THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

VOLUME XVII. SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 22, 1868 NUMBER 163.

THE CRESCENT'S DISPATCHES.

REMOVAL OF STANTON

Appointment of General Lorenzo Thomas Secretary of War ad interim.

GENERAL McCLELLAN NOMINATED MINISTER TO ENGLAND.

GENERAL GEO. H. THOMAS APPOINTED LIEUTENANT GENERAL AND GENERAL BY BREVET.

COVODE MOVES FOR ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT.

STANTON SENDS WORD TO CONGRESS AND HAS NOT VACATED.

General Thomas Accepts the War Office and Will Apply to the Court to Oust Stanton.

THE SENATE IN NIGHT SESSION.

It Resolves that the President has gone beyond his Authority.

SENATORS CONFERRING WITH GRANT AND STANTON.

The President Acting Under an Old Law.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, Feb. 21, 1868.

Sir—By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as president by the Constitution and laws of the United States, you are hereby removed from office as secretary of the department of war, and your functions as such will terminate with the receipt of this communication. You will transmit to Brevet Major General Lorenzo Thomas, adjutant general of the army, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as secretary of war *ad interim* all records, books, papers and other public property now in your custody and charge. Respectfully yours,

(Signed:) ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Washington, D. C.

The president has made the following nominations: Gen. McClellan, as minister to the court of St. James; Jas. R. Hubbell, of Ohio, minister to Ecuador; Major General George H. Thomas to be lieutenant general by brevet and general by brevet.

Colfax presented the following communication from Stanton, inclosing the president's order relieving him from office:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, Feb. 21, 1868.

Sir—Gen. Thomas has just delivered to me a copy of the inclosed order, which you will please communicate to the House of Representatives.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Referred to the reconstruction committee.

Adjourned.

Immediately after reading Stanton's communication to day, Covode moved for articles impeaching the president.

Brooks objected.

The speaker decided that it was a privileged question, but the matter was finally referred to the reconstruction committee.

Stanton has not vacated the war office.

Senate still in executive session.

Gen. Thomas has officially accepted the war office *ad interim*, and will apply to the court to expel Stanton.

10 P. M.—Senate still in executive session. The excitement is somewhat subsiding.

The president's message to the Senate announcing Stanton's removal was brief but decided. He acts aside from his constitutional power, on an old law which the tenure of office bill failed to repeal.

Immediately after the receipt of the president's message, Senators Thayer, Chandler, Cameron and Cottrell drove to the war department and urged Stanton not to abandon his post. Stanton agreed to retain the office. These senators subsequently called on Grant, and suggested what his course should be. On their return the Senate went into executive session, which has lasted seven hours.

The following resolution passed:

WHEREAS, The Senate has received and considered the communication from the president, stating that he had removed Stanton and had designated the adjutant general of the army to act *ad interim*; therefore,

Resolved, That under the Constitution and laws of the United States, the president has no power to remove the secretary of war and designate another officer to perform the duties of that office.

Copies of this resolution were sent to the parties interested.

THE RECONSTRUCTION CONVENTIONS.

TALLAHASSEE, Feb. 21.—The convention to-day adopted several articles of the Constitution.

Hereafter night sessions will be held to expedite business.

JACKSON, Feb. 21.—Section nineteen of the bill of rights provides for educational qualification for holding office.

A member stated to-day that Gen. Gillem would not enforce payment under the last tax ordinance, but that he would enforce it under such an ordinance as he himself would suggest. It is probable that a new ordinance, conforming to Gillem's ideas, will be adopted.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Mississippi Levees—The Admission of Southern Delegates to the Democratic National Convention—The Constitutionality of the Legal Tender Act—The Alabama Matter—Proceedings of Congress—Alleged Swindling in Southern Mail Contracts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Major Donelson and Minor Merriweather, agents of the Mississippi levee board are here. They urge congressional appropriation for levees of the Yazoo Basin, extending from Memphis to Vicksburg on the east bank. An advisory meeting was held last night at Senator Fowler's rooms, which was attended by the Tennessee delegation and many members of Congress from sections not immediately interested. The necessity of Congressional aid seems conceded, otherwise vast productive tracts of land will be flooded. Major Donelson and Mr. Merriweather are hopeful of securing the appropriation asked for by the Mississippi levee board.

Members of the national Democratic committee, appointed at Chicago, will meet at 12 M. to-morrow, with closed doors. Among the matters to be considered in private session is the power of the committee to admit men from the Southern States.

The Supreme Court has postponed all questions involving the constitutionality of the legal tender act until the next term.

The Republican Senators held a caucus this morning on the Alabama dilemma, but adjourned without action.

Senate.—Prolonged personal explanations occurred in regard to Harvey's dispatch, advising South Carolina of Sumter's reinforcement. It was asserted that no such dispatch was inspired by Seward and approved by the cabinet. Cameron became warm, saying if Mr. Seward intimated that Harvey's dispatch had his (Cameron's) or the cabinet's approval, Seward said what was untrue.

A memorial from Kentucky negroes was presented, alleging that they had no rights, and asking relief.

Reconstruction was resumed, and after executive session the Senate adjourned.

House.—Wood moved to adjourn to Monday in honor of Washington's birth-day, but Washburn, of Illinois, desired the session for debate of the bill extending Smith & Wesson's fire-arms patterns—passed.

A communication was presented, from Postmaster General Randall, demanding public investigation of the charges made by McClung, of swindling in awarding Southern mail contracts.

The House went into committee of the whole on the naval appropriation involving $18,000,000.

FROM EUROPE.

Train in Dublin—Arrest of Mr. Murphy.

DUBLIN, Feb. 21.—George Francis Train's first lecture was attended by thirty persons—all quiet and orderly. No signs of rioting, though the authorities took measures to preserve the peace. The Journal says that as a speculation, the lecture was a financial failure.

David Murphy, who recently arrived from the United States, has been arrested at Cork, charged with Fenian complicity.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Feb. 21—11 A. M.—Wind E. N. E. and light. Barometer 30:43. Sailed: barks Annie and Teesdale. No arrivals.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Feb. 21—6 P. M.—Wind southeast, light.

Arrived: schooner Fancy, Thomas, master, from Roatan, with fruit to Leycraft & Berry; steamship Crescent, Hawthorne, master, from Galveston, with merchandise and passengers to C. A. Whitney & Co.

Sailed: ships Melicite and G. M. Cairns.

RIVER NEWS.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 21.—River on stand with 7 feet in the canal by the mark. Weather clear. Thermometer 52.

VICKSBURG, Feb. 21.—Passed down: Allen at 1 P. M., Lee at 3 P. M., Strader at 4 P. M. and the Starlight at 6 P. M. River rising.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—To-morrow will be generally observed as a holiday.

ETHEL, CT., Feb. 21.—The First National Bank here, has been closed, and the cashier arrested. A very large amount of counterfeits have been issued.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 21.—The boiler of Ginn's chair factory exploded, destroying the buildings and scalding several children.

HAVANA, Feb. 21.—The rights of naturalized American citizens was absorbing the attention of Cubans.

It is rumored that the Spanish government authorizes Captain General Lersundi to transport one hundred and seventy criminals to Africa.

Importers of cattle have offered to supply the market at six cents per pound. The monopolists got scared, and the price has fallen to two and a half cents.

JACKSON, Feb. 21.—The Democratic State Convention adjourned last night, after adopting resolutions in consonance with the principles of the National Democratic Party and electing delegates to the National Convention. Messrs. W. S. Featherston, E. M. Yerger, E. C. Walthall and W. F. Martin are delegates for the State at large.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 21.—The House has concurred in the resolution withdrawing assent to the fourteenth amendment.

MERIDEN, CONN., Feb. 21.—Steven Ives, proprietor of the Meriden House, expelled Fred Douglass from the public table, and whipped the editor of the Meriden Recorder for comments upon his action. Ives is held to answer on civil and criminal charges.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 21—Noon.—Cotton active and firm; sales 20,000 bales; prices unchanged. Sales for the week, 154,000 bales, of which 25,000 bales were for speculation and 41,000 for export. Stock in port, 267,000 bales, including 143,000 American. Breadstuffs generally firm.

LONDON, Feb. 21—Afternoon.—Consols, 93½@93¾. Bonds, 72¾.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 21—Afternoon.—Cotton firm and prices unchanged. To arrive, easier. Manchester advices favorable. Total stock of cotton afloat, 278,000 bales, of which 140,000 bales are American.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Bullion in the Bank of France has increased 23,000,000 francs. Bourse dull. Rentes easier.

LONDON, Feb. 21—Evening.—Consols 93@93¼. Bonds 72½@72¾.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 21—Evening.—Cotton closed quiet. Uplands in port 10½d.; to arrive 9¾d. Orleans 10¾d. Sales to-day 20,000 bales. Breadstuffs unchanged. Bacon advanced—40s. Beef and pork steady. Sugar firmer—24s. 6d.

HAVANA, Feb. 21.—Sugar—The market is animated; No. 12, Dutch standard, 7½@7¾ reals. Exchange on London 10¼ premium; on Hamburg 44 ℘ cent. discount; on the United States, for currency, 30@31 ℘ cent. discount; for gold 1@1½ ℘ cent. discount. Weather clear and pleasant.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Cotton decidedly less active; sales 3600 bales; middlings 24c. Flour—State $8 50@10 25. Wheat rather better; more doing for export. Corn 1@2c. lower. Pork firm at $24 12½@24 50. Lard firm at 14½@15½c. Turpentine 68@69c. Freights rather easier.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Money easy, with an increased demand. Call loans 5 ℘ cent. Gold active and excited, closing at 141½. Stocks stronger. Sub-treasury balance $109,500,000.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Gold active and excited, closing at 141½. Sterling firmer, 110.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 21.—Tobacco steady; good qualities higher and scarce. Lugs, $5 25; common to middling leaf, $8 00@$17 50. Flour—superfine, $8 25@$8 75; fancy, $12 50@$13 00. Wheat, $2 50@$2 55. Corn, 75@80. Oats, 68@70. Cotton, 22@33. Lard, 14¾. Mess Pork, $24 50. Bacon—shoulders, 11½; clear sides, 14½@15c. Bulk shoulders, 10½; clear sides, 13¾. Whisky nominal.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 21.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull at $2 40@2 45. Corn dull; ear 79@80c.; shelled 81@82c. Oats 64@65c. Mess pork $24 25@25. Bacon—shoulders held at 11c.; clear sides 14@14½c.; sugar cured hams 16@17c. Lard 15@15½c. Butter 38@42c. Sugar and coffee steady. Hay dull at $14@$15.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 21.—Tobacco steady. Superfine flour $7 25@8 75. Wheat $2 10@2 60. Corn inactive at 82@88c. Oats dull at 68@76c. Mess pork $23 50@24. Bacon—shoulders 13½@13¾c.; clear sides 10@10½c.; sugar cured hams 15@16½c. Lard 13½@15c. Weather clear and cooler.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 21.—Cotton opened quiet but became excited during the day, and closed flat. Middlings 23½c. Sales 359 bales. Receipts 4899 bales. Exports—Liverpool, 5047 bales; coastwise, 931 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 21.—Cotton—sales to-day 300 bales. Market closed dull. Middlings 24c. Receipts 1282. Sales for the week 23,700. Receipts 12,774. Exports—foreign 18,111; coastwise—3194. Stock on hand 67,999.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—The old established and reliable house of Ben. Bloomfield & Co., 60 Camp street, invite the attention of officers of banks, insurance companies, and of mercantile houses generally, to their large stock of blank books and stationery. There can be found also at this house a complete stock of materials for engineers, architects and draftsmen—all of which are sold at Northern prices. It is only necessary to call the attention of those who have lately gone into business to Bloomfield's; for all of our old merchants and citizens know that for many a year he has been one of the most reliable stationers in the city.

SLAMMING THE DOOR IN A LION'S FACE.—In the Senate, the other day, Mr. Sumner, speaking in opposition to the admission of Mr. Thomas as senator from Maryland, concluded his address by quoting the following lines:

"I hear a lion in the lobby roar!
Say, Mr Speaker, shall we shut the door,
Or shall we open it, and let him in,
And see if we can get him out again?"

On the same day in the House Mr. Dawes, speaking in opposition to the admission of Mr. John Y. Brown, of Kentucky, as a member of the House, quoted the following lines:

"I hear a lion in the lobby roar!
Say, Mr. Speaker, shall we shut the door,
And keep him out? Or, shall we let him in,
To try if we can turn him out again?"

Webster made this quotation in one of his speeches on the Mexican war.

Local Intelligence.

REPORTORIAL BREVITIES.—The Custom House, courts and all the public offices of the city will be closed to-day in honor of the one hundred and thirty-sixth anniversary of the first "rebel."

The celebration of Mardi Gras by the maskers will not be prohibited, but the police will be instructed to keep the strictest order and prevent the recurrence of the tragical affairs of last year.

The temperature, yesterday, as shown by the thermometer at C. Dunamel's, corner Bienville and Chartres streets, was as follows: At 6 A. M., 59 degrees; at 12 M., 62; at 3 P. M., 64; at 6 P. M., 63.

THE DRY GOODS CLERKS BALL.—Owing to the lateness of the hour at which our account of Thursday evening's festivities was written, we were deterred from alluding in extenso to the tasteful costumes worn by many of the ladies present. Where there was not one whose toilette was otherwise than matchless in richness, or beautiful in simplicity, we may particularly mention Miss M—— P——r, a perfect blonde, dressed in pure white, with a pink sash as her only ornament, whose graceful figure and dancing attracted general admiration; Miss C——t, dressed in a red boddice and a white dress trimmed with red; Miss V——e, in a black silk; Miss McG——k in white with pink trimmings, and her hair dressed with rosebuds, and Miss S——n, who wore a lilac silk, covered with a green gauze.

It would afford us pleasure to go on and give more fully a description of all the dresses worn, but in saying that the above is a fair sample of the good taste displayed by the many beautiful ladies present, we say everything; and in concluding can heartily assure the hosts of the evening that few social gatherings are so richly blest in this respect, as was theirs.

PERJURY.—This grave charge has been entered by Mr. Daniel Block, of No. 261 Perdido street, against Jacob Meyer, whom he accuses of having on the 11th of February inst., sworn falsely to a matter pertinent to the issue of the suit of Block vs. Meyer, tried in the Second Justice's Court. Meyer was arrested, and upon being arraigned before Recorder Neville yesterday morning, plead not guilty, and the case was fixed for the 26th inst. Bonds $250.

BURGLARY.—About 2½ o'clock yesterday morning another burglary was committed by some individual not yet found out by the police. The house of Mrs. Rynehart, corner of Race and Tchoupitoulas streets, was entered and robbed of twelve pairs of trousers and some small change.

INCENDIARISM.—About half-past ten o'clock last night a large volume of smoke was discovered issuing from the rear portion of the hardware and ship chandlery store of Messrs. Bostick & Seymour, corner of Front Levee and Common streets, and the front door was quickly broken open by the policeman on the beat, who, with the assistance of one the employés of the Board of Underwriters, extinguished the burning floor and a barrel of turpentine which was already ignited. The fire, which was beyond doubt the work of an incendiary, was ignited on the floor, supposed to have been saturated with some inflammable liquid, in close proximity to a pile of barrels of turpentine, behind which were also several large tanks of oil. The prompt action of the policeman is very commendable.

FIRE.—Immediately after the first alarm of fire last night, the bells rang again for the Seventh District. Repairing to the spot, we found the brick building corner of Carondelet Walk and Marais street in flames, and the fire making rapid headway. Three other buildings were soon consumed, as well as the corner house, which was occupied as a grocery and coffeehouse. No cause of the origin of the fire could be ascertained. The loss is estimated at ten thousand dollars.

FIRE.—The great light which appeared north of the city, about a quarter after twelve on Thursday night, was caused by the burning of a large stable at the corner of St. John the Baptist and Bartholomew streets, which was entirely destroyed. The stable belonged to Mr. Henry Manner and was fully insured. Although no alarm was given, we saw among others, Perseverance No. 13, do some quick work in hitching up and starting for the scene of the fire which, however, was not reached by any of the machines owing to the bad condition of the roads. The cause of the fire is unknown.

THE GAS WELLS.—We visited yesterday the premises of Messrs. Chas. E. Wynne & Co., No. 166 Gravier street, where on the previous day, a tube had been sunk, similar to that used by Mr. Knight upon his premises two doors beyond. The gentleman in charge of the work informed us that on Thursday he had commenced operations, and on the same day, reaching a depth of about forty-nine feet, had found a flow of gas similar to that discovered in the neighboring premises. It had flowed steadily for a while, giving a strong flame, but owing to the perforations at the bottom having, he supposed, become clogged with mud, the flow had ceased, and when we visited the spot no gas was issuing from the tube. The water, he stated, had, however, risen in it to a height of a foot and a half above the level of the floor. Some of this water being pumped out and placed in a tumbler proved brackish, and smoky in appearance. Meanwhile, the gas at Mr. Knight's has been burning steadily for six days past.

The tube upon the premises of Wynn & Co., is sunk inside the building, which opens both on Gravier and on Union streets. The ceilings of the second and third floors are open over the spot where the tube stands; a convenient arrangement, as will be seen further on.

Determined to test the depth of the pipe, our reporter lowered a plumb line into the tube, and, striking bottom, pulled out the cord, and measured, with a two-foot rule, a depth of thirty-six feet. The remainder of the fifty feet of pipe previously sunk had been drawn out with a view to removing the whole, and clearing away the impediments to the entrance of the gas at the bottom. A pulley was rigged upon the cross pieces of the floor above, and, connected by a rope with the tube, made its extraction a matter of ease. Some idea of the softness of the soil may be formed from the fact that in drawing out the remaining thirty-six feet it required the strength of three men, one of them at the pulley and two with nippers, to prevent the pipe from falling to the bottom again. As it emerged from the cavity, it was covered with an oozy, lead-colored slime, almost a fluid in thinness. It bore no other traces of the dark depths to which it had descended.

Upon drawing out the last length it was discovered that the point, together with the perforated portion of the tube, had been broken off and left behind somewhere down below. A defective thread in one of the joints was all that told the story. In view of this obstruction left in the opening, the tube will have to be sunk in some other spot.

Repairing next to the first discovered well at Knight & Co's, No. 172, our reporter found the flame burning brightly, and watched by as curious a crowd as ever. A gentleman present, after turning off the flow, placed his handkerchief, a fine silk one, tightly over the orifice of the burner, and then, turning the gas on again to its full force, applied a match. The flame burned up through the covering clear and bright as ever, and, strange to relate, upon subsequently removing the handkerchief not a singe or a stain were perceptible upon it, although it had been in apparent contact with the flame for five minutes.

The following interesting and accurate analysis by Dr. J. W. Mallet, professor of chemistry, Medical Department, University of Louisiana, will throw additional light upon this important subject. He says:

"Mr. Knight, upon whose premises the well in question has been sunk, states that the gas was reached at a depth of forty feet on the night of the 15th inst., and has continued to flow since then in quantity sufficient to supply one bat's wing burner, although the amount has some what diminished.

"The pressure exerted by the gas in the iron tube of the well was at first equal to a column of mercury of 1.6 inches in height, equivalent to 21¾ inches of water; this has since been reduced to 1.4 inches of mercury, or 19 inches of water.

"The rate of flow was measured on the 18th inst. by means of a test meter furnished by the Gas Company, and was found to amount to one and a half cubic feet per hour.

"The temperature of the escaping gas was found by Mr. Knight to be 70 degrees Fahrenheit, the temperature of the air at the time being 65 degrees.

"Five specimens of the gas were collected on the evening of the 17th inst., in glass vessels, which were hermetically sealed and carried to the laboratory of the University for examination.

"The result of the analysis was as follows: Marsh gas (hydride of methyle) 91.81; nitrogen 5.32; carbonic acid 2.87; hydrocarbons, condensible by bromine, trace. Total—100.00.

"Special experiments were made for the detection of sulphuretted hydrogen, phosphuretted hydrogen, ammonia, oxygen, carbonic oxide and acetylene—allowing the gas to bubble through the test solution during a whole night—but no evidence could be obtained of the presence of any of these substances.

"The specific gravity of the gas is 5.81 under normal conditions of temperature and pressure.

"Combustible gas of similar composition to the above most frequently occurs in nature associated with coal, petroleum or rock salt, and the present example is of some interest when regarded in connection with the occurrence in Texas of gas of the same general character at the so-called 'Sour Lake,' and near Beaumont—a similar occurrence at the petroleum locality in Calcasieu parish, La., and the existence of the magnificent deposit of rock salt on Petit Anse Island, in St. Mary's parish; although the large quantity of vegetable matter imbedded in the purely superficial deposits of the delta of the Mississippi must not in this instance be lost sight of. J. W. M."

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—The trial of J. A. DaRocha, as principal, and J. G. Becker and H. S. Davis as accessories, to set fire to the building No. 136 Chartres street, the lower floor of which was occupied as a fancy dry goods store, of which Davis, the accused, was the ostensible proprietor, and the upper stories as a dwelling, by a family named Dumas, as has already been stated in these columns, was commenced on Thursday, and was brought to a close last night.

The chief witness of the State was Charles Levie, a young man born and raised in this city. His statement is to this effect: In May last he had a grocery of his own in Gretna. He occasionally came to this side of the river to see his parents, who reside in the Third District. When on a visit to the city on the 30th or 31st May last—he was not positive as to the date, but it was on a Friday—he dropped into the store No. 274 Canal street, the proprietor of which was one Meredith, where he had been employed as a clerk, to see his former fellow clerks. Among these was the accused, Becker, who told him that DaRocha wanted to see him, and, on going home in the evening, the witness found a note to him from Mr. Baudier, another clerk in the Meredith establishment, saying that DaRocha wanted to see him. The next morning he called upon DaRocha at his private residence and had a conversation with him. DaRocha asked him how he was doing, and if he did not want a job? He answered that business was very dull with him, and he would be glad to get something. DaRocha said he had about an eight day job, and it would pay the witness three hundred dollars, without any risks. Dubois then disclosed to him that the job was to set fire to the store of Davis on Chartres street, where Dubois was clerk. The witness was indignant at the proposition, but concealed his emotion, not knowing what might be done to him if he signified a disposition to expose DaRocha, and told Da Rocha that he would consider the proposition. The same day (Saturday) he consulted an aged friend, Mr. S. P. Farge, a deputy in the sheriff's office, as to what he should do; and Mr. Farge, having all the facts before him, advised Levie to see Capt. Youenes, the warden of the underwriters. Mr. Farge took him to Capt. Youenes on Sunday, introduced him, and everything was disclosed at the interview. Captain Youenes advised him to accept whatever proposition DaRocha might have to make to him; to seem to co-operate with him, and keep him (Capt. Youenes) advised of proceedings. Another conference was had with DaRocha at his house that day by Levie, when he was instructed to apply to Davis for a clerkship in the store, and to get a recommendation from Becker. Before going to Becker, Levie went to Davis himself and asked for a situation. Davis said business was dull and he did not want any assistance. Thereupon Levie proceeded to the Meredith establishment on Canal street, and told Becker of his failure. Becker reproved him for approaching Davis or Dubois first, and gave him a sealed letter to Davis, which he presented, and Davis, immediately after reading the letter, tore it up, and agreed to employ him at forty dollars a month. This was on Monday afternoon. He went to work at once, and Col. Adams, chief of police, having been advised of what was going on, Levie thenceforth was in regular communication with the police and Captain Youenes, informing them of every step in the progress of the plot. The building was to have been fired the Friday after, but DaRocha said the policies of insurance were not all secured yet. The following Tuesday was then set for the deed. Dubois and Levie refused to do it. DaRocha reproached them as cowardly. It was no more, he said, than to take a glass of water. He had done it in his store on Canal street, and nothing was easier. A lot of matches, some paper over them, surrounding a can of coal oil, and a fuse going to the matches, would do it. He knew, by his trial on Canal street, that a fuse would burn an hour and a half before reaching the matches if it was properly adjusted. It was at last agreed that the store should be closed punctually at 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening, and that DaRocha himself should fire the fuse. On Friday DaRocha came to the store and borrowed three dollars from Davis, which DaRocha gave to Levie, and Da Rocha, Dubois and Levie left the store together. Levie treated at a coffeehouse and gave the remainder of the money to Dubois, who used it that day and the next in buying a can of coal oil, several boxes of lucifer matches, which were disposed on one of the shelves of the store, with a fuse about a yard in length, in such manner with paper piled up that as soon as the fire on the fuse reached the matches the paper would burn and the coal oil blaze. As the critical moment was approaching Levie suggested to Da Rocha that the lives of the people living above would be endangered, and DaRocha responded that they would have time enough to get away, and if they did not that was their affair. Everything was in readiness on Tuesday. At 7 o'clock punctually Da Rocha came to the store from the direction of St. Louis street, smoking a cigar; went into the store, and, with his cigar set fire to the fuse. Dubois was putting up the shutters at the time, and Levie at the door. DaRocha immediately after firing the fuse left, and walked down Chartres street, and the shutters all up. Levie locked the door and he and Dubois walked down Chartres street, separating at Toulouse street. That day Davis, who had been complaining of being sick, told Levie that he was going over the lake, and would intrust him with the care of the store during his absence, observing, at the same time, that he would be doing a larger business in the fall, and he (Levie) should be his chief man.

For several days before the denouement Mr. Farrell had been detailed by the chief of police to give his special attention to the affair. Police officer Connors was placed as a boarder in the Orleans Hotel, directly in front of the store. On the evening the attempt was made both Farrell and O'Connor were in the hotel, the former on the gallery in his shirt sleeves and the latter at the dining room window, and both saw Da Rocha coming to the store with a lighted cigar and leave it, as testified by Levie. A signal was given by Levie, as he closed the store, to signify to the officers that the thing was done, and Mr. Farrell went to the corner of Old Levee and Toulouse streets, where the chief of police, Capt. Youenes and his associate fire warden, Capt. John Adams, were waiting to hear the result. Before Mr. Farrell reported to them, Levie had delivered to Col. Adams the key, and went home. About half an hour elapsed from the time the store was closed until the party came to it, and when they opened it they found matters just as Levie described them in his testimony. There was the can of coal oil, the matches, the pile of paper and the fuse. The fuse was burning, and had already charred several inches of the shelf along which it was trailed.

That night Mr. Farrell and Mr. Connor went to DaRocha's house to arrest him. Mr. Farrell observed to him that an attempt had been made to burn his store on Chartres street. "I have no store on Chartres street," he answered. "Well," said Mr. Farrell, "the store you was in this evening." "I was in no store on Chartres street this evening," was the answer. Mr. Farrell then arrested him and Dubois, both of whom were seated at a table, on which were a large bowl of ice and several bottles of liquor.

A guard was put on the store by Chief Adams and remained there for two days, when an inventory of the contents of the store was made by Messrs. Lefoux and Tricou, gentlemen who have been many years engaged in the dry goods business, and who estimated the property at $4180.

It was elicited in the examination of Mr. Lefoux that a part of the appraisement, say $1200, was made at New York prices, because they found the New York invoices in the store, and he would add ten per cent. to the invoices to bring the goods up to New Orleans prices; and Mr. Van Allen, who had been a clerk in Ryback's, testified that he had bought the goods Davis had, and that they were appraised too low.

The prosecution, to show a motive for the attempted arson, introduced copies of three policies of insurance taken out by Davis in this city.

One was in the Home Mutual, of New Haven, for $2000; the second in the Citizens' Mutual of this city, for $2000; the third for $3000 in the Merchants' Mutual of this city. The policies of the Home and Citizens' companies were both dated May 29, that from the Merchants' office, June 3. It was proved that after the policy for $2000 was taken out in the Home, application was made for $3000 more, but was refused because the agent of the company in examining the store found so many empty boxes on the shelves he concluded the risk was extra hazardous. In the policies issued by the Home and Citizen companies on the 29th May, five days anterior to the date of the policy issued by the Merchants', it was stated that Davis was already insured in the Merchants' office for $3000, a statement, which it was to be presumed, was incorporated in the documents, upon his own representations.

The evidence for the defense was mainly as to the character of Becker, and several dry goods clerks testified to its entire respectability. It was also shown that a few days after DaRocha, Becker and Dubois had been arrested, Davis learning, upon his return from Bay St. Louis, whither he had gone, that a charge had been made against him, came before Recorder Gastinel, in open court, and surrendered himself.

It was 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon when the evidence was concluded. The court and the jury were then successively addressed by District Attorney Luzenberg, for the State, and Messrs. Atocha and Field for the accused. Judge Theodore G. Hunt, who was associated with the district attorney in the prosecution, closed the argument, and it was nearly 9 o'clock, when, after a clear and impartial charge from Judge Howe, the case was given to the jury.

At half-past 11 the jury being unable to agree, they were ordered to be kept in their room, and the court adjourned.

RECORDER NEVILLE'S COURT.—Only the usual cases of drunkenness and disturbance of the peace were disposed of in this court yesterday, besides three thieves, named respectively William, colored, Theodore Dubral, and George Washington, colored, who were sent to the Parish Prison for fifteen days; M. Lyman, a vagrant, and Celestine Moses, a pilferer, sent to the Workhouse for ninety days: Mornizen, an insane man, sent to the asylum, and Mary Ann Breman, sent to the First District Court for trial on a charge of stealing a me knives, forks, a silver ladle and other articles.

RECORDER GASTINEL'S COURT.—Fleming Wilson, a negro, who stole 20 pounds of sugar on the levee, was sent to the Workhouse for fifteen days.

Alexander Hamilton, colored, was remanded to await examination on the charge of stealing a pair of shoes from Magnolia Arthur.

Wm. Porter, charged with stealing a lot of clothing from Chas. Dewing, at 337 Old Levee street, was required to give bond in the sum of $200 for his appearance.

RECORDER LETTEN'S COURT.—Thos. Figharty, arrested on Espianade street as a vagrant, was sent before the First District Court on the charge of carrying concealed weapons.

Mary Haverstock, a middle aged woman, who attempted to commit suicide by drowning day before yesterday, was sent to the Insane Asylum.

Jules Michell, the negro who killed Bertrand Saux's cow about ten days since, was acquitted of the charge of larceny, but sent before the First District Court on the charge of "killing a useful animal." Jules says the cow was in the habit of entering his garden with felonious intent, and at last he caught the cow in the act, picked up a club and killed her.

Jules, a negro, accused of stealing a lot of clothing from 303 Prieur street, was sent to the Workhouse for six months as a vagrant.

General Items.

The railroad between Portland, Maine, and Portsmouth, N. H., which is fifty miles long, has been in operation for twenty-five years, carrying millions of passengers, not one of whom has been killed or permanently injured by an accident on the road.

Old Aunt Bridget, who has sold apples for twenty years, at the corner of Fulton and William streets, New York, was found dead in her bed recently, and in the room was found $900 in gold and silver coin, and $1500 in paper money.

Much of the tea made in Russia is yellow, and made from the blossom, instead of the leaf of the plant. It is delicious, and sells there for four, five and even six roubles, (almost one of our dollars) per pound.

An enterprising bill-poster, of Cincinnati, has contracted with the Covington and Cincinnati Bridge Company for the privilege of sticking bills on the abutment walls of the Cincinnati end of the bridge, and agree to pay $12,500 a year for the same.

The artesian well on the Colt estate, at Hartford, Conn., has reached a depth of 710 deep, and progresses only six inches a day, the rock being so hard that the drill has to be sharpened after every blow. Col. Colt's idea was to sink the deepest well in the world, in order to get hot water from the regions of the earth's interior heat with which to warm his extensive greenhouses. As the increase of heat is inappreciable short of 3500 feet depth, it is not an encouraging ambition, and Hartford is not immediately likely to have a manufactured hot spring.

The Reporter records continued activity in the shoe trade of Lynn, Mass., and an increase in the shipment of goods.

It is proposed to start a company in Paris to dig for gold in the cemeteries—that which has been used in stopping teeth. There are buried in Paris every day more than one hundred and twenty-five persons. It is reckoned that of these at least ten have auriferous jaws, and that in these ten there may be an average of ten auriferous teeth. So the calculation proceeds, and Paris is threatened with a resurrection company.

J. Ross Brown estimates the yield of gold this year in the Pacific States and Territories at $70,000,000, and of silver in Nevada at $10,000,000.

The proprietor of a skating rink in Cambridge, Mass., was fined $20 and costs, last week, for refusing to admit two colored men to the rink.

Foreign Items.

A committee of the Nova Scotia House of Assembly report that there exists among the fishing population of twelve counties great and widespread destitution, and that unless extensive and permanent arrangements for their relief are made, many will perish from starvation.

The state department has received dispatches from Japan, confirming the accounts published on Monday, that all the foreign representatives were at Osaca with the Tycoon. The U. S. steamer Monocacy was at Yokahoma.

Notice has been given by the British postoffice department that on and from the first of March the single rate of postage for letters between the United States and the East Indies and England will be 28 cents the half ounce via Southampton, and 36 cents via Marseilles, prepayment compulsory.

Count Bismarck proposes the establishment, at the different ports of Germany, of a board of federal officers to examine into the condition of vessels bound to America.

The debate in the French legislative body about the bill for the government of the press still continues, and the Liberal members are outspoken in their criticism of the action of the emperor.

The upper house of the Prussian Diet has passed the convention made with deposed powers whose territories were annexed to Prussia. The king engages to suspend all payment of money to the princes, and to confiscate their property in case of disloyalty.

A NOVEL CHURCH FESTIVAL.—An odd entertainment was given by a church society in New Jersey recently. The wits and punsters of the congregation exerted themselves to produce a humorous bill of fare for the dinner. Their motto was:

"Take what you chews,
Better die eating than di et."

Under this happy gathering-cry the guests assembled to a banquet composed in part of the following novel dishes:

Vegetables—Soft corn, canthe beet, waiting for something to turnip, eighteen carrots (fine), Johnboniion, peas (and plenty).

Entrees—A Michi gander (with sauce), youres goose (sauce for goose is ditto for gander), plucked pigeon (à la Wall street), decoy duck, spare rib (for bachelors), backbone of the rebellion (cold).

The rest of this wonderful repast was of a similar piquant character; the guests were served by pretty girls and lively boys, and the bill of fare was sold for only five cents to all comers.

Since the resumption of navigation the business prospects of Jefferson have rapidly improved. The streets are filled with people, cotton is being sent off, and new goods coming in. Everything bears evidence of business, energy and prosperity. The depletion of cotton from the warehouses is being rapidly supplied by fresh supplies. Cotton buying is active, and good prices are paid for the staple.—[Jefferson (Texas) Times.

John Hardy, who is judge of elections and candidate in Selma, and publisher of a so-called newspaper in Montgomery, writes for his sheet a letter from the former place attacking Sergeant Bates and his flag. The letter is a terrible thing. It contains three hundred and eighty-five grammatical errors, and with its exclamation points is as prickly as a porcupine.—[Mobile Tribune.

Editorial Paragraphs, Etc.

"Orpheus" to-night at the Opera House.

Ohio has its Bergin.

Mrs. Lincoln is irritable, but not insane.

Dickens detests deadheads, and who don't!

Grant has had a horse presented to him.

Before his death, he made his will.—[Ex.

Doubtless correct in point of time.

In conversation, says Emerson, no jokes should be attempted.

The presumption is that sickness is sin, and health is virtue, says Beecher.

Station-house lodgers in New York are treated to Sunday morning breakfasts.

A little profanity, doubtless by mistake, has slipped into the New York Evening Post.

The New Orleans Republican nominates Grant for president, and Judge Durell for vice-president.

The United States treasury has $104,000,000 in gold locked up in its vaults.

Four hundred and forty-eight deaths last week in New York.

The Philadelphia Ledger of the 17th is in mourning for its founder, Wm. M. Swain.

There are 3000 servant girls out of employment in New York city.

Remember the grand sacred concert at Christ Church Monday evening. The programme appears elsewhere.

Sir Edward Head, formerly governor general of Canada, died recently in England, in the sixty-third year of his age.

Dickens refused to read in New Haven, the other night, because a broker had procured two hundred of the best seats in the house.

A story is told of an Englishman who made all his preparations for a bear and buffalo hunt previous to landing at the port of New York.

It comes out in evidence that Mr. Tyng once preached in a bob-tail coat. Rather a dark and limited sanctuary.

Sleep, says the noted Brooklyn divine, is a religious duty of all active men—if they take it at home and not in church.

It is suggested that Commodore Vanderbilt take in hand the establishment of a good, cheap cab system for New York.

A "fast man about town," in Buffalo, aged *thirteen*, has been arrested for getting drunk and whipping his wife.

Many persons are sailing from New York for California. The steamer leaving on the 15th was crowded.

The white snow birds have been driven from the North by the severe winter, and are now numerous in New Jersey, in the Central Park and in Westchester county, New York.

Beecher says he is sometimes inclined to think that the heresies and absurd theories of this world have their origin in dyspepsia. He had rather be a bankrupt and in health, than to be a millionaire with the gout.

Emerson says he is suspicious of the people who speak much of the moon, and the flowers, and music, and of charity, dear charity, and of virtue, dear virtue. They almost make beauty hateful with their praises.

General Sickles, while speaking in a hall at Manchester, New Hampshire, on behalf of the radical candidates on the State ticket, was hissed by some ladies in the crowd, who were finally ejected by the police.

Horace Greeley, says Gerritt Smith, pities the South. In