New Orleans Daily Crescent.

MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1866.

Late News by Western Papers.

FROM WASHINGTON—THE NEW JAPANESE TREATY—GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The Japanese princes, who arrived here last night, have been visiting to-day places of public interest. It is said they have business with the State department in connection with the commercial treaty concluded a short time since by the representatives of the United States, England, France and Holland serving in Yokohama, with the emperor of Japan, by virtue of which the people of these countries were guaranteed a more free and unembarrassed trade with the imperial ports. It was remarked at the time that the action of the emperor, on perfecting this treaty was very distasteful to the Japanese nobles or native protectionists, who are always strongly opposed to any innovations tending to introduce foreigners or foreign influence into the country other than the establishment permitted under the old laws of Holland, and since the promulgation of the new treaty there have been serious internal troubles in the empire, the aristocrats opposing the royal execution on some leading question of state, probably the working of the new trade treaty.

There were to-day in the treasury ninety-three millions of dollars of gold. The November interest on the 5-20s amounts to nearly fifteen millions of dollars.

FROM JEFFERSON CITY—RADICAL POLITICAL CALCULATIONS—FALSE RECKONING—TAXATION OF CHURCH PROPERTY AND CONTINUING THE REGISTRATION.

[Special Dispatches to the Cresent.]

JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 17.—The radicals here are making sanguine calculations based upon the statistics which they daily receive from the registration officers throughout the State, showing the number of each party registered. The estimates thus formed are principally based upon the complexion of previous elections, which, it will be found, is entirely erroneous.

We have convincing proof of this in this county in the influence which the action of the radical party, in tyrannizing over the Catholic citizens, is exerting. Yesterday Father Miller, of this city, was called upon to pay a tax of forty-two dollars, assessed against the Catholic church and burying ground here. This act will have its effect here, as well as in every part of the State, in turning a large vote against the predominant faction, which makes these discriminations against the right to worship God according to the dictates of a certain class of our citizens.

It is now becoming evident that the State officials intend to make a pretence for rejecting the vote of Callaway and Mosier counties, thereby throwing into the hands of the governor the power of appointing their representatives and county officers. In Mosier county the State officers still persist in their neglect to put the registry law in execution, and they are busily engaged in circulating reports that Callaway and Mosier are in insurrection, and that the registration of voters is being prevented by intimidation of the officers. In both counties perfect order and harmony prevail, and the people are desirous that the registration law shall be executed in strict firmness, and according to its provisions.

The late terrible hurricane was felt in the vicinity of the Bahamas with the most destructive effect, the wind being more violent than any previous gale known. Large quantities of wrecked material floated ashore, and several dead bodies drifted on the beach.

The Herald says 283 men, intended as the nucleus of guerrilla parties in the interest of Santa Anna, have left within a week for New Orleans and Havana. It is expected more will leave during the coming week, chiefly by the way of New Orleans.

There was not a single case of cholera reported yesterday.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW YORK, October 17.—The Turco Egyptian army in Candia was severely defeated by the Christians in the engagement already reported. It is said Reoadia is removing her troops from Poland and marching them toward the Danube; and agents of the czar are engaged in recruiting volunteers in secret for a Turkish campaign, officers of the King of Greece being engaged in a similar duty.

France is reported to be very much irritated against Prussia, and it is said there is every probability of a war between the two countries at a time not far distant.

The Berlin journals treat the Napoleon foreign office circular in a very calm and easy manner, thanking the emperor for the exhibition of pacific and most excellent intentions.

The Herald has the following special of foreign intelligence:

ATHENS, Oct. 4.—The following advices have been received from Candia. The attack of the Turkish and Egyptian troops under Mustaha Pacha had completely failed, and the Candiaus had gained a great victory in the Province. In Rhetimnos they have free scope, and hitherto at all points. The Turks continue their barbarities. In the Province of Heraclia it is said they have massacred one hundred men and children.

FROM MEXICO.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Brownsville, Texas, advices of Sept. 24th, give an account of an attempt made to capture the city of Matamoros by the American corps under command of Gen. Ford. It was assisted by the gunboat Chicago, Capt. B. S. Osborn.

The object was to release Gen. Tapia, the legally appointed governor of Tamaulipas, a prisoner in the hands of Col. Canales, the uprising commandant of the city and pretending governor.

The troops were to seize the treasury and pay themselves. The command consists of about one hundred and seventy Mexicans, and thirty Mexicans well armed, and the reinforcements from citizens and Texas volunteers should have swelled the force to three hundred.

At time of starting a fearful storm prevailed, and a gunboat driven against Mexican Bank becoming hopelessly aground. Else we should have got off and returned to her first position. In the meantime the troops advanced and seized the Plaza, the department headquarters, the custom house, and were storming the jail when, from some unaccountable cause, the order was given to fall back when the troops retreated on the double quick for the gunboat, where General Ford was lying ill. The troops were embarked and the gunboat steamed to position directly opposite Brownsville.

The shop keepers at Santa Cruz furnished the troops with liquor and they became grossly intoxicated and uncontrollable. The enemy gathered on shore and Captain Osborn cast off the lines and headed for the American bank. Canales sent word to the American commander, General Brown, to have the vessel removed as he might have to fire into her, and General Brown ordered Captain Osborn to move his vessel above or below town or into American waters, saying that if she was not moved inside of fifteen minutes he would cast her adrift.

The engineers refusing to work the boat and the men being in the condition they were, Captain Osborn sent word to General Brown that he would surrender the vessel as a Mexican gunboat, to the authorities of the United States, leaving them to decide who was justly entitled to her. Canales, a usurper, or the Juarez government. The flag was hauled down, and Captain Osborne walked ashore. Canales, on learning of the surrender, demanded the vessel, but General Brown refused to give her up. Arms, belonging to troops, were taken by the United States authorities, and the men went into camp to await developments, though the expedition failed to have Tapia released. General Hesnejosa also, afterwards, made an unsuccessful attack on the town, and his forces now encamped with General Ford.

THE VICTIMS OF THE QUEBEC FIRE.

QUEBEC, C. E., Oct. 17.—Very many sites are being erected for the victims of the late fire. There is much suffering in prospect. Private individuals are contributing largely to provide necessaries—soup kitchens established. Another death from injuries—a man named Defoe. An appeal will be made to the people of England and France to aid.

FURTHER ABOUT THE MEXICAN COMPLICATION.

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, Sept. 25.—The forces under Major General Hesnejosa, and Brigadier General Ford, of the Mexican army, have joined and are camped near Matamoros, awaiting a supply of arms and ammunition as well as the junction of the forces under Cortinas and Trevino, which are said to be marching this way. When the organization shall have been completed they will at once proceed to attack Canales who is busily engaged in making preparations to receive them.

To-day Capt. Osborn of the Mexican navy made a formal demand for the gunboat Chimaco from Gen. Brown, commanding the United States forces here. The general who has evidently committed several serious blunders in connection with the gunboat question, informed Capt. Osborn that he should continue to hold the Chimaco until he received instructions from higher authority.

Gen. Ford also requested that arms should be surrendered to him, which was also refused. There can be but little question if Brown had released the Mexican gunboat that Capt. Osborn would have run the fire of the fort of Canales and joined the military forces, and together they could have operated to a decided advantage. Captain Osborn has had too much experience under Admiral Farragut in running Batteries to have hesitated for an instant to run those of the usurper Canales. But it is not improbable that before daylight dawns to morrow the legitimate Liberal forces will march upon the city of Matamoros.

A norther is blowing, and everything seems propitious to the success of the undertaking.

Henejosa's forces already hold some of the outer forts, and both parties have thrown out strong pickets.

A large guard is stationed at the ferry and a chain of sentinels extend along the river bank from Santa Cruz down to Casa Mata, an old casemated work, near the old landing place. It can't be long before something decisive turns up.

EDWARDSPORT, Ind., Oct. 2.—Col. Sedgwick has relieved Gov. Brown from the command of this gubernatorial district.

Capt. Osborn has made another formal demand for the gunboat Chimaco, but up to the time of closing this letter he has received no reply. The whole matter will probably be referred to Washington.

Hinajosa, Cortina, Flores and Ford, will attack Matamoros to-morrow night probably.

The steamer General Sheridan will probably be taken off the beach at Brazos. She went ashore on the 20th inst.

The ninth United States colored troops left here to-day for Galveston, preparatory to being mustered out.

ADDITIONAL MEXICAN NEWS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Private letters dated Monterey, have been received by prominent merchants in this city.

The Liberals were very confident of success, and were continually receiving munitions of war; and as they advanced were obtaining the necessary funds for carrying on war.

At the time of writing the French were retreating instead of advancing.

Brownsville letters to October 3 have also been received. Gen. Lapia was still in the vicinity of Matamoros.

The attempt made by Americans who were in the service of the Liberal government, was to place Lapia in power.

Canales has issued so many prestimonies to support his mountebank that the merchants of Matamoros are leaving as fast as they can get away.

Lapia was in great favor among the merchants and prominent citizens, and as he is supported by Juarez he will stand by him to the last.

Caravajal had retired to private life on his ranche.

THE ALABAMA QUESTION—SPEECH OF LORD STANLEY—BRITISH TROOPS FOR CANADA—THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The London Times makes the speech of Lord Stanley at the Liverpool Atlantic Telegraph Cable banquet the text of further remarks concerning the pending Alabama indemnity claims, in which it says: "let a joint committee be appointed, not to adjudicate upon the claims preferred against Great Britain by American ship owners, or to review the transactions connected with the engagements of the Alabama and her consort, but to deliberate on the rights and duties of neutrals in time of war as hitherto determined by international law or usage, and to devise, if possible, a set of rules which all maritime nations should be invited to adopt and carry them out by legislative measures; a commission of this kind should not be exclusively composed of British and American subjects, but should include eminent continental ministers, and should be invested with the amplest possible liberty.

Yesterday the men forming the one hundredth regiment of the Crimea left Liverpool for Quebec, and in a day or two the Thirteenth Hussars leave for the same destination. The London Daily News is not polite to the Fenians. It says the last Fenian expedition to Canada was the irruption of a horde without discipline and without artillery, and carrying its whole commissary in whisky flasks, but it is more civil to the Canadians of whom it says that they have stricken down the hand of the language of invective against the government of the United States, while they cry lustily for troops from England. The public feeling of the Canadians is so utterly debauched by our habit of doing everything for them, that they will not so much as defend themselves against an Irish rabble. This is not a question of colonial loyalty or of maintaining the British connection. The Canadians are not required to do anything for us; the work to be done is their own work—that of defending their hen-roosts and pantries—and rather than do it they talk malignantly, and invoke the protection of the army of the British empire.

SPEECH OF EX-GOVERNOR HOLDEN OF NORTH CAROLINA, ON THE VIEWS OF THE NEGRO QUESTION.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Ex-Governor Holden, of North Carolina, addressed the colored educational convention, at Raleigh, N. C., on the 6th instant. Speaking of the duties and relations of the black and white races at the South, he said the true interest of the colored race was to cultivate the friendship of the whites, and the whites would also find their true interests in doing justice to the blacks and in cultivating their friendship. The colored people were entitled to all their civil rights and would have them. The common government would see to that, if necessary, but he did not believe that such necessity would arise; that it would not. South Carolina had just passed a law doing full justice to colored people in this respect, no one thought of or proposed special equality between the two races. Society would always take care of itself. He urged the colored people to keep out of politics; it was a weariness to the flesh among the white people. They had not yet demonstrated their capacity for full government, and would not, until the Union was restored, and our liberties consolidated on the everlasting rock of truth and justice.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION—INTERNAL REVENUE—FINANCIAL SUCCESS OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Robert S. Chilton, of the State department, has been appointed commissioner of immigration in place of Horace N. Congen.

The receipts from internal revenue sources exclusively, up to this date, amount to over $115,500,000, which is in excess of one million per diem from the beginning of the present fiscal year, namely, the 16th of July. It is believed that the revenue from this source will reach to nearly the same figure as those of last year, which will be largely in excess of the amount estimated and required, leaving a heavy surplus to be appropriated to the liquidation of the national debt.

CABINET MEETING—TAX ON COTTON UNCONSTITUTIONAL—CEMETERIES FOR FEDERALS AND CONFEDERATES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Gen. Grant and nearly all of the cabinet were in consultation with the President to-day.

Beverdy Johnson has given an opinion that the tax of three cents per pound on cotton, levied by the last session of Congress is unconstitutional.

The quartermaster's department is about to establish cemeteries at Point Lookout; one for the Union dead and one for the Confederate prisoners of war who died there.

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—A freight train from Portland was thrown off the track at Haverhill this morning by a broken rail. Isaac Horn, engineer, was killed, Andrew Blodgatt, fireman, supposed to be fatally injured.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—M P Hall, Yazoo co, Miss; E H Wallacke, New York, B G Littlepage, Mexico; Wm Nelson, Havana; George Tuttle, St Louis; L W Brandon and lady, Miss; A Braxton, Va; G S Wickes, New York; J H Butler, Tenn; S P Sluckey and wife, Miss; Miss Rosser, city; Geo H Hodgman, A McDonald, David Ker, La; J S Akin, Miss; E M Courcillon and wife, L Castorl and wife, Maj Mandical, M Foller, M Chism, P Milmo and son, A Lasedra, Mexico; G Jerome Piquet, E F Grazier, city; Wm L Clark, West Baton Rouge; D R Lewis, city; Capt C Green, U S N; H Gerind, Boston; Wm E Peet, city; J D Tunstall, Louisiana.

CITY HOTEL.—Wm R Ward, Texas; S F Taylor, Galveston; N F Yale, J Waitfelder, N Y; A B Johnson, W H Torbert, Texas; Wm Cleveland, city; W W Edwards, do; W S Brown, Louisville; Sam W Smith, Memphis; H Phillips, De Soto, La; V M Smith, Ga; B Lonzly, city; Chas A Doolittle, Ill; C O'Mally, city; Maj S G Williamer, Alexandria, La 2 Misses Paris, G W Everett, Robt Williams, J A Fisch, Texas.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.—R Montagne, Galveston; M A Westcott, Galveston; L Solomon, N Y; J Tackett, J H Tackett, Miss; A P Allen, Nashville; B H Greene, city; F B Cutcher, do; W H Wilson, do; J J Hall, do; W T Purviance, do; A D Armstrong, Louisville, J N Spann, Miss; W J Houston, Ala; J R Wilderman, city; Jas Ford, Selma; T L Mathew, city.

The Palmyra (Mo.) Spectator of the 5th says:

"Rev. Edward H. Hudson, a well known minister of the Methodist Church, and a member of the Masonic Lodge in this city, eloped from this county last week with Mrs. McCulloch, a widow, for parts unknown, probably Canada. This unfeeling wretch took two of his children with him, leaving his wife and a child in his desolate home. The wretched woman left her three children behind, worse than motherless, with her parents, who are of the highest respectability, and whose hearts are well nigh broken."

A firm in Chicago advertises a grand gift distribution, there being, among other prizes, forty pianos, twenty melodeons, four hundred gold and silver watches, one thousand sets of spoons, and other portable ware, and places Major General Benjamin F. Butler, Lowell, Mass., at the head of its list of references.—[Exchange.

A farmer tells a politician: "I think if you and I were to stump the country together, we would tell more lies than any other two men in the country, and I'd not say a word myself during the whole time, sir."

Launch of the "Gustavus V. Brooke" Life-boat.

[From the Freeman's Journal, Dublin, Sept. 29, 1866.]

The Gustavus V. Brooke lifeboat was on Thursday launched at the North Wall, from the yard of the Messrs. Walpool, Webb & Bewley. The presence of the bereaved widow of G. V. Brooke, added additional interest to the ceremony. Mrs. Brooke, who was attired in deep mourning, was not, however, known to many persons present. Some ladies and gentlemen were introduced to her. Some of the members of the lifeboat committee in London were present. Amongst the other persons present, were: Mrs. John Harris, John Francis Maguire, M. P.; Thos. Edmunson, hon. secretary City of Dublin lifeboat Fund; Samuel H. Taylor, secretary Irish Auxiliary Royal National Lifeboat Institution; Messrs. Foltrell, Gaskin, Conroy, Granby, etc. The Messrs. Walpool, Webb & Bewley were also present. The Gustavus Vaughan Brooke lifeboat is thirty-two feet long and seven feet six inches in breadth, and possesses all the properties appertaining to the lifeboats of the National Lifeboat Institution, viz: self-righting, self-ejection of water, great lateral stability, etc. Her cost has been defrayed by the friends and admirers of the lamented G. V. Brooke, who was drowned in January last in the Bay of Biscay. She will be stationed at the Poolbeg Lighthouse, where a suitable house has been built for her reception.

The ladies and gentlemen present having taken up a position near the lifeboat, which was placed on her carriage,

Mr. T. W. Anson, of London, said that he had to inform them that John Francis Maguire, Esq., M. P., at the express wish and desire of the gentlemen, had kindly consented to present the boat in the name of the donors of the lifeboat association.

Mr. John Francis Maguire, M. P., then came forward, amid loud applause, and said: The proceedings of this day are intended to honor the memory of a great artist, and to commemorate in the most grateful and appropriate manner the heroic closing of a distinguished career. (Hear.) It is now many years since I first saw Gustavus Brooke, and the impression I then formed of his marvelous gifts was confirmed by the subsequent verdict of every race by whom the English language is spoken, and by whom the genius of Shakspeare is held in reverence. Grandly endowed by nature, his intellectual faculties likewise were of the highest order. Cast in the finest mould of manly beauty, he walked the stage with a grace and dignity unrivalled.

A noble head, carried proudly; a splendid eye, terrible in its flash, or tender in its glance; a voice—when I first heard its tones—rich, full, deep, and exquisitely modulated—an organ of such wondrous range and compass that it expressed every varied emotion and passion of the soul with the fidelity of nature. And Brooke was as natural as he was versatile. Since the days of the elder Kean there have been artists the equal for aught I know the superiors of Brooke; but in spontaneity, impulse, power, naturalness, not one has approached him. (Hear, hear.) Art unassisted by nature is still but art. You may admire, you may applaud its efforts, but you are never carried away by it. One fact, as it were, instinctively on the watch against being surprised by art, for in the mere artist there is an artificiality which never can deceive the unerring criticism of the senses; but Brooke was a man of genius, who possessed that faculty, so essential to a really great actor, of thoroughly identifying himself with the character he portrayed. (Hear, hear.) In that lay his power and his success. Others might have had as fine a conception of the part, and as keen an appreciation of its most delicate shades; but he felt as he acted, and was for the time the personage he represented.

Since the days of Young or Kemble there has been no such illustrious star—nor since old Kean electrified his audiences has Othello or Sir Giles Overreach had so powerful, so terrible a delineator as the man whose loss the stage deplores. (Hear, hear.) Vivid is my memory at this moment of his Hamlet, though witnessed full twenty years since, or more. His voice was then in all its freshness, and of surpassing beauty. His carriage was upheld with grace and dignity. His bearing was that of Shakspeare's prince and gentleman; and so natural was the actor that the character, respecting which whole libraries of speculation and controversy have been written, seemed to me solved in simplicity and clearness as to much at the mysterious significance imparted to it by commentators. He who awed you by his kingly majesty or heroic dignity, or sent a shudder through your veins as the doped Othello savagely cries for "blood," or the frenzied Lear calls down the vengeance of Heaven on his unnatural daughters, the same actor convulsed you with laughter as O'Callaghan on His Last Leg, or as Pierce O'Hara, the Galway Attorney. (Applause.)

In the delineation of Irish character he was inimitable; but in the wildest fun or the broadest farce he never offended the susceptibilities of Irishmen, for he was not only an Irishman himself, but a gentleman. Born in this city, he never did forget his native land; nor did he, as some of his countrymen in various walks of life have done, ever seek to impress on strangers the notion that he was an Englishman. (Hear, hear.) To Gustavus Brooke belongs the honor of having, if not literally created, at least successfully developed the drama in Australia, in which colony his and most prosperous of our colonies he won the admiration and affection of all who witnessed his matchless performances, or appreciated his worth as a man. Gustavus Brooke was not an angel of virtue. Like other men, he had his defects; but he had a large soul, a generous nature, and an open hand, and never was appeal made in vain to his sympathy or compassion. What charities he assisted, what good works he helped to promote, what misery he soothed, what distress he averted or relieved, I cannot stop to say; the record has been preserved above. (Hear.)

And now comes the last awful act in his life's eventful drama. No mimic scene, no artificial stage; no dressing for a part here; but fitting scene, indeed, for the terrible tragedy about to be enacted. On a raging sea, beneath a frowning sky, across which the tempest-torn clouds are madly flying, you behold a ruined hulk tossing wildly on the furious waves, writhing and groaning as a living thing that is wrestling in its last gasping agony. No smoke from the huge funnel now; the invading sea has quenched the fires forever. With shattered masts, and sails torn to ribbons, the London is desperately surging on, every mad plunge hurling her more and more irretrievable catastrophe. Clustered on her deck are hundreds of human beings, drenched by the waves, and shivering in the winter blast, but soothed by the voice of prayer, and sustained by the christian hope in God's mercy. Conspicuous for his calmness and serenity is one who, now that all human effort is unavailing, awaits the dread moment with quiet heroism. Bareheaded and barefooted, thinly clad, in soaked trousers and Crimean shirt, he had to work at the pumps while a chance remained; but now that the waves leaped with a wilder frenzy, and the ship is fast preparing for her final plunge, he stands unabashed, but awed and silent, in the presence of death.

A more furious blast of the tempest, a maddened leap of the fierce, ravenous waves, and the London, with its living freight, is lost to human sight forever. May not one quoting his famous author, from whose pages he drew his loftiest inspiration, say—

"There was nothing in his life
That so became the man,
As the bearing of it!"

(Applause.) When the tidings of this terrible disaster was read by the friends of the great actor—those who had known and loved the man—the idea of commemorating his fame by a suitable memorial naturally suggested itself to their minds. And what memorial could be more touching in its suggestiveness, or more useful in its nature, than this lifeboat which is to bear his name? The shores of these islands are annually fringed with wrecks, and the corpses of mariners and emigrants are constantly flung upon their shingle, or rock, or sand. Ships and men are shattered on our naked promontories, and the despairing cry of the drowning wretch is often heard amid the lull of the tempest by commiserating spectators on the land, who are compelled to look on in helpless horror at the dying agonies of their fellow-creatures.

Happily, science has come to the aid of human sympathy, and the lifeboat now carries hope to the despairing, as, propelled by strong hands and valiant hearts, it nears the shattered wreck, to which human creatures—perhaps mothers clutching their infants in their failing grasp—still cling amidst the fury of the storm. Watched with scarcely less of agony from shore than from the shrieking ship, the lifeboat rises in triumph on the crest of the angry wave, and, battling with the savage gale, reaches the wreck to bear from it those who stand on the very threshold of the grave. Our coasts are wild, the storms that lash them are terrible; but nowhere are there stronger arms or braver hearts than are to be found on the shores of this our island; and to the humanity, courage, daring, and fortitude of Irishmen is committed this memorial of a gifted countryman who bore himself heroically in the presence of death. It must be our fervent wish that no necessity may ever occur for the use of the lifeboat; but should the signal gun proclaim the awful fact that there are living souls in dire peril, we pray that so well may the intentions of the friends and admirers of the great Irish actor be realised, that his memory may be kept fresh and green by the gallant deeds done in his name. I now beg to hand over this boat—"The G. V. Brooke"—to the custody of the National Lifeboat Association, to be placed on the Poolbeg Station, that nearest to the birthplace of him whose name it bears. (Loud applause.)

Captain Roberts, on behalf of the lifeboat Institution, thanked Mr. Maguire for his able address and heart-stirring language. Whoever heard that eloquent tribute to the memory of Brooke would not soon forget it.

Mr. Harris then came forward, amidst loud applause, and said—I name this life-boat "The Gustavus Vaughan Brooke," and may God prosper her in her benevolent mission. (Applause.)

Mr. Hodges, as a member of the committee, called for three cheers for the member for Cork. A hearty response was given.

Mr. Clarence Holt said—Before this beautiful craft leaves her earthly cradle to rest on the bosom of the deep, I would call on you for three cheers for the Life-boat Association.

The boat was then launched amid the applause of all assembled, and the usual experiments were gone through in a manner which proved how well adapted the boat was for the service for which she was intended.

The Programme of the "Radicals."

THE PRESIDENT TO BE DEPOSED—SPEECH OF BEAST BUTLER—WHAT VALLANDIGHAM SAYS.

Gen. Butler addressed an immense audience at Xenia, Dayton and Springfield on Friday, and at Hamilton and Cincinnati Saturday. Gen. Butler advocates the impeachment of the President, "because he sought to bring Congress into public hatred, ridicule, and contempt; because he had corruptly used the power of removal and appointments; because he had neglected to execute those laws of Congress which were passed, over his veto and other laws; because he had defined the constitutional right of the Senate to confirm appointments by placing in power officers whom it had rejected; because he had corruptly used the pardoning power and unlawfully restored property belonging by right of capture to the United States, and because he usurped the power of Congress by terminating the war by proclamations instead of by treaty by the advice of the Senate or a law of Congress. Each of these offenses are high crimes and misdemeanors in the meaning of the Constitution.

The speech concluded as follows: We have been asked the question, "How can the President be impeached?" He is commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and the Constitution of the United States says nothing whatever about who shall hold the office while he is being impeached. Therefore, if you begin the impeachment, he will order the army and navy to disperse Congress, and he will seize the reins of government. What is the remedy? Here it is: The House of Representatives, under the Constitution, is the grand inquest of the nation—perhaps, I might say, for illustration, the grand jury of the nation. It prepares the bill of impeachment against the President, if it sees cause, and it presents the bill of impeachment to the Senate of the United States, which is the court of impeachment, and the chief justice of the United States sits in that court as its presiding officer. It is thus no longer, for that purpose, the Senate of the United States, but it is the court of impeachment of the United States. What shall they do? When the impeachment is ready, the Senate sends its messenger or sergeant-at-arms to bring in the criminal, be he high or low. (Loud applause.) They set him at the bar and read the bill to him. If he plead guilty, then they proceed to sentence him, which sentence is a deposition and disqualification of the office. When he is brought before the bar, the Senate of the United States may order him to be imprisoned, or to find bail, or any other proper order that a court may adopt in a criminal case; and when the Constitution provided this mode of trial, did its framers mean that a man who is before the court of impeachment as a prisoner should at the same time chief executive officer of the government? By no means. From that moment he ceases to be able to exercise the duties of that office until he is acquitted. And then comes the case of the inability of the President of the United States to exercise the office of President, so the Vice President must take the office, and he being no Vice President, it must devolve on the President of the Senate for the time being. (Applause.) If in any of these steps so taken, according to the Constitution, the President does not obey as a good citizen the behests of the high court of impeachment, then that court, like any other court in the land, can call upon the public body of the people to aid it in enforcing its rightful authority. [Applause.] And now I serve a notice on Andy Johnson that when a rightful court of the Senate of the United States calls for aid in their behalf, the people of the United States, "the boys in blue," will answer. We are not that if Congress shall proceed to exercise their rightful authority, then there will be tried the strength of the government, that the President will call upon the army and navy, and the army and navy will obey him. Let there be no fear about that, because the army and the navy of the United States are sworn to obey, and they are in the regular service. [Applause.] I have no desire to disparage either the patriotism or the integrity of the army of the United States, but if the army, as such, or if any portion of it, or any officer of it, shall so far forget the duties he owes to his flag and to his profession as a soldier as to answer any but the legal call of his country, that small body of men shall be swept from the face of the earth as a cobinet is swept away before the rising of the morning sun. [Prolonged cheers.]

At Hamilton, Butler, in reply to a charge that he was responsible for stopping the exchange of prisoners, gave his history of the transaction, and stated that he stopped the exchange under the express written order of the lieutenant-general.

BUTLER'S SPEECH

From the New York Express.

This is the radical programme, and it is full of meaning. The bold (in tongue) bad men thus let fly all out:

1st. The President of the United States, after a vote by a majority of the House of 26, not 36 States—and that a Rump House, created, in part, by the expulsion of such Northern members as Voorhees, Brooks, Baldwin, and others, is to impeach.

2d. The thus impeached the President is to be brought before a Rump Senate of 52 members (36 States,)—not 72, as the Constitution requires, (36 States,) and of these 52 senators to try the impeachment, two are made by the process of illegal and tyrannical ejection of Senator Stockton, from New Jersey, and Senator Saulsbury, against the impeaching, and the substituted man for.

3d. The moment the rump House thus arraigns the President, that moment, Butler tells us, twenty-seven of these fifty-two senators thus made, may imprison the President.

4th. Then, anybody in the Senate, whom these twenty-seven senators vote to make a President of—Chandler, or Wade, or Sumner, becomes President of the United States.

5th. This Chandler, or Wade, or Sumner then becomes commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States.

6th. The regular army, the West Pointers, etc., then, if not obedient to Chandler, or Wade, or Sumner, "are to be swept from the face of the earth," by a Butler, or the Sickles, we suppose, or the Schenckes, or the Schurzes, etc.

7th. And all of the millions of the Democracy in the country, with the conservative Republicans, are expected to look on and see this usurpation completed!

Comment is unnecessary. We have not a word to say upon this programme—for silence is the severest and the most telling comment. But what a frightful, fearful programme is in contemplation by the radicals, the merchants, the manufacturers, the ship owners, the bankers, the capitalists, and United States stock owners, can now read and see.

WHAT MR. VALLANDIGHAM SAYS.

In a recent speech delivered in Ohio, Mr. C. L. Vallandigham, referring to the proposed attempt to impeach the President, said:

"But no matter; let me warn all concerned that this pretended impeachment, this intended deposing the President, will be resisted to the last extremity. He is President under the Constitution, and has precisely the same right to exercise the duties of the office to the end of his term, March 4, 1869, that the members of the Senate or House or any other of the officers of the government have, and these men will find a million hearts of oak and arms of steel to defend him in the enjoyment of that right. We want no more war—above all, no more civil war; but if they will force it, it shall be, it will be 'war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt.'"

The supreme court of Erie county, N. Y., has been occupied at Buffalo for three days with a very ridiculous case. For the third time a jury has been summoned for the trial of the case, which seems to be interminable. The only question involved is a title of a little piece of land to the town of Newstead, the value of which is not more than fifty dollars at the utmost. Each party claims to have the fee simple, and the land has been surveyed and re-surveyed by a dozen civil engineers. Altogether it is said the costs of the litigation amount to over two thousand dollars, but both parties are determined to fight it out on this line if it takes forever. The action was begun in 1850, and has thus already extended over seven years.

THE PARTY OF MORALITY.—The last specimen of Parson Brownlow's profanity was delivered in Cleveland, Ohio. He said:

If God, in His providence, should call me off, I have no fear of the consequences beyond the grave. If the books have been correctly kept in the upper world, as I have no doubt they have been, there will be a small balance in my favor.

An extensive mine of gypsum was discovered in Bottetote county, Va., last June. It is much better than that brought from the North.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS.

DIRECT TRADE WITH EUROPE.

FOREIGN GOODS

SOLD AS CHEAP AS AT THE NORTH.

P. MARES & CO.,

43.....Royal Street.....43

Importers and Jobbers of all descriptions of

FRENCH, ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN

MANUFACTORIES,

DRY GOODS AND FANCY ARTICLES,

Respectfully inform the public of both City and Country that, by recent arrivals, they have received,

Direct from Europe,

A Stock of Goods such as must prove profitable to the buyer.

Believing that Imported Goods can be sold as low in this city, when brought direct, they are prepared to test the question, and will sell accordingly.

Their Stock consists of:

FINE ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRINTS,
MUSLINS, DE LAINES,
BAREGES, SILKS, LACES,
CLOTHS AND CLOAKINGS,
HOSIERY, DRESS TRIMMINGS,
GLOVES, WOOLEN GOODS
(Of all Descriptions.)
LADIES' SILK CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
GENTS' SHIRTS AND FURNISHING GOODS.
LINENS, SHEETINGS AND DOMESTICS,
Of all Descriptions, and other Articles too numerous to give in detail.

These Goods are all of the LATEST STYLES, and will be sold at Wholesale Only.

Wholesale Dealers will find this Stock so well assorted that they can buy as advantageously as at the North, and save the Cost of Transportation.

They are respectfully invited to call and see the Goods.

Terms will be liberal.

P. MARES & CO.,
43 Royal street.

CIGARS, TOBACCO, ETC.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THE HONOR TO inform his friends and the public that he has opened a RETAIL CIGAR STORE at No. 2, Carondelet street, where genuine imported Havana Cigars and Cigarettes only will be sold.

F. A. GONZALES.

HAVANA CIGARS.....CIGARS.

250,000 Genuine Imported HAVANA CIGARS, in bond and duty paid.

For sale in lots to suit, by F. A. GONZALES,
No. 2 Tchoupitoulas street.

PAPER CIGARS.....PAPER CIGARS.

Of the celebrated brand of LA HONRADEZ.

30,000 PACKS, in bond and duty paid.

For sale in lots to suit, by F. A. GONZALES,
No. 2 Tchoupitoulas street.

CIGARETTES.....CIGARETTES.

Cigarettes of the celebrated brand La Honradez, guarantee genuine and Imported, for sale by the single pack at 15c. per pack, at No. 2 Carondelet street, by F. A. GONZALES.

HAVANA CIGARS.....CIGARS.

Genuine and guaranteed imported Havana Cigars, at 5 cents each, for sale at No. 2 Carondelet street, by

F. A. GONZALES.

J. A. FERNANDEZ,
—IMPORTER OF—
HAVANA CIGARS,
No. 65 Common street and No. 46 Canal Street,
(UP STAIRS,) NEW ORLEANS.

THOS. C. WALSH & CO.,
THOS. C. WALSH, late of Lynchburg, Va.; ARTHUR CONNELL, late of Montgomery, Ala.
TOBACCO AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
CORNER OF GRAVIER AND NEW LEVEE STREETS.
New Orleans, La.
REFER TO
General Harry T. Hays, New Orleans, La.
Messrs. McDaniel & Irby, Lynchburg, Va.
Messrs. Chas. Leiling & Co., New York.

C. B. BLOCK & CO.,
75 GRAVIER STREET,
Wholesale Dealers in and Importers of
Havana Cigars, Virginia and Western Tobacco.
Keep constantly on hand the best brands of the OLD DOMINION.

J. GUMA,
Importer of
HAVANA CIGARS, LEAF TOBACCO AND PRODUCE,
64 Common street,
Between Magazine and Tchoupitoulas,
New Orleans.

SIMON J. FLATOW,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
PLUG CHEWING TOBACCO,
91 Magazine street, New Orleans.

PLUMBING AND GASFITTING.

JOHN G. FLEMING, AGENT—
GAS FITTER
—AND—
Dealer in Gas Fixtures,
123 AND 125 MAGAZINE STREET, NEAR GIROD,
New Orleans.
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all orders entrusted to him.
Orders left in Box No. 15 "Mechanics' and Dealers' Exchange," will meet with prompt attention.

IT HAS BEEN PROVED
BY ACTUAL TRIAL BY NUMEROUS PERSONS HERE
AT HOME THAT
GREY JACKET BITTERS
Invariably relieves sufferers from Dyspepsia, and invigorates constitutions enfeebled by the climate.

These BITTERS can be purchased from all Wholesale and Retail Grocers and Druggists.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

MARTIN SOTE VS. MRS. ATHENAIS BUEL—FIFTH District Court of New Orleans—No. 10,100.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Fifth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Custom-house streets, in the Second District of the city, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, viz:

TWO LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the First District of the city, in the square bounded by Erato, Apollo, Euterpe and Terpsichore streets, designated on a special plan drawn by C. A. de Armas, late deputy surveyor general, on the 4th day of September, 1836, and deposited, for reference, in the office of the de Armas, a notary public in this city, on the 15th day of March, 1837. The said lots adjoin each other, and have, in American measure, the following dimensions, viz:

Lot No. 1 measures 30 feet front on Erato street by a depth of 127 feet 10 inches and 5 lines, between parallel lines; and lot No. 2 measures 30 feet 11 inches and 6 lines front on said Erato street, by a depth of 127 feet 10 inches and 5 lines, between parallel lines.

Together with all the Buildings and improvements thereon. Plan thereof will be on exhibition at the Exchange, some days previous to date of sale.

Seized in the above suit.

☞ TERMS—Cash on the spot.

HARRY T. HAYS,
Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

SUCCESSION OF THE LATE CHAS. ST. VILLE DE RON, Deceased—Second District Court of New Orleans—No. 26,033.

BY VIRTUE of and in obedience to an order of sale rendered October 12th, 1866, and to me directed by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans in the above entitled matter I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Custom-house streets, in the Second District of the city, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of November, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, viz:

ONE LOT OF GROUND, situate in the square bounded by Laharpe, Marais, Derbigny and Robertson streets, in the First District of the City of New Orleans, designated on the plan of se