THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

VOLUME XVII. SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1868. NUMBER 139.

Helmbold's

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

MALE OR FEMALE,

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 or INSANITY may ensue. Our Flesh and Blood are supported from these sources, and the

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS,

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

Helmbold's Extract Buchu,

Established upward of Eighteen Years—Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

DRUGGIST,

594 BROADWAY, New York, and

104 SOUTH TENTH STREET, Philadelphia.

Sold by all Druggists.

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

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame, and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, Consumption, Insanity or Epileptic Fits ensue.

FOR NON-RETENTION or INCONTINENCE of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, diseases of the Prostrate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys and Dropsical Swellings.

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND UNSAFE REMEDIES for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH—Therefore, the nervous and debilitated should immediately use Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH cure secret and delicate disorders, in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

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.

The Supreme Court—Internal Revenue Receipts—West Virginia on the Supreme Court Bill—A Jersey City Meeting on the Same—Sons of Temperance on Negro Representation—Cabinet Meeting—The Russian Minister—Proceedings of Congress—The Pasicated Meat and Vegetables Bill Passed the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Supreme Court—State of Texas vs. White et al. This is on a motion to dissolve an injunction heretofore granted restricting defendants from disposing of certain bonds. Defendants rest their case upon the argument that Texas is not a State in the Union, and therefore she is not entitled to appear here. This point must be decided before the case can proceed.

Internal revenue receipts to-day $300,000.

The West Virginia legislature have passed a resolution ordering their senators to vote for the House Supreme Court bill.

A large meeting was held in Jersey City, which adopted resolutions denouncing the Supreme Court and new reconstruction bills now before Congress.

The grand division of New York Sons of Temperance, in session at Albany, passed a resolution excluding negro representatives.

House.—A bill forbidding certain payments to Southern claimants was discussed and postponed.

The House disagreed to the conference committee's report on the cotton tax bill, and appointed a new committee.

The death of Mr. Bise was announced, and the House adjourned.

There was a full meeting of the cabinet to-day, Stanton only being absent.

Baron Von Geralt, the Prussian minister, was presented to the president to-day.

Senate.—Edmunds and Johnson took issue with the president's opinion that the bill striking the word "white" from District ordinances died during the recess. The message was referred to the judiciary committee.

The Senate adhered to its amendment to the deficiency bill forbidding appropriations for the quartermaster's department being expended for reconstruction or any other purpose.

Gen. Howard was called on for elaborate reports regarding abandoned lands and other relative matters.

The joint resolution authorizing the distribution of desiccated meats and vegetables not needed by the army to the sufferers in the South passed.

Reconstruction bill was resumed. Morton spoke. Nye will follow. Argument will probably last ten days. Adjourned.

FROM RALEIGH.

The North Carolina Reconstruction Convention.

RALEIGH, Jan. 24.—The convention showed yesterday a disposition to go into general legislation. Numerous resolutions on various subjects were presented and referred.

A resolution was presented authorizing county boards of registration to disfranchise all persons who engaged in the rebellion or who gave aid and comfort thereto.

A committee was appointed to confer with Gen. Canby.

A communication was received from Governor Worth stating that he had nothing to communicate, but was ready to furnish any information in his possession.

A resolution passed to-day calling on the treasurer to pay over on warrants of the president of the convention the mileage and per diem of members.

FROM CHARLESTON.

The South Carolina Reconstruction Convention.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 24.—Scene in the convention to-day—interesting debate between colored delegates on measures of relief for the people. It was urged by the extremists that the whites owning property about to be sacrificed at sheriff's sale ought to suffer by reason of their participation in the rebellion. On the other hand it was argued that sales would be made to speculators and strangers who would hold the lands at exorbitant rates, forbidding developments and enterprise.

FROM RICHMOND.

The Virginia Reconstruction Convention.

RICHMOND, Jan. 24.—Resolution adopted to memorialize Congress for an extension of time of bankrupt act.

The first article of the Constitution was adopted.

A case comes before the United States Circuit Court to-morrow, on habeas corpus, to test the constitutionality of the reconstruction acts. The prisoner is in the Libby Prison for murder, and the point made is that Schofield has no right to hold him if not a soldier or sailor in the United States service.

FROM TALLAHASSEE, FLA.

The Florida Reconstruction Convention.

TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 24—The convention met as usual. Question of privilege was discussed, and some time was taken up in discussing misrepresentations by the press.

The committee on privileges and elections reported, and after an earnest and exciting debate the report was made a special order for Monday next—two new members being added to the committee. Adjourned to Monday.

FROM GALVESTON.

The State Conservative Convention—Political—Suicides—Gen. Hancock.

GALVESTON, Jan. 23.—The conservative State convention, at Houston, adjourned after a stormy session. Resolutions were adopted declaring unalterable opposition to negro suffrage. They advise votes to defeat convention if possible, if not, to elect delegates who will vote against negro suffrage.

It is reported there will be a convention called at Galveston, to unite the Johnson Democrats and the moderate Republicans.

James Day and William Griffiths committed suicide, here yesterday.

Gen. Hancock proceeded to Austin without stopping here.

FROM EUROPE.

Russia Looking Suspiciously at France, et vice versa—A New French Loan—Death of a Tragedian.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 24.—The Boersen Zeitung, published here, calls attention editorially to the fact that the new French army bill materially increases the power of Louis Napoleon, and is sure to prompt him to assume a higher stand and bolder tone in regard to European politics.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—La Patrie, semi-official, in an editorial article, observes that Russia is the only power not now in harmony with the rest of Europe. Efforts of this character to tranquilize the public peace, are singularly antagonized by the fact that every power in Europe is actively engaged in arming itself as if for anticipated war.

It is said that a new French loan, to the amount of 750,000,000 francs will be put upon the market soon.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Charles Kean, the tradegian, died to-day, aged 57 years.

FROM ST. DOMINGO AND HAYTI.

Warlike Movements.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The situation of the Dominican republic is represented as being deplorable. The insurgents are moving onward, and war vessels have been dispatched to the neighboring ports for provisions to prevent imminent starvation.

Shocks of earthquakes were felt on the 17th and 18th inst.

The Caco rebels continue their attacks upon the national troops on the northern frontier of Hayti.

The Haytien corvette Sylvan captured the Dominican war schooner Copotillo, with Gen. Juances, forty men and armament.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Jan. 24, 11 A. M.—Barometer 30:70. Wind northeast, strong. Arrived—Steamship Austin, Farrell, master. Merchandize and passengers to C. A. Whitney & Co.

Steamship Ashland, Norton, master, from New York, with merchandise and passengers to D. Mc Coard.

Schooner Challenger, Josephs master, from Honduras, with fruit to E. Pillsbury. Sailed: Brig R. B. Gove, schooner Kate Bingham.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Jan. 24—6 P. M.—Barometer 30:70. Wind northeast, light. Arrived, brig Mary Rice, from Rio, cargo of coffee; bark M. M. Bird, Packard, master, general cargo to Thorndyke & Norton. Sailed, barks Rosario and Celeste Clarke.

RIVER NEWS.

VICKSBURG, Jan. 24.—Passed up: Longworth and Southerner at 3 P. M., and Belle Lee at 7 P. M. Passed down: Gov. Allen at 5, Lee and Richmond at 6 P. M. River rising.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 24.—Departed: Dexter for New Orleans. River rising, with six feet three inches in the canal. Weather clear. Thermometer 29.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 24.—River rising, with thirteen feet four inches in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 24.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 24.—The military commission have finished taking evidence in defense of city officials against the charges made by citizens. It is understood the whole matter will be laid before Gen. Meade.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 23—Evening.—Cotton closed firm at 1-16d. higher. Uplands, 7¾d. on the spot; and 7¾d. to arrive. Sales 15,000 bales.

Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £15,000.

LONDON, Jan. 24—Noon.—Consols, 92¾@92⅞. Bonds, 71¾@71¾.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—Bourse heavy; rentes down. Bullion in the Bank of France has increased to 27,000,000f.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 24, Noon.—Cotton opens buoyant. Sales estimated at 150,000 bales. Sales of the week 110,000, whereof 20,000 were for export and 10,000 for speculation.

Stock in port, 406,000 bales, of which 117,000 bales are American.

Shipments from Bombay to the 14th, since last report, 30,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 24.—Afternoon.—Cotton afloat for Liverpool 198,000 bales, of which 125,000 are American.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 24 — Evening. — Cotton unchanged. Sales to-day 15,000 bales. Manchester advices favorable. Corn dull at 45s. 3d. Turpentine 26s.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—Evening.—Cotton firm; sales 3000 bales. Middlings 17½@17¾c., chiefly at the latter rate. Gold closed at 140½.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—Flour a shade better. Wheat quiet and very firm. Corn steady. Rye quiet. Oats firm. Pork steady at $21 25.

Lard steady, 13@13½c. Cotton firmer. Turpentine 53½c. Rosin dull—common stained $2 75.

Stocks active and steady. Sterling 9¼. Gold 140¾. Bonds, old 111; new 107¼. Virginia 6's 40.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—Money very easy and plentiful. Call loans 4@6. Prime discounts 6½@7½. Sterling little stronger but unchanged. Stocks excited with improving tendency. Subtreasury balance $167,600,000. Five-twenties of 1862, with coupons, 107¼; of 1864, 108½; of 1865, 109½; of 1867, 107¾. Ten-forties 103¾. Seven-twenties 106¾.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—Governments closed strong. 5-20's of 1862 with coupons 110¼. Gold 140½. Sterling little stronger. Cotton ¼@⅛c. better. Sales to-day 4500 bales. Middlings 17¾@18c. Flour shade firmer and rather more active, State $8 50@8 75; Southern $9 80@15. Corn heavy, Western mixed $1 30@1 32½; Southern white $1 28@1 30. Pork and lard firm. Groceries quiet and firm. Turpentine 53@54c. Rosin 2¾@2⅞c. for common. Freights firm, cotton by sail ⅛c.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 24.—Flour and wheat unchanged. Corn dull, nominally unchanged. Oats dull at 67@68c. Mess pork $20@21. Provisions firmer. Raw whisky, free, $2 28. Bulk meats—shoulders 8c.; loose sides 9¼@9⅞c. Bacon firm; shoulders 9@9¼c.; sides 11¼@11½c.; sugar-cured hams 15½@16c. Lard 11¾@12½c. Butter dull at 35@37c. Eggs 30c.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 21.—Sales of 40 hhds. tobacco; market dull at former rates. Cotton 15@15½c. Flour—superfine $7 50@8; fancy $12 50. Wheat $2 35@2 50. Oats 66@68c. Corn 77@80c. Lard 12¾@13c. Mess pork $20 25@21 for old and new. Bacon—shoulders 9¾c.; clear sides 12¼c. Bulk meats—shoulders 8¾c.; clear sides 11¾c.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 24.—Cotton market very active. Sales to-day 1417 bales. Receipts 1600 bales. New York middlings, 16c. Sales of the week, 5600 bales. Receipts, 4815 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 24.—Cotton active—advanced. Middlings, 16¾@17c. Sales, 1590 bales. Receipts, 2654.

MOBILE, Jan. 24.—Cotton market firmer. Sales to-day 4000 bales middlings at 16¾c. Receipts, 1289 bales. Sales for the week, 19,000 bales. Receipts, 15,972 bales. Exports—coastwise, 5881 bales; foreign, 7476 bales, Stock on hand, 77,000 bales.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 24.—Tobacco active at full prices. Flour more active but lower—superfine, $7 25@8 00. Wheat firm—red and white, $2 55@$2 60. Corn inactive, 81@96c. Oats very dull, 67@69. Provisions languid. Pork, $21 25. Bulk sides, 11c. Lard, 12½@13c.

AN ELEGANT AND COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE ON CANAL STREET, AND OTHER IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY, AT AUCTION.—Our attention has been directed to the sale of fine property to be made to-day by Messrs. J. B. Walton & Deslonde, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, amongst which we notice particularly that splendid dwelling house, No. 257 Canal street, the residence of our fellow-citizen Ben. Roach, Esq. This property, from its location in the most improving part of the city, its proximity to the center of business, the completeness and elegance of the buildings, points it out as one of the most desirable for a residence and for investment in the city. The terms are unusually liberal, being one-third cash, the remainder at one, two and three years. Adjoining this property, in the rear, will be sold three lots of ground and the small double tenement dwellings upon them, giving to the purchaser of the property on Canal street the opportunity of increasing the depth and making a carriage way and stable room, opening into Trémé street.

Messrs. Walton & Deslonde will sell, also, a very desirable two-story brick dwelling, with garden, on Baronne street, between Julia and Girod streets.

Three choice building lots, corner of Carondelet and Enterpe streets.

One lot corner Banks and Rocheblave streets.

They will continue the great sale of squares and lots, of which they sold a portion last week, embracing thirty three squares and four hundred lots in the rear of the First and Fourth Districts, near the Jackson Railroad and depot. The reader will please refer to the advertisements in our auction columns.

The sheriff sells at auction this day at 4½ o'clock P. M., on the premises, No. 555 Magazine street, the contents, fixtures, etc., of a confectionary store.

Labor by farm hands has experienced a remarkable depreciation in Virginia, and the result is that in the counties adjacent to Petersburg the highest rate of wages does not exceed eight dollars per month, while in North Carolina it ranges from five to six. Any number of laborers may be had at these prices, and they are glad to accept the offer.

The New Year's gift of Major Campbell Wallace, superintendent of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, to the poor of Atlanta, was a magnificent one; an extensive train heavily loaded with good, sound oak wood, at such a time as this, is a gift worthy of the donor, and will be highly appreciated and thankfully received by the needy recipients.

Five dollars are said to have been deducted from the salary of every policeman in Mobile for the purpose of sending Bromberg, the city treasurer, to Montgomery in the interests of the radical party. The negroes on the Mobile police are represented as being intensely disgusted at this high handed measure.

Local Intelligence.

REPORTORIAL BREVITIES.—The temperature, yesterday, as shown by the thermometer at C. Dubamel's, corner Bienville and Chartres streets, was as follows: At 6 A. M., 50 degrees; at 12 M., 56; at 3 P. M., 59; at 6 P. M., 58.

To-morrow's number of the Weekly Mercury will contain, we are told, two or three spicy articles.

The ladies' fair at Masonic Hall will be continued to-day and this evening. A lunch at noon, and a concert and auction at night are a portion of the attractions.

The controller sells to-day at noon contracts for farming the revenues of the Beef Market, Ninth Street Market, Second and Fourth Districts Markets. Also, for laying a banquette around Kellar's Market, on Felicity street.

EXTENSIVE FIRE.—At half-past 11 o'clock, a fire has just broken out in the United States bonded warehouses of Messrs. C. S. Matteson & Co., in the square bounded by Poydras, Lafayette, New Levee and Fulton streets. The warehouses are composed of four four-story brick buildings, Nos. 85, 87, 89 and 91 New Levee street, extending through to Front street, and are filled to repletion with whisky, held in bond by the United States revenue department. The fire originated in the building No. 91, and was beyond doubt the work of an incendiary. At the time we write every one of the four buildings are in conflagration; the gutters are all aglow with the flaming fluid, and the firemen are strenuously laboring to overcome the flames, which are spreading to the Wabash warehouse, Nos. 93 and 95 Old Levee street, on one side, and another warehouse, which is supposed to contain a large quantity of coal oil, Nos. 79, 81 and 83 on the side nearest Poydras street.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.—In the First District Court yesterday, Judge Howe presiding, Mitchell Catcher, a negro soldier, of the 9th United States colored cavalry, was tried for the murder of Lizzie Alexander, a colored woman. The deceased was an inmate of a brothel, kept by a negress known as Lucinda Clark. There was in the house another colored woman who the prisoner was in the habit of visiting. This woman had a quarrel with another inmate of the establishment, Sally Waterman, and Catcher and his paramour went up stairs. Catcher took a pistol from an armoir, put it in his bosom and returned to the room where Sally Waterman was. She said something to the effect that whatever she had said to Catcher's woman was right, and if anybody did not like it they could take it out of her." Catcher rose from the seat he had taken, and observing "I don't like it," drew the pistol, pointed it toward Waterman, fired, and the shot missing her hit Lizzie Alexander in the back of the neck, injuring the vertebræ, and she died of the wound four days after. Catcher, finding that he had missed Waterman, cocked the revolver again, put it to her head, and pulled trigger, but the cap only exploded.

The defense, which was conducted by the Messrs. Morel, was that the shooting was accidental, and it was in evidence that the deceased had said so herself.

The attorney general combatted the inference sought to be deduced from this fact, and argued that her statement was to be interpreted as signifying that she knew the prisoner had not intended to shoot her, but that did not acquit him of his malicious intention, nor did it abate the crime. He had intended to murder one woman, but happened to kill another, and in killing Lizzie Alexander he was as guilty of murder equally as much as if he had killed Sally Waterman. The attorney general exhorted the jury not to be influenced by any feeling of tenderness in the case, but to do exact justice. This was the fourth case tried in this court since last Monday week, in which colored women had been murdered by black men, with savage cruelty, and unless those negroes who go about armed with deadly weapons, and seem to think no more of shooting colored women than if they were shooting blackbirds, are not punished, there will be no security for society.

After a brief charge from the judge, the case was given to the jury at three o'clock. At half past six they brought in a verdict of guilty without capital punishment.

In the case of Jules Delhonde, informed against for embezzling the proceeds of a violin which Charles Eugene commissioned him to sell, the district attorney entered *nolle prosequi*.

STRANGE AND PROBABLE FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday evening about 4 o'clock, while Mr. Daniel J. Driscoll, constable of the First Justice's Court, was riding on Poydras street, near Baronne, his horse accidentally slipped and fell with him. The poor animal was instantly killed. Mr. Driscoll was badly crushed by the horse falling upon him, besides being cut across the right temple. He was picked up in an insensible condition, and after having his wounds dressed by Dr. Homberger, he was conveyed to the Charity Hospital. His case is reported as hopeless.

THE BAKER INVESTIGATION.—The committee charged with the investigation of charges preferred against the street commissioner and two deputies, met last evening. Messrs. Gauche, Joubert and Marie being present. Owing, however, to the absence of Mr. Stokes, an important witness, the continuance of the investigation was postponed to Wednesday evening, at half-past 5 o'clock P. M.

A CORRECTION.—There was a misstatement in our local column yesterday, which we hasten to correct: J. Quinlan was arrested at the instance of Mr. J. Posey for cutting his own wife, Mrs. Quinlan, with a knife; and not, as reported by us, for cutting Mrs. Posey, who was utterly oblivious of a bloodthirsty intent on the part of Quinlan towards any human being, or even of Quinlan's very existence.

SWORN IN.—Gaspard J. Schreiber, the newly appointed lieutenant of police, was yesterday sworn in by the mayor, and will shortly enter upon the duties of his office. Lieut. W. H. Manning, in assuming the command of the demoralized Fourth District police, will have quite a task before him; but it is not presuming to advance that his intelligence and resoluteness and his sense of justice will smooth the way for him, to the benefit of the community at large. Lieut. Manning might with great propriety, thereafter, be sent to reconstruct other districts.

DARING AND EXTENSIVE BURGLARY.—Thursday night a most daring burglary was committed in the cigar store of Messrs. Fernandez & Vila, at the corner of Royal and Customhouse streets. The burglars, for there must have been several, obtained an entrance into the restaurant of Mr. Philip Forget, next door, now under seizure, through the sides of the show case on Royal street, which are glass shutters instead of fixed panes, and went to work cutting a hole fully three feet square through the three brick wall dividing the restaurant from the rear office of the cigar store; they then proceeded to blow up the safe of Messrs. Fernandez & Vila, from which they extracted the following: about $600 in gold, $350 in greenbacks, from $1600 to $1800 in city currency, Havana lottery ticket No. 1458, for $250, almost entire, a fraction of a Madrid lottery ticket, and several fractions of Havana lottery tickets, all prizes, which had been cashed by the concern.

The following promissory notes were also taken: One, No. 5 for $215 55, dated July 12, 1867, due January 18, 1868; one, No. 3, for $300, received on account $100, dated July 12, due October 1, 1867; one, No. 4, for $200, dated July 12, due 1st November, 1867; one, No. 5, for $250, dated July 12, due 1st December, 1867; one, No. 6, for $250, same date, due 1st February, 1867; one, No. 7, same amount and date, due 1st March, 1868; one, No. 8, same amount and date, due 1st May, 1868; and one for $190 55, dated same day, due 1st June, 1868, all drawn by S. Felis of Mobile, to the order of Fernandez & Vila, payable at the Mobile Savings Bank in Mobile, and a check No. 710, for $100, dated January 22, drawn by L. F. Generes, Esq., on the Citizens' Bank, and payable to bearer. The burglars then made their escape, and are still at large.

A can of gunpowder was left on the floor near the safe, the door of which is a complete wreck. Nothing else appears to have been taken from the store or the restaurant of Mr. Forget, on the lower floor, however, there was nothing to steal. To our personal knowledge, within a few days there has been a sheriff's keeper in the restaurant, but whether he was recently withdrawn or was sleeping in the building, we are not enabled to state. Before leaving, the burglars burnt the books that were in the safe, the only reason for which must have been to prevent stopping payment of the notes and lottery tickets, the data of which were luckily kept in a memorandum book of one of the members of the concern.

Now about the watchmen. There is one who paces the Customhouse street beat, and another the Royal street beat, and, besides, the Citizens' Bank, opposite the cigar store, employs a private watchman. All three say they heard the explosion, which is most improbable, for it is well known that expert burglars, such as these must have been, employ a quality of gunpowder, a very small quantity of which is sufficient to destroy a safe, especially one of inferior quality, like this safe, and makes no more noise than a quarto book falling a couple of feet to a carpeted floor. When we consider that the sound was deafened on one side by one, and on the other, by two partitions, the watchmen are certainly in error when they assert that they heard the explosion, unless, however, they were very near; in the latter case, they should also have heard the noise caused by perforating a twelve inch brick wall. But they did not. The store of Messrs. Weil & Wolff, on the opposite corner of the cigar store, having been entered some time since and robbed of valuable papers the vigilance of these watchmen should have been greater than usual. The watchman of Royal street was heard to boast to a clerk of Mr. Fournier, the clock-maker of the same street, of the number of burglaries which he had prevented on that street recently. A strange coincidence, the same night a daring robbery is committed on his beat. Why the watchmen did not investigate the cause of the explosion which they assert having heard, we are not informed.

Since the above was written it is pretty well ascertained that the burglars could not have entered or made their exit through the glass shutters of the show-window. The sheriff's keeper had been withdrawn from the house for about ten days. Two individuals have been arrested on suspicion of being connected with the affair.

ANOTHER HEAVY ROBBERY.—A gentleman having lodgings on the corner of St. Charles and St. Joseph streets, was, on Thursday, robbed of a large sum of money, and about $300 worth of jewelry. The thief entered the room about four o'clock Thursday morning. Look out for thieves.

RECORDER NEVILLE'S COURT.—Major Charles F. Warner, accused by the chief of police and Officer Pecora of representing himself as a member of Gen. Hancock's staff and obtaining board and refreshments to the amount of $500 from the Cosmopolitan restaurant, was discharged at the request of the prosecution.

Wm. Johnson, colored, charged by Samuel Johnson, colored, with stealing a galvanized watch and a lot of wearing apparel, was sent for trial before the First District Court.

Wm. McCloughly, charged by Daniel Block with forcibly taking from him a cart and mule, will be tried on the 30th. Bond $500.

Manuel Johnson, colored, will be tried on the same day on a charge made by Valerie Williams, of burglariously entering a stable, No. 234 Baronne street, and stealing two overcoats and two new sets of harness valued at $100.

John King and Sam Gorman arrested on a charge of stealing $19 from Messrs. Townsend & Weiman, were discharged from the accusation of larceny, but required to furnish bonds to answer for their good behavior. They gave the bonds required.

Cubit Moore arrested as a dangerous and suspicious character, was fined $10.

Geo. McLeod was sent for thirty days to the Parish Prison, for stealing a cord of wood.

Dan Gorman, a drunkard and pickpocket, was sent to the Workhouse for ninety days.

Maggie Kelly, a lewd woman, was fined $10.

RECORDER GASTINEL'S COURT.—Jack Lawrence was sent before the First District Court yesterday to be tried for stabbing with intent to murder. On the 16th inst. the accused went into Moody's store, about one o'clock in the afternoon, intoxicated, and was put out for his disorderly behavior. One Nicholas Galvorini keeps a fruit stand near Moody's.

Lawrence, directly after being put out, went to Galvorini, who was seated, and attempted to sit on his back. Galvorini retreated into the middle of the street, but was followed by Lawrence, and they clinched. Before they were parted Lawrence had cut him in three places with a bowie-knife. Fortunately the wounds were slight and are now healed.

Daniel Lotsper and Joe Lewis, colored men, were sent before the First District Court, to be tried for the larceny of a carpet sack, containing property valued at one hundred dollars, and owned by William McNabb, from his room in the St. Louis Restaurant, on St. Louis street.

Rosa Billiand, colored, has been arrested and is in custody awaiting examination on a charge of feloniously receiving a carpet, and several ladies' dresses and other articles, stolen from the premises of Paul Adige, No. 54 Conti street.

John Gallagher for pilfering meat from a butcher in the Beef market, was sent to the Workhouse for ninety days.

Midnight Assault Upon a Student of the Massachusetts Agricultural College—A "Game" Student.

[Correspondence of the Springfield Republican.]

AMHERST, MASS., Jan. 12, 1868.—On Friday evening, the 10th, three boys of the village, Elbridge Cook, Edward Spear and Timothy Deady, and three students of the Agricultural College, Charles Howland, Lemuel Hall and George Graves, made a most dastardly attack in the Agricultural College dormitory upon Clarence E. Brown, both a member and janitor of the institution. It appears that Cook was a member of the college for about three weeks, when he was removed by the faculty for general inefficiency. For an unfounded reason Cook suspected Brown had reported him to the president, and on this account, when under the influence of liquor, had made severe threats against Brown. The object of the attack was certainly to frighten Brown, if not horsewhip him, as two rawhides were found after the unsuccessful attack. The plan was to induce Brown to open his door, when the whole party were to rush in and administer the punishment.

To this end the whole party went quietly up the stairs, and one of them knocked at Brown's door under pretense of finding some individual in the building. Brown was in bed, and refused admission to the outside party. Very soon he heard whispering outside, and then suspected a party of drunken rowdies. They went into the rear room, and, gaining access to his bedroom ventilator, broke all the glass, but left it when they were unable to open it. After this they again kicked and knocked at the door, but he again refused them admission, and ordered them to leave. Then, by a skeleton key, his own was forced inside and the door thrown open. At this Brown stepped to the door and threw at the crowd (who were disguised in old clothes, mustaches and cork blacking,) a stove wrench or handle, and closed the door on them, when the whole party were driven into an adjoining room. This action only increased their attack, as they now felt sure he had no pistol, which they feared before. The door was kicked open again and broken, when Brown threw his stove poker at the party and stepped out of his door to disperse the crowd, at which he was struck and seized by three on one side of him and one on another, who soon brought him to the floor at the bottom of the pile. The only other weapon he had was a cabinet-maker's chisel, one-quarter of an inch wide, with which he slashed with a nervous violence right and left, until he had stabbed Howland four times, Hall three times, Cook once, Deady once and Graves once. This dispersed the party the second time, and as Graves was turning to go down stairs, ten feet from where he was stabbed, he slipped and brought his head to the floor with such violence that he has been in an unconscious state nearly all the time since, and now lies in a critical condition. The other parties are all doing well.

Young Brown is a student of excellent character, from Florence, (Northampton,) and no blame is attached to him for his conduct in this affair by President Clarke or any of the citizens of Amherst. It ought also to be stated that, some time in the melée, Brown declared to any of the party that if they crossed his threshold they were dead men; and also that, according to the best of his recollection, most of the stabs were made down upon the floor, and so choked that he could neither speak nor breathe. How much influence liquor had to do with the matter is as yet uncertain, save that one of the party showed evidences of having used it within a short time.

The executive council of the government of Massachusetts refuses to confirm the nomination of Judge Thomas (conservative) as chief justice. The vote was 5 to 4.

We are glad to learn that steps have been taken to organize the Democracy of Louisiana for the work that is before us. As we have missed most of our city papers during the past week we are unable to state with accuracy the nature of the movements, or the party with whom it originated. The Democratic party cannot organize a moment too soon. If the State Constitutions are to be defeated and a conservative president elected it can only be done by the Democracy. It is, therefore, the duty of all conservative men to act with the Democratic party, instead of making attempts to start a new party, with a new name, and without an honorable name to recommend it. The Democracy of the South will be recognized in the National Democratic Convention, and should certainly be represented therein. A State convention to appoint delegates will soon be called, in which we hope to see every parish fully represented. We shall recur to this important subject again.—[Alexandria Democrat.

Letter of Direction from Gen. Hancock to Gen. Reynolds, Commanding the District of Texas.

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY FOR CIVIL AFFAIRS,
New Orleans, La., Jan. 21, 1868.

Brevet Major General J. J. Reynolds, Commanding District of Texas:

General—I am directed by the major general commanding to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 6th inst., together with copies of telegrams and other documents, showing that a disturbance was created at a public meeting in Marshall, Texas, and the arrest of certain parties by military authority and the release of said parties by writ of habeas corpus. You also ask for instructions upon the following points: "When a military officer makes an arrest of a civilian, shall the latter be delivered up at once, on the application of himself or friends, to the civil authority, as was done at Marshall; or shall the military officer hold the civilian in custody until the case shall have been reported and acted upon at this or superior headquarters."

In reply, Major General Hancock directs me to say, by virtue of the third section of the act of Congress of the 2d of March, 1867, it is made the duty of the district commanders "to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals, and, to this end, he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and try offenders; or, when, in his judgment, it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose," etc. It is obvious that it is left optional with the district commander to determine before what courts offenders shall be tried. When the accused is turned over for trial to the civil tribunals, he is subject to their custody and jurisdiction, and he must necessarily be turned over forthwith to the proper civil officers for that purpose; for in that class of cases the military can exercise no control over the civil authority. If, on the contrary, the offender is to be tried by a military commission or tribunal, he is held in the custody of the military, and the civil courts are forbidden to interfere under color of State authority. These two classes of cases are entirely distinct, and different rules apply to them. General orders No. 40, from these headquarters, expressly refer to this distinction. In proper cases the offender may be held for a sufficient length of time, to enable the commanding general to determine whether the party ought to be tried by a military commission. When a writ of habeas corpus issues in cases submitted to military jurisdiction, a return of that fact is sufficient, and the civil court is bound at once to dismiss the application. When the report of Colonel Wood, special inspector, in reference to this affair is received, further specific orders will be given in this case.

It is the intention of the major general commanding to support the civil authorities where they require assistance, and to that end he will discharge all civil officers who fail to perform their duties.

For further advice, as to your proposed action on this subject, see letter to Governor Pease, copies of which have been furnished you.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ROBERT CHANDLER,
Captain, Assistant Secretary for Civil Affairs.

A Talk with Gen. Sheridan.

A correspondent of the Ohio State Journal, who has recently visited Gen. Sheridan, writes as follows:

The papers report you, general, as having said that Grant was more radical than yourself; how do you make that out? "I said so," returned the general, "and prove it thus: When I first took command of the fifth district Gen. Grant sent me an order to allow no man to sit on a jury who could not take the iron-clad oath. I mildly remonstrated against this, and wrote to the general requesting a modification of the order, so that all who might vote might also sit upon a jury.

"This he did accordingly, and it was for this very radical order and its modification to suit me that I said he was more radical than myself." The oath referred to requires a man to swear that he never bore arms against it, or acknowledged allegiance to the Southern Confederacy, or gave to the enemies of the United States aid, comfort, or encouragement.

It is, therefore, called the "Ironclad." But Sheridan found many who could not take this oath who had been forced into rebellion, and who had been clothed with the right of suffrage, and to this class he very properly accorded a right to sit upon the jury.

"Is it your opinion, general, that Grant did all he could to sustain you?"

"Undoubtedly," was his reply. "Everything I did was under direct order from him, or under his indorsement and approval. To fall out with me, therefore, was to fall out with Grant himself. In a few days you will read a letter from Gen. Grant protesting against my removal," (not then published), "which will demonstrate to the public what I say to you."

Will Grant certainly be a candidate for president? "Not by his own choice," promptly returned Sheridan; "but if he accepts the nomination I believe he will do so from motives of duty to his friends and country, in the spirit of sacrifice and patriotism, for which he is so remarkably distinguished."

Will the congressional policy of reconstruction succeed? Another whiff at his pipe, and his answer was as ready as an old time statesman. "Of course it must succeed. It is too late to go backward. The negro has been admitted to the ballot box. All the power on earth cannot keep it from him now. He has not only been taught to read, but to vote also. He can unlearn neither the one nor the other. When he was mustered into the military service as a soldier, his right to vote was decreed. In assuming the highest and most solemn duty of the citizen—the defense of his country—as a soldier, all minor privileges and duties at once attached to him. He is therefore a voter by virtue of having become a fighter, a tax payer, a citizen."

Southern Items.

The Mobile Tribune says John Forsythe possesses rare abilities and virtues, but he is not a man of conviction—to which defect is attributed the fact, for the last forty years, he has been walking around the anvil, trying to make up his mind when to strike, but invariably waiting until the iron got cold.

Four buildings, in a row of stores in Memphis, on Main street, between Poplar and Washington, were burned down on the night of the 21st. Loss $15,000.

In Houston, a few nights ago, a gentleman hearing the noise of some one raising a window of his house, jumped up just in time to see the head of a negro peering in. Waiting till Mr. Nig had got farther in, he seized him by the head and pulled him into the room, and gave him a terrible mauling. Seeing a pistol on the fellow, he took it and, after firing all the shots out, handed it back, gave him a few more blows and turned him loose.

A Houston gardener, going out to gather vegetables for market, at early dawn, found a negro helping himself to cabbages, who, without a word, drew a revolver and gave the poor gardener a mortal wound.

The Mobile Times learns that two young ladies were fatally burned in Chattanooga, on Saturday night, by the explosion of a can of "Aurora" oil. Their names were Miss Daly and Miss Harrison. They had been spending the evening together, and, on retiring, finding the fire in the grate not burning brightly enough, one of them attempted to pour some of the oil upon the embers. The can exploded, enveloping both the girls in flames. One of them took refuge under the bed, while the other, even more frantic, rushed into the street, and throwing herself upon the ground, tried, by rolling over and over, to extinguish the fire which was consuming her. Assistance was of no avail,