THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

VOLUME XVII. SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1868. NUMBER 218.

Helmbold'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,

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 medicate 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 it 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, 1863.

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 furnishing 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,

4 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.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

Yates Promises Reformation.

SPECULATIONS ABOUT THE NOMINATION OF GEN. SCHOFIELD.

Groesbeck's Argument for the President.

PROBABLE PROLONGATION OF THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—It is General J. M. Schofield, commanding the first military district, whom the president has nominated secretary of war.

General Lowell H. Rousseau has arrived from Alaska, under summons as a witness for the defense.

Regular pools are opened at the fashionable gambling houses, where bets are made on all the impeachment questions involving the final result, votes on interlocutory questions, and termination of the trial.

T. A. R. Nelson's speech is universally read and applauded; it is admirable. Rousseau left Sacramento on the 4th.

In the House, communications were read from the secretary of war regarding the detention of the steamer Sabine at the New London navy yard for alleged political purposes, and from the secretary of the treasury regarding sales of gold, but were not read.

The House then went into the Impeachment court.

In the Senate the resolution that the proceedings of the court in retirement be published by the regular reporters in the usual way was postponed until Monday.

Chase then ordered the prosecution to proceed. Stevens being absent, the prosecution asked time.

The defense then proceeded.

Senator Yates writes a letter to citizens of Illinois, refusing to resign, but promising hereafter to do his duty, free from the besetting sin which has dragged him down. He claims that his drunkenness has been exaggerated.

The phraseology of the recent message to the Senate is "in place of Stanton, removed," not "to be removed," as telegraphed last night.

Gen. Schofield's nomination causes various speculations. First, as an olive branch held out to conservative senators. Second, as a compromise between Johnson and Grant. But the affair is still a state secret. Johnson appears not to have consulted even his cabinet about the nomination.

Impeachment court. After the journal was read, Chase said that Edwards's resolution ordering that the Senate's deliberations be regularly published, was in order. Drake moved indefinite postponement. Sumner said: "That's the proper motion." Indefinite postponement was defeated—20 to 27. Sumner submitted a resolution that the vote on the several articles proceed at 12 on the day after the argument of the managers and counsel ceases. Objected to. Goes over, under the rules, to Monday. Sumner proposed two additional rules: First. That Chase shall ask each senator, "How do you vote?" and he shall reply, guilty or not guilty. Second. That upon conviction it shall be the duty of the presiding officer to order the convict's removal forthwith. Objection. Matter goes over to Monday. Several senators made points that these new issues would come into the Senate, where interminable debate was allowable, postponing the result indefinitely. Chase ordered the argument to proceed. The prosecution not responding, Groesbeck commenced. He argued that the body he was addressing was a court—arguing from the Constitution—which permitted neither bills of attainder nor irresponsible tribunals, especially such as were laws unto themselves. Lincoln's plain violations of the Constitution had been ratified by Congress because his motives were good. He then proceeded to argue that the first eight articles rested on whether the president had the right to remove Stanton and give Thomas the *ad interim* appointment. He argued that had Mr. Lincoln lived, and had the tenure of office bill been passed in hostility to Lincoln, Lincoln, under its provisions, during his second term, could have legally removed a cabinet officer appointed by himself during the first term, and that Stanton had infinitely less claim to tenure under Mr. Johnson's term. Groesbeck feared a few days delay would not help him, and asked that he be allowed to proceed through. Circumstances compelled him to make important omissions in his argument. The president having consulted the advisers indicated by the Constitution, was guiltless of crime. It was comparatively useless to urge the unconstitutionality of the act with those who passed it; but, granting its constitutionality, he denied the president's criminality. The president's oath of office required him to maintain the Constitution. Minor officers swore only to support it. Answering Boutwell—that the president was bound to execute all laws—Groesbeck inquired about the president's duty when the Supreme Court had decided a law unconstitutional. Groesbeck quoted from a large number of precedents, against which was alone the act of 1867, claiming there was abundant room for doubt and hesitation on the part of the president—sufficient at least to induce him to resist with the view of obtaining a judicial decision. Groesbeck asked whether the president was to be convicted and deposed because he had acted on the interpretation sanctioned by his constitutional advisers, by the thirty-eighth Congress, by the Supreme Court and by the uniform practice of the government. The evidence showed that the president acted in public interests in removing Stanton. Groesbeck contended that the president's acquiescence in the tenure of office bill as long as possible was a point in the president's favor. (As Groesbeck proceeded he recovered his voice, and held the floor and galleries spell bound.) Groesbeck concluding, expressed his confidence in the final result and characterized the precedents of convictions referred to by the managers as rather beacon lights of warning than as examples for guidance. In conclusion he pronounced a glowing eulogium upon President Johnson's life, character and services.

Groesbeck's speech is much praised. Thus far Tennessee and Ohio have made the most admired efforts on impeachment.

The machinery on foot regarding new rules and regulations will probably prolong the trial beyond the Chicago convention.

It is stated that Wade's influence in the convention, should he be surely president, is feared, and the result will be staved off.

Stevens and Williams will speak on Monday.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

CRETAN AFFAIRS.

Wales Returns to England

PRINCE ALFRED SHOT IN THE BACK BY A FENIAN!

PROFOUND EXCITEMENT IN ENGLAND

Trial of the Clerkenwell Prisoners

LONDON, April 25.—Lord Stanley announced in the House that Russia had made proposals to the government regarding Crete, but these could not be made public without the consent of the czar.

DUBLIN, April 25.—The Prince of Wales embarked for England to-day.

LONDON, April 25.—Advices from Australia state that a Fenian named Farrell shot Prince Alfred in the back. The ball was extracted, and Alfred was doing well, but had been sent home.

LONDON, April 25—Evening.—The attempted assassination of Prince Alfred by the Fenian Farrell has produced the most profound excitement from one end of the nation to the other. The press teems with denunciation of the assassin, and among the people, with whom the prince was a great favorite, the crime forms a great topic of conversation.

The trial of the Clerkenwell prisoners was resumed to-day at the Old Bailey. The case for defense was opened, and the evidence taken. Four witnesses swore that the prisoner Barrett was in Glasgow on the 13th of December—the day of the Clerkenwell explosion. Though subjected to a most rigid cross-examination, their testimony was unshaken. Many other witnesses were examined by the defense, when the case rested. The attorney general summed up the case for the prosecution, and urged that proof against all the prisoners was established beyond a doubt. He was compelled to admit there were serious doubts about the complicity of Timothy Desmind. There was no doubt in the case of Barrett. He ridiculed the attempt to prove an alibi in his case, and said that all efforts in that direction had been strongly outweighed by direct proof. After the speech of the attorney general, the court adjourned till Monday.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 24.—The following majorities are reported against the Constitution: Catawba, 800; Iredell, 1000; Orange, 600; Alamance, 300; Cleveland, 700; Cumberland, 200; Rowan, (official) 477; Lincoln, 200; Gaston, 200; Davis, 250; Duplin, 400; Sampson, 600. New Hanover, Craven, Edgecomb and Halifax, are largely radical, but by decreased majorities. Carteret has gone conservative but no figures are given. Franklin is doubtful. Chatham reported as against the Constitution. Wayne 213 for the Constitution; Wake, between 800 and 900, including Raleigh, 804 (official) for the Constitution.

NEWBERN, N. C., April 24.—Republicans claim Craven by 1944 majority, and Lenier by 300. It is rumored that Green is 150 Republican. Jones (official) 146 for Republican. Carteret—majority against the Constitution, 26.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 24.—The returns thus far indicate that the vote on the Constitution is very close. The extreme western counties will decide.

FROM JACKSON, MISS.

Honors to the Dead—The Convention.

JACKSON, April 25.—To-day was observed by the citizens in the sad but pleasing duty of decorating the graves of the noble dead of the lost cause. The monument to the memory of the lamented Col. Bob. Smith, of the 10th Mississippi regiment, was erected with imposing ceremonies.

The central executive committee have issued their call for the assembling of the convention on the 12th of May next.

In convention to-day an ordinance was adopted for the protection of the national cemeteries in this State.

RIVER NEWS.

VICKSBURG, April 25.—Passed down: Louisville at 4 and Gov. Allen at 9 A. M.

Passed up: Belle Lee at 8 A. M. River stationary.

LOUISVILLE, April 25.—River falling slowly; 9 feet 2 inches in the canal. Weather cloudy and wet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., April 25.—The radical county convention recommends Hawkshurst for governor, and nominates one white and one negro to the legislature. A split occurred, and nearly half the delegation withdrew. The seceders were composed about equally of whites and blacks.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 25.—Weather thick, wind northeast.

ST. LOUIS, April 25.—Rained all day.

MARKETS.

LONDON, April 25—Noon.—Consols 93¼@93¾; Bonds 70½@70¾.

PARIS, April 25.—Bourse easier; Rentes 66f; Francs 25.

LIVERPOOL, April 25—Noon.—Cotton buoyant, with a sharp upward tendency. Sales 20,000 bales. Middling uplands on the spot 12¾@12¾; uplands afloat 12¾@13¼; middling Orleans 13@13¼. Shipments from Bombay since last report to 4th inst., 59,000 bales.

LONDON, April 25—Evening.—Securities closed unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, April 25—Evening.—Cotton closed more firm and active. Sales 2300 bales. Middling uplands on the spot 12½@12¾; to arrive 13¼; middling Orleans 13@13¼. Beef declined to 120s. Pork dull. Lard firm.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Cotton a shade firmer and in fair demand; sales 4700 bales; middling uplands 32½@33c.; market closing quiet, with no buyers at over 32½c. Flour quiet and unchanged; low grades heavy. Wheat a shade firmer, but quiet. Corn dull and easier; mixed Western $1 14@1 18. Mess pork decidedly firmer at 28¼. Beef firm. Lard 18@18½c. Turpentine higher; on the spot 73c.; to arrive 70@71c. Rosin steady. Groceries quiet and firm. Freights quiet. Sterling dull, 9[illegible]@10. Gold 139¼.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Money easy: call loans 6@7. Governments firm. Stocks better.

LOUISVILLE, April 25.—Tobacco quiet. Sales 165 hhds. at $5@13 for lugs to medium leaf. Superfine flour $8@8 75. Cotton, middling 31@32c. Wheat $2 55@2 85. Oats 78@80c. Corn 88@93c. Lard 18@18½c. Mess pork $28@28½. Bacon, shoulders 11½c.; clear sides 17½@18c. Whisky, raw free, $2 20.

MOBILE, April 25.—Cotton closed quiet, middlings 32½c. Receipts 693; exports 728.

CINCINNATI, April 25.—Flour and wheat firm and unchanged. Corn higher, 91@94c. Oats 80c. Tobacco firm. Mess Pork $28. Lard 18c. Bulk meats 12½@15c. Bacon—shoulders 13½c., clear ribbed sides 16½@16¾c., clear sides 17½@17¾c. Sugar cured hams 19½@20c. Butter 30@40c. Eggs 21@22c. Groceries firm.

ST. LOUIS, April 25.—Tobacco and flour unchanged. Winter wheat $2 60@2 80. Corn 83@87c. Oats 70@73c. Mess pork $28. Bacon—shoulders 13½@13¾c., clear sides 17½@18c. Lard 18c.

The New York Herald office was recently besieged by a large and excited crowd, in consequence of an announcement having appeared to the effect that Mr. Bennett would redeem the tickets issued by the Gettysburg lottery, that scheme having proved a swindle, and Bennett having been one of the principal indorsers. The rush, however, upon the purse of that gentleman proved too great for its capacity, or rather for the profundity of his generosity, and after the redemption of about five thousand tickets a proclamation of bankruptcy was issued, much to the disgust and indignation of those who held unredeemed tickets. Under the circumstances, old Bennett's name resounded from the lips of the disappointed—and they were many—coupled with some uncomplimentary epithets. The dispersion was, considering these things, effected with unexpected quietness.

SAILING OF THE TRADE WIND.—The steamship Trade Wind, J. T. Morrill, commanding, sailed last evening for Belize, Honduras, with a good freight and the following named passengers: Mrs. Frierson and family, Wm. H. Hayward, B. A. Bangass, W. T. B. Butler, Jamelia E. Clark, Asa Jones, Richard Denning, Mrs. Mary Talmadge and family, E. M. Harrison, Robert McCain, James Dothard, A. B. Smith and lady, Geo. Johnson, M. E. Gibson and lady, John Vencill, Mrs. J. T. Harrison, Stewart Harrison.

SAILING OF THE GEORGE CROMWELL.—The steamship Geo. Cromwell, Capt. Vaill, sailed last evening for New York direct, with a full freight and the following named passengers: Mr. U. Rosenthal and wife, Miss G. Rosenthal, Master J. Rosenthal, Mr. L. Rosenthal and child, Miss A. Smith, Mrs. A. René, Miss A. René, Mr. H. B. Davidson, Mrs. C. A. Stevens and two children, Mrs. Weeks, Mrs. Schruna, Mr. C. Higgins and lady, Messrs. G. Road, C. A. Barstow, W. A. Addison, Miss Worrell, Mrs. H. J. Bell, Miss Jacquinet and twenty in the steerage.

SAILING OF THE CRESCENT CITY.—The steamship Crescent City, Capt. Holmes, sailed last evening for New York direct with a full freight and the following named passengers: Mr. and Mr. J. L. McKeever, two nurses and two children, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Neill, nurse and two children, Mrs. Jane Hoag, Miss H. Hoag, Mrs S. R. Stevens, Mrs. Schneidaer, Jas. A. Macauley, A. R. Cammack, A. W. McKee, Chas. Collins, Mrs. Moses Burns, Bernard Stoltz, A. R. Woolford, Geo. R. Boynton, Thos. M. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. S. Anderson, Saml. T. Hall and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Reynolds, Miss Louisa A. Baldwin.

SAILING OF THE ST. LOUIS.—The steamship St. Louis, Capt. Sears, sailed last evening for Boston via Havana with a full freight and a number of passengers.

Local Intelligence.

REPORTORIAL BREVITIES.—The opening performances of the Jefferson City Dramatic Association will take place on Monday and Tuesday evenings. We are indebted to Mr. Albert F. Michel, secretary, for a complimentary ticket of admission.

The petition of Mrs. Mary Cluney, *nee* Cressee, for a divorce from Peter Cluney, instituted in the Sixth District Court in March, 1865, and since that time continued for further testimony, has been granted by Judge Duplantier, the custody of the two children being decreed to plaintiff. The husband has not been heard from in four years.

A collegial repast is to be given at Shroeder's Family Garden, in Carrollton, on Sunday, under the auspices of our genial friends, Messrs. Forester, Sibilsky and Weichardt, of the German press. Their kind invitation to be present at the merrymaking is gratefully acknowledged, with the hope that kind fortune may permit our attendance on the occasion.

Some one has left an umbrella in our office which he can have by proving property and compensating the finder for the time he has lost in debating, with himself, the question whether an umbrella does or does not belong to anybody and everybody.

Judge Leaumont, of the Fifth District Court, has decided, in the writ of habeas corpus sued out in his court, by the radicals, before the election, to release one hundred and fifty negroes from the Workhouse, that the commitments of the recorders are legal and constitutional. He therefore ordered the negroes to be remanded to the Workhouse, and there detained until the expiration of their several sentences, "reserving to them, however, the right in case the present Constitution be adopted, to demand their immediate release under articles 6 and 94 of the Constitution of 1868."

The temperature, yesterday, as shown by the thermometer at C. Duhamel's, corner Bienville and Chartres streets, was as follows: At 6 A. M. 70 degrees; 12 M. 79; 3 P. M. 81; 6 P. M. 78.

A party of military excursionists went up the river yesterday on the steamer Ella Morse, expecting to return in the evening.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT DECISION BY THE SUPREME COURT.—*Juries to be Composed of Whites and Blacks.*—The subjoined decision rendered by the Supreme Court, will be read with the deepest interest by every citizen who has reflected upon the system of mixed juries, sought to be imposed upon the people of this State by the order of General Sheridan, issued last summer, and who has speculated upon the probable influences of such a system in the administration of justice. The ruling set aside by the Supreme Court was the ruling of Judge Howe, and was in accordance with the opinion of Attorney General Lynch, both of whom are radicals and hold their present positions by the appointment of General Sheridan.

Judge Howe, in his decision was not quite so brief as the appellate tribunal, who have vaulted over a most important point in the argument, which is that the act of March, 1855, had reference of course to voters enfranchised by the Constitution of 1852, and could not possibly have had reference to acts of Congress passed in 1867. Chief Justice Hyman wrote out and delivered the opinion of the court, and it is in the Pineville style, little outside and little inside. Justice Tellisterro was absent, but all the other associate justices were present and concurred with the Pineville magnate.

This decision will not, in all probability be final, as it is not unlikely that when some important case comes up steps will be taken to bring the question before the Supreme Court of the United States. Meantime "the law's uncertainty" will be impressed more deeply than ever upon the minds of a people, who have suffered too much already from a reign of pettifoggers who would take their law from Belzebub as soon as they would from Sheridan, to keep in place.

"State of Louisiana vs. Charles Morgan and Sam. Wilson, alias Buck Sam.—The judge of the First District Court of New Orleans, by authority of the seventh section of an act entitled an act 'relative to jurors in the parish of Orleans,' approved March 15, 1855, ordered on the 6th December, 1867, the sheriff to prepare a new list of jurors.

"Under this order the sheriff proceeded to draw a jury from the registry of the qualified voters, made in 1865, by authority of the statutes of the State, made in 1865, and not from the registry of voters made in 1867 by authority of the reconstruction acts, an act of Congress passed 2d March, 1867, 'for the more efficient government of the rebel States,' and amendments thereto. The registry of 1865 contained not a half of the number of registered voters as the registry of 1867 contained.

"By authority of the eleventh section of the Constitution of 1852, the legislature passed acts requiring registration of voters, and declaring none voters but those who were registered.

"The act of 15th March, 1855, above referred to, required the sheriff to form a list of jurors from all the qualified voters of the parish of Orleans, except such as were exempt, and to draw from that list the jury.

"A grand jury selected from the drawing made by the sheriff from the registry of 1865, as above stated, found a bill of indictment for murder against defendants, who filed a motion to have the indictment quashed, because the jury thus drawn was illegal and incompetent.

"Defendants set forth other grounds in the motion which are not stated by us, as our opinion on the ground above stated settles the question as to the validity of the bill of indictment.

"The judge overruled the motion. The defendants were tried by a jury, who brought in a verdict of guilty. The judge passed sentence on them and they have appealed.

"The statutes of the State make all who are registered as voters in the parish of Orleans qualified voters therein, and competent jurors for the parish. The reconstruction acts make all persons, who are registered under their provisions, voters.

"As all who are registered under the reconstruction acts in the parish of Orleans are qualified voters therein, so also are they competent jurors therefor.

"The sheriff should have drawn the jury from a *list of all the qualified voters of the parish of Orleans*, which he did not do, in drawing from the registry of voters of 1865, as that registry is not a list of all the qualified voters of the parish.

"The grand jury selected from such drawing was not formed according to law, and its proceedings are invalid.

"Let the verdict of the jury be set aside, and the sentence of the court be reversed.

"Let, also, the indictment be quashed."

A CHARGE OF SMUGGLING DISMISSED.—On or about the 11th November last Moses Fox and Fritz Gieseche were arrested by the United States authorities, charged with smuggling three cases of leather from the ship Constantia. The case came up for trial before Judge Durell yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, Col. A. P. Field appearing for Gieseche and R. King Cutler for Fox. Col. Field demurred to the indictment made against his client, on the ground that the marks, quality and quantity of the leather alleged to have been smuggled had not been specified therein. The court entertained the demurrer, and ordered the release of the accused. We learn that the district attorney immediately ordered the United States marshal to re-arrest them, which movement was opposed by Col. Field. The court thereupon repeated its order of release, and the accused were permitted to depart.

A GALA DAY.—Pretty little bits of children, pretty little children, and pretty great big children—all belonging to the Sunday School of Dr. R. Q. Mallard's Church (Prytania street Presbyterian) had a most delightful time in the way of an old-fashioned pic-nic yesterday. Through the active influence of Messrs. Moses Greenwood and Saml. B. Newman, the beautiful grounds of the Carrollton gardens were obtained from Capt. Dan Hickok for the children's use, and right merrily did they avail themselves of the advantages of this beautiful spot.

Long before 12 o'clock the children and misses began pouring into the garden, and distributed themselves according to inclination among the beautiful bowers and noble old shade trees, inhaling the balmy and perfumed atmosphere always pervading this delightful spot. Here they waited until an hour or two later, when the cars, specially provided by Mr. Superintendent Reid, of the Carrollton road, brought up the bulk of the juveniles, with their pastor, teachers and superintendent.

After allowing the young ones an hour's run through the grounds, Mr. Samuel Newman, their superintendent, rang his bell, and called them—children, teachers and all—under the new pavilion recently erected in the garden, where the various baskets of good things had been emptied, and the contents spread in tempting array upon impromptu tables. When the female portion of the school had surrounded the sumptuous board, Mr. Superintendent Newman called all to order, and, after a few appropriate words, named the song which he wished them to sing. They sung it just as though they were all in Sunday school and no goodies before them.

The Rev. Dr. Mallard, pastor of their church, then briefly addressed them in a felicitous manner, impressing upon the youthful mind the great secret that in order to be happy in this world, it was necessary to be good. If they were good, as children, they would be happy as adults, and reap the fruits of trying to do what is right. With this, he told them all to go to work at what was before them; and if an honest endeavor to hide away good things by the aid of sharpened appetites was an indication that they were going to try and be good, then those blessed children deserve success.

Lemonade, ice cream, fruits and confectionery followed the more substantial repast, and the children were given another hour's run over the grounds. The closing part of the day's festivities was the taking of the scholars en masse on the levee hard by and allowing them to witness the passing, under full headway, the competing steamers which had left the city.

It is a fact highly creditable to the discipline of the superintendent and teachers, that not a flower was plucked by one of the scholars, nor a juvenile track to be found upon one of the flowerbeds. Besides the children of the school, there were present numbers of families, attracted by the interesting event.

We are under lasting obligations to Mr. David Hadden, assistant superintendent, who worked hard and successfully to please all, and to Mr. Moses Greenwood and our Mississippi Newman for special kindnesses. We feel assured the children of Prytania street Presbyterian Sunday School will long remember the joys of April 25.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.—James Redon was arrested by Special Officer Pecora, yesterday morning, on the complaint of A. Marchaud, who charges him with having disposed of a diamond ring valued at $300, belonging to complainant. Mr. Redon denies the accusation, and claims that he gave the ring to another person to sell for him, and that that person has gone off with it.

ARSON.—Hannah Davis, charged with having set fire to the house of N. E. Turner, No. 283 Bacchus street, on the 11th inst., was yesterday sent before the First District Court, by Recorder Neville for trial.

ROBBERIES.—The residence of Mrs. Chandler, on First street, near Magazine, was entered by thieves on Friday night, and robbed of various articles.

A silver pitcher and goblets were stolen from the house of Mr. E. S. Cavanaugh, two days since.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Howe—April 26.*—Simon Gundar, charged with the larceny of a sack of coffee, the property of E. W. Rodd, was arraigned and pleaded guilty.

In consequence of a decision of the Supreme Court, rendered on Monday last, that jurors must be drawn from the mixed registration provided by the act of Congress, instead of from the white registration provided by the laws of the State, the grand jury was finally discharged.

The subjoined sentences were passed:

On Emeline Lander, for assault and battery on Mary Ann Smith. Fined ten dollars.

On John Jackson, for burglary and larceny committed in entering the store of W. G. Lyon & Co., and stealing therefrom a chest of tea. Three years and a half in the Penitentiary.

On Stephen Douglass, colored, for stealing four barrels of whisky, the property of David Frey. Two months in the Parish Prison.

On Joseph Fagot, colored, for stealing a goblet worth two dollars from M. Weil. One month in the Parish Prison.

On Eugenie Allen, colored, for stealing eighty-six dollars from Miss A. Raspille. Two months in the Parish Prison.

On James Wyse, for assault and battery on Mary O'Keefe. Fined ten dollars.

On George Washington, colored, for stealing sixty dollars from John Graff.

On P. K. O'Connor, for shooting Martin Kelly and inflicting a wound less than mayhem. Six months in the Parish Prison.

RECORDER GASTINEL'S COURT.—William Wicks, colored, was arrested yesterday and committed to await examination, on a charge of selling to Mr. George Jackson an iron truck, which he knew had been stolen.

Ellen Heath, the colored woman arrested, at the instance of Mr. Ed. C. Kelly, on a complaint of cruelly beating a girl but seven years of age living with her, was examined yesterday and the case dismissed. Mr. Kelly had no personal knowledge of the facts, and made the complaint upon information given him by teachers of the Public School the child was attending. There were scars upon the child that showed clearly she had been ill treated, but as the prisoner expressed contrition for what she had done, and the mother of the child desired her to remain with the prisoner, the case was dropped by consent, mother, child and prisoner edifying the court and audience with a copious exhibition of tears.

Sarah Allen, colored, was examined upon a charge of receiving eighty-six dollars in specie, the property of Miss A. Raspeile, knowing that it had been stolen from the lady. The proof did not sustain the charge and it was dismissed.

RECORDER VENNARD'S COURT—C. Bulow, charged with assault and battery on Florence Pfister, was required to furnish bail in the sum of $250 for his appearance before the First District Court.

John Poland, for committing an assault and battery on John Walker, was sent before the First District Court for trial. Bail $1000.

The investigation of charges of misconduct against Corporal Skerrit, Fourth District police, was continued to Saturday next.

Charles Dickens's Farewell Readings.

[From the New York World, 21st.]

A large and fashionable audience, including very many of the bright particular stars of literature and art of the city, was present at Steinway Hall last evening, to listen to the last readings, the last public utterances in America, of Mr. Charles Dickens. He was suffering very badly from the disease which has attacked his foot, and the following notice was handed to visitors on entering:

MR. CHARLES DICKENS'S READINGS.—I certify that Mr. Charles Dickens is suffering from a neuralgic affection of the right foot, probably occasioned by great fatigue in a severe winter; but I believe he can read to-night without much pain or inconvenience, (his mind being set on not disappointing his audience,) with the aid of a slight mechanical addition to his usual arrangements.

FORDYCE BARKER, M. D.

This announcement was, of course, of the sort to create a still deeper interest in the entertainment, and a still warmer sympathy for the entertainer; and when, at the usual hour, Dr. Dickens entered upon the platform, leaning on Mr. Barker's arm, the burst of enthusiastic applause which greeted him was prolonged and intensified until he became much affected. Several elegant bouquets had been placed on the little table, and over these floral tokens of esteem his hand lovingly wandered. The selections were "The Christmas Carol," and "The Trial scene from Pickwick. * * * *

At the conclusion of the entertainment, Mr. Dickens bowed and retired from the table; but while limping across the platform he was greeted with such a storm of applause, the entire audience rising and waving their handkerchiefs, that he was compelled to stop repeatedly and bow his acknowledgments. Finally the ovation was so marked that he returned to the little table, and addressed the audience as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen—The shadow of one word has impended over me this evening, and the time has come at length when the shadow must fall. It is but a very short one, but the weight of such things is not measured by their length—and two much shorter words express the whole round of our human existence. When I was reading "David Copperfield" a few evenings since, I felt there was more than usual significance in the words of *Pegotty*, "My future life lies over the sea." And when I closed this book just now, I felt most keenly that I was shortly to establish such an alibi as would have satisfied even the elder Mr. Weller. The relations which have been set up between us, while they have involved for me something more than mere devotion to a task, have been by you sustained with the readiest sympathy and the kindest acknowledgment. Those relations must now be broken forever. Be assured, however, that you will not pass from my mind. I shall often realize you as I see you now, equally by my winter fire and in the green English summer weather. I shall never recall you as a mere public audience, but rather as a host of personal friends—and ever with the greatest gratitude, tenderness, and consideration. Ladies and gentlemen, I beg to bid you farewell. God bless you, and God bless the land in which I leave you.

In the delivery of the concluding passages of the speech Mr. Dickens was much affected. At its close he was again greeted with enthusiastic applause. And so, leaning upon the arm of his medical attendant, he passed forever from among us.

The Galveston fire department paraded on the 21st.

Lobsters and milk caused the death of a colored man the other day in New Haven.

Six Little Feet on the Fender.

In my heart there liveth a picture
Of a kitchen rude and old,
Where the firelight tripped o'er the rafter,
And reddened the roofs' brown mould;
Gilding the steam from the kettle,
That hummed on the foot-worn hearth,
Throughout the livelong evening,
Its measure of drowsy mirth.

Because of the three light shadows
That frescoed that rude old room—
Because of the voices echoed
Up 'mid the rafters' gloom—
Because of the feet on the fender,
Six restless, white little feet—
The thoughts of that dear old kitchen
Are to me so fresh and sweet.

When the first dash on the window
Told of the coming rain,
Oh! where are the fair young faces
That crowded against the pane?
While bits of firelight stealing
Their dimpled cheeks between,
Went struggling out in darkness,
In shreds of silver sheen.

Two of the feet grew weary
One dreary, dismal day,
And we tied them with snow-white ribbons,
Leaving them by the way;
There was fresh clay on the fender
That weary, wintry night,
For the four little feet had tracked it
From this grave on the bright hill's height.

Oh! why on this darksome evening,
This evening of rain and sleet,
Rest my feet all alone on the hearthstone?
Oh! where are those other feet?
Are they treading the pathway of virtue
That will bring us together above?
Or have they made steps that will dampen
A sister's tireless love?

THE STATE ELECTION.

The following are the returns of the election on the Constitution, as far as they have come to hand:

PARISHES.	For Con.	Ag. Con.
Assumption	1404	648
Bossier	213	
Ascension	1509	
Caddo		599
Calcasieu	85	573
Caldwell	376	183
Claiborne		658
Concordia	1600	
Catahoula		134
DeSoto		300
East Baton Rouge	1351	2114
East Feliciana	91	
Iberville	1305	
Jackson	518	695
Lafourche	1632	1207
Madison	1418	99
Morehouse		600
Orleans	14224	14004
Ouachita	561	
Plaquemines	1200	
Pointe Coupee	1651	475
St. Bernard	100	
St. Landry	2300	2634
St. Martin		425
St. Mary	580	
St. Charles	1500	
St. James	1305	
Terrebonne	950	
Tensas	1150	
Union		600
Vermilion		700
Washington	190	435
West Baton Rouge	50	
West Feliciana	829	
Total	30092	26976

Majority for the Constitution so far—12,116. This majority will not be materially altered by the parishes yet to be heard from.

The complexion of the Legislature is yet in doubt. The Senate consists of 36 members, and as far as heard from, it stands as follows:

SENATE.

District:	Dem.	Rad.
Orleans	5	3
St. Bernard		
Jefferson		2
St. Charles		
St. John the Baptist		1
Ascension		
St. James		2
Point Coupee		
East Feliciana		2
West Feliciana		
Carroll		2
Madison		
Morehouse		1
Orleans, Right Bank		2
Plaquemines		
Assumption		2
Lafourche		
Terrebonne		1
Rapides		
Iberville	2	
St. Martin		
West Baton Rouge	2	
St. Landry		
Calcasieu	1	
East Baton Rouge	1	
Caddo		1
Catahoula	1	
Winn		1
Concordia		
Avoyelles		1
Ouachita		1
Caldwell		
Livingston		
St. Helena	1	
Washington		
St. Tammany	1	
Jackson		
Union		1
Tensas		
Franklin		1
Claiborne		
Vermilion	2	
Bienville		
Total	16	17

The two districts to be heard from are Natchitoches, DeSoto and Sabine, 2; and St. Mary and Vermillion, 1. We have still a good chance for the Senate.

THE HOUSE.

Parishes.	Dem.	Rad.
Ascension		2
Assumption		2
Avoyelles		2
Baton Rouge (East)	3	
Baton Rouge (West)	1	
Bossier		2