Banks rose and made the point of order that the gentleman from Iowa had not, in obtaining leave to make a personal explanation, obtained any right to violate the rules of debate, which point of order the Speaker sustained, notifying Mr. Grinnell that he must proceed in order.

Mr. Rousseau intimated that if the Speaker would not protect him, he would protect himself. Explanations and recriminations followed, and the House soon after adjourned.

The Southern Express company has our thanks for late papers from the West.

MATTERS IN MOBILE.—A lad about twelve years old, named Ballou, whose mother, a very respectable lady, lives on St. Francis street, was drowned, while in bathing at Point Clear, about two o'clock yesterday. The lad, with his older brother, went down on a pleasure excursion, and went into the water together, where he swam out too far, became exhausted, and was drowned, as before stated.—[Tribune.

Information has reached the office of the chief of police which shows clearly that the man Ballew, the baggage-master, whose suicide we mentioned a day or two ago, did not come to his death by his own hands.

The evidence is conclusive that a most foul murder has been committed, the murderer no doubt having in view the possession of the money—$700—which Ballew was thought to have stolen from the passenger, Dr. Le Grand. No arrests have been made.—[Ibid.

On Sunday night the house of Mr. James Battle, at Point Clear, was entered, and a trunk stolen containing about $600 worth of jewelry, $75 in currency, and a quantity of clothing belonging to Mrs. Robert T. Stannard, who was sleeping in the room. The robbery was discovered between two and three o'clock, the window and the outer door being found open. In the morning the trunk was found on the end of the wharf with the bottom cut out.