THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

VOLUME XVII. FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 28, 1868. NUMBER 168.

Hembold's Buchu.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY

—FOR—

DIABETES,

IRRITATION OF THE NECK, OF THE BLADDER,

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, STRANGURY OR PAINFUL URINATING.

For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of HELMBOLD'S BUCHU will relieve you.

PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS PLEASE NOTICE.

I make no secret of ingredients. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is composed of Buchu, Cubebs, and Juniper Berries, selected with great care, prepared in vacuo and according to rules of

PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY.

These ingredients are known as the most valuable Diuretics afforded.

A DIURETIC

IS THAT WHICH ACTS UPON THE KIDNEYS.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

ACTS GENTLY,

Is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

FOR THE SATISFACTION OF ALL,

See Medical Properties contained in Dispensatory of the United States, of which the following is a correct copy:

"BUCHU—Its odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, its taste bitterish, and analogous to that of mint. It is given chiefly in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, morbid irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, diseases of the Prostrate, and Retention or the Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy."

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

See Professor Dewees's valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic, of Philadelphia.

See any and all Standard Works on Medicine.

[Dr. KEYSER is a physician of over thirty years' experience and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College and of the University of Medicine and Surgery of Philadelphia.]

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD:

DEAR SIR—In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about BUCHU, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used or known to be used, in the various diseases where such inedicate agent would be indicated.

You are aware as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation, has acquired, in my judgment, is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of BUCHU—the powdered leaves, the simple decoction, tincture fluid extracts; and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Eighteen years experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits, and without prejudice or partiality, I give yours precedence over all others.

I value your Buchu for its effects on patients. I have cured with it, and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have seen cured with any other Buchu, or any other proprietary compound of whatever name. Respectfully yours, etc.,

GEO. H. KEYSER, M. D.,
140 Wood street, Pittsburg, Pa.

August 11, 1865.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

—FROM THE—

LARGEST MANUFACTURING CHEMIST IN THE WORLD

I am acquainted with H. T. Helmbold; he occupied the drug store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WM. WEIGHTMAN, (firm of Powers & Weightman,)
Manufacturing Chemists,
Ninth and Brown streets, Philadelphia.

The proprietor has been induced to make this statement from the fact that his remedies, although advertised, are

GENUINE PREPARATIONS,

And knowing that the intelligent refrain from using anything pertaining to Quackery, or the Patent Medicine order—most of which are prepared by self styled Doctors, who are too ignorant to read a physician's simplest prescription, much less competent to prepare Pharmaceutical preparations.

These parties resort to various means of effecting sales, such as copying parts of advertisements of popular remedies and finishing with certificates.

The Science of Medicine stands SIMPLE, PURE AND MAJESTIC, having fact for its basis, induction for its pillar truth alone for its capital.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

Health is most important; and the afflicted should not use an advertised medicine; or any remedy, unless its contents or ingredients are known to others besides the manufacturer, or until they are satisfied of the qualifications of the party so offering.

Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH,

Established upwards of Eighteen Years.

PREPARED BY H. T. HELMBOLD.

Principal Depots,

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

594 Broadway, New York,

AND HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,

104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRICE $1 25 PER BOTTLE, OR SIX FOR $6 50.

Sold by all Druggists.

THE CRESCENT'S DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON

CALIFORNIA TO THE PRESIDENT GREETING.

RADICALISM DENOUNCED.

THE PRESIDENT URGED TO BE FIRM.

Fears that California Will Not Acknowledge Wade.

Congress Warned to Look Out for Nitro-Glycerine from New York.

THE McCARDLE CASE.

THOMAS BEFORE THE IMPEACHMENT COMMITTEE.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

FIRE—IOWA POLITICS.

Alabama Before the Reconstruction Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Internal revenue receipts to-day $645,000.

Gen. Thomas has been before the impeachment committee.

Thomas lays his damages against Stanton at $250,000. He applies for a writ of quo warranto against Stanton. The president has no part in the proceedings.

Serious alarm is felt here regarding the Pacific States. It is seriously questioned whether California would acknowledge Wade in case of Johnson's deposition.

The following was received to-day:

"SACRAMENTO, CAL., Feb. 27, 1868.

"His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

"I am requested by the Assembly to transmit the following resolutions.

"(Signed) H. HAIGHT, Governor.

"*Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California.* That the people of this State will now, as they have in the past, bear true faith and fealty to the government of our fathers; that by all legal and just means they will sustain the president of the United States in the complete discharge of his duties.

"*Resolved*, That we urge the president of the United States in the name of our people, the freemen of the State of California, in the name and in behalf of the cause of constitutional liberty, to be firm and unbending in the maintenance of the executive department of the government, and to that end we pledge him our undivided support.

"*Resolved*, That the radical majority in the Congress of the United States have trampled upon and disregarded the great interests of the people, and instead of legislating to relieve the people from the burdens of taxation under which the entire industry of the country is suffering, are bending their united efforts to involve the country in the vortex of civil war, and, in the opinion of the Assembly of California, have proved themselves alike unworthy of the high positions they now occupy and of the confidence of the people."

The recent fire at the corner of Fifteenth and F streets destroyed a large number of proofs and documents in cotton cases, principally from Savannah and Charleston. Owners and counsel considerably inconvenienced.

The Iowa Democratic State convention has elected delegates favorable to Pendleton, and has instructed them to vote as a unit.

The impeachment matter made no progress to-day.

Several parties interested in Alabama's admission were before the reconstruction committee to-day, urging promptness.

Senate.—Nothing done of general interest.

House.—A bill presented bridging the Ohio at Paducah. Ream, of Illinois, opposed the bill, because the whole railroad system South was gauged differently from Northern railroads, expressly in view of separation of the two sections. The bill passed.

A bill for the construction of a postal bridge over the Ohio at Licking river passed.

Civil appropriations resumed.

Speaker Colfax read to the House a letter from the chief of police of New York to the chief of police in Washington, containing the statement that Tal. P. Shaffner reported that 160 pounds of nitro-glycerine were in unauthorized hands. The New York chief feared it was intended for Washington. The communication seemed to create more alarm than merriment.

It is stated on tolerable authority that Stanton is about quashing the military proceedings in the McCardle case, thus removing the case from the Supreme Court.

THE RECONSTRUCTION CONVENTIONS.

JACKSON, MISS., Feb. 27.—The convention last night adopted the tax ordinance as far as the fifteenth section. The balance was recommitted.

A resolution was adopted thanking Congress for impeaching the president.

To day the bill of rights was under consideration. Sections adopted prohibiting duelling, defining treason against the State, and prohibiting property or educational qualifications for electors.

The tax ordinance was taken up and adopted as a whole, and a committee appointed to carry it to Gen. Gillem.

ATLANTA, Feb. 27.—It was resolved in convention to-day that the State capital be removed from Milledgeville to Atlanta—99 to 30.

Hereafter the convention will meet at 9:30 A. M. and adjourn at 1 P. M., with an afternoon session from 3 to 6 P. M.

An anti-relief party was organized last night by thirty delegates in caucus. It proposes to nominate a candidate for governor; to ask all opposed to repudiation, whether in favor or not of ratification, to support its nominee, and to request Congress to reassemble the convention, with instructions to strike out the relief clause in the Constitution now forming.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 27.—The convention yesterday passed seventeen sections. The judiciary article provides that judges be elected by the legislature. Equity, district and probate courts are abolished.

A strong effort was made for the election of judges by the people but failed.

A resolution was adopted tendering the thanks of the loyal people of South Carolina to Congress, Grant and Stanton. Some negroes opposed it.

The committee of two colored delegates returned from Washington with the information that the Republicans didn't wish for the election of colored congressmen.

The State is to be re-divided into congressional districts, with six representatives instead of four.

The convention is now holding two sessions daily, and expect to finish by 15th March.

There is a great rush for offices.

FROM MONTGOMERY.

The Vote on the Constitution—Negro Homicide.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 27.—The returns from all counties in which elections were held have been received, but their publication is still forbidden.

A negro man who was known as opposed to the Loyal League, and used his influence to keep negroes from voting, was killed by a violent radical negro last Monday, about twenty miles from this city.

FROM EUROPE.

Fenians—Gov. Eyre Charged with Murder—Parliament Adjourned for a Week—The Times on the Rights of Naturalized Citizens—Habeas Corpus in Ireland Suspended by Law.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Warwick assizes opened today. The jury delivered a strong charge against Burke and other Fenian prisoners.

The Bow street magistrates refuse to issue a warrant for the arrest of ex-Gov. Eyre, of Jamaica, on the charge of murder.

D'Israeli has gone to Osborne. Parliament has adjourned a week to await reconstruction of the cabinet.

The Times says the American minister could have no easier task than the settlement of the rights of naturalized citizens.

The House of Lords has passed the bill suspending habeas corpus in Ireland.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Feb. 27—6 P. M.—Wind N. N. E. and light. Arrived: British ship Trenton, Liverpool, with salt, to J. G. Robinson; schooner Anna Lyons, Kemp, master, Boston, ice to Crescent City Ice Company. Sailed: Steamships Agnes and Liberty, schooners Elina, Union and A. Denike.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Feb. 27.—Wind N. N. E. and fresh. Arrived: Steamship Clinton, Farwell, Galveston, to C. A. Whitney & Co. Sailed: Steamships W. G. Hewes and Lodona, ship Ocean Pearl and schooner Ralph Carlton.

Arrived yesterday: British ship Indian Merchant, Spanish brig Romantico, Havana, ten days, in ballast, to Puig Bros. Sailed yesterday, steamships Alhambra and Bavaria.

RIVER NEWS.

VICKSBURG, Feb. 27.—Passed up last night, Allen at 9 P. M.; to day, Strader at 11 A. M., Mississippi at 3 P. M.; down last night, Kilgour at 10; to day, Continental at 6 A. M., Pargoud at 9 A. M., Emma No. 3 at 8 P. M. River rising.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 27.—River rising; six and a half feet in the canal. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 34 degrees.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 27.—Weather cloudy and cold, with flurries of snow.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 27.—The Eastern mails for Southern points via Louisville, go through without delay, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 27, Noon.—Securities unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 27, Afternoon.—Cotton dull; declined ⅛d.; middling uplands 9⅛d.; afloat 9⅛d.; middling Orleans 9⅛d. Sales 10,000 bales. Lard 61s.

LONDON, Feb. 27, Evening.—Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £157,000. Securities unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 27, Evening.—Cotton closed dull but steady; middling uplands 9⅛d.; afloat 9⅛d; middling Orleans 9⅛@9⅜d. Breadstuffs and provisions quiet.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Sterling 109⅜. Old bonds 110⅞. Gold 141⅛. Cotton drooping; middling uplands 22@22⅛c.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Five-twenties of 1862, 110⅜; of '64, 107⅞; of '65, 108⅛; ten-forties, 104⅛; seven-thirties, 106⅛. Money active and quite firm; 6 ⅌ cent. on call; discounts 7 ⅌ cent. Gold touched 140⅞ during the afternoon, but rallied to 141⅛. Stocks lower—market feverish and reactionary. Sub-treasury balance $108,000 000.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27, Evening.—Cotton dull and a shade easier; sales 2800 bales; middling uplands 22@22⅛c. Breadstuffs heavier, but prices unchanged since noon quotations. Freights dull and easier. Naval stores unchanged. Governments closed steady. Exchange 109⅜@109⅞. Gold 141⅛@141⅛.

MOBILE, Feb. 27.—Cotton closed quiet; middling 20⅞@21c. Sales 2800 bales. Receipts 1000 bales. Exports 4145 bales.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 27.—Tobacco steady; lugs to medium leaf $5 25 to $15 40. Superfine flour $8 25@$8 75. Wheat $2 45@2 50. Oats 67@68c. Corn 78@80c. Cotton—middlings 20⅞c. Whisky, free, $2 30. Lard 16c. Mess pork $24 50@25. Bacon shoulders 11⅛c., clear sides 15c., bulk shoulders 10⅞c., clear sides 14c.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 27.—Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn 82@83c. Oats firmer, 67@68c. Butter 39@48c. Eggs 25c. Cheese 14⅛@15⅛c. Mess pork $24@24 50. Bacon shoulders 11⅛c., clear rib 13⅞c., clear sides 14⅛@14⅜c. Sugar cured hams 17@18c. Lard 15⅜c. Hay $1 lower.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 27.—Tobacco steady. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat, winter $1 50@2 70. Corn quiet, 80@84c. Oats firmer, 67@71c. Mess pork $24 50@25. Bacon stiff—shoulders 11c., rib sides 13⅛c., clear rib 14⅛c., clear 14⅛@14⅜c. Sugar cured hams 16⅛@16⅜c. Lard 15⅜c. in tierces.

THE RECONSTRUCTION CONVENTION.

SEVENTY THIRD DAY.

Convention met at 10 A. M.—Judge Taliaferro in the chair, and fifty-five members present.

Mr. Isabelle called up the following resolution, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, this convention has adopted a resolution instructing the warrant clerk to make warrants in small sums, to suit the demands of delegates and employés of this convention, which has increased the labors of the warrant clerk to such an extent as to compel him to ask for assistance; and,

WHEREAS, Lucian Lamaniere did volunteer his services as assistant, to facilitate the issue of warrants, for several days past; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a compensation of one hundred and fifty dollars be paid said L. Lamaniere for volunteer services rendered as assistant warrant clerk.

Harper called up the following, which was also adopted:

Resolved, That the official printer be authorized to print two hundred copies of the resolution offered by Mr. Blackburn, and adopted Feb. 19, 1868, authorizing tax collectors to redeem the warrants of their respective parishes, and that these copies be forwarded by the secretary of the convention to the State auditor for distribution to the tax collectors for their information and guidance.

Mr. Cooley offered the following as an additional article to the judiciary title:

"No judicial powers, except as committing magistrates, in criminal cases, shall be conferred on any officers other than those mentioned in this 'title' except such as may be necessary in towns and cities; and the judicial powers of such officers shall not extend further than the cognizance of cases arising under the police regulations of towns and cities in the State. In any case, when such officers shall assume jurisdiction over other matters than those which may arise under police regulations, or under their jurisdiction, or as committing magistrates, they shall be liable to an action of damages in favor of the party injured or his heirs, and a verdict of a jury in favor of the party injured shall *ipse facto* operate as a vacation of the office by such officer."

Mr. Cooley spoke at length on the subject of his resolution and referred to the Granger case tried before Recorder Gastinel recently. In the course of his speech Mr. Cooley severely censured the recorder for not sending the parties to the First District Court.

The supplementary article was adopted, and stands as No. 94 of the Constitution. Articles 95, 96 and 97 were then adopted.

Mr. Packard, of Orleans, offered the following as a substitute for article 98:

All persons convicted of treason or any crime punishable with death or imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary for over six months, all persons under interdiction, and all persons who having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress or as an officer of the United States, or any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, shall not be entitled to the elective franchise.

The words executive and judicial officers shall be construed to include all civil officers created by law for the administration of any general law of the State, or for the administration of justice; Provided, That the legislature may by a two-thirds vote of each House remove said disabilities.

The substitute gave rise to an exciting debate. Wickliffe, favored the substitute, which was strenuously opposed by Cooley, white, Pinchback, Bertonneau, Blandin and other colored members. The substitute was laid on the table, by a vote of 37 to 34. The result was enthusiastically applauded. Mr. Wickliffe now moved to expunge the article 98, which resulted in another debate, many times interrupted by points of order being raised.

Pending a motion to lay the matter over until to-day the convention adjourned.

One and all remember that to day, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Masonic Hall Auction Mart, Chas. T. Nash sells a splendid assortment of fine furniture and sundries.

Local Intelligence.

REPORTORIAL BREVITIES.—The Orleans Railroad Company, whose route runs through Dauphin, Dumaine and other streets, broke ground yesterday. Messrs. Harrison and Bietry are the contractors. They expect to have the road completed on the first of June next. Mr. Louis Pilie, late city surveyor, is the engineer charged with the supervision of the work.

The coffeehouse keepers had a meeting on Wednesday evening, at which Mr. Egan presided, and they organized themselves into a permanent association. A constitution and by-laws for the association were adopted.

The commissioners of the Touro Almshouse, in obedience to an act of the legislature, are about to turn over to the city the funds in their hands, some four thousand dollars, which is all that remains of the bequest of Judah Touro for the institution, the building which was erected having been destroyed by fire while occupied by federal troops.

We are to receive the visit of the silver Crescent City band of Evansville, Ind., composed of some of the first business men of that place. They will arrive by the steamer St. Charles on her next trip to New Orleans.

The shocking occurrence at the Kuersteiner house, near the Fair Grounds, is still a mystery as to who it was that left the family in the condition in which they were found. Mrs. Kuersteiner was at a late hour on Wednesday night considered to be in a dangerous state, and one of the physicians attending the family wrote Recorder Letten yesterday that none of them were yet able to make a deposition.

The coroner yesterday held an inquest upon the body of one John Kerrigan, a native of Cork, Ireland, aged forty years, who was brought to the hospital on the 15th inst., with a cut in the abdomen, from which the intestines protruded, and the wound caused his death. He was stabbed on the levee, and while in hospital said he knew the man who did it by sight, but not by name. The coroner, in his inquiries, could find no clue as to who it was that committed the homicide.

The city officials will be paid on Saturday.

Theater gentlemen should examine their tights before wearing them on the stage.

Alderman Whitaker said, last night, in the assistant board, that after a thorough examination of the financial condition of the city he found it to be the healthiest in the South.

The Sixth Ward Club meets this evening, at 7 o'clock, at the school house, on Hospital street, between Dauphin and Burgundy streets.

Henry Bagley and Edward Gallagher have been arrested, charged with stealing the five rolls of leather, valued at $500, which were found by the police a day or two ago.

A fire broke out on Wednesday night, at No. 419½ Chippewa street, occupied by Mrs. Phelan, but was extinguished before any material damage was done.

The temperature, yesterday, as shown by the thermometer at C. Duhamel's, corner Bienville and Chartres streets, was as follows: At 6 A. M., 52 degrees; at 12 M., 59; at 3 P. M., 63; at 6 P. M., 62.

MEETING OF RAILROAD OFFICIALS.—A convention of railroad officers was held in this city day before yesterday. The principal southwestern roads were represented. John R. Brauner was appointed chairman, and F. B. Hurt and H. W. Vandegrift, secretaries. The following roads were represented by the gentlemen named: Gen. G. T. Beauregard, president N. O. J. & G. N. R.; T. S. Williams, general superintendent N. O. J. & G. N. R.; W. J. Ross, general superintendent Memphis and Charleston Railroad; R. C. Jackson, vice president East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad; John R. Branner, president East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad; Henry Fink, general superintendent Virginia and Tennessee Railroad; F. V. Hurt, director Virginia and Tennessee Railroad; H. W. Vandegrift, chief engineer and superintendent Orange and Alexandria Railroad; L. J. Fleming, chief engineer and superintendent Mobile and Ohio Railroad; Sam B. Jones, general superintendent Memphis and Ohio Railroad; E. F. Raworth, general superintendent Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad. The convention adjourned after having accomplished its object, viz: making a short schedule from New Orleans to New York. Trains will leave New Orleans every day at 4:30 P. M. and will make the trip to New York in three and a half days.

BURGLARY.—Lieutenant Manning, of the Fourth District, reports that the residence of Mr. W. T. Scowtt, No. 162 Chestnut street, was burglariously entered on Wednesday night, and the wash house robbed of a quantity of wearing apparel and some chickens. The perpetrators have not been arrested.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—There was held an adjourned meeting of this board last evening—President W. T. Hepp in the chair, and the following members present: Perkins, Whitaker, Bonzano, Oglesby, Smith, Sampson, Leaumont, Moore, Davies, Scott and Sullivan.

A petition from property holders on Josephine street, complaining that the planks laid on that street at their own expense were removed during the war by the city authorities and have not been replaced, leaving the street in a bad condition, was referred to the committee on streets and landings.

A petition from Frank Leon & Co., praying for action upon their petition relating to the removal of the slaughter houses to the Third District, was laid on the table.

A communication from Judge A. M. Buchanan, city attorney, relative to a suit against the city in the matter of the opening of Lafayette Avenue, was referred to the finance committee.

The committee on finance reported as follows: Authorizing the employment of Judge H. D. Ogden, at a fee of not more than $250, to represent the city in certain suits.

Judge Whitaker stated that the compensation proposed by the finance committee was entirely inadequate to the services to be rendered, and moved that $1000 be allowed instead of $250.

Mr. Flood objected in view of the salary of $4000 paid to the city attorney.

Judge Whitaker explained that the present city attorney, Judge Buchanan, had been engaged on the opposite side in said cases, and that was why it was necessary to employ some other lawyer.

Mr. Flood was of opinion that the city attorney should pay a lawyer out of his own pocket.

The resolution was adopted on a second reading.

A resolution from the committee on streets and landings, authorizing the mayor to enter into a contract with J. B. Fitch, to repair and keep in repair the streets of the third ward.

Mr. Flood was opposed to any contract, and said that all who assisted contractors were helping them to rob the city. That contractors never gave responsible securities. The rascals have the impudence, after robbing the city, to bring suit against it. Mr. Perkins explained that the contract had been legally sold to the lowest bidder, an honest man. Mr. Flood said that every man who voted for the contract voted dishonestly. He was called to order by the chair.

The resolution was adopted.

The following was received:

A petition from Catharine Cerkelle, asking for the privilege of erecting a small stand on the steamboat landing, was referred to the committee on streets and landings.

A petition from property holders asking for the filling up of Galvez canal. Referred to the committee on streets and landings.

A petition of D. F. Bendon asking for permission to build a baker's oven at 41 St. Mary street. Referred to the committee on improvements and buildings.

A communication from property holders of Bienville and Broad streets and Hagan Avenue, complaining of the bad condition of those streets and praying for a remedy. Referred to the committee on streets and landings.

A petition from Jas. Fallon and T. O'Connell, praying for action by this board on certain contracts adjudicated to them. Referred to the committee on streets and landings.

A petition from Nicholson & Co., proprietors of the St. Charles Street Railroad Company, praying for the exemption from $750 taxes on a square of ground purchased by said company. The exemption is claimed according to sections 2 and 3, ordinance 6367. Referred to finance committee.

Mr. Flood offered a resolution authorising the surveyor to employ four hundred men to clean the canals of the city in view of the amount of broken stones which will be required by the city, and are to be broken by the inmates of the Workhouse.

Mr. Bonzano wished to know what relation there was between cleaning the canals and breaking of stones by the inmates of the Workhouse.

Mr. Flood explained by saying that the mayor had recommended that the canals be cleaned by those inmates, and that it was not proper to bring them in competition with the laboring classes. The resolution was lost.

Mr. Davies then offered a resolution to authorize the surveyor to employ three hundred men for the above mentioned purpose.

Judge Whitaker was opposed to give so much authority to the city surveyor, and made a comparison between some machine and manual labor.

Mr. Flood said he thought that the *machine* referred to by Judge Whitaker was *contractors* not a single one of whom he had known for the past thirty years.

Judge Whitaker offered the following resolution: That the city issue $1000 bonds, payable in U. S. currency, twenty years after date of issue, bearing 7 per cent interest per annum, payable in U. S. currency, on the first day of September and first day of April of each year, in New York or New Orleans.

That all persons holding any matured obligations or circulating notes of the city, on delivery of the same in sums of $1000 to the city treasurer, may receive therefor, to an equal amount, a bond or bonds of the city.

That the sum of $2000 be appropriated for the purpose of preparing the said bonds.

Mr. Flood moved to amend the resolution by making the bonds $100 bonds, in order that the poor people should not be excluded from purchasing them.

Mr. Sampson opposed the resolution, and remarked that not a single intelligent man would purchase the bonds.

Mr. Oglesby favored the measure, stating that only $4 000 000 of bonds were intended to be issued, (which, however, is not stated in the resolution, nor is there mentioned any limit to the amount proposed to be issued.)

Mr. Bonzano thought it impracticable to do away with the city currency. He also stated that to issue these bonds for the purpose of refunding the debt and retiring the currency, was not increasing the indebtedness of the city, an evil provided against by the legislature.

The question was called on Mr. Flood's amendment, which was lost.

Mr. Davies moved an amendment, which was accepted by Judge Whitaker, to insert in the resolution that $1,000,000 of the bonds shall be of $500 bonds.

Mr. Sampson moved to lay the matter over until next meeting. Lost.

The resolution after some discussion, was shaped to limit the amount of bonds proposed, to be fixed at $4,000,000. One million of which shall be of $500 bonds, and the balance of $1000 bonds, and the interest to be payable on the 1st September and 1st of March, and was adopted on a first reading. A suspension of the rules failed to be obtained by a two-thirds vote for a second reading. The following was the vote: Yeas, Oglesby, Perkins, Whitaker, Davies, Leaumont, Sullivan and Scott. Nays, Sampson, Flood, Moore, Smith and Bonzano.

Mr. Perkins offered a resolution to refund to Mr. A. D. Grieff, monies expended by him for the poor. Referred to finance committee.

The board then adjourned.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Howe, February* 27.—The court was all this day engaged in the trial of J. Anthony Elmore, indicted for the murder of David W. Connors, on the 14th of July last. The case was taken up, on Wednesday, and was not submitted to the jury until between 8 and 9 o'clock last night. The homicide was committed on the 14th of July last, between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening. The deceased and one John Egan were about going to the lake and entered one of the Rampart street cars. The driver seeing that Egan was intoxicated and Connors also somewhat under the influence of liquor, ordered them to leave the car, and they left it peaceably. While standing on the neutral ground, immediately after leaving the car, Egan and Elmore got into a verbal altercation, which lasted a few seconds, and Elmore, who was a special officer, commissioned by the mayor and employed by the company to preserve order at the starting grounds, arrested Egan. He took Egan across Canal street, blew his whistle and Officer Buchanan came to his aid. They then conducted Egan down Royal street, and just below the Gem coffeehouse the homicide was committed.

The witnesses vary, in an extraordinary degree, as to the circumstances immediately preceding it. Connors followed behind Egan and the officers. According to some of the witnesses nothing whatever was done to justify, palliate, or excuse the homicide, while others testified to various degrees of provocation; that Connors, who was a large, strong man, attempted to rescue Egan and used violence to both Bacheman, who is an old and feeble man, and Elmore, who is young, but less than the medium size. Those who testified to violence differed as to its degree. Some described it as what might be supposed to have been the harmless waving of the arms of an intoxicated man, others as direct and forcible blows. Elmore kept his feet the whole time. When the affair ended Conners was on the sidewalk and Elmore in the street.

A revolver was fired by Elmore at Conners, and the shot was followed by an attempt to fire another, which failed, although the cap snapped. The ball inflicted a mortal wound, and Conners died the next day. One witness, in describing this closing scene, said Conners was three or four feet from Elmore at the moment. Major Currel, Justice Collens and several others who were in the vicinity said Conners had his hands on the head of Elmore; and three young men, standing at the corner of Customhouse and Royal streets, averred that while Conners was holding Elmore with one hand by the head, he was striking at his face with the other, and all agreed that it was at this moment the fatal shot was fired.

After an absence of about two hours the jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty," and the prisoner was discharged.

RECORDER NEVILLE'S COURT.—The examination of John Williams, colored, charged with breaking into the house of Mr. Prosper Levy, on Camp street, on the night of the 16th, and stealing a silver watch and some silverware and crockery, took place before Recorder Neville yesterday, and resulted in the accused being sent to the First District Court for trial on the charge of burglary and larceny. Bonds fixed at $250.

Mr. Selma Silverstein has entered an affidavit against Dave Roach, charging him with entering deponent's jewelry store, No. 185 Poydras street, on the 7th inst., and robbing him of three gold watches, valued at $500. Roach was required to furnish bonds in the sum of $1000, to answer for his appearance on the 3d of March, which he failed to do, and was therefore remanded to prison.

Officer Hartman on Wednesday night arrested Neal Boyle, whom he found suspiciously lurking around Carondelet street. The recorder has ordered Boyle to furnish vouchers or go to the Workhouse, where the wild flowers do not bloom, during the whole of spring.

Fred McEnaspy and Benjamin Rowe, arrested by Sergeant Harkin, at the request of Mr. John Kelly, who charges them with assault and battery and highway robbery, were found guilty of vagrancy and sent to the same delightful institution for the short term of six months each.

Margaret Donohoe got only sixty days for being a drunkard and disturber of the peace.

Wm. Woods, colored, was sent to the First District Court for trial without privilege of bail, on a charge which will not bear mentioning. The crime was committed at the stable of Mr. Patrick Burns, on Baronne street.

Wm. C. Smith, accused of larceny by Miss Emma Hope, was discharged.

Jacob Starke gave bond in $250 to preserve the peace, and seven drunkards had to pay five dollars for their sprees.

A VOICE FROM BOSTON.—The following is an extract from a gentleman of Boston:

BOSTON, Feb. 18, 1868.

Hon. John Forsyth:

Dear Sir—I take the liberty of congratulating you on the success of the loyal people of Alabama in the recent election. I can but rejoice that the most infamous conspiracy ever matured has been crushed by the noble white citizens of a sister State.

My sympathies are with your down-trodden and oppressed brothers, and I believe the wrongs inflicted upon you and yours would touch any heart except the infamous and contemptible cowards like the hypocrite Wilson and the braying Sumner. But a brighter day is dawing, and I trust that the reaction now going on will never cease until white men shall be equal, and when the men who now are conspiring against our liberties shall expiate their crimes on the scaffold.

I can but say, in conclusion, that I was a war Democrat (so called) and perilled my life in the service of my country, supposing at the time that I was fighting for Union and peace, instead of anarchy and negro rule.

Trusting you will pardon me for the liberties I have taken in writing to you, I remain truly yours.—[Mobile Register.

We print to-day the proceedings of a Democratic meeting held in the parish of Assumption.

We are gratified to learn that few of our farmers intend to plant as much cotton this season as they did last year, but more corn, pumpkins, rice, potatoes (Irish and sweet) than heretofore. Some planters intend to plant a few acres in tobacco and sugar cane. There is no doubt their efforts will be crowned with success, from the fact that we have as rich if not the richest soil in the world, and it is admirably adapted to growing the different products we speak of, and also many others we have not enumerated.—[Morehouse Dispatch.

Editorial Paragraphs, Etc.

Wales has had another "tiff" with his mamma.

Thanks to the officers of the steamer Matagorda.

Thanks to our attentive friend, Mr. Charles Bruff, for California papers.

"La Belle Helene" is to be the successor of the "Grand Duchess" in New York.

Sergt. Bates was expected in Columbus Ga., on the 26th inst., where he was to have a reception.

Punch calls a badly told anecdote a poor relation.

The queen sent three times to inquire after the health of Charles Kean.

The question is whether, if a street is a public highway, it is highway robbery to "*take* a car" on one of them.

Miss Kate Beecher, a sister of the Brooklyn divine, is in Richmond, taking notes for a new book.

The discovery has been made that Shakspeare mentions the invincible George Francis when he says, "That (a)Train again."—[Ex.

According to the dispatches to the Western press, it is Thomas Ewing, Sr., of Ohio, who was nominated as secretary of war.

Col. Charles Carrol Levis, a graduate of West Point, has enlisted as a private in the Pontifical Zouaves at Philadelphia.

Fred. Douglass's likeness for the frontispiece of Mrs. Harriet B. Stowe's new book, the agents say, is spoiling its sale.

"George Silverman's Explanation" is the title of a story by Dickens now running through the Atlantic Monthly.

The old Washington Literary Society of the University of Virginia celebrated their anniversary (the 22d) this year as usual.

Last week the Boston soup houses fed fourteen thousand and forty-four persons. One bright lad applied for soup for his father, mother, and a boarder.

Mr. Wilcox is the introducer of a bill in the Massachusetts legislature to protect woodcocks. It is a family affair, since Wilcox is closely related to might, could or woodcocks.—[Ex.

J. P. Benjamin appeared for the prosecution in the case of Sir G. E. Culling Eardly, recently tried in London for bigamy, and sentenced to eighteen months' hard labor.

Coyote is a new town in Colorado. Its inhabitants are said to live in a train of cars standing on a side track, although they have one tent for the sale of whisky.

It would not be a cheerful thing to impeach the president and thrust him out of office for the violation of a law that the Supreme Court would presently pronounce unconstitutional.

[Cincinnati Commercial.

In view of the liberal charities of Boston, a wag of that city suggests that a good way to live there cheaply is to get meals at the public soup house, spend the day at the public library, and the night at the station house.

English journals state that for the last four years the queen has been anxious to pay a visit to the prince and princess of Wales. As yet, she hasn't been able to say when she will go. Bookwriting probably keeps her at home.

It is reported on good authority that a majority of the ecclesiastical court have found that Rev. Mr. Tyng is guilty of a violation of the canon law, and that Bishop Potter has been so notified accordingly. The latter says in due time he will make the fact known. Public admonition is the penalty for the first offense.

The city of Houston recently issued currency to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars, about ten thousand dollars of which is now in circulation. The "city money" was at first current at par, but the Telegraph says it is now in a fair way to become about as valuable as Confederate money just before the close of the war.

Mr. McPherson, clerk of the United States House of Representatives, has revoked the designation of the New Orleans Tribune as one of the papers in Louisiana authorized to print the laws, treaties and official advertising. The Tribune attributes this action of the clerk to the influence of the carpet baggers, whose organ is published on St. Charles street.

Horrible stories are told of the management of the lunatic asylum in West Virginia. The inmates are said to be huddled together indiscriminately, the dangerous and the helpless, the morally responsible and the morally irresponsible. The medical attendance and food are equally bad. Some of the outrageous incidents caused by bad management and neglect are too terrible for publication.

The Woodville (Miss.) Republican says the people of Wilkinson county are making the best efforts they can towards getting ready for cropping. The freedmen in some localities, stimulated by the near prospect of starvation, have gone to work and promise great things. Whether, says the Republican, the bitter experience of the past two years has taught them anything, is doubtful. When the sun grows warm, and the grass grows apace, and radical stump speaking commences, as it will, we fear the worst. Simply a repetition of last year's performances—crops neglected for vapid harangues of radical emissaries and gadabouts.

The national vanity must find some gratification in the award of premiums to American surgeons at the late Exhibition in Paris. The American sanitary collection of Dr. Evans received the highest prize of a gold medal, and Dr. Howard's improved "ambulance" has been "unanimously approved," and a silver medal awarded to its ingenious planner. The imperial commission, appointed to examine surgical instruments and apparatus, used the following strong language in their report: "In orthopædy, (that branch of surgery relating to the treatment of deformities,) there is nothing new in the exposition except the collection of apparatus of Dr. C. P. Taylor, of New York. Of these apparatus some are intended to correct vertebral deviations consequent upon Patt's disease, or angular curvature of the spine, and others for lateral curvature; others again are for the cure of muscular paralysis of childhood, by means of localized movements."

GEN. LORENZO THOMAS.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette, says: A disposition exhibited itself among the radicals to denoun