THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

VOLUME XVII. TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 1868 NUMBER 135.

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FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU

Is a Certain Cure for Diseases

—OF THE—

BLADDER, KIDNEYS,

GRAVEL, DROPSY,

ORGANIC WEAKNESS,

FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

GENERAL DEBILITY,

—AND ALL—

Diseases of the Urinary Organs,

Whether existing in

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From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how

LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a Diuretic.

If no treatment is submitted to, CONSUMPTION For INSANITY may ensue. Our Flesh and Blood are supported from these sources, and the

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And that of POSTERITY, depend upon prompt use of a Reliable Remedy.

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DRUGGIST,

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HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

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Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Buchu

IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.

Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Sarsaparilla

IS THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made, and are sold by Druggists everywhere.

THE CRESCENT'S DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Proceedings of Congress—Condition of Affairs in the South—Executive Appointments—Cotton Claims—Delay of the McCardle Case—Starvation in Tunis—The Surratt Trial.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—*Senate.*—Among the memorials presented is one from the City Council and Chamber of Commerce of New Orleans relative to lands granted to the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad.

The secretary of the treasury was called on for a list of vessels purchased during the war, with their cost.

Considerable time was devoted to consular affairs.

The Senate refused to recede from its position on the cotton tax; also from the amendment to the anti-contraction bill. Committees of conferences appointed. Consideration of the case of Senator Thomas, of Maryland, resumed. Went into executive session and adjourned without action.

House.—Among the bills introduced was one to compel steamboats to carry a newly invented fire extinguisher. One to amend the bankrupt law. One to pay officers, musicians and soldiers for horses lost during service, and several regarding immunities of American citizens abroad.

Consideration of the reconstruction bill resumed. Butler's amendment, vacating State offices and allowing conventions to fill them, failed, and without reaching a vote the House adjourned.

General Grant has gone to Richmond.

General Sewall, who traveled from Holly Springs to New Orleans, thence to Vicksburg, via Baton Rouge, reports to the bureau the unsettled state of affairs existing. He says there is no telling what the result may be. Great destitution exists, but no starvation. Planters are without means, and comparatively few plantations will be worked this year with comparatively more attention to cereals. But few contracts have as yet been made with freedmen, and no organized plan agreed upon on the part of the planters regarding freedmen's wages. A limited amount of rations will be required in the river country in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas, though there is but little cause for apprehension in the interior. Sewall reports that many of the bureau agents are worthless, and suggests care in their appointment.

Alfred Kent is appointed postmaster at Gonzales, Texas.

Wm. Heffner, postmaster at Shreveport, La., and Albert G. Gridley, nominated general appraiser of merchandise for the South.

The secretary of the treasury sent a communication to the Senate regarding cotton claims. It appears that the Court of Claims denied the appeal to the Supreme Court, and that the secretary, after ascertaining as nearly as possible, the net amount due on judgments of the Court of Claims, paid them.

The chief justice was not on the bench to-day on account of sickness, causing much disappointment delaying the McCardle decision.

Consul Hesp reports to the State department under date of December 20, 1867, that general starvation exists in and around Tunis. A few days before 109 persons had died in Tunis in one day. The greatest number of deaths in one day was 142. The Christians numbering 10,000 are very poor and are aided by the Jews who number 20,000.

The trial of Surratt is set for the 24th of February.

The House conference committee on the cotton tax consists of Logan, Maynard and Brooks.

Carey, from Cincinnati, to-day, during the discussion, propounded the following questions to his colleagues:

First—If Gen. Grant shall refuse or neglect to execute the provisions of this law, or if in the execution he shall act in an oppressive or cruel manner, to what tribunal would he be amenable for his malfeasance?

Second—As by the terms of the bill the president cannot interfere, can the general be tried by court-martial, and if so, who can order and who can institute the court?

Third—Not being a civil officer, can he be impeached? and if so, by whom and before what tribunal?

Fourth—If he cannot be tried by any earthly tribunal is he not made an absolute despot?

A meeting of the reconstruction committee is called to-night at Stevens's house. A member of the committee refuses to go there and writes Stevens, that he will move that the House refuse consideration of business proposed by the committee except in stated meetings at proper places.

FROM JACKSON, MISS.

The Mississippi Reconstruction Convention.

JACKSON, MISS., January 20.—A resolution was adopted to petition Congress to continue the freedmen's bureau until reconstruction is completed.

A resolution adopted to appoint a committee to wait on Gen. Gillem and urge him to issue an order prohibiting sheriffs in this State from enforcing any sales under execution until further orders.

A lengthy ordinance on elections and the qualifications of officers and others offered and referred to the committee on suffrage. The following are its salient features: At any election held by the people under the Constitution, or in pursuance of any law of the State, or under any ordinance, or by law of any municipal corporation, no person shall be deemed a qualified voter who has ever been in armed hostility to the United States, or the authorities thereof, or who has ever given aid, comfort, countenance or support to persons engaged in any such hostilities, or who has ever in any manner adhered to the enemies thereof, foreign or domestic, either by contributing to them or by unlawfully sending within their lines money, goods, letters, or information, or who has ever disloyally held communication with such enemies, or ever advisedly aided any person to enter the service of such enemies, or ever by open act or word declared adherence to the cause of such enemies, or desire their triumph over the armies of the United States, or ever, except under overpowering compulsion, submitted to the authority of or been in the service of the so-called Confederate States of America, or ever left this State and gone within the lines of the armies of the so-called Confederate States of America for the purpose of adhering to the said States or the armies thereof, or ever left this State for the purpose of avoiding enrollment or draft into the military service of the United States, or ever, in order to escape the performance of military duty in this State, enrolled himself or caused himself to be enrolled as a disloyal sympathizer, or having ever voted at any election held by the people of this State, or in any of the United States, or held office in this State, or any other of the United States, and shall thereafter have sought and received, under claim of allegiance, the protection of any foreign government, through any consul or other officer thereof, in order to secure exemption from military duty in the army of the United States. Nor shall any such person be capable of holding to this State any office of trust or profit under its authority, or of being an officer, counselor or manager of any public corporation now existing or hereafter established by its authority, or of acting as professor or teacher of any educational institution, common school, or other school, sustained in whole or in part by funds provided by law. Every elector shall take and subscribe to the following oath, which will be known as the oath of loyalty, but taking said oath will not be deemed conclusive evidence of the right of such person to vote. He shall be registered as a voter: I, ——, swear that I am well acquainted with the terms of the third section of article — of the Constitution of the State of Mississippi, adopted in the year 1868; that I have carefully considered the same, have never directly or indirectly done any of the acts specified in said section, and have always been truly and loyally on the side of the United States against all the enemies thereof, foreign and domestic, and that I will always bear true allegiance to the United States. That I will support the Constitution and the laws thereof as the supreme law of the land, any law or ordinance of any State to the contrary notwithstanding, and will always, to the best of my ability, protect and defend the union of the United States, and will not allow the same to be broken up or destroyed, or the government thereof be destroyed or overthrown, under any circumstances if in my power to prevent it, and will always discountenance and oppose all combinations, plans or efforts having for their objects the dissolution of the government, and will always, by word and deed, demean myself a loyal and faithful subject of the United States, and will support the said Constitution of the State of Mississippi. That I accept the civil and political equality of all men, and agree not to attempt to deprive any person or persons, on account of race, color, or previous condition, of any civil, political or religious rights, privileges or immunities enjoyed by any other class of men. That I make this oath without any mental reservation or evasion, and hold it to be binding upon me after the adoption of the Constitution.

All State, county and municipal officers, members of the General Assembly and judges, shall subscribe to the said oath, and in every court in which any person shall be summoned to serve as a grand or a petit juror, he shall take the said oath in open court. Any person refusing shall not serve as juror, and any person exercising the functions specified without having taken the oath of loyalty shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than $500, or imprisonment in the county jail not less than six months, or both.

Whoever takes said oath falsely, on conviction thereof, shall be adjudged guilty of perjury, and punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than two years.

Every male citizen of the United States, without regard to race or color, over the age of twenty one, not disqualified under the provisions of this Constitution, having complied with the law in other respects, is a qualified elector.

FROM CHARLESTON.

The South Carolina Reconstruction Convention.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 20.—The convention to-day was occupied in receiving resolutions, all of which were referred to committees for action.

The first business will probably be the report of the committee providing for the payment of the members and officers of the body.

Among the resolutions was one which proposes that all the State institutions, university, public schools and colleges shall open their doors to negroes. Another that negroes shall be admitted to all hotels and places of entertainment.

Propositions to relieve the people from indebtedness are abundant.

FROM ATLANTA.

The Georgia Reconstruction Convention.

ATLANTA, Jan. 20.—The convention adopted two additional sections of the bill of rights, and refused to suspend the rules to consider a resolution asking General Meade to remove sheriffs who had made sales of property in defiance of the relief ordinance. Adjourned.

The committee to report the names of fit persons for the removal of political disabilities have given notice to such parties to present their claims.

It is probable that the State offices will shortly be moved from Milledgeville to this point.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Death in the Prize Ring.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 20.—The prize fight yesterday on Bloody Island between Dennis Reardon and Thomas McCann, resulted in the death of the latter. Reardon and six others have been arrested.

FROM HAVANA.

Markets—Jamaica Officials—Soundings for a Cable—Shipwreck—Etc.

HAVANA, Jan. 20.—Advices from Europe giving a decline in sugar had no influence here; No. 12 Dutch standard 7½ reals. Exchange on London 11¼@12¼; on New York currency, long, 26½@27; short 25. Gold—long 1, short 2½ premium.

Responsible offices in Jamaica are henceforth to be filled by appointment from England.

The United States steamer Minnesota is engaged in sounding for the cable to connect with the line for New York.

A diver had commenced operations at St. Thomas in search of the specie lost on the steamer Rhone.

The ship Coronet was lost at Beorbuck.

FROM EUROPE.

Commercial Treaty with Prussia—Seditious Publications—Commerce with Japan—Fenians.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Bancroft is negotiating a commercial treaty with Prussia.

The proprietor of the Dublin Nation is to be prosecuted for seditious publications.

Active military preparations in France impair public confidence in peace.

The new tycoon of Japan will observe the commercial treaties with foreigners.

The Fenian Barrett has been identified by three witnesses as the person who fired the fuse at Clerkenwell.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Jan. 20.—Barometer 30:10. Wind S. E., light. Weather foggy.

Arrived: Steamship Blenville, Baker, with merchandise and passengers, to Jas. Connoly & Co.

Nothing sailed.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Jan. 20, 6 P. M.—Barometer 30:10. Wind N. N. W. and strong.

Arrived—Steamships Star of the Union, Cooksey, merchandise and passengers, to Creevy, Nickerson & Co.; St. Mary, merchandise and passengers, to C. A. Whitney & Co., and C. W. Lord, Ward, merchandise and passengers, to G. A. Fosdick & Co.; schooner H. A. Squire, in ballast, to Thorndike & Norton, and schooner Express, Smith, in ballast, to Thorndyke & Norton.

Sailed—Bark Rosa and schooner Mary A. Rich.

RIVER NEWS.

VICKSBURG, Jan. 20.—Passed up—Atlantic at 3 A. M., Virginia at 2 P. M. and Alice V. at 3 P. M. Down—Quitman at 7 P. M. River rising.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 20.—River falling slowly with 5 feet 9 inches in the canal.

Heavy snow storm now prevailing. Thermometer 35.

Arrived—John Kilgour from New Orleans and Norma from White river. Passed up—Silver Moon for Cincinnati.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 20.—Weather cloudy; brisk snow storm this morning.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 20.—The river has fallen 2 feet 2 inches. Weather cloudy; thermometer 33.

MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 20—Afternoon—Consols 92¾@92¾. Bonds 72.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 20—Afternoon.—Cotton firm and unchanged.

Sales will probably reach 15,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet and firm. Corn 45s. Pork 76s.

LONDON, Jan. 20—Evening.—Consols 92¾. Bonds 72.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 20—Evening.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 7¾d. on the spot; 7½d. to arrive.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Governments closed strong; 5-20s of 1862, old coupons, 110¼; of 1864, 107¼; of 1865, 108¾; of 1867, 106. 10-40s 102¾; 7-30s, 105¼. Money increasing. Call loans 5@6. Prime paper 7@8. Gold fell to 38¾ during the afternoon but rallied closing at 139¼. Railway stocks active and excited, closing at an advance.

Balance in the sub-treasury, $105 500,000.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Cotton steady and less active. Sales 2500 bales; middling uplands 17¼@17½c. Flour, more doing, market favors buyers. State $8 30@10 60. Southern $9 70@15. Wheat favors buyers. Corn, white Southern $1 25@1 32. Mess pork, old $20 53; new $21 43. Lard steady; other groceries quiet. Freights firm. Cotton, steam ⅝@¾c.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20—Evening.—Gold 139¼. Sterling very dull, with a downward tendency, 109¾. Governments closed strong; 5-20's of '62 coupons 110.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 20.—Tobacco very firm—lugs, $5 25@$6 60; medium leaf, $15; selections, $19. Cotton, 14¾@14¾. Flour—$7 75@$12 50 for superfine to fancy. Wheat, $2 30@$2 35. Corn, 75@80c. Oats, 67@68c. Bacon—shoulders, 9½c.; clear sides, 12½c. Bulk Meats—shoulders, 8½c.; clear sides, 11½c. Lard, 12¾@13c. Mess Pork, $20 75@$21 00.

MOBILE, Jan. 20.—Cotton—sales to-day 1500 bales. Market quiet; middlings 15¾@16c. Receipts 4649 bales.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 20.—Flour dull and unchanged. Red wheat dull at $2 55. Corn 80@85c. Oats held at 68c. Rye dull at $1 50@$1 55. Whisky—Free $2 28. Provisions quiet. Mess pork $20 25@$20 50. Bacon—Shoulders 9½c., clear sides 12c. Lard held firmly at 11½@12½c. Butter steady at 35@40c. Eggs declined to 38c. Sugar steady at 13@15c. Coffee—Rio 20@25½c.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 20.—Business almost suspended. Tobacco—More offering. Flour unchanged. Red and white wheat $2 40@$2 55. Corn 90c. Oats dull at 70@72c. Provisions held firmly. Lard 12c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Clinetop Sisters, Billy Emerson and Dick Parker appear Wednesday night, January 22d.

Local Intelligence.

REPORTORIAL BREVITIES.—The private markets are thriving. At one of them, on the corner of Camp and Julia, nine fat deer were received on Saturday evening about dusk, and five of these were sold off, piece by piece, within a couple of hours. People are sure to find out such conveniences as this.

While extending our heartfelt pity to all persons afflicted with severe colds and loud coughing, we must, at the same time, confess that their absence from the theaters would increase that sympathy tenfold. For the peanut eaters, we swear a deadly and eternal hate.

The session of the convention at Mechanics' Institute yesterday was unusually uproarious and disorderly, inducing the belief that that body will come to a speedy termination of its deliberations. The extent of the confusion may be imagined from the fact that the chair was compelled to remind some of the delegates that they were "not in a circus or a theater." One colored member was indignant at another for "infringing on his personalities."

The temperature, yesterday, as shown by the thermometer at C. Duhamel's, corner Bienville and Chartres streets, was as follows: At 6 A. M., 58 degrees; at 12 M., 60; at 3 P. M., 61; at 6 P. M., 59.

At the auction sale of city property yesterday, Armory Hall on Girod street, which was used before the war by the Washington Artillery, sold for $7000, and the large three-story building, on the corner of St. Charles and Lafayette streets, now used as a Police Station and First District Recorder's Court, and appraised at $45,000, was bid in by the city at $34,000. It cost the city $32,000, eleven years since.

La Senorita Josephina Filomeno, a young Chilian musical genius, will shortly be introduced to the puplic.

OUR LOUISVILLE VISITORS.—Quite a party came down from Louisville, as excursionists, on the bran new steamer Belle Lee, Capt. A. M. McGill, which arrived here yesterday. Accompanying them are ten members of the Louisville Eagle Cornet Band, all amateur performers, who during the trip have been furnishing music for many a merry dance. They gave the CRESCENT the compliment of a serenade last evening, and temporarily lightened our labors by their melodies. The whole party will return with the Belle Lee, carrying with them, we trust, none but pleasant memories of the Crescent City.

MEETING OF COFFEEHOUSE KEEPERS—*The License Question.*—The coffeehouse keepers had another meeting last night, which was held at the National Hall, on Poydras street, to take measures to procure a reduction of the license tax on the business.

The meeting came to order at a few minutes after seven, and about two hundred were present, Mr. William Conway, chairman, and Mr. John McPhelin, secretary of the previous meeting, continuing to fill those offices.

The memorial to the Common Council to reduce the license tax and adopt a classification of coffeehouses, so that there may be an approximation in the proportion of taxation to income, was read and unanimously adopted.

The meeting then proceeded to a permanent organization of a coffeehouse keepers' association, and the following officers were unanimously elected:

President, H. F. Sturcken; Vice President, S. Dolfini; Secretary, John McPhelin; Treasurer, Wm. Conway.

Mr. Sturcken, on taking the chair, thanked the meeting for the compliment paid to him in electing him president. He did not desire the position, and wished that a coffeehouse keeper had been selected, but as he had been chosen, he would do the best he could to promote the objects of the association. He was not a coffeehouse keeper, but his interests and their interests were identical, for unless coffeehouses prospered the brewer could not prosper. The question was discussed as to what reduction should be asked, and although no formal vote was taken, it seemed to be the unanimous opinion of the meeting that the license ought to be reduced to what it was before the war, $150.

In this connection a speaker, whose name we could not learn, complained that while the tax and license of a coffeehouse amounted to about four hundred dollars a year, a grocer did not pay over forty, and yet most of them retailed liquor by the glass. It was, in the estimation of the speaker, as important to the coffeehouse keepers' interests to have this clandestine liquor-selling by grocers stopped, as it was to have the license reduced.

The president thought it would be impolitic to have anything to say about the grocers. There was an ordinance in existence against liquor being sold by the glass, under a grocer's license, or any license but a coffeehouse keeper's license, yet many grocers had their back room, where they sold by the glass, and it could not be stopped.

Mr. McPhelin impressed upon the meeting the advantages that were to be had from a thorough organization of the coffeehouse keepers of the city. There are, he said, two thousand in the city. If litigation was necessary to protect their interests, a contribution of five dollars from each one would make a fund of ten thousand dollars, which would be sufficient to carry their cause before the Supreme Court of the United States. It would be best, however, first to appeal to the council for justice. Before the war, whisky could be bought for 25 cents a gallon, which, allowing sixty drinks to a gallon at five cents a drink, there would be a profit of eleven hundred per cent. Now whisky costs $3 a gallon, and, at ten cents a drink, the profit is only one hundred per cent. If these facts were properly placed before the council, they certainly must see the injustice of fixing the license at $300.

On motion, the chair was authorized to appoint a committee of four to procure additional signatures to the memorial, and present it at the next meeting of the council. On this committee the following members were appointed: S. C. Johnson, First District, chairman; Rudolph Gessler, Second District; Christian Woelrich, Third District; H. Hamerling, Fourth District.

It was nearly 11 o'clock when the meeting adjourned. About one hundred handed their names in as members of the association.

A FESTIVE GATHERING.—The passengers on the ill-fated steamer Homeyer, which was burned recently on the Ouachita river, had a meeting on Sunday evening, at Johnny Hawkins's Club Rooms, for the purpose of expressing their high sense of the kindness extended to them by Capt. R. S. Livingston, of the steamer W. B. Dance, on the passage from Monroe to New Orleans. The meeting was called to order by Col. Tisdale, who offered a resolution of thanks to Capts. Livingston and Boyd, and to Mr. A. B. Clark, which was unanimously adopted.

After the usual formalities, a sumptuous repast was indulged in. The following are the resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That we tender our thanks to Capt. R. Livingston, Capt. Boyd and W. B. Clark, for their kind attention to us while on the passage from Monroe to New Orleans.

2. *Resolved*, That the Daily Crescent be requested to publish the above resolutions.

TRIAL FOR RAPE.—In the First District Court yesterday, Judge Howe presiding, Ammey Brungton was tried for rape. The prisoner is a dark mulatto, about thirty years of age, and the person upon whom the outrage was committed, Elizabeth Killian, is a white girl of German descent and good character, who had attained her fourteenth year the day before she was violated, but in the opinion of Dr. Nichols, who examined her afterwards, had not yet arrived at the period of puberty.

The case was not submitted to the jury, until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Although several hours were consumed in the examination of the witnesses, the salient facts may be very briefly related.

The girl lived with her father, on St. Mary street, between Annunciation and Chippewa streets, and was in the habit of going out every morning to peddle eggs, to assist in supporting the family. The prisoner, at the time the crime was committed, was employed by Mr. C. A. Miltenberger, at the corner of St. Charles and Third streets, to take care of the stables. On the morning of the 1st July last, as Elizabeth was passing the premises, the prisoner was standing in a gate. She asked him if any eggs were wanted in the house. He went in, and by direction of Mrs. Miltenberger bought a dozen of the eggs, which were delivered and the money paid for them. The negro offered her other money, which she refused. She sought to leave the yard, but he shut the gates, seized her, bore her into the stable and despite her struggles and her screams, succeeded in carrying her up into the stable loft, where he gagged her, tied her feet and her hands with cords, threatened to kill her with a knife he showed her, if she resisted, and when she once succeeded in getting the gag out of her mouth, he slapped her violently on the face twice. He kept her there about three quarters of an hour or an hour, and had accomplished his fiendish purpose, when some noise outside alarmed him, and he left her. She managed to get the gag out of her mouth; with her teeth she gnawed asunder the cord binding her wrists, and then with her hands untied the cord on her ankles. Before he could return she was in the street and succeeded in reaching her father's house, where her disordered appearance immediately attracted attention, and the poor girl was induced to tell what had happened to her. Her father had the negro arrested the same day, and the knife and the gag were found by the police on the stable loft, as she had described them. Her wrists and ankles were marked where the cords had been drawn about them, and she had marks elsewhere upon her limbs and neck. For several days she was scarcely able to walk, and Dr. Nichols described her condition as painful in the extreme.

There was an attempt made by the defense to weaken the force of her testimony. She had stated before the recorder, in the preliminary investigation, and also at the trial yesterday, that she had no recollection of ever having seen the prisoner before the day he had violated her, and she certainly had never spoken to him before. The crime was committed on Monday, and three negroes were brought to the stand, who all swore that they saw her talking to him on the previous Sunday.

The jury, however, evidently did not believe a word they said, for an unqualified verdict of guilty was rendered, which brings upon the brutal ravisher, the penalty of death.

QUID-PRO QUO.—A skiff used as a ferry below this city was hailed by a Spaniard on Saturday last, when about one hundred yards from the shore, but the only passenger, an American, opposed the intention of the ferryman to return and take the Spaniard. The latter, however, not knowing what was going on in the skiff, persisted in hailing the boat, at the same time telling the ferryman in his native tongue that he would get in *mos arriba* (higher up). The American understanding that he had told the ferryman to "throw him into the river," seized the oars and rowed the boat ashore, where he gave the poor Spaniard a sound thrashing. Matters were at length explained, and the nearest grog shop furnished the spirits to wash the Spaniard's face and throat.

MORTUARY REPORT.—We are indebted to Dr. Geo. Wm. Dirmeyer, secretary of the Board of Health, for an elaborate and detailed report of the interments occuring in this city during the year 1867, from which we take the following: Total number of interments 10,096, of which 3107 were of persons who died of yellow fever; 992 of other fevers; 581 of cholera; 100 of cholera infantum; 46 of cholera morbus; 671 of consumption, and 510 still born.

Color.—Whites, 7866; mulattoes, 605; blacks, 1326; not stated, 299.

Sex.—Males, 6239; females, 3566; not stated, 291.

Ages.—Under 1 year, 1863; 1 to 2 years, 529; 2 to 5 years, 566; 5 to 10 years, 491; 10 to 15 years, 253; 15 to 20 years, 466; 20 to 25 years, 942; 25 to 30 years, 1039; 30 to 40 years, 1441; 40 to 50 years, 946; 50 to 60 years, 604; 60 to 70 years, 344; 70 to 80 years, 163; 80 to 90 years, 70; 90 to 100 years, 12; 100 and upwards, 10; unknown, 357.

Nationalities.—Africa, 9; Austria, 44; Australia, 1; British America, 10; Belgium, 11; Bohemia, 3; Canada, 52; China, 1; Denmark, 22; East Indies, 2; England, 193; France, 549; Germany, 995; Holland, 8; Ireland, 1133; Italy, 144; Mexico, 5; Norway, 4; Poland, 17; Portugal, 3; Prussia, 171; Russia, 20; Sandwich Islands, 1; Scotland 66; at sea, 2; South America, 3; Spain, 53; Sweden, 17; Switzerland, 46; United States, 4990; unknown, 7; Wales, 5; West Indies, 34; not stated, 1475.

The following is the mortuary report for the past week:

Anæmia 1, asthma 1, bronchitis 1, burned 1, cancer 1, cancrum oris 1, catarrh 1, cholera 14, cholera morbus 4, bilious cholic 1, compression of the brain 1, consumption 12, convulsions 1, infantile convulsions 6, debility 2, delirium tremens 1, chronic diarrhea 1, drowned 1, dysentery 4, erysipelas 1, fevers 4, gastro enteritis 4, hernia 2, inflammation 3, intemperance 1, lockjaw 1, infantile marasmus 4, pneumonia 6, poison 2, premature 1, still born 9, teething 5, tris nascentium 7, thrash 1, tubes mesenterica 2, unknown 3; total 113.

BASE BALL.—We have received from a friend at Pass Christian, the following account of a base ball match, played on the college grounds in that village, on Saturday last, between the "Heroes," from the school of Rev. Dr. Phillips, and the "Atlantics," from the Brother's College. Our informant writes as follows:

"The former club is composed of young gentlemen between the ages of 14 and 16, and is under the command of Master Willie Finley, who has shown great skill by the manner in which he manages his men upon the field. By the accompanying score, you will see that he did the best playing upon the ground. While the playing of all was uncommonly good, it would be wrong to pass unnoticed the manner in which young Stille, (commonly known as the Little Giant,) acquitted himself, ably assisting the club both by his good fielding and as a batsman. It is not difficult to predict for the young "Heroes" a brilliant career and enviable position among the base ball fraternity. Annexed is the score of the match. Brother Hillory umpire. Joseph Taylor scorer for Atlantics; P. J. Coldecot for Heroes.

HEROES.	RUNS.	ATLANTICS.	RUNS.
W. Finley, p.	7	M. Cahill, c.	1
C. Story, 3d b.	2	A. Marmion, 1 f.	4
R. Finley, c.	5	J. Stubbs, p.	2
C. Stille, 2d b.	6	C. L. Brook, 1st b.	3
H. Story, 1st b.	4	J. Peesy, 2d b.	4
R. Ludwigsen, r. f.	4	S. Aikin, s. s.	2
L. Desryesnx, l. f.	3	A. Saucier, 3d b.	4
E. Cooke, s. s.	3	C. Garcier, r. f.	3
Total runs	34	Total runs	23

The Atlantics played 9 innings to the Heroes' 18. ALPHA.

The following is the score of the second of a series of games for the championship between the Southern and R. E. Lee clubs, the first having been won by the Southerners by a score of 20 to 18. The game was played on the ground known as the Southern Green, at the head of Bacchus streets;

SOUTHERN.	O.	RUNS.	R. E. LEE.	O.	RUNS.
J. J. Winn, p.	3	4	J. Donavan, p.	5	1
O. Bezant, 3d b.	5	3	J. Levy, s. s.	0	1
J. C. Buddendorf, s. s	3	5	A. Johnson, 2d b.	4	1
M. K. Chandler, r. f.	4	5	J. Hennessey, 1st b.	4	1
F. Fay, 2d b.	4	4	E. London, 3d b.	3	0
J. Holtzman, 1st b.	2	5	V. Bertel, c.	2	2
L. A. Kearns, l. f.	1	6	J. Laur, l. f.	3	1
F. A. C. McManus, c.	2	5	Wm. Hatton, c. f.	3	1
J. S. Twomey, c. f.	4	3	F. London, r. f.	3	1
Total	27	30	Total	27	9

RUNS EACH INNING:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Southern	1	5	1	7	0	3	14	5	2	—30
R. E. Lee	2	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	—9

Umpire—Mr. Jas. Cook, of Lone Star.

Scorer for Southern—Mr. Wm. L. Shepard, of the Southern.

Scorer for R. E. Lee—Mr. S. Dalton, of the R. E. Lee.

Time of game—two hours.

Remarks—Southern B. B. C.: Home runs, 7; left on bases, 8; fly catches, 7; called balls on pitcher, 4; foul bound catches, 7; muffed balls, 2. R. E. Lee B. B. C.: Home runs, 1; left on bases, 3; fly catches, 7; called balls on pitcher, 7; foul bound catches, 4; muffed balls, 5.

THE LAST DAY OF THE FAIR.—*The Engine Race.*—The inclemency of the weather did not prevent a large concourse of people being present at the Fair Grounds on Sunday. The main attraction was the great engine race, for all the awards of premiums had been completed on the preceding day. At three o'clock the stands of the race course were filled with people, among which the ladies were in no minority, anxious to witness the trial of speed between the fire companies who had entered for the Zimmermann prize. The judges announced the following entries: American Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, Creole Fire Company No. 9, Orleans Fire Company No. 21, Irad Ferry Fire Company No. 12, Phœnix Fire Company No. 8, Hope Hook and Ladder Company No. 3, and Eagle Fire Company No. 7. The conditions of the race were as follows:

The horse of each company to draw an engine with fifty feet of hose and a suction, to run to the best advantage one-half mile, with ten men, un hich and throw water through fifty feet of hose. The prize was a magnificent bronze clock, representing Neptune kneeling on a seadragon, valued at five hundred dollars, offered by Mr. C. H. Zimmermann, the popular jeweler of Canal street. The companies ran in the order mentioned above with the following result:

American Hook and Ladder Company No. 2—time of running, 2:27; whole time to the throwing of water, 2:40½. Creole 9—running time, 3 minutes; whole time, 3:32. Orleans 21—running time not taken; whole time, 2:47½. Irad Ferry 12—running time, 2:14½; whole time, 2:37½. Phœnix 8—running time 2:37; whole time 2:56. Eagle 7—running time 2:40½; whole time, 3:05. Hope Hook and Ladder No. 3—running time, 2:21½; whole time, 2:34. After No. 9 had run, Columbia No. 5 was also entered, but was subsequently withdrawn, owing to the bad condition of the track, caused by a drizzling rain which interfered considerably with the running of the engines.

The American Truck boys deserve high praise for the excellent time which they made, especially when we consider that they should not be expected to handle an engine as well as those who use the apparatus entirely; and as much must be said of Hope Hook and Ladder, who won the prize. It will be seen that from the time of unhitching their horses, American went to work in 13½ seconds, and Hope in 12½ seconds. Of course great excitement prevailed during the whole race, and large sums of money changed hands.

The following gentlemen were the judges: For No. 12, Henry Bonnabel, Esq.; No. 9, Washington Marks, Esq.; No. 3, L. Vallee, Esq.; No. 8, Alf. Bellanger, Esq.; No. 12, John Curry, Esq.; No. 21 Ben Faith, Esq. For Nos. 7 and 5, Messrs. Bonnabel and Marks.

Next Sunday the Tyler special premium, consisting of a beautiful solid silver model of a steam engine will be run for by the different companies. The conditions, if we mistake not, are the same as in the above race, with this exception, that the engine is to be drawn by hand. The engine, formerly belonging to No. 18, but now to a fire company in Jefferson City, will probably be used again on Sunday next.

AN IMPERIAL LETTER.—Mayor Heath has received the following autograph letter from the French Emperor:

"PALACE OF THE TUILERIES,
30th of December, 1867.

"*Monsieur the Mayor:* I have received the photographic views of New Orleans which you have had the kindness to send me in the name of the City Council. It was with very strong interest that I passed in review the monuments and the various localities of a city which clings to France by so many remembrances and so many sympathies. You have partly retained our laws, our customs and our language, and I entertain hopes that the links will be made stronger by commercial intercourse. I should be happy, if the Universal Exposition, in which you have taken a distinguished part, has contributed to increase our business relations. Be pleased, sir, together with your honorable colleagues of the council, who have sent me their likenesses, and whose acquaintance I am delighted to have made, to accept my sincere thanks, and the assurance of my best wishes.

"NAPOLEON."

CHARGES OF ATTEMPT AT ARSON.—Sergeant J. A. McManus, First District police, has entered an affidavit against Mrs. Sarah Smith, in which he charges her with having, this morning, attempted to fire the grocery store No. 295 Lafayette street, corner of Howard. The case was fixed for the 27th instant, and the prisoner remanded without privilege of bail.

RECORDER NEVILLE'S COURT.—This court held a long session yesterday to dispose of a large number of cases of drunkenness and disturbing the peace, which are of no public interest.

George Whitlock, colored, was sent to the Workhouse for ninety days on a charge of larceny.

Mary O'Herron was fined $10, and Ellen O'Herron and Eliza Callahan were sent to the Workhouse for six months, for being habitual drunkards.

John Mollere is charged by J. R. G. Pitkin with assault and battery. Case fixed for Feb. 1.

Frank Green and Henry Jones, colored, were sent to the First District Court on a charge of stealing $30 from J. H. Steele.

E. H. Martin was fined $25 for disturbing the peace and dignity of the State.

Lizzie Burke, a lewd woman, was fined $10.

Joe Alexander and Ernest Toussaint were each sent to the Parish Prison for thirty days for stealing.

Antonio Solomon, for stealing various articles of wearing apparel, was sent for trial before the First District Court. Mary Solomon and Jane Burke, charged with being connected with the theft, were dismissed from the accusation.

Adele Sellman, a lewd colored woman, was sent to the Workhouse for six months.

RECORDER GASTINEL'S COURT.—In Lieutenant Madden's morning report of arrests to the recorder we find the following: "J. F. Molliere surrendered, knowing a warrant was issued for his arrest—Reporters keep out."

Parker Arthur, caught breaking open a hogshead of sugar, on the levee, was sent to the Workhouse for sixty days.

Frederick Wilson was committed to the Workhouse for ninety days, as a vagrant.

Peter Leopold has been arrested, charged with having in his possession a gold chain, which he was trying to sell, and which was given to him by some person who had stolen it.

Henry Lew