New Orleans Daily Crescent.
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THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1866.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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VOLUME XVI. THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1866. NUMBER 26.

Local Intelligence.

A Wife Called as a Witness in the Case of Her Husband.

In the course of the inquest held yesterday over the body of James Mackin, killed, it is alleged, by Thomas Behan, Mrs. Behan, wife of the accused, was required to state her knowledge of the affair to the jury on oath.

Her husband was in prison, charged with the homicide, and, while the charge was pending against him, it was a direct violation of law to require her to give evidence, in relation to the homicide.

She could neither testify for nor against him. The law discredits her evidence on either side. It is, for obvious reasons, the policy of the law and the policy of society that husband or wife should be neither required nor allowed to give evidence, either in the case of the other; and it is the first time we have heard of such a proceeding in a judicial investigation.

It is not, however, merely the novelty or illegality of the proceeding that demand animadversion. The painful position in which the unhappy woman was placed; her struggles between the obligations of an oath and the natural and praiseworthy desire to shield her husband, presented a scene which the law, more charitable than the jury, who demanded the spectacle, forbids, absolutely.

Negro Riot.

Late yesterday afternoon officers Walsh and Condon, stationed on St. Thomas street, arrested two negro prostitutes, in the vicinity of Corderoy alley, for some misdemeanor. The neighborhood is filled with lewd negresses, and is much resorted to by discharged negro soldiers, and blacks still in the service. Upon these arrests being made several of these followed the officers and attempted to rescue the prisoners. The officers sent to Sergt. Adams at Pecanier station for assistance, who went with four or five men, all the force he could muster at the moment. The negro mob by this time had increased to several hundred, and they attacked the police with bricks and stones. Sergt. Adams dispatched a messenger to the quarters of a colored regiment, in a cotton press, to inform the commanding officer of the riot, and a detachment was immediately marched to the scene of disturbance, under a commissioned officer. Arrived on the ground they united with the police, and the combined forces made a demonstration which dispersed the mob without resort to violent measures.

Officers Walsh and Condon were very roughly used. The negro men throttled Mr. Walsh and knocked him down. The clothes of both were torn, and the women bit them severely, to force them to relinquish their hold. They held the women throughout the struggle, however, and brought them to the Pecanier police station, where they were imprisoned.

Sergeant Adams sent information of the riot to the chief of police, and he hastened to the spot, but, upon his arrival, he found the disturbance quelled.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

Edward Fox, formerly a member of the city police, and latterly employed on the Jackson Railroad as a brakesman, while in the performance of his duties yesterday, some distance from the city, was jammed between two cars of a train and died soon after from the effects of the injuries he received. His remains were brought to the city last evening and conveyed to his residence.

Sudden Death in a Watchhouse.

On Tuesday evening a man found on the street, so inebriated that he was unable to take care of himself, was brought to the Second District police station and locked up, for the night. He was so stupified, by liquor, that the clerk could not get his name from him. On opening his cell, in the morning, he was found to be dead. An inquest held by the coroner yesterday resulted in a verdict that death was caused by apoplexy. At the inquest the body was identified as that of a seaman named William Harvey. He was a native of Ireland, and had lately arrived at this port.

Police Board.

The Board of Police Commissioners was in session last evening. Present, Messrs. Conway, Scott and Moore; Mayor Monroe presiding.

Night Officer Parker, No. 309, was dismissed from the service, failing to appear to answer a charge of being found, while on duty, lying drunk on his beat in such a state of intoxication that he had to be removed in a wagon.

The charge against Night Officer P. Smith, No. 159, that he was found sitting down on his beat during hours of duty, was dismissed, it being shown that he sat down only for a few minutes to relieve himself from the pain caused by a new pair of shoes, which were pinching him.

Night officer J. Sullivan, No. 196, accused of unofficer like conduct, in behavior to Miss Mary Kelly, on Prytania street, between Urania and Melpomene streets, on Sunday evening, the 26th ult., when, it was alleged, he insulted the lady without provocation, was called for trial and the witnesses, though summoned, failing to appear, the charge was dismissed.

The complaint against day officer J. T. Gonzales, No. 356, of assault and battery on the person of a baker named Prosper Demanga, was dismissed after an examination, the evidence showing that Mr. Demange had addressed the wife of the accused in an offensive manner in relation to a bill for bread.

Suicide.

Last evening, between 5 and 6 o'clock, George Heintz committed suicide at the residence of his brother, Mr. M. Heintz, at the corner of Moreau and Montegut streets, by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. Deceased was a native of France, and thirty-three years of age. His friends say that when he committed the act, and for some time before, his mind was disordered.

Coroner's Inquests.

Coroner Delery yesterday held inquests upon the following dead:

William Harvey, native of Ireland, thirty-two years of age, found dead at the Second District lock-up, of appoplexy.

Edward Baker, six days old, found dead at No. 34 St. Philip street, of lockjaw.

Colored Julia Campbell, of Virginia, forty years old, found dead on Religious street, near Felicity, of cholera.

Ardré Starke, of France, thirty-six years old, found drowned at the foot of Independence street—accidental drowning.

Felix, of France, 24 years old, found dead at the corner of Bartholemew, of cholera.

The Killing of James Mackin—Evidence Before the Coroner.

An inquest was held yesterday, which lasted during most of the day, in reference to the killing of a draymen of the above name, on Tuesday evening, on New Levee street, between Thalia and Erato. The leading particulars, as far as known, were given in yesterday's issue. We now give a condensation of the evidence, omitting much that was only cumulative.

The following certificate from the city physician shows the nature of the wound:

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 12, 1866.

This is to certify that James Mackin came to his death in consequence of an incised wound, inflicted with a sharp instrument; said wound penetrating between the fourth and fifth ribs, immediately below the left nipple, cutting through the lung and entering the heart, causing internal hemorrhage and death.

ROW. CAISE, City Physician.
First and Fourth Districts.

The following witnesses were examined:

Mrs. Behan, wife of the accused, sworn, testified—That she resided at the house where the homicide was committed. The deceased came into the house in the evening and remarked, "Mrs. Behan, I feel very weak." Witness replied it was whisky that was the matter. The deceased asked for a cup of tea, and staggered. He then went into his room. Behan was on the most friendly terms with the deceased. The former was in the kitchen when Mackin came in. Cannot tell whether Behan followed him, or who told her Mackin was out. One of the boarders was in the room asleep when the stabbing was done. Witness woke him up. Witness does not know by whose orders the deceased was carried down stairs and put into a cab. Know nothing of the stripping off of his clothes. The deceased did not die immediately. Witness heard no scuffling on the gallery. James Byrnes took him into his room. Witness does not know who washed off the blood from the floor, or who was the first person who came into the room after the deceased was wounded. Witness ordered a man named Bender to take the deceased to the hospital. Witness knew nothing about the deceased having any money, but heard that he was robbed of a small amount about two weeks ago. Bill O'Donnell was the man who was asleep in the room where the deceased was killed.

Mary Coleman sworn, says—Lives on Hunter and Tchoupitoulas streets. Was standing on a gallery near the house and saw two men scuffling in the room, and a lady was trying to part them. Since learned that her name was Mrs. Behan. She called her sister-in-law to come and part them. The fight first began in the room at the head of the stairs. They pushed the man that was killed out in the room, and while they were doing so the man left behind said he meant to kill him. The other one said, "You will—will you?" He (Behan) said, "I will, as sure as there is a God in Heaven." Saw him draw his knife in his pants before going into the room. Then he went in, and the lady screamed and cried murder. Does not know what was done inside. Then one or two women put the man (Behan) out, who was bleeding at the forehead as he came out. Then a little girl came to the door and said, "Oh, pa, what made you do that? you have killed him." Then one of the women struck her a lick and made her hush. About dark saw three men take the badly wounded man down stairs. Witness was on a gallery on the other side. The man who came down had on a white shirt, very bloody—afterwards put on another. (Witness was then taken to the prisoner's cell and stated that prisoner looked very much like the one who had gone down and washed the blood off.) The man whom they put out was tolerably fair—reddish hair. The house from where he saw it was across the yard from the gallery. Never saw them until they were scuffling and trying to hit one another.

Wm. McDonnell, sworn, says—Boards in Behan's house, between Thalia and Erato. After coming home from work, laid down. Mrs. Behan and her sister were in the room when witness woke up. They woke witness up. They were crying. Heard prisoner say: "I'll be G—d—d if I haven't stood that long enough, he hit me first." Mackin was leaning against the bed. Mrs. Behan then said: "Mackin Bent, for God sake go and get a cab." Witness then went to Mackin and said: "This man is dying." Witness then went to Mrs. Reily's room and staid ten minutes, and then came back into Mackin's room. Mackin was laying down and Mrs. B. was wiping up the blood; a lot of rag-rags were standing around the door. Behan had gone to his room. Heard from Mrs. B. that both Behan and Mackin were drunk. Behan was fighting when he, McDonnell, woke up. Mackin was doing nothing. Witness asked when he woke up "what kind of work is to do?" They, Mackin and Behan, had had a difficulty before. Witness recognized a blood knife lying on the table, as having been used about the house.

John Hennet sworn, says—First saw Thomas Behan sitting in a chair on the gallery; did not speak to him; went into the house and saw Mackin lying on his back, his hands smeared and bloody; some one said he was still alive. Mrs. B. came in and said: "For God's sake, go get a cab." Bob Reily went. After it came, she told witness to take Mackin to the hospital. Cab driver also came up stairs, who said he did not care about taking him; finally, after studying about it, said he would take him for $5, if some one else would go along. When three of the party had carried him down, officer Lawler came up and said the man was dead, and to carry him back.

David Mahoney sworn—Says he went to Behan's about 9 o'clock and inquired for board. Man told witness to ask his wife. She said there was room for witness, and took from witness $5—a week's board in advance. She then said, "Mackin is dead—somebody stabbed him." Went in the next room to see him, and came down stairs and met officer Lawler.

Mrs. Reily sworn—Says she saw Mackin and Behan come in together—both apparently in liquor. Knew no ill-feeling to exist between the two men. Mackin drank pretty hard but was not quarrelsome. Heard nothing until Behan was killed.

Robert Harkess, sworn, says—Boards with Thos. Behan. Saw Mackin standing, and McDonald lying in bed; passed to his room, and heard Behan come into Mackin's room and ask if he would strike him now. Heard no more until Jane Burns came in, and asked witness to interfere. Witness declined, because they were drinking, and witness might get himself in trouble. Soon after, she came again, and said, "For God's sake, come and try to get Barney away." Told her again I would not interfere. Very soon after that I heard them scuffle in the room, and heard one of them fall. Witness opened the door, and saw a man lying on the floor saw Behan on the gallery, near the door; saw Mrs. Burns in the room; did not see Mrs. Behan.

Mrs. Barnes sworn—Says does not know that Mackin was a quarrelsome man; was not so about the house. Witness was not in the room at the time of the killing. Does not know anything about her sister's affairs; never bothered about it. Does not know whether there had been any quarrel between them. Mackin came to stand in front of her husband. McDonnell was in the room at the time of the killing, asleep on the lounge. Her brother and Mackin were fighting and she received a stroke over the head, and went out and did not come back. Had no idea who did the deed. Does not know whether the man was stabbed in the house or not. Saw blood on the gallery; a large lot on the floor of the room. Saw nobody with a knife. She cried out once. Saw no blood before she left the room. Did not see any blood on the floor before her sister came in. Mr. Mackin struck first. She was asked to part this man, Mackin, for her. The first thing she noticed was, he could not lie down. He wanted to go out. Her brother-in-law came in. Then she called Harkess. Called Mr. Donnell. Was not in the room when Mackin fell. Went over to her father's fifteen minutes after she saw the body wounded. (Witness subsequently admitted that she did not go out of the house, that's, out of the yard.) Does not remember standing in the door so as to have to get out of the way when the body was carried down. Did not leave the house to go to her fathers'. (Here she was reminded that she had sworn to having gone over to her father's.)

Policeman Lawler, sworn, says—About 6:20 was told Mackin was dead. Went up the stairs and saw Mackin was dead. Coming out of the room, saw Behan making his way down stairs. Placed him in arrest. No one in the house seemed to know anything about the killing. Took Behan and locked him up. When Behan was going to the station, witness asked how the difficulty occurred. He replied some paid their board and some didn't; that he wasn't going to stand it, that Mackin struck him first, and that he would kill any G—d—d man who imposed upon him. Witness had known the deceased for eight or nine years, and knew him to be a peaceable, hard-working man.

The finding of the coroner's jury upon the above evidence will be given to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Recorders' Courts.

FIRST DISTRICT.—Subjoined is a report of the cases which came before Recorder Akern yesterday:

William A. Garnsey was arraigned on a charge of larceny, and, pleading not guilty, his examination was fixed for the 21th inst. The affidavit is made by Mr. W. H. Herrick, of Gordon & Herrick, and avers that the accused, who has been in the employ of the house as a clerk and collector, collected on account from Messrs. E. Thompson & Co., on the 7th inst., which was paid in a check drawn upon the bank of Messrs. Pike, Lapeyre & Brother, in favor of and to the order of Messrs. Gordon & Herrick, and that he forged the endorsement of the firm on the check and drew the money, with the intent of defrauding his employers.

An examination of Sam Peeley, negro, accused of the larceny of furniture and a trunk containing clothing and jewelry, all valued at one hundred dollars, from the house of John Robinson, also colored, No. 247 Gravier street, on the 1st inst., resulted in the prosecution being dismissed.

The case of —— Farrell, whose given name is not ascertained in the affidavit, which charges him with stealing about two hundred dollars from the pocket of Alfen Pollock, No. 186 Good street, was continued indefinitely.

A charge preferred by Patrick Walsh, against his wife, Margaret Walsh, for striking him without provocation, and a counter complaint filed by her, accusing him of a similar offense against her, were dismissed, both parties appearing before the recorder, and withdrawing their respective prosecutions.

James Buck Boyd, negro, accused of stealing a mule from the stable of Mr. A. C. Weaver, at the corner of St. Peter and Grod streets on the night of the 23d inst., was examined, and the charge of larceny dismissed, but the prisoner being shown to be a vagrant, he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Workhouse.

The prosecution against Pat McGinn, charged with entering the room of Alexander Sandrick on Richard street, and maliciously breaking three or four dollars' worth of furniture therein, was dismissed by Mr. Sandrick's request.

Upon an investigation of the complaint of Louis Spencer, accusing Mrs. Margaret Henley, proprietress of the boarding house No. 192 Baronne street, of feloniously taking from his mother's room in the house, the sum of one hundred and fifteen dollars belonging to him, the case was dismissed.

Patrick McGinn, whose discharge upon an accusation of malicious mischief is mentioned above, was sent before the First District Court for assaulting officer A. Boyd, who arrested him on the occasion, telling him with some unknown weapon, and attempting to strangle him while he was prostrate. The charge upon which he stands committed is assault and battery with intent to kill.

Robert Gaines, negro, was examined on the charge of Mr. E. M. Rusha, that he had stolen about four dollars' worth of copper, from the ruins of Odd Fellows' Hall, and was committed to the Workhouse for ninety days.

Charles McCarthy and Ellen Norton, for habitual drunkenness and other idle and vicious habits, were sent to the Workhouse for sixty days, and Margaret Wright, found sleeping on a street, for thirty days.

Henry Grole and Charles Vass, for being drunk and disturbing the peace, were fined fifteen dollars each.

George Culver, for being drunk and creating a disturbance in the house of Laura Towns, on Jackson street, was fined ten dollars, and required to give bonds to keep the peace for six months.

Charles Dickson, 1st United States cavalry, for drunkenness and disturbing the peace of a theater, and James Devine, found lying drunk on Carondelet street, were mulcted two dollars and fifty cents each.

SECOND DISTRICT.—Henriette Green, colored, for stealing a mosquito bar and curtains, was sent to the Parish Prison for fifteen days.

John Daly, a child of about eight years, was brought up for trial for stealing a pistol. He was sent to the House of Refuge.

Charley Johnson, colored, charged with forcibly entering the coffee house of Smith Hawkins, and carrying away everything else in the way of a watch, billiard balls, cigars, canes, etc., that he could lay his hands upon, was sent before the First District Court.

THIRD DISTRICT.—A Conrad, Jr., was yesterday charged by Cadet Marian with a breach of the peace; but succeeded in clearing his skirts, and paying $5 fine imposed upon his prosecutor for assault and battery.

John Lobrano was discharged (charged with assault and battery) at the request of his wife upon giving $100 bond to behave himself.

Mrs. Spilman was yesterday maliciously charged with being insane, by her husband. The only proof that appeared in support of his statement, was that she threw $5 which he gave her into the fire; which he was about to forestake her. Spilman, the husband, was very deservedly made to give $100 bond to keep the peace.

Mr. Henry Schneider's dog has brought his owner before the police courts. The dog is of the kind that is sometimes known as a "Knut" dog, and bond was given by Schneider for the good behavior of himself or dog—it does not clearly appear which.

John Carroll, charged with disturbing P. Hayes at the unseasonable hour of dinner and of carrying a weapon, was made to give bail.

Catherine Casey, who spends her time in going in and coming out of the Workhouse, was sent there for six months for general riotous conduct.

The examination of Mr. Jones, charged by J. C. Smith with obtaining money under false pretences, which was fixed for yesterday, was continued.

A boy named A. Santando was sent to the House of Refuge, as a juvenile vagrant, at the instance of his father, A. Santando.

A negro named Jack, arrested on suspicion of having stolen a gold watch, taken from one of the bathhouses at Milneburg while the owner was bathing, was discharged, no one appearing to prosecute him.

Merritt and Monroe Brown were sentenced to imprisonment in the Parish Prison for thirty days for violating No. 503 of the city ordinances.

Mortuary Reports.

The subjoined table presents the deaths from cholera and other diseases, together with a classification, with reference to color, reported to the Board of Health, since the existence of cholera in the city became an established fact. This table does not include the interments from the Marine Hospital, which, being under military control, are not reported to the board. From the 5th to the 8th August the board has no returns from the cemeteries. The first daily report was made to the board on the 6th August. That, and all the succeeding daily reports, show the interments up to 6 o'clock of the morning of the day the report may be dated:

DATE.	Children.	White M.	White F.	Total white.	Colored M.	Colored F.	Total colored.	Grand total.
July 29 to Aug. 5	29	—	—	29	104	—	104	133
Aug. 5 to Aug. 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August 6	16	12	6	18	35	22	57	75
" 7	21	7	4	11	17	15	32	43
" 8	22	16	11	27	32	16	48	75
" 9	27	31	16	47	32	15	47	94
" 10	17	15	15	30	32	19	51	81
" 11	28	13	2	15	34	21	55	70
" 12	38	14	13	27	19	16	35	62
" 13	31	14	12	26	21	12	33	59
" 14	28	12	9	21	25	20	45	66
" 15	22	12	6	18	27	16	43	61
" 16	29	16	8	24	27	22	49	73
" 17	14	8	5	13	31	23	54	67
" 18	22	15	15	30	12	13	25	55
" 19	25	17	11	28	17	12	29	57
" 20	27	16	11	27	23	15	38	65
" 21	17	8	5	13	21	15	36	49
" 22	14	4	4	8	23	18	41	49
" 23	22	14	7	21	23	12	35	57
" 24	19	5	4	9	26	20	46	55
" 25	31	9	6	15	21	15	36	51
" 31	9	4	4	8	24	19	43	52
September 1	22	7	7	8	19	14	33	55
" 2	19	12	5	17	15	11	26	43
" 3	13	8	6	14	22	15	37	51
" 4	24	9	5	14	21	12	33	57
" 5	16	9	4	13	18	14	32	45
" 6	23	8	11	19	26	15	41	60
" 7	19	12	6	18	23	18	41	59
" 8	13	5	5	8	21	13	34	55
" 9	19	10	6	16	18	10	28	47
" 10	17	12	12	24	17	16	33	57
" 11	32	14	16	4	22	14	36	54
" 12	14	7	3	4	22	11	33	58

The reports to the Board of Health yesterday show one death from yellow fever during the previous twenty-four hours.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—An interesting letter is published elsewhere from J. C. Derby, Esq., United States agent to the Paris Universal Exposition of 1867, to Mr. Edward Gotheil, the commissioner from this State. Mr. Derby writes to ascertain the number of applications which will be made from this State to the Paris Exposition, and of what character will be the productions offered. As the catalogues are, it is mentioned, to be forwarded on to Paris by the 15th of this month, the letter states that applications should be in New York by the 10th of September, or as soon thereafter as possible. There is an obvious difficulty that presents itself, whether or not there is still sufficient time, but we leave each reader to solve it for himself. We sincerely hope that something will be done towards representing the varied productions of Louisiana, and need hardly remind our citizens that any rewards of merit they may obtain from such an exposition will be remembered for a long time hereafter.

NEW ORLEANS, ALEXANDRIA AND SHREVEPORT.—The low-water, bi-weekly packet line connects every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P. M., with the two last mentioned cities of the interior, besides stopping at all the wayside landings. The accommodations of the above line are of the amplest kind, and the names of Messrs. Sinnott & Adams, its agents for freight or passage, are an ample guarantee to the public of the treatment they will receive and the manner in which the business of the line will be managed. Their place of business is at No. 13 Commercial Place, and satisfaction will be accorded to all inquirers who wish for further particulars.

Passengers per steamship Matagorda, from Galveston via Brashear, Sept. 11:

J S Smith and lady, Mrs E P Greenfield, Mr Rev Hey, Mrs Bryant, child, Stedford, Butler, Cotton, Amory, Collett, Wiley Harvey, Harry Edmondson, Blanche Blumenhow, Mary Bunson.

List of passengers per steamship Austin, J. B. Lockwood, commander, from Brazos Santiago and Indianola, Sept. 8 and 9:

M H Bassett, Lizquedo, e Rivera, M E Lizquedo, Mrs Stanton, Mrs S Denny, W H Gold, D Bartels, Capt W H Becker.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TOUR.

THE DEPARTURE FROM LOUISVILLE.

UP THE OHIO FOR CINCINNATI.

SALUTES, CROWDS AND ILLUMINATIONS.

Preparations for Receptions at Madison and Elsewhere.

DEPUTATION OF 400 FROM CINCINNATI ON TWO STEAMBOATS.

The Three Boats Lashed Together Proceed on up the River.

Military Honors, Salutes, Crowds.

The Cincinnati City Authorities Leave the Citizens to Receive the President.

HEARTY DEMONSTRATIONS AT COVINGTON, NEWPORT, ETC.

DEPARTURE FROM CINCINNATI.

MR. SEWARD SICK—THINNING OFF OF THE PARTY.

ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATIONS!

COMMITTEE FROM COLUMBUS.

FLATTERING FORMAL RECEPTION AT COLUMBUS. GRAND BANQUET.

Gen. Grant Declines to be Made a Political Tool Of.

Refuses to Allow the President to be Insulted Through Him.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 12.—Immediately after the banquet at Louisville last evening the President and party proceeded on board the palatial steamer United States, and were soon coursing swiftly up the waters of the Ohio.

During the whole trip up the river the banks on both sides presented a very brilliant and picturesque scene. The darkness of the night appeared not to interfere in the slightest degree with the carrying out of enthusiastic preparations to do honor to the President. At every landing salutes were fired, crowds collected, and illuminations were arranged.

At Madison, the preparations were particularly elaborate; but the President did not speak anywhere.

Considering the time of night that it was, the quietness of the passage by the localities referred to, the demonstrations made by the people were very flattering. At several points, the river presented the appearance of being all a-blaze with light thrown upon it, from the illuminations on the banks.

The President retired at an early hour, and rose this morning in time to witness some of the enthusiasm manifested, even before breakfast time, at the various villages and farms being passed.

Shortly after breakfast, the steamboat was met by the steamboats Rowena and Dumont, having on board a committee of four hundred to represent the citizens of Cincinnati. Accompanying them were several fine bands of music. The three boats were immediately lashed together, and thus they proceeded up the river.

The various members of the committee, among whom was the Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, U. S. minister to Mexico, were introduced to the President, and shook hands with him.

This demonstration was spontaneous on the part of the citizens of Cincinnati themselves, the city authorities having with equal taste and judgment refused to extend the hospitalities of the city to the President and his party.

The President on arriving at Cincinnati was received at the wharf by a battalion of regular infantry, with military honors, and with warm demonstrations of enthusiasm by an immense crowd of citizens. Salutes were fired from the arsenal, and from several other points in the city.

There were also hearty demonstrations at Covington and Newport.

From the wharf the President and party proceeded on foot to the Spencer House, opposite the landing. On a platform in front of the hotel, which had been erected for the purpose, the ceremony of reception took place. The streets and hotels were all crowded. After the formal reception was concluded, the President and party took drives to various portions of the suburbs of the Queen City of the West. ELA.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, September 12.—The President and party left Cincinnati amid the plaudits of an immense crowd. Time did not permit of their making an excursion to Clifton, as had been intended. Large crowds had assembled in the fashionable parts of the city to witness the passage of the Presidential cortege through the principal streets; but the short time which had been allowed for the stay of the President in the city, and the numerous preoccupations which crowded into it, compelled a departure directly for the station.

General Steedman, General Rousseau and a few others, in company with the President, left the party at Cincinnati. Mr. Seward was taken sick on the boat, and is still quite unwell.

The Air-Line Railroad, from Cincinnati to Columbus, passes through very strong Democratic districts, and the demonstrations were everywhere enthusiastic, and at some points particularly brilliant. Salutes were fired, citizens assembled in large numbers, and manifested great eagerness to testify their respect and esteem for the President.

A committee representing the citizens and city authorities of Columbus, accompanied the Presidential party from Cincinnati.

On the arrival of the party at Columbus, they were driven to the State House, between the ranks of a grand procession and immense masses of people.

The firemen of the city turned out in full force, with all their engines tastefully decorated.

The whole population of the town appeared to be in the streets.

The official reception of the party was gracefully made by Governor Cox and the mayor of Columbus.

After the presentation of a number of distinguished persons, the President retired to the Neil House to rest from the fatigues of the day.

At 8 o'clock a splendid banquet was given, which was greatly enjoyed. Crowds of people surrounded the hotel, and the city was exceedingly gay.

One topic has formed quite a lively and exciting subject of conversation. Gen. Grant was rendered a personal demonstration by the radicals, before the arrival of the President; but he declined to accept it, saying that the President was his commander-in-chief, and that he would be happy to see them on the arrival of that chief, and not before. He added that he was no politician. In private conversation to-day, Gen. Grant also said that both parties were trying to make him commit himself, but that they could not do so, because he considered that his duty as an officer prevented him from taking any part in politics.

These remarks have been canvassed with unbounded admiration. ELA.

CINCINNATI, September 12.—Gen. Grant visited Wood's theater last evening, where he was enthusiastically received. During the performance a crowd, among whom were many soldiers, paraded before the theater. Eggleston, a member of Congress, requested the manager to go and inform Gen. Grant that the crowd wished to see him. Grant replied:

"I cannot, and will not see them. Please tell the commander of the soldiers to come and see me." Baker, the commander, with some others, marched into the theater, to the private box. Grant, without giving Baker time to make his wishes known, approached Baker, and said: "Sir, I am no politician; the President is my commander-in-chief. I consider this demonstration in opposition to the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson. You will take your men away. I am greatly annoyed at this demonstration. I will be glad to see you to-morrow, when the President arrives."

The crowd finally dispersed, cheering Grant as the next President of the United States.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 12.—The President arrived at Cincinnati this morning. The welcome address was delivered by Hon. W. S. Groesbeck. The President replied in a patriotic speech, in which he said: Mr. Groesbeck had welcomed him in 1861, when fleeing from persecution in the South, and now welcomed him as the Chief Magistrate of the United States. When the President retired he was heartily cheered by the multitude. The party then started for the depot, a crowd following cheering.

Secretary Seward is somewhat sick. His physician has advised him to keep quiet.

The President was presented with at least fifty bouquets from the ladies.

All along the route to Columbus crowds were gathered. The ladies of Vevay presented the President with a handsome collection of grapes, wines, flowers, shells, etc., accompanied with an address, in conclusion saying: "We might linger in loving gratitude and respect, but rest assured, beloved President, that our prayers will follow you in your onward course, asking God's blessing on your labor.

"As Washington was the father, so may you be the saviour of our country, and when the Holy Spirit descends upon our land, may you be spared to its enjoyment and to your people."

At Xenia and London the President was received by the largest crowds ever assembled at those places.

Arriving at Columbus at 4:30 P. M., he was received by the mayor and introduced by Gen. McCullum. The whole city turned out, and the reception was enthusiastic.

Distilleries in New Jersey and the Internal Revenue.

WARMOTH ON RADICAL RECONSTRUCTION

HE WANTS TO HANG EVERY "REBEL," AND TO UNDO EVERYTHING THE PRESIDENT HAS DONE!

HOFFMAN NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.

ADOPTION OF THE NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION PLATFORM.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Hon. John T. Hoffman, Democrat, of New York, was nominated for governor, and R. H. Pruyn, a conservative Republican, for lieutenant governor.

The platform adopted by the conservative convention indorses the Philadelphia convention of the 14th of August; declares the Southern States the Union and entitled to representation in Congress; affirms that centralization of power both in in Washington and New York State, is fatal to the harmony of our political system, and denounces the congressional legislation.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Brownlow, Fowler and other Republicans, addressed the citizens at the Cooper Institute last night.

Warmoth, of Louisiana, also spoke at length. He said he had decided to see all the States represented under the same flag and Constitution, but he did not want to see the South represented in Congress, till the people of this country who had remained loyal during the rebellion, shall in their integrity say the government shall be clothed with power to protect her citizens in the States abroad or elsewhere (Cheers of that's the talk.) In Louisiana after the constitutional amendment passed, there were 35,000 returned rebel soldiers, and when those men are entitled to vote, do you think that loyal men will be better protected? (Cries of no!) He would appeal to them in the name of 5000 loyal men living in that State, and in the name of Justice and liberty, never to allow the reconstruction of the Southern States till the government shall be so reconstructed, that it can extend complete and ample protection to the loyal white and black men of the South. (Cheers).

He contended, that from the moment the Southern States went into rebellion they had destroyed their State organization, and when loyal men went there, and made the sacrifices they did, they recovered territories, and they were entitled to exercise control and domain over them. (Cheers.) He contended that the government had the power and right to hang every rebel in the South. (Cheers.)

The government had the power to wipe out all the State lines and make the South one vast territory, and having done that, the government could reorganize just such States as the loyal people of the country might decree. (Cheers.)

He called upon the people to instruct their representatives in Congress, to undo everything Mr. Johnson had done, (cheers), and to say that none but men who have been true to the flag, without distinction of race or color, shall govern them. (Cheers).

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Surveying operations are about to be commenced in Arizona, and the monument erected in 1851 by the Mexican boundary commission at the confluence of the Gila and Colt rivers, will be the initial point of survey. From this point there will be established base and meridian lines.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Commissioner Rollins, of the internal revenue department, has received a dispatch from Jersey City saying that distilleries everywhere in that section are in operation and not conforming to the law. The distilleries will be stopped if the provisions of the law are not complied with.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 12.—Andrew Stewart, killed in the riot on Monday night, during the President's reception, in front of the Bates House, was buried this afternoon, with imposing ceremonies.

The funeral was the largest ever witnessed here.

The Union league passed resolutions, yesterday, to attend the funeral in a body.

An American flag was carried in the procession, draped in mourning.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The litigation instituted between Gen. Santa Anna and Diarco Marlapa, [the Havana Diario de la Marina?] as alleged, has been discontinued, an equitable settlement having been arranged.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Evening.—Gold closed at 146. Coupons of 1867, 113¾. 10-40's, 98. Cotton closed firm, with sales of 5000 bales at an advance of ¼c. Middling uplands are quoted at 33½c. and middling Orleans at 35½c. Flour, wheat and pork unchanged. Lard steady at 17¼@20½c. Sugar more active at 10¾@12c. Coffee quiet and steady. Turpentine dull at 86@88c. Rosin firm. Tex. wool 20c.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 12.—Sales, 135 hhds. of leaf tobacco at fully sustained rates. Cutting leaf $5; choice leaf $2; common light lugs $3 50. Superfine flour $8. Choice grades advanced 25c. Mixed corn in bulk 60c. Prime oats 40c. Mess pork $33 25. Bacon shoulders 11½c; clear sides 21½c. Lard in tierces 20c. Raw whisky $2 32.

The river is rising slowly with five feet five inches of water in the canal.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 12.—There were thirty-three cholera deaths yesterday.

Flour—$8@$9 75 for superfine, $10 for single extra, and $12 50 for double extra. Wheat $1 90 @$2; prime fall $2 30@$2 40. Corn 63c. for mixed and yellow, and 72c. for white. Oats and provisions unchanged. Whisky $2 28@$2 27—dull.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 12.—Superfine flour $9@9 75. Trade brands $10 75@12 50. Fancy $13@14. Number one red wheat $2 45. Corn 66c. Oats 39@45c. Whisky $2 32. Lard 19c. Mess pork $32 75. Gold 145.

VICKSBURG, Sept. 12.—Passed down, Mary E. Forsyth at 2 A. M.; and up, Emperor at 2 P. M. and Mississippi at 8 P. M. River falling.

Something devilish and horrible, says the Huntsville Item, makes a change in life's dull routine at times; and it rather strikes us that the following description of the present situation and future programme of Texas, credited to a shoulder-strap hero—Capt. Bingham—furnishes it to a charm. Oye K. G. C.'s, be-ware—be-ware!

"We, in Texas, are on the eve of another war, which will be more desperate than the one out of which we have just emerged. The former leaders in the rebellion, except some dozen Union men elected to fill unimportant county offices, have all been elected, and they are more hostile and rabid than they were during the war, or before the war was seceded.

"Union troops are kept in the most important towns, there will not be a Union man left in Texas before six months. The disloyal from other States are coming in more or less every day, and thousands are returning from Mexico, who went off with Price and Shelby, and a more desperate set never before infested any country. Murders are an every day occurrence. The civil law is defied and trampled upon. The freedmen are held in many parts of the State in as strict bondage as before the war, and the Union men dare not speak their sentiments openly. Secret societies, called the K. G. C., are organized all over the State, and unless the State is held under strict military rule, we will have another outbreak in less than six months."

Mr. McGary, of the Brenham Banner, thus discourses in that paper, of the 5th:

Nearly three weeks ago we were fined two hundred dollars, and the bureau man declared that we should remain a prisoner until the fine was duly paid. In that, however, his horseship has lied; we have not paid one cent of the fine, nor have we retracted or even qualified anything we had published either of the bureau or its employes. Yet we are at liberty. Craig has surrendered his fine, and has backed down from his threats of continued imprisonment.

He may now console himself with the reflection that his power and prestige are departed from him forever—that he is detested but not feared by the citizens of this community, and that even the negroes look upon him with feelings in which pity and contempt are about equally mingled.

The civil law again asserts its supremacy—the citizen once more breathes an atmosphere of liberty, and our right to edit a free and independent paper is fully vindicated.

Treating the subject of federal relations, Gov. Throckmorton lays before the Texas legislature the proclamation of the President in regard to the restoration of civil authority in Texas, and says:

The effect of this important public document, taken in connection with the other official acts which it recites, and to which it refers, is to declare that a state of peace exists throughout the Union, and that all acts and proclamations of the government, whose operation was to cease upon the restoration of peace, are no longer of any force and effect; and that the rights of the citizen are hereafter to be determined by an appeal to the civil authority alone. The prompt issuance of this proclamation by the chief executive of the nation, upon the receipt of the official intelligence of the installation of the civil officers of the State, chosen by the people, furnishes further proof of his confidence in our loy