THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

VOLUME XVII. THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1868. NUMBER 251.

THE CRESCENT'S DISPATCHES:

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE OMNIBUS BILL.

OUTRAGES BY NEGROES

Action on the Tariff Bill Postponed.

THE PRESIDENT TO THE PRINTERS' UNION.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

A Vote Complimentary to the Late Ex-President Tabled.

THE ARKANSAS BILL.

THE FORT JESSUP MILITARY RESERVATION

A HERALD STATEMENT ABOUT THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

He Agrees With the Democratic Party Except Upon One Point.

HIS VIEWS UPON RECONSTRUCTION.

THE EFFECT OF THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Consul of Mexico at New Orleans.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN TROUBLES.

Negotiations for the Sale of Other Danish Possessions.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

Disaster to a United States War Vessel.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The judiciary committee amendments to the House omnibus admission bill add Florida and exclude Alabama, makes it the fundamental condition that there will never be any abridgment of suffrage on account of race or color; and in Georgia's case, in addition, requires the nullification of the first and third subdivisions of section seventeen of the fifth article of the Constitution, except the proviso to first subdivision, that the legislature of Arkansas may be convened within thirty days after the passage of the act by the governor elect. It being prerequisite that the legislature adopt the fourteenth amendment, which fact it is the duty of the president to proclaim within ten days after notification of the adoption.

The negroes were very disorderly last night. A youth named Hendly was terribly hacked with razors, shot and left for dead. One white man was killed by negroes. This murder was also committed with razors. Several houses were stoned. The people are much exasperated.

Further demonstrations were threatened tonight, and serious consequences were apprehended until the people were assured that the military and police would prevent unauthorized processions.

The committee on ways and means has agreed to postpone action on the tariff bill until next session, except special action on some articles. Sugar will not be touched this session.

The Printers' Union called on the president today, who among other things said: "And I consider it a nobler distinction to wear upon my garments the tinge of the shop and the dust of the field, than all the insignia that may attach from victories won on the fields cumbered with crushed and bleeding humanity. The aristocracy of labor is the true democracy, and to that aristocracy I belong."

Senate.—A bill was introduced relieving certain Georgians from their disabilities.

A telegraph company from San Francisco to China asks certain privileges.

A bill organizing Wyoming Territory passed.

Hendricks moved to take up the bill making eight hours a day's work in the government shops.

Trumbull urged the immediate consideration of the omnibus admission bill.

Without considering either bill the Senate adjourned.

House—The Ohio contested election case resulted in ousting Morgan and seating Delano. The Republicans voting with the minority were Broomall, Cary, Briggs, Ferry, Hanly, Hill, Loughbridge, Myers and Taffe. Delano was sworn in.

A resolution complimentary to Buchanan, and appointing a committee of seven to attend his funeral was tabled. Several members objecting to the declaration that the motives of the deceased were patriotic. Vote to table 73 to 47.

Paine, from the reconstruction committee, reported the Arkansas bill as amended by the Senate, with an amendment. Brooks objected, as the reconstruction committee had not ordered the report. The speaker decided that the House had control. House refused to receive the report, 55 to 56.

A message reporting a deficiency in the reconstruction appropriation for the first district was received.

The land committee reported a bill declaring the Fort Jessup military reservation in Louisiana open to homestead entry and settlement.

A resolution stating Buchanan's death, and as a mark of respect for one who held such an eminent public station, requesting the speaker to appoint a committee of seven to attend the funeral, passed—80 to 16.

House took recess to 7 o'clock.

A telegram in the New York Herald professing to originate with a person enjoying intimate relations with Chase, represents that Chase would only accept the nomination when the nation was in the utmost peril, and not then at the sacrifice of his honest convictions. He admits that the radical party and himself differ widely, and as parties are now organized, he is with the Democratic party. He differs from them only on one point, that of universal manhood suffrage. He agrees with them on all other great issues, and if elected by that party, would certainly carry out their policy.

He thinks the deplorable condition of the Southern States demands proper congressional consideration, and also material aid from the general government. Thinks there is no constitutional authority for holding the Southern States in subjection; that it is alike unwise and unjust, and favors enfranchisement and removal of political disabilities from every white man in the South.

He thinks freedom and manhood suffrage are the unquestioned right of all, but controverts the idea that any other power than that of the States can confer the right, the general government having no control over the matter. He opposes the political disabilities imposed by the 14th article; proposing general amnesty as a relief; regards general amnesty as absolutely necessary; urges liberal aid to Southern railroads and navigable rivers; thinks the government should build levees from Cairo to the gulf; urges early return to specie payments, and condemns in strong terms the trial of citizens by military commission during peace; he hopes that if Johnson reorganizes the cabinet he will appoint a due proportion from the Southern States.

Replying to a question, Chase said that Congress had no power to abridge the president's pardoning power.

The secretary of war, at the suggestion of the general of the Armies," sends to the House a letter from the general commanding the first district, dated May 15th, regarding the effect of the fourteenth amendment in the States still under provisional governments.

He supposes the effect would be to make vacant offices held by persons incompetent under the amendment. The number in Virginia will be several thousand, and only a small portion of these vacancies can possibly be filled by persons possessing the necessary qualifications, including the ability to take the oath. Gen. Schofield adds: "I have already appointed in Virginia nearly 500 officers, and would have appointed more if qualified persons could be found." He concludes: "When the amendment is adopted a large number of offices must remain vacant till Congress gives some relief."

The whisky tax will not be over 75c. nor less than 50c., with the probability of a compromise at 60c. The tax on cigars will remain at $5. This statement is gathered from sources deemed certainly reliable.

The president has recognized Ramon S. Diaz as consul of Mexico at New Orleans.

10 P. M.—The city is intensely quiet, with scarcely a negro on the streets. A large crowd collected around the Intelligencer office, which was threatened, but no danger is now apprehended. One of the saloons sacked last night belonged to a radical, who was beaten over the head with bottles.

House—Evening Session.—Discussing the tax bill.

Venezuelan advices to 14th ult. state that a compromise had been effected between the belligerents, by which the existing government is acknowledged, and the commander of the revolutionary forces, Gen. Rojas, is to command the forces in the field, with which he is to undertake the pacification of the country.

Falcon is still missing. A telegraphic dispatch states that he had fled to the Dutch island of Oruba, and that Rojas had entered Caraccas.

Danish Commissioner Carsenstein has sailed from St. Thomas for Washington to treat with the United States government for the sale of the remaining Danish possessions in the West Indies.

Gov. Walker, who recently left Barbadoes, was so unpopular that a guard was necessary to save him from mob violence while he was going to the vessel.

Later news from Hayti says several reports are current—one, that Salnave has been assassinated by his troops.

Another British gunboat has arrived at Port-au Prince.

Gen. Lupron, with 3000 men, was in the northern part of St. Domingo, heading a revolution against Baez, in the interest of Cabral.

The United States steam war vessel Contocook was aground at Port-au Pitre, Guadaloupe, leaking badly. The commander is blamed for carrying too much steam in entering the harbor.

FROM RICHMOND.

The Davis Case Called and Postponed—The Police Imbroglio—Charge of Unlawful Proceedings Against a Judge.

RICHMOND, VA., June 3.—The United States Court met this morning, Chief Justice Chase and Judge Underwood presiding. The chief justice called the case of Mr. Davis, when Mr. Anderson, of Mississippi, one of the counsel for the defense, read an agreement for postponement until October, signed by Evarts and O'Conor. The chief justice then asked if the counsel were ready for trial, independent of this stipulation. Gov. Wells, for the prosecution, replied, that in view of the absence of the district attorney, whose wife is in a dying condition, the absence of the prisoner caused by this stipulation, and the absence of Mr. Evarts, who stood in the position of more directly representing the attorney general, the case could not well be gone on with. He suggested some day of this term, in October, when the chief justice could attend. Counsel for the defense moved for postponement till next term, which the chief justice granted, saying at the same time that had the trial taken place in May a year ago, or last fall, or now it would have been more convenient for him as he was ready to try the case. He would, however, attend next term, if possible in view of his other duties. Witnesses, including Gen. R. E Lee, were required to appear on the fourth Monday in November, and the prisoner's bail bond renewed.

The understanding in the court to-day seemed to be that the Davis trial will, without doubt, take place next term. The chief justice, in answer to a question of counsel, said he would attend at that time and remain as long as possible, consistent with his duties in the Supreme Court.

Capt. Jno. Hoe, chief of police, in view of the recent removals from the force by the mayor, has written to the general commanding, asking that the integrity of the force be preserved or he be also removed.

Judge Meredith, of the Circuit Court, has been summoned to appear, to-morrow, before General Granger, and answer a complaint made against him of having allowed foreigners to be naturalized in his court without proper qualifications.

FROM GALVESTON.

The Texas Reconstruction Convention.

GALVESTON, June 3.—The convention met at Austin on the 1st and elected E. J. Davis president. Nothing of importance was done till today.

The News' special from Austin to-day says the convention met this morning, passed resolutions in memory of Judge Kloppenback, and adjourned till 10 A. M. to-morrow. The delegates do not seem in a hurry to commence business. Outsiders anticipate a long session. Republican delegates are said positively to be in the majority, but not sufficiently large it is believed to prevent the conservatives holding the balance of power.

Judge Kloppenback died at home in Comal county before the meeting of the convention.

FROM SAVANNAH.

Duel—Fire.

SAVANNAH, June 3.—A duel took place to-day between two colored men, in which one was killed.

A fire occurred on the bay last night. Loss $20,000; fully insured.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Democratic Triumph in Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—The Oregon election has resulted in a Democratic triumph. The Democratic candidate for Congress has been elected by over a thousand majority. The legislature and county officers are nearly all Democratic.

FROM MONTGOMERY.

Alabama Democratic State Convention.

MONTGOMERY, June 3.—The Alabama Democratic State Convention met in this city to-day. Hon. W. H. Crenshaw, of Butler, was elected president. A committee of thirteen was appointed to report resolutions and business for the convention. The feeling is very strongly in favor of sending delegates to the National Democratic Convention in New York on the 4th of July. Two hundred and sixty-four delegates are present, and great enthusiasm prevails.

FROM EUROPE.

John Bright—Napoleon—France and Tunis—More Gulf Cables Authorized—The Austrian Army.

LONDON, June 3.—John Bright addressed a large reform meeting at Liverpool to-night.

The Emperor Napoleon is reported sick. France has resumed diplomatic relations with Tunis.

Spain has authorized additional telegraphic cables in the Gulf of Mexico.

The Austrian army, as reorganized, will consist of 800,000 regulars and 200,000 landwehr.

RIVER NEWS.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—River declining, with 9 feet of water to Cairo. A big rise is coming from the upper rivers.

LOUISVILLE, June 3.—River stationary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Steamer Laurent arrived to-day, bringing Prof. Morse as a passenger.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

SOUTHWEST PASS, June 3—6 A. M.—Barometer 29:85. Wind southwest and light. Arrived—Bark Moss Rose, Bustin, Liverpool, general cargo to master. No departures.

SOUTHWEST PASS, June 3—12 M.—Barometer 29:80. Wind north and light. Arrived: Prussian ship-of-war Augusta, Kinderling master, from Costa Rica, put in for coal; steamer Emily, from Lavaca, with cattle, for Mobile. Sailed: Steamship I. C. Harris and brig Portattas. On the bar, bound out, steamship Concordia.

SOUTHWEST PASS, June 3—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.70. Wind southwest and light. Arrived—Schooner Henrietta, Snow, from Corpus Christi, with a cargo of live stock for Havana, put in here for provisions. Sailed—Steamship Harlan. On the bar outward bound—Steamship Concordia.

MARKETS.

LONDON, June 3—Noon.—Consols 96½. Bonds 72¼.

LIVERPOOL, June 3—Noon.—Cotton firmer. Sales 12,000 bales; middling uplands 11¼d.; middling Orleans 11½d. Breadstuffs dull.

LIVERPOOL, June 3—Afternoon.—Cotton—Sales 15,000 bales; middling uplands 11¼d.; middling Orleans 11½d.; pork dull; bacon 47s.; lard dull; tallow 44s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL, June 3—Evening.—Cotton—middling uplands 11½d.; middling Orleans 11¾d. Corn 36s. Produce and naval stores dull. Sugar firm.

LONDON, June 3—Evening. — Consols 96¾. Bonds 72½@72¾.

FRANKFORT, June 2.—Bonds 77¼@77½.

NEW YORK, June 3—Evening.—Cotton more active and a shade firmer; sales 2500 bales; middling uplands 31c. Flour 10@15c. lower, with more doing; Southern $9 35@14 75. Wheat closed more active with better tone. Corn, white Southern $1 22. Mess pork $27 87½; old mess $27 50. Lard heavy and lower, 17¼@18¾. Freights dull and lower. Gold 140. Sterling exchange unchanged. Southern bonds firm. Governments steady. Virginias 59¾.

NEW YORK, June 3—Evening.—Money in large supply—4 ₱ cent. on call. Prime paper 5½@6½ ₱ cent. Stocks generally dull. Sub-treasury balance, $93,000,000. Governments closed steady; 5-20's of 1862 with coupons 112¼, of 1864 110¼, of 1865 110½, of 1867 113½; 10-40's 106¼; 7-30's 109¾.

LOUISVILLE, June 3.—Tobacco—sales 232 hhds.; logs to Henry county cutting leaf $8@22 75. Superfine flour $8 25@8 75. Corn 93@95c. Oats 83@85c. Wheat $2 25@2 30. Lard 18½c. Mess pork $28. Bacon—shoulders 13¾c., clear rib sides 16¼c., clear sides 17¼c. Bulk shoulders 12¾c.; clear sides 16@16¼c. Whisky active; raw, free, $2 20.

MOBILE, June 3.—Cotton demand limited and transactions restricted by high prices claimed. Sales 350 bales. Market closed firm. Middlings, 28½ cents.

CINCINNATI, June 3.—Flour and wheat very dull; red wheat $2 10. Corn dull, 88c. Oats 78c. Butter dull, 22@24c. Potatoes $3 50@6 50. Pork $28. Other markets unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—Flour flat. Wheat declined 5@10c. Corn 86@91c. Oats 77@80c. Pork $28. Bacon shoulders 13½c.; clear sides 17c. Lard, nothing doing.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

Crops continue to do well in Texas.

The crops in Virginia and Alabama promise well.

The military institute at Bastrop is again reopened, under favorable circumstances, with an able faculty, of established reputation, all Southern men, educated in the South, and most of them graduates from the Virginia Military Institute and the University of Virginia.

The Montgomery Mail learns from Demopolis that Capt. French was shot and severely, but not dangerously, wounded by Geo. S. Markham, on Thursday last. The attack upon Capt. French is said to have been entirely unprovoked.

The Galveston News says: "Capt. W. W. Stiles, superintendent of the Houston and Galveston Wharf and Cotton Press Company, whilst superintending the driving of piles at the new wharf recently, allowed the ponderous hammer of the driver to fall upon his right hand, crushing it so badly that Dr. Randall found it necessary to amputate three of his fingers."

Mr. Bruin, the venerable old gentleman who has resided at Frascati, Ala., for several years, was attacked on Thursday night last by several drunken rowdies, who, in the most brutal and wanton manner, shot and stabbed him. The wounds are considered dangerous, but under the skillful management of Mr. Plassman, it is to be hoped that Mr. Bruin will recover.

The Galveston News is informed that a strike has taken place among the laborers on the Harrisburg railroad, and that some interruption in the trains has been the consequence. The laborers are reported to have possession of the engines, and took them apart in such a manner that they could not be used. It is said that one of the locomotives was finally put in condition to be run so that the train came through to Harrisburg. Bands of robbers and highwaymen are operating in the neighborhood of Bryan, the present terminus of the Central railroad, and men are killed by them almost every day. There is great excitement among the people on the subject. The alarm among the freedmen in regard to the K. K. K.'s is said to be universal. They report the most strange and supernatural sights, especially in the night-time, until now it is quite impossible to get one of them to venture out after dark.

Premature Burial.

[From the Israelite.]

The present practice of our people—to bury their dead within some twenty-four or thirty-six hours of their decease—seems reprehensible in many respects. The peril of premature burial is obvious. We know so little of the theory and condition of death, even in our present state of medical science, that we cannot even be sure that life has actually fled when the ordinary signs of life have ceased. We cannot be sure that the spirit has passed irrevocably, materially speaking, from the mortal clay, even when the heart ceases to beat, the lips to breathe, the pulse to throb. We know that persons apparently dead by drowning have been brought back to life long after the ordinary signs of life have ceased to be apparent.

We know that skillful treatment has, under Providence, restored respiration and animation some time after all apparent action had left the respiratory organs and the animated organism. Hence it is clear that death does not immediately succeed the apparent cessation of life. A man may be drowned and yet not immediately die. If this be the case in this case of death, may it not be true in other causes producing death? May not the vital power be only suspended and not absolutely extinct when it appears to those around a patient's pillow that the signs of life have departed?

Is it possible that we can, in the name of religion, consign our loved ones to a condition in which—if one spark of life remain, or could be reanimated in them—it must be extinguished utterly, irretrievably? I believe that decomposition, or the beginning of decomposition, is the only *really reliable* sign of death. When a physical change of this character commences to affect the inert frame, it is probably palpable that the mystery which we call life has left it—left it until it be recalled in the unknown hour when, as we believe, the dead shall wake again.

Strange to say, we do not give to our supposed dead the last chance which would be afforded by our ancient customs, and probably prescribed rites. We do not, as I believe our fathers did, reopen the coffin at the burial ground, before finally parting with it in the cold sods. Why have we abandoned this practice—possibly a wise precaution?

The objection to burial, on the ground of the desire to remove the dead rapidly from the house of mourning, so that the latter may be purified from its presence, may be met by the establishment of a mortuary house in our cemeteries, in which for some days the supposed dead might be deposited and watched, till death be physically certain.

VALUE OF BRAIN WORK.—Dion Boucicault has written a letter to the London Times, which opens with the query, "Will you permit me to expose the area thief of dramatic literature?" Dion complains that unscrupulous managers pirate his plays and even their titles, before he completes them. He remarks: "All this matter may appear to some of your readers a small thing; but when I inform them that a successful drama is worth at least £5000, and a very great success may be worth from £30,000 to £45,000, they will understand that it is an important matter to dramatic authors and to managers of theaters. I expend yearly a large sum in legal proceedings to exterminate piracy—I may say in vermin powder. Hitherto great actors and managers have divided between them the theatrical spoils. For example: The authors of 'The Lady of Lyons,' or 'London Assurance,' or 'The Love Chase,' were paid at the rate of about five pounds a night for their work, and one guinea a night in the provincial theaters, while a star actor received twenty pounds a night in London, and fifteen in the provinces. I changed all that. I demanded that the literary element should be equally recognized and better paid than the artistic. I have succeeded, and am happy to announce that a successful dramatic author can now make as much as even a prima donna. Having established the pecuniary value of brain work, I am obliged to defend the position I have assumed."

Gov. Fletcher and a number of prominent persons, at St. Louis, have telegraphed to Gov. Baker, requesting him to release McCoole from confinement.

Local Intelligence.

REPORTORIAL BREVITIES.—What are called carpet-baggers in New Orleans are styled saddle-baggers in the country parishes.

Watermelons and muskmelons are as plenty as blackberries on the huckster stands about town and in the markets. Figs, plums and other fruits are also becoming abundant. There is every reason to hope that the good people of the city and State will be blessed this summer with every variety of wholesome and nutritious fruits and vegetables.

Colonel Lacy, the genial and accomplished editor of the Shreveport Southwestern, is now in the city, and contemplates a journey to the North and East for health and relaxation. Colonel Lacy is of the numerous class of sensible men who appreciate the CRESCENT and rely upon its course and its information. The CRESCENT reciprocates the feeling, and its best wishes are for Colonel Lacy's prosperity.

We are fast approaching the dog days. Those who can afford it are leaving, or have left, for the watering places, the North, Europe and far-off Minnesota. The courts will all adjourn within a month from this date, and nothing be left for the "can't-get-aways" except to beguile the dull days of summer with what pastimes are left in the dusty and sweltering old city.

A great many of the members elect from the country to the legislature have been in the city since the 30th ult. expecting that body to be convened on the first Monday of the present month. The proclamation of Gen. Buchanan, however, has disabused them of that misapprehension, and the large majority of them are either on their way home or waiting impatiently for a conveyance.

Oscar J. Dunn, by proclamation of the commanding general, the future lieutenant governor of this great State, was to be seen, yesterday, marching up Royal street with an imposing roll of paper—probably the original manuscript of the black and tan constitution of Louisiana.

Canal street presents a very beautiful sight at night, to those coming down from the levee. The lights of the street lamps, those of the stores, and the ever moving and vari-colored ones of the innumerable street cars present a spectacle equal, almost, to an illumination in honor of some great man or great event.

There have been rumors of the coming of Thos. J. Durant to this city, which he left, some years ago, "for the city's good." The rumors have not yet been verified, nor can we say when he *shall* have come, as Milton said of the morning sun, "Far off his coming shone."

The body of an unknown man was discovered floating opposite the Barracks on Tuesday. The coroner was notified.

A man named Flynn has been arrested, and identified as one of the four who a few nights ago committed violence upon a friendless woman, Mrs. Long, whom they attacked and dragged into an alley way on Delta street. This is the second of the four arrested.

The order announcing the candidates elect, which was published in our edition of yesterday, is said to contain nearly two thousand names.

Major Nelson, of the first infantry, who is about to set out Northward upon a leave of absence, was serenaded at his residence on Camp street by the band of his regiment, on Tuesday evening.

The temperature yesterday, as shown by the thermometer at C. Duhamel's, corner Bienville and Chartres streets, was as follows: At 6 A. M. 76 degrees: 12 M. 83½; 3 P. M. 87; 6 P. M. 86.

The evening odors from the canals in the rear of the city are anything but refreshing to riders on the shell road.

Odd Fellows' Hall approaches completion, and already presents an attractive and beautiful front to passers-by.

Soda and cake stands are springing up everywhere in the city as if by magic as the weather grows warmer.

A shoe store on Poydras street displays a placard informing the public that it is the "only Christian shoe store on this block."

A man who was arrested yesterday on the charge of being drunk and disturbing the peace, took four policemen to bring him in, and then had to be put in the stocks for an hour or two before he could be made manageable.

A POLICEMAN DROWNED.—Officer Burns of the city police, was recently drowned in Calcasieu parish, and the chief of police is in receipt of a communication from that locality signed by Mr. J. V. Moses, and giving a detailed account of the manner in which the accident occurred. It is stated that Burns, with two others, was in a skiff, which capsized with them, all three being intoxicated at the time. Burns was drowned, while his companions escaped by swimming. It had at first been supposed from certain marks found upon the body of deceased that he had come to his death by violence, but the foregoing statements coming as they do, supported by affidavits, dispel any such suspicions.

BOARD OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—This board met at 7 P. M. yesterday, Mr. W. S. Mount in the chair. Minutes read and approved. Mr. Thos. H. Shields tendered his resignation as a member of the board. Accepted and spread upon the minutes. Various reports were read, among which was one from the normal schools committee, showing that everything was going on favorably, the pupils increasing in number and advancing rapidly in their studies. The committee on teachers submitted a report recommending leave of absence, without pay, to sundry lady teachers who are in feeble health, and require change of air and relaxation from their onerous duties. The same committee also urged in the strongest manner the appointment of Miss Smith to the first vacancy among the lady teachers which may occur. This young lady has been recommended in exceedingly flattering terms by Gen. Buchanan, the military commander of this district. It is the only instance in which the general has manifested any special interest with regard to the appointment of a teacher in the public schools, and the committee took occasion to mention his name in terms of respect, esteem and admiration, which will doubtless be highly flattering to the feelings of that distinguished functionary.

It is not amiss to state that the per diem which has been forfeited by teachers during May, on account of absence from sickness, has been refunded to them on the production of certificates of disability from physicians. This is a wise measure, when it is remembered how great a discount there is upon city money, the currency (?) in which the teachers are paid.

Mr. Rogers, the superintendent, read a report suggesting that such teachers as may desire to keep school during the vacation be allowed the use of the schoolhouses, on condition that they take proper care of the premises. Adopted. Teachers so desiring to apply to Mr. Rogers for permission.

A petition was read from a number of teachers, complaining of the inadequacy of their salaries, the hardness of the times, and the depreciation in the currency—all these causes combining to prevent them from maintaining their proper station in society. After some discussion the petition was referred to a committee composed of Messrs. Paisley, Sambola, Watson and Mount. The committee are to wait on General Buchanan with a memorial, and ask his aid in the premises.

Mr. Phillips moved that a work on mercantile calculations, specially adapted to school use, be referred to the committee on text books for a report. Adopted.

Mr. Thieneman reported Masters G. W. H. England and Placide Peyroux as pupils selected from the Third District to be sent to the State Seminary at Alexandria.

The annual commencement exercises in this city will begin on the 22d instant and continue until the 26th, when vacation takes place. The First District exhibition is to be held on the 22d, that of the Second District on the 23d, of the Third District on the 24th, and of the Fourth District on the 25th.

The exhibitions of the colored schools will occur simultaneously.

The exhibition of Girls High School for the First and Fourth Districts takes place in the school house on Friday, the 19th, from 5 to 7 P. M.; that of the Second and Third Districts on Tuesday, the 23d, from 5 to 7. On Thursday, the 27th, there will be literary and musical entertainments in Lyceum Hall, declamation by pupils of the New Orleans Central High School, aided in vocalization by pupils of the High and Normal schools. Adjourned.

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The board met last evening.

A communication from Mrs. E. N. Simpson was read, complaining that her little son had recently found on Dauphin street, near Canal, a diamond ring; that this ring had been taken from him by an unknown police officer; that this officer had failed to report the circumstance, and that the matter had been, by the writer of the communication, referred to the chief of police without any satisfactory result. She, therefore, brought the matter before the board.

A communication from the chief of police was also read in relation to this matter. It stated that the son of Mrs. Simpson had been confronted with every policeman who could have been in the vicinity of the place where the ring was said to have been found, and that he had failed to identify any of them as the recipient of the ring. While presenting this statement, however, the chief of police denied the jurisdiction of the board in the matter at all, and also inclosed a letter from Mrs. Simpson to the secretary for civil affairs at headquarters, which had been referred back to him, the chief of police, for information.

This communication having been read, was pronounced disrespectful by the board, and a committee of three was appointed to wait upon Gen. Buchanan in reference thereto.

The trial of delinquent officers being next in order, the following cases were disposed of:

Officer W. McCann, First District, charged with cowhiding a citizen without provocation, was dismissed from the force.

Officer Caleb Pennel, Second District, charged with drunkenness on duty, illegal arrests and maltreatment of prisoners, was dismissed from the force.

Officer W. A. Carroll, First District, charged with drunkenness, absence without leave and breach of the peace, was dismissed from the force.

Officer H. Tricou, Second District, charged with drunkenness and disturbing the peace on Crossman street, was suspended for five days.

Officer Thomas Rayne, Second District, charged with sleeping on his beat on Burgundy street, a robbery being committed there on the same night, was dismissed from the force.

Charges against Officers John Beattie, B. Delaney and F. Byrnes were dismissed, and the accused were declared honorably acquitted.

The board then adjourned.

THE SHOOTING OF MR. SORENSEN.—The first reports which reached us yesterday through the usual channels, concerning a shooting affray which occurred on Tuesday morning in a sash factory on Trémé street, were very inaccurate and incomplete. The wounded man, whose name we gave as Clarinki, was in reality Samuel C. Sorensen, a Dane by birth, but a resident of this State for many years, and an ex-member of the 7th Louisiana infantry. The man who shot him is Philip Witta, with who Sorensen was employed in the factory in question. At noon on the day the shooting occurred, the wounded man, who had been conveyed to the Charity Hospital, died there. A post mortem examination was made by Dr. Warren Stone, Jr., who gave the following certificate as the result of his investigation, viz:

"NEW ORLEANS, June 2, 1868.

"This is to certify that I have held a post mortem examination upon the body of Charles Sorenson, who died in the Charity Hospital this day, and found five gunshot wounds. Three were flesh wounds, one being in the back, one in the left arm, and one in the right fore-arm; the other two penetrating, respectively, the thoracic and abdominal cavities. These two latter wounds created such an excessive amount of hemorrhage that I consider them the cause of his death.

"WARREN STONE, JR., M. D."

At a coroner's inquest subsequently held, the following testimony was elicited:

Jules Shote sworn—Resides at No. 12 Treme street; knew deceased; saw him in the dead house at the Charity Hospital to-day; this morning about 8 o'clock was in the privy at the sash factory at the Old Basin, when Sorenson, deceased, came in; at the same time Philip Witta was in the privy; witness then went up stairs, took some tools and went down to the grindstone; then heard a noise up stairs as if a revolver had been fired; went up stairs and saw Witta with a revolver in his hand shaking it; witness saw Sorenson fall as he was going to his bench, and saw that he was shot; witness went right off; the wounded man was then taken to the hospital where witness went to see him just as he was dying.

Hypolite Maillot sworn—Went to the privy of the sash factory about 8 o'clock in the morning; Philip Witta and Chas. Sorenson were in it then; witness asked what about politics; Sorenson said the Republicans were knocked to hell; Witta said that before the war a Dutchman or an Irishman could not go along the streets without getting shot on account of the d——d Know Nothings; Sorenson asked who brought up the Know Nothing party, at the same time preparing to leave the privy; as he went out he said, "I hope to Christ your wife will get a negro baby, you are so much in love with them." Witta got up and said, "You are the one allowed so once before to Bourchi." Witta followed deceased up stairs, saying, "you are the meanest man ever put on earth." After they got up stairs, witness heard two shots, and run up to stop it, but was to late. Met Witta coming with the pistol in his hand, saying that he would surrender himself. Witness advised him to do so. Witness then helped to carry the wounded man down to the drug store. Saw Sorenson dead in the dead house of the Charity Hospital.

Frederick Steinfelt sworn—Resides corner St. Peter and Dryades streets; on the 2d of June, about 8 o'clock A. M., saw Philip Witta going in a great hurry to his clothes; witness wanted to ask him something about sash doors, but received no answer; Witta walked on to where his clothes were, about the middle of the shop, and took something out of his pocket, but witness could not see what it was; witness then walked some twenty-five or thirty feet to where deceased was at work at his bench; witness turned his back to pick up something and heard a shot; witness turned around and saw Witta with a revolver in his hand still firing at Sorenson; wanted to stop him, but he was watching all around the shop, so that no one could get near him; heard four shots; Witta then went down stairs; witness was about four or five feet distant at the time of the shooting; after the shooting Sorenson fell down and was carried off; saw him dead in the dead house at the Charity Hospital to-day.

The following verdict was returned by the jury of inquest, viz: "That deceased came to his death from two pistol shot wounds, one in the abdomen and one in the left side of the chest, causing death from hemorrhage. Said pistol shot wounds were inflicted by a revolver in the hands of one Philip Witta, on the 2d day of June, 1868, in the sash factory at the Old Basin, in the city of New Orleans, parish of Orleans, and that said shooting was willfully and intentionally."

The remains of Mr. Sorensen were interred yesterday in the tomb of Louisiana Relief Lodge No. 1, at Greenwood Cemetery, by his brethren of Dudley Lodge No. 66, F. and A. M.

FIRE.—On Tuesday night, near midnight, a fire broke out in the dwelling, No. 227 Ursulines street, near Derbigny. The only damage done occurred to a musquito bar.

RECORDER GASTINEL'S COURT.—There were no transactions of special interest, yesterday, before Recorder Gastinel. A baker's dozen of negro men and women were arraigned, charged with pilfering on the levee, and summarily disposed of. Ten freeholders were also arrested charged with a contravention of the city ordinances concerning privies.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Howe—June 3.*—*Nolle prosequis* were entered in the following cases:

State vs. Andrew Smith and wife, charged with assault and battery on the person of Mrs. Caroline Bothick; Henry Stamm, for assault and battery; Thomas Dolan, for larceny; Jas. Crefand, for assault and battery; and against Mrs. Eichman and John Yaeger for the same offense. The two cases last mentioned are worth more than a passing notice. The substance of the affidavit against Mrs. Eichman, as made by the plaintiff, George Herzog, is as follows: Herzog lives at the corner of Union street and the Gentilly road, in the Third District; but on the memorable sixth day of April last he was imprudent enough to loiter in his walk, in front of Mrs. Eichman's premises, situate on Cato street, same district, in order to enjoy the cool shade of the trees which embellish that lady's banquette. Mrs. Eichman, who at the moment was trimming her cabbages, waxed indignant. She emerged from her gate, pruning knife in hand, and advancing to the unsuspecting Herzog, addressed him in these words: "If you don't go away from here, you must die here." Before the horror stricken Herzog (whose each particular hair was standing at this juncture on end, like quills upon the fretful hedgehog,) could move a limb Mrs. Eichman made several thrusts with the knife at him. The fortunate Herzog avoided each sanguinary thrust, and finally recovering his powers of locomotion, turned and made tracks for the recorder's office of the Third District, where he filed his affidavit. The jury in the First District Court found Mrs. Eichman guiltless. All persons passing on Cato street will do well not to pause in their promenade, lest they should incur her ire, and Herzog may exclaim with the Roman poet: *Victrix causa diis placuit, sed victa Catoni.*

The charge against Yaeger was for assault and battery, preferred by M'me Helena Mettlesteedt. This lady swears that Yaeger rode his horse, on the night of the 21st of September, 1867, into a lot adjoining her premises, corner of Johnson and Palmyra streets, First District, and tied that high-mettled steed under a shed where Mrs. Meddlesteedt keeps a calf. Meddlesteedt himself "then went out to accused, and remonstrated with him about tying his horse so near witness's calf. Witness came out and took part with her husband in the conversation with accused. Accused dared her to fight (thinking, of the two Middlesteedts, the gray mare was the better horse.) Witness got hold of her husband, when accused came up to witness and commenced abusing her—calling her a goat! and then struck her with his fist!" Oh horror! the idea of calling a Middlesteedt a goat! The jury, however, rendered their verdict in favor of Yaeger, who vacated the court room with as much complacency as if he was leading the celebrated brass band of his well-known namesake.

Henry Reddy was tried and found guilty of beating, wounding and maltreating Geo. Colgin.

RECORDER LETTEN'S COURT.—Nothing of any consequence was brought before Recorder Letten, of the Third District, yesterday. The denizens of the Old Third are behaving remarkably well, and it is almost useless, this warm weather, for a reporter to visit the sacred Elysian Fields, or the "Sublime Porte" which is held on that mythological avenue.

RACING ON THE METAIRIE.

THE BRAINE BENEFIT.

In spite of dusty roads, and a burning sun, there was a very large attendance at the Metairie yesterday afternoon, to witness the various sports announced for the occasion of the benefit tendered to the family of Lieut. Braine, the last Confederate prisoner, whose needy circumstances appeal for relief to all who have the power to aid. The track was in fine condition, and the sport was characterized throughout by that zest and interest which never fail to reward the patrons and visitors of the Metairie.

A Mule Race

In mile heats was first announced, the entries being six of those identical mules which eight days before had on the Fair Grounds Course given such life to the festivities of the Fête Champêtre, viz: *Black and Tan, District Attorney, Grey Back, Ku-Klux, Speculator* and *Woman's Rights.*

First Heat—Opened with a good start; Speculator ridden by his rider of last week, taking the lead past the quarter-pole, with his old opponent, Woman's Rights, close behind him. Grey Back, on the other hand, after going round the first turn came to the conclusion it would be easier to turn about and go back than to run around that long, weary mile. Meanwhile, down the back stretch went the five competitors, Speculator gallantly keeping the lead, and finally coming in ahead in 2:23, with Woman's Rights second and the others distanced.

Second Heat—Resulted as the first had, in a victory for Speculator, who started out well ahead. On the first turn up came Woman's Rights and passed him, but the quarter-pole being reached, again the winner of the previous heat went up to the first place, and kept it throughout the rest of the mile, winning by a length or two in 2:24½. Next came

A Race for the Distanced Mules

in which *Ku-Klux, District Attorney* and *Grey Back* took part. The latter again resolutely refused to go as far as the quarter pole, and turned his head homeward, determined evidently to frown down any attempt at compulsion. The other two went at it bravely, and when the home stretch opened before them District Attorney had the best of it, and promised to come in winner. But alas for the uncertainty of mule racing. Near the gates his rider was thrown, while Ku-Klux, who was pressing dangerously close upon him, went ahead. The persistent Attorney, though riderless, pressed on, as if his own pride was involved in the contest, but before reaching the string K. K. passed ahead, and won the race in 2:49¾.

A Running Race. Mile Dash.

Was next in order, the entries being Col. Nelligan's Daniel Boone colt, Mr. Haines's sorrel mare *Maimie*, and a bay mare unknown. Maimie led gallantly past the quarter pole, when the others crept up on her, all three going down the back stretch well together. The colt finally opened a gap between himself and his opponents, while Maimie fell behind to the third place, and this order was preserved until the gates were passed. The colt passed in under the string in 2:02, but the bay mare, hitherto second in line, drew up before reaching it, while Maimie slipped quietly past and came in second. Then followed,

A Pacing Race—Mile Heats—to Harness.

The entries being *John Patton* and *Frank Johnston*, driven by their owners.

First Heat—Frank took the lead from the first turn, and continued gaining the advantage until the half mile was made, when Patton recovered some of his lost ground, but to no purpose, for his opponent put forth renewed efforts, and won the heat in 2:38¾.

The Second Heat—Gave the race to the winner of the first heat, who, although he broke for a moment after leaving the string, went ahead by the time the quarter was made, and kept the advantage, coming in in 2:43½.

The entertainment concluded with a

Trotting Race to Harness—Mile Dash.

Entries being made by Messrs. F. and B. The latter led off, but his opponent closed up the gap at the quarter, and they went half way down the back stretch side by side. Here again M