THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

VOLUME XVIII. FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1869. NUMBER 171.

THE CRESCENT'S DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

Louisiana and Georgia Not Called in the Forty-First Congress.

DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS FROM LOUISIANA WILL PROBABLY NOT BE ALLOWED SEATS.

[Special Dispatch to the New Orleans Crescent.]

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Louisiana and Georgia were not called upon the assembling of the 41st Congress. Judge Ryan thinks it improbable, judging from the complexion of Congress that he or any other Democratic member from Louisiana will be allowed his seat. DELTA.

Closing Action of the Fortieth Congress.

COLFAX ASSUMES THE PRESIDENCY OF THE SENATE

FIGHT WITH THIEVES.

END OF THE BUSTEED CASE.

THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Excitement Over the Exclusion of Certain States.

ELECTION OF THE CAUCUS NOMINEES IN THE HOUSE.

MR. BLAINE CHOSEN SPEAKER.

Bills Pocketed by President Johnson.

GRANT TAKES POSSESSION OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

GRANT'S FATHER INJURED AGAIN.

Congratulations from Bismarck.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Thieves early this morning attempted to plunder on the street cars, but after a severe fight the police dispersed them, capturing several.

House.—Closing Action.—The bills requiring national banks to report monthly, and the army appropriation bill passed. The conference report on the removal of political disabilities was disagreed to. The deficiency appropriation bill passed. The bill extending the time for completion of the first twenty miles of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad passed. The judiciary committee presented the evidence in the Busted case without recommendation, and were discharged. The Fortieth Congress adjourned.

Senate.—Closing Action.—The committee to investigate the charges of corruption connected with impeachment, reported that no evidence of corruption was found.

The motion to act on Mrs. Lincoln's allowance failed, 23 to 27. Also to act on the repeal of the tenure of office failed, 14 to 25.

At 12 Grant and Colfax entered the chamber. Colfax spoke briefly, confining himself to the duties of his office. Colfax took his seat and the new senators qualified, when, without action, the Senate adjourned till noon to-morrow.

The judiciary committee on the case of Judge Busteed of Alabama, accused of corruption and ignorance, reported that they had considered the case fully, recommended that the testimony be not printed, and asked to be discharged. This ends the Busteed case.

House.—The following States were not represented: New Hampshire, Connecticut, Louisiana, Virginia, Georgia, Texas and Mississippi. Excitement over the proceedings connected with their exclusion was intense.

The caucus nominations were ratified. Blaine was elected speaker, 136; Kerr 57. Dawes and Kerr conducted Blaine to the chair.

House adjourned.

Among the spectators on the floor of the Senate to-day were the negro Bishop Campbell and woman's rights Mrs. Dr. Mary Walker.

The president pocketed the following bills: To reorganize the judiciary; to reduce the navy and marine corps, and further securing equal rights in the District of Columbia.

The bill strengthening the public credit and Indian appropriation bill failed to reach the president.

Mr. Johnson remained at the White House till noon. Grant went from the Capitol to the White House.

The delegation from Alabama was the only Southern organization in the procession.

Grant's father fell down the steps of the Capitol and was considerably injured.

On reaching the White House Grant received the following:

"BERLIN, March 4.—My congratulations on the solemn day.

(Signed) "BISMARCK."

INAUGURATION OF GEN. GRANT.

The Procession to the Capitol.

ABSENCE OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

PUBLIC DEMONSTRATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—After taking the oath, Gen. Grant said:

Your suffrage having elevated me to the office of president of the United States, I have in conformity with the Constitution of our country taken the oath of office prescribed therein.

I have taken this oath without mental reservation, and with the determination to do to the best of my ability all that it requires of me. The responsibilities of the position I feel, but accept them without fear. The office has come to me unsought; I commence its duties untrammeled. I bring to it a conscientious desire and determination to fill it to the best of my ability to the satisfaction of the people.

On all leading questions agitating the public mind I will always express my views to Congress, and urge them according to my judgment, and when I think it advisable I will exercise the constitutional privilege of interposing a veto to defeat measures which I oppose, but all laws will be faithfully executed, whether they meet my approval or not.

I shall on all subjects have a policy to recommend, but none to enforce against the will of the people. Laws are to govern all alike—those opposed to as well as those who favor them. I know no method to secure the repeal of bad and obnoxious laws so effective as their stringent execution.

The country having just emerged from a great rebellion, many questions will come before it for settlement in the next four years, which preceding administrations have never had to contend with.

In meeting these it is desirable that they should be approached calmly and without prejudice, hate or sectional pride, remembering that the greatest good to the greatest number is the object to be obtained.

This requires security of person and property, and for religious and political opinion in every part of our common country, without regard to local prejudice. All laws to secure these ends will receive my best efforts for their enforcement.

A great debt has been contracted in securing to us and to our posterity the Union. The payment of this principal and interest, as well as the return to a specie basis as soon as it can be accomplished without material detriment to the debtor class, or to the country at large, must be provided for.

To protect the national honor, every dollar of government indebtedness should be paid in gold unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. Let it be understood that no repudiator of one farthing of our public debt will be trusted in public place, and it will go far towards strengthening a credit which ought to be the best in the world, and will ultimately enable us to replace the debt with bonds bearing less interest than we now pay. To this should be added a faithful collection of the revenue, a strict accountability to the treasurer for every dollar collected, and the greatest practicable retrenchment in expenditure in every department of the government.

When we compare the paying capacity of the country now with ten States still in poverty from the effects of the war, but soon to emerge, I trust, into greater prosperity than ever before, with its paying capacity twenty-five years ago, and calculate what it probably will be twenty-five years hence, who can doubt the feasibility of paying every dollar then with more ease than we now pay for useless luxuries? Why, it looks as though Providence had bestowed upon us a strong box, the precious metals locked up in the sterile mountains of the far West, which we are forging the key to unlock to meet the very contingency that is now upon us. Ultimately, it may be necessary to increase the facilities to reach these riches, and it may be necessary, also, that the general government should give its aid to secure this access. But that should only be when a dollar of obligation to pay secures precisely the same sort of dollar to use now and not before. Whilst the question of specie payments is in abeyance the prudent business man is careful about contracting debts payable in the distant future. The nation should follow the same rule. A prostrate commerce is to be rebuilt and all industries encouraged.

The young men of the country, those who from their age must be its rulers twenty-five years hence, have a peculiar interest in maintaining the national honor. A moment's reflection as to what will be our commanding influence among the nations of the earth in their day, if they are only true to themselves, should inspire them with national pride; all divisions, geographical, political and religious, can join in the common sentiment. How the public debt is to be paid or specie payments resumed is not so important, as that a plan should be adopted and acquiesced in. A united determination to do is worth more than divided councils upon the method of doing. Legislation upon that subject may not be necessary now nor ever advisable, but it will be when the civil law is more fully restored in all parts of the country, and trade resumes its wonted channels. It will be my endeavor to execute all laws in good faith, to collect all revenues assessed and to have them properly accounted for and economically disbursed. I will, to the best of my ability, appoint to office those who will carry out this design. In regard to foreign policy I would deal with nations as equitable law requires individuals to deal with each other, and I would protect the law-abiding citizen whether of native or of foreign birth, wherever his rights are jeopardized, or the flag of our country floats. I would respect the rights of all nations, demanding equal respect for our own. If others depart from this rule in their dealings with us, we may be compelled to follow their precedent. The proper treatment of the original occupants of this land, the Indians, is one deserving of careful study. I will favor any course towards them which tends to their civilization, christianization, and ultimate citizen-hip. The question of suffrage is one which is likely to agitate the public so long as a portion of the citizens of the nation are excluded from the privileges in any State.

It seems to me very desirable that this question should be settled now, and I entertain the hope and express the desire that it may be, by the ratification of the fifteenth article of amendment to the Constitution.

In conclusion, I ask patient forbearance, one toward another, throughout the land and a determined effort on the part of every citizen to do his share toward cementing a happy Union; and I ask the prayer of the nation to Almighty God in behalf of this consummation.

At 11 o'clock the rain ceased, and the procession was a grand success.

President Johnson did not occupy the place reserved for him for the inauguration ceremonies, but remained at the White House signing bills.

The utmost good humor prevailed during the day.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Inauguration in Charleston—Legislative—Political.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 4.—Inauguration was celebrated to-day by a parade and target firing by colored military companies.

A resolution has already been introduced and received its first reading in the Legislature, ratifying the 15th amendment.

The contest for the mayoralty between Clark, Republican incumbent, and Pillsbury, Republican claimant, is near its culmination. Pillsbury had Clark arrested to-day on a charge of misdemeanor in retaining possession of his office contrary to law. Clark gave bail.

FROM MEMPHIS.

The Case of Earl—The Arkansas Ku-Klux Bill, etc.

MEMPHIS, March 4.—The case of Major Earl was again continued.

The Appeal's Little Rock special to-night says the Ku-Klux bill passed the Senate yesterday and now goes to the governor. It requires the Ku-Klux to disperse in thirty days under heavy penalties.

The Avalanche's Little Rock special says Dale and Monks, lately of the militia, addressed the House by invitation last night. They were particularly severe on the rebel press of Memphis. Dale, in speaking of executions by the militia, said they ought to have killed five hundred where they killed one.

FROM VICKSBURG.

Loss of the Steamer Agnes.

VICKSBURG, March 4.—The stern wheeler Agnes, from New Orleans for White River, struck a hidden obstruction yesterday morning, opposite Warrenton, and immediately sunk to the hurricane deck. Passengers, crew, books and money saved, but boat and cargo a total loss.

FROM HAVANA.

More Spanish Troops—Marine News—Exchange of Gold for Notes Limited—Progress of the Rebels.

HAVANA, March 4.—The Spanish man of war Cadiz arrived with a thousand troops.

The American ship Contocook is in port. The Penobscot leaves for Cienfuegos to-morrow. The Gettysburg has gone to Key West for coal, when she will go to Nuevitas. The troops by the Cadiz are mostly marines.

More troops have been sent by railroad to the interior. A ship has been chartered to carry 300 prisoners to Fernando Po.

The banks, by order of Dulce, limit the exchange of gold for notes to ten dollars.

The government advertise for horses and other animals.

The insurgents are active in Sagua la Grande. They recently captured and destroyed a train and broke the railroad.

FROM EUROPE.

Speech of the King of Prussia.

BERLIN, March 4.—King William, opening the North German parliament, said the first duty of the North German confederation was to maintain peace and friendly relations with the other powers of the earth. The nations of Europe have shown a disposition for peace. The result of the conference at Paris on the eastern question demonstrated that there was a general desire for peace.

The king concluded as follows: "A nation saving its strength and having the will to respect the independence of others and maintain its own, can surely count on peace, as foreign powers will not molest, and domestic enemies of order are powerless to trouble it."

RIVER NEWS.

LOUISVILLE, March 4.—River falling, seven feet two inches of water in the canal.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—River still receding.

VICKSBURG, March 4.—Passed up: Lizzie Gill at 10 last night; Robt. E. Lee at 3 P. M. Down: Ajax and barges at 11 A. M., and Shark and barges at 3 P. M. River stationary.

MEMPHIS, March 4.—Weather cloudy and cool. River falling. Departed—Belle St. Louis, Big Horn and Stonewall for St. Louis, Forsythe for Vicksburg, and Magenta for New Orleans.

CAIRO, March 4.—Passed down—Mary Houston, Louisiana and Bismarck. Up—Emma No. 3, Alice Dean and Dexter. Weather cloudy. River fell ten inches.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

SOUTHWEST PASS, March 4.—Noon.—Barometer 30:10. Weather calm and foggy. Arrived: Schooner C. S. Bushnell, Mayo, Boston, ice to Crescent City Ice Company. No departures.

SOUTHWEST PASS, March 4—6 P. M.—Barometer 30:30. Wind N. N. W. and strong. Arrived: Ship Importer, Lowther, Liverpool, salt to Lovell & Bailey. Sailed: Steamship Cromwell and bark Jennie Cobb.

Sailed—Bark Rosa, brigs Martha and M. E. Hines, and schooners Andromeda, Cecilia and H. P. Russel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOUISVILLE, March 4.—The Board of Trade has amicably adjusted the freight subject with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 4.—The Democratic members of both houses adjourned to avoid voting on the 15th amendment.

AUGUSTA, March 4.—The lower House by 95 to 45 refused to adopt capital punishment.

MARKETS.

LONDON, March 4—Noon.—Consols 93@93¼.

LIVERPOOL, March 4—Noon.—Cotton quiet; estimated sales 10,000 bales; middling uplands 11⅞; middling Orleans 12¼. Afternoon—Cotton firm, prices a shade better, not quotably higher; sales 10,000 bales.

LONDON, March 4.—Evening.—Consols 93. Bonds 82½. Sugar 39s. 6d. on the spot; 29s. 6d. afloat. Specie in the Bank of England £250,000.

FRANKFORT, March 4.—Bonds 85⅛@85¼.

LIVERPOOL, March 4.—Evening—Cotton firmer but not higher. Sales 10,000 bales.

NEW YORK, March 4—Evening.—Cotton sales 1200 bales. Middling uplands 29@29½c. Flour heavy and declining; State superfine $5 60@6 20, common to fair extra Southern $6 25@8. Wheat dull, heavy and 2@3c. lower. Corn steady. Pork lower and irregular; mess $31 50@31 75. Lard steady and quiet. Whisky quiet at 96@96½c. Carolina rice dull at 9¼@10c. Freights dull and declining.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—Flour, superfine, $5 00@6 00. Wheat $1 70. Corn 65@67c. Oats 66@67c. Barley $2 10. Rye $1 35@1 40. Whisky 92c. Pork $32 50. Bulk meats unchanged. Bacon—shoulders 14½c.; clear sides 17½c. Lard 19c.

LOUISVILLE, March 4.—Sales 178 hhds. tobacco at $4 75@13. Pork $32. Lard 19c. Bacon—shoulders 14½c., clear rib sides 17¼@17½c. Bulk—shoulders 13½c., clear rib sides 16½c., clear sides 16¾c. Superfine flour $5 50@6. Corn 62@63c. Oats 62@63c. Whisky 91c.

CINCINNATI, March 4.—Flour dull and unchanged. Whisky 91c. Corn 64@65c. Oats 67@68c. Pork $32. Bulk—shoulders 12½c., sides 14½c. Bacon—shoulders 13¾c., clear rib sides 16½c., clear sides 17½c. Lard 18½c.

CHICAGO, March 4.—Flour $5@6 25. Wheat $1 17½@1 20. Barley 1 75@1 78. Corn 57½c. Oats 54½c. Rye $1 19½@1 20. High wines 90c. Pork $31. Lard 18½c. Pickled hams 16¾c. Bulk sides 15@16c.

SAVANNAH, March 4.—Cotton quiet, holders too firm for buyers. Middlings 28c. Sales 350 bales. Receipts 673 bales. Exports 597 bales.

MOBILE, March 4.—Cotton demand light, market quiet. Sales, 450 bales. Low middling 26¼. Receipts, 409 bales. No exports.

MEMPHIS, March 4.—Cotton quiet and firm; middling uplands 28@28½c. Receipts, 589 bales. Exports, 967 bales.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Evening—5-20s of '62, 118; of '64, 114¼; of '65, 115½; do. new, 112¼; of '67, 112¼; 10-40s, 105¾. Southern securities quiet. North Carolinas 62¼; do. new 58¼. Tennessees 67. Virginias 56¾; do. new 60. Louisianas 70. Stocks dull and unsettled. Money active all day, but closed easier; call 7, with exceptions at 6. Sterling declined to 108¾. Gold irregular, 131½@131¼.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.

J H Southworth, N Y; P D Sturges, do; T T Sturges, Jr, do, Z Seaver, Boston; Gen W L Leatherwood, Miss; E J Wanrey, Mobile; Miss Polk, St Louis; Miss Tandy, do; L L Sennes, Texas; C K Harrison, Balt; Mrs Harrison, do; Mrs Perry and child, St Louis; Mrs Turner, do; E B Townrod; Mrs C M Campbell, Balt; Miguel Cocu; Geo C Smith, St Louis; Geo C Smith, Ill, E Scontord; L Abren and family, Havana; T F Abren do do; Jas Gould, Boston; J W Pickens and wife, Miss; C G Swann, N Y; H M Friend, Mobile; Miss Lamolu, St Louis; Miss Bart, do; Miss Johnoud; G H Brooks, Ohio; Mrs Lewis and 3 children, St Louis; Mrs A Donovan, Balt, V M Marquette; T Scott, N Y; D G Kelly and wife, Tenn; C C Paster, Memphis.

CITY HOTEL.

Gen McClure, U S A; Jos Rafield, Mobile; Jno Hastel, do; T J Burnes, do; W J Lewis, do; J S Via, do; A Tyzer, Ark; Henry Turner, Mobile; Miss Holden, do; J D Oates, do; C T Stearns, do; Henry Walker, do; E A Willard; J L Guther and lady, La; Miss Gilbert; Thos J Hargrave and lady; J D Oates, do; Chas D Thomason, England; J W Boya, Rio de Janeiro; Wm Gaillard, Mobile; J Schulze, Texas; C F Schelito, J J Jamerson, N Y; Mrs Crake and serv't, Texas; E J Hendry, La. Jas Kerner Mobile; E S Gilbert, Phila; D P Ben, Mobile; W A Alexander, Mobile; W Frabos, do; C G Swanson, N Y; Mr Farley and lady, Mobile; Miss M M Turner, do; Eugene Sweeney, do; Mrs F C Anderson and child, Mobile; W J Parkes, Nashville; R S Aum, Miss; Mrs Gilbert; A S Bigelow, N Y; G Tompkins, La; J Young, Jr, city; E D McKellar, Manchac; S W Allen, Galveston; J Lewis and lady; F Schlickurm, Texas; Miss N Jamerson, Texas; sam'l Jorne, do; do;

ST. JAMES HOTEL.

R Saunoble; J W Wheeler; J W Mettarg; W Van Buskirk; D M Weir, Texas; G H Sommers, Canton; Jno Terry and wife; Jose M Macia and lady; Mrs C Donovan, Balt, Mrs C M Campbell, Balt; W J Tynes, Ark; J H H Hedges, N O; A Alford, N Y; H Gornsloch; R Epos; J E Brooks, Texas; W L McNeil, Texas; S C Witherspoon, Canton; A Terry and wife; Marvana Hernandez, Havana; Mrs Hernandez, do; Miss R Hernandez, do; A Megarge, do;

PEREMPTORY AND UNRESERVED SALE BY CHAS. T. NASH, AUCTIONEER.—Parties having goods in my present auction rooms, corner St. Charles and Perdido streets, are hereby again notified unless they are taken away before 12 o'clock M. this day (Friday), they will be stored at their expense. Parties desiring great bargains would do well to attend the sales, as they are peremptory and unlimited, on account of immediate removal to my new office, No. 170 Gravier street. Particular attention is called to the important real estate sales to-morrow, the 6th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, basement of St. Charles Hotel. In the matter of succession of Joshua Peebles, deceased, three certain lots of improved ground in the First District, with a two-story brick carpenter shop fronting on Carondelet street, between Girod and Julia streets. Also, a valuable brick store situated in the First District, suitable for the grocery, clothing or hardware business, known as No. 254 Tchoupitoulas street. Sale peremptory, on account of departure. See auction columns for particulars.

Passengers per steamship Bavaria, from Hamburg:

Wm F Boji, H Stotz, C D Thomason, N Ressburg, and 64 in the steerage.

From Havana.—C Labarde and family, S M Cabrera and family, M E Basselman and family, F Aunell, E Ruparte, V B Falconniere, A Vinals, M Legrand, E Plate, A Blanck, M Josefa, M Fresuda, C Marques, M J Fresuda, B F De Marto, F Dieg, F Dieng, M Tresweda, J Tresweda, F Fresweda, E Tresweda, E Orne, A Orne R Orne, C Orne, and 9 in the steerage.

Passengers per steamship Yazoo, from Philadelphia via Havana:

Mrs Booth and child, W C Cheener, R G Taboda, R W Estoez, wife, child and servant, Mrs Dabren and 2 children, Miss C Laberge and servant, J C Santa Cruz and servant, J Abren, R Abren, Miss R Abren, Mrs M Pasceval.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German cologne, and sold at half the price

Buy the only sewing machine fit for family use, the Grover & Baker. Warranted for five years. Quilter, braider and hemmer given with each machine at 182 Canal stree

DESPERATE DUEL.

Rifles the Weapons—Three Exchanges of Shots.

One of the Parties Severely Wounded

Yesterday afternoon about 1 o'clock, while the whole population of New Orleans were out enjoying the firemen's festival, a drama was being enacted a few miles in the rear of the city, on the Metairie Ridge, back of the Half-Way House, where hundreds have met in past years to wash out with blood real or imaginary injuries. A desperate duel was being fought.

The parties to the duel were Mr. Leonard Sewell, an ex-officer of the Hussar brigade in India, aged about sixty, an Englishman by birth, and Mr. Louis Lalaurie, of this city, from thirty-five to forty years old, and extensively known in this community, and both holding high social positions here and elsewhere.

The cause of the duel may be gained from the following: Mr. Lalaurie held a note for $1200, drawn by the house of R. M. Mitchell & Co., with which house Mr. Sewell had held business relations. The note fell due some time since, and Mr. Lalaurie call on Mr. Sewell, inquiring concerning the note, as he had failed to find Mr. Mitchell. Mr. Sewell declined to have anything to do in the matter, stating that he had nothing to do with the affairs of the makers of the bill. So matters went on till Tuesday last, when Mr. Lalaurie again called on Mr. Sewell, demanding payment of the note. Mr. Sewell again declined, reiterating his former assertion, and further explaining that the consideration for which the note was given was of a private nature, and that even if the maker had been his partner then, or even his partner now, the claim could not be available in any court of justice. Thereupon Mr. Lalaurie, in a loud tone of voice, demanded again and again the payment of the note, saying: "I have your bill; I want you to pay me; why don't you pay me;" Mr. Sewell immediately replying, "I owe you nothing; why do you persist in claiming from me this amount after I have explained that I have no connection with it?" The parties then separated, but met again on the street some ten minutes afterwards Mr. Lalaurie again repeating his demands. Annoyed and provoked, Mr. Sewell retorted by telling Mr. Lalaurie that he was acting like a madman, and when he said he owed him money "he lied and knew that he lied," the dispute culminating in the reiterated assertion by Mr. Lalaurie: "You owe me this money," to which Mr. Sewell each time replied, "you lie, you lie." They then separated, and the following morning Mr. Manuel Blasco and Mr. Charles Delasuze, friends of Mr. Lallaurie, called upon Mr. Sewell to demand from that gentleman, on the part of Mr. Lalaurie, an explanation. Mr. Sewell first remarked: "I presume you gentlemen wait upon me with a hostile message from Mr. Lalaurie; before proceeding any further I will state that I accept." Then Mr. Sewell explained to Messrs. Blasco and Delasuze the origin of the difficulty, and again stated his immediate acceptance of any cartel, reserving of course, choice of time, place and weapons. Preliminaries were then dispensed with, as all parties so thoroughly understood each other, and it was speedily arranged that they were to meet the afternoon of the following day at one o'clock—a day being thus afforded Mr. Sewell in which to arrange his business affairs. The weapons chosen were rifles; the distance to be 50 yards; the place to be the well known oaks near the Metairie course.

In accordance with these arrangements the parties met yesterday, Mr. Lalaurie and friends arriving at the Half-Way House first and awaiting the arrival of Mr. Sewell and friends, who made their appearance a few minutes before 1 o'clock. The whole party then proceeded to the spot selected for the mortal strife, which was just beyond the Metairie track, in the bend. Arrived on the ground Messrs. Manuel Blasco and Delasuze on the part of Mr. Lalaurie, and Messrs. Bernard Avegno and John Hancock on the part of Mr. Sewell, consulted apart to arrange final preliminaries. As we have said the weapons selected were ordinary hunting rifles. Each one had brought his own gun. Every preparation having been completed the seconds tossed for position. The choice fell to Mr. Lalaurie, who necessarily selected the side towards the north and nearest the New Canal, from which direction the wind was blowing so heavily that it was with difficulty the seconds could keep on their hats. The adversaries were placed in position at the distance mentioned, both preserving a self composure admirable to behold. The final instructions were then given to the principals—being to fire between the words fire and three—the command to be given: "Gentlemen, are you ready? Fire! one, two, three." The usual warning was given; the words dropped from the lips of the second, and almost simultaneously with the word three Mr. Sewell fired, missing his aim, Mr. Lalaurie's gun not going off, as it had not been cocked.

No evidences of any disposition towards a reconciliation being manifested by Mr. Lalaurie, the parties were placed again in position. The command given as before, Mr. Lalaurie firing first and Mr. Sewell immediately after. As Mr. Sewell pulled the trigger of his deadly weapon a gust of wind struck him full in the face, blowing his eyeglasses quite off his nose and over his head. Without ado he quietly drew from his breast pocket a pair of gold-mounted spectacles which he securely fixed over his eyes. Upon examination by the seconds it was discovered that Mr. Sewell's trousers were perforated in the right leg, just below the knee, by Mr. Lalaurie's ball, which had however respected the skin.

No appearances of a reconciliation being at all evident, this cool, deliberate, desperate conflict reached its third stage. The rifles were again placed in the hands of the determined antagonists. Fire! one, two, three, was solemnly repeated by the second. A flash, a crash a and deathlike stillness ensued. For this time, at least, it could hardly be possible that both had escaped unscathed. Yet there they stood unmoved and as firm as a rock to the utter though pleasant astonishment of the few present. Mr. Sewell was, however, observed to raise his foot slightly and was approached by a friend, who asked him, "Are you hit?" "Well, I don't know. Yes, I think I am," answered Mr. Sewell, whose surgeon, already near, pulled off his boot and after examining his foot found that the last shot of Mr. Lalaurie had struck Mr. Sewell's right foot, the ball entering near the first joint of the great toe, coming out in the hollow of the foot opposite the little toe.

The orifices of entry and exit were very large, and indicated the caliber of Mr. Lalaurie's rifle to be about 62. Mr. Lalaurie had received Mr. Sewell's ball in the left coat sleeve, almost in line with his breast, the skin of the arm being barely scratched by the missile. At this juncture the second of Mr. Lalaurie walked up to Mr. Sewell, to whom he tendered his hand, remarking: "Sir, I am sorry that this thing has occurred." Mr. Sewell cordially accepted the proffered hand, and smilingly answered: "You should have no cause for sorrow. Your principal has done very well, making two excellent line shots." And the parties separated.

Mr. Sewell was removed to his residence, No. 212 Camp street, and is now, we are happy to be able to state, progressing finely. The affair has caused considerable excitement, as both parties are so well known in commercial and social circles. The gentlemen acting as seconds, also being prominent and popular men here, have lent an additional interest to this sanguinary and determined conflict. The highest praise is accorded the principals for their *sang-froid* and imperturbable calmness, the behavior of both being spoken of as handsome.

The remark made by Mr. Sewell when he lost the choice of position, that "if his antagonist knew how to use his advantage, he was a dead man; but that he hoped he would not shoot him in the face, as in that event a very handsome fellow would be disfigured," is illustrative of this.

Taken all in all, this duel, so deliberately conducted and so determinedly persisted in, is one of the most remarkable that has occurred in this city for years.

Local Intelligence.

RUMORS were circulated about the city last evening that a riot had taken place in Algiers, in which five men had been killed. The rumor having been reported at police headquarters, Superintendent Cain immediately dispatched for information to the police station in the usually quiet little town, and about midnight received an answer to the effect that nothing was known of the slightest difficulty having occurred.

THE DRAMATIC BASE BALL CLUB of Mobile will play on the Delachaise Grounds at 2 o'clock this afternoon, if the weather be fair, a match game of base ball with the Lone Star Club of this city. The Dramatics are represented by eleven of their members, who arrived on Wednesday morning—Messrs. Brady, Collett, Hurley, Payne, Baylis, McWalters, Abrams, West, McVey, Walker and Wragg. Nine of these eleven gentlemen will participate in the game, which promises to be one of unusual interest.

To-morrow the Dramatics are to play with the Southern Base Ball Club.

A HOLIDAY was given the public school children yesterday, and very properly, too, in view of the festivities in progress. How thoroughly the little ones appreciated the privilege was to be seen in the hundreds of bright, laughing faces interspersed through the immense crowds which lined the route of the procession.

THE UNITED STATES COURTS were not in session yesterday, it being inauguration day.

THE POLICE RECORDS of yesterday show a lamentable dearth of anything exciting. In fact but six arrests of any kind were made in the whole of the First District between daylight and dark, the most important of these being the apprehension of two negroes, one of whom had cut the other on the finger at the corner of Perdido and Baronne streets.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, Capt. Cain, naturally elated by the passage of the vagrant law, which he has so long been urging, promises that within five days after its becoming a law he will have New Orleans clear of the scores of thieves and malefactors now infesting her precincts.

ABOUT twenty arrests, and all of them for drunkenness, were recorded last night after dark at the First District station. Within the cells all phases of intoxication, from the funny "tightly slight" fellow to the dead drunken man lying clutching the floor, were to have been seen. Melancholy relics of the fourth of March jollities.

WE LEARN from our friend Gustave Kreuble that the entertainment previously announced to be given at the National Theater, on the 22d inst., for the benefit of his daughter, Miss Dora, has been postponed to the 29th inst., (Easter Monday) for the reason that the date first chosen will fall in Holy Week.

THE TEMPERATURE yesterday, as shown by the thermometer at C. Duhamel's, 111 Canal street, lately corner Bienville and Chartres streets, was as follows: At 6 A. M. 64 degrees; 12 M. 61; 3 P. M. 56; P. M. 51.

THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.—The subscribers to this company will see by a notice elsewhere, that the third instalment of $10 per share will be due and payable on the 4th day of April next, at the office of the company, No. 183 Common street. The company having contracted for 65,000 crossties is now receiving them at the rate of 8000 per month, so as to commence the work as soon as the iron, which has been shipped from Europe, will arrive. The stockholders are respectfully requested to be punctual in the settlement of their assessment so as to enable the company to meet its obligations. The absolute necessity of that railroad has been felt by every planter in St. Bernard on account of the impossibility of shipping sugar and other produce from the interior, the roads being so extremely bad as to be absolutely impassable.

Messrs. Louis Stern & Bros., the monarchs of the shoe trade, announce that to-day at 10 A. M., they will sell at auction 800 cases boots, shoes and brogans. This lot comprises a complete assortment of all grade of these goods, from the heavy pegged, mud boot to the most diminutive highly finished slipper. There will be also sold a large stock of children's and misses' shoes. The whole to be disposed of without reserve in lots to suit purchasers. Country buyers particularly will find it to their interest to attend.

TROUBLES IN REGARD TO LOTTERY SWINDLES.—A St. Louis dispatch of the 4th says: The late Paschal House scheme was before the Circuit Court to-day on petition of John King, a member of the association, to have a receiver appointed to take charge of the effects of the concern. The petition states that the real value of the real estate put in the scheme was $173,000, while the schedule value was $455,000; gross profit $228,000. Tickets sold 70,000, yielding $350,000, expenses $60,000; net profit $290,000. King also alleges the parties received over $500,000 on account of the enterprise, and claims $75,000 as balance due him. His petition was overruled on the ground he had not fulfilled his part of the original agreement.

A large indignation meeting of persons holding tickets in the Gardner Real Estate Distribution, the drawing of which was broken up on Saturday night, was held at the court house to-night. The meeting was orderly, and a committee was appointed to wait on the managers of the scheme and see what arrangement could be made for a drawing.

The Missouri Legislature to-day passed the constitutional suffrage amendment. The vote in the House was 79 to 39; in the Senate 23 to 9.

RESTORATION OF PROPERTY BELONGING TO GEN. LEE.—A Washington special to the Herald says: An application was received a few days since by the secretary of the interior from Gen. Robt. E. Lee, asking that a number of articles now on exhibition in the model room of the patent office, which were once the property of General Washington, be returned to him as the rightful possessor. They were left in the possession of the Lee family, where they remained until 1862, when the Arlington House was occupied by the Union forces and the property removed. The secretary laid the matter before the president at the cabinet meeting on Tuesday last, and the opinion seemed to prevail that there was no reason why the property should not be restored. Secretary Browning has decided to direct the commissioner of patents to turn over to Robert E. Lee the articles claimed, upon the condition that they be identified. The articles referred to were deposited in the department of the interior by Caleb Lyon, of New York, in 1862, and are as follows: One pair of candelabras, one punch bowl, forty-two plates, sixteen dishes, three finger bowls, two vases, one table, one mirror, a lot of gilded ornaments, six sauce bowls, one money chest, one knife case, one case for silver, one chest of drawers, one washstand, one dressing bureau, one set of window curtains, four tents, poles and pins, one blanket, one set of bed curtains and one bed spread.

Mr. Rufus L. Linscott, of New Iberia, is now in our city. Mr. Linscott proposes to establish a paper, to be called the New Iberia Times, to be published at that flourishing little town. As business on the Teche is rapidly growing, Mr. Linscott's enterprise cannot but be supported by our advertisers.

Call and see Keep & Hogan, 38 Tchoupitoulas street, for hardware, cutlery, plows, hoes, castings, agricultural implements, etc. Prices low.

FOURTH OF MARCH.

THE FIREMEN'S GREAT FESTIVAL.

The Most Magnificent Display Ever Witnessed in the South.

MOBILE FIREMEN ON HAND.

The Engines Gorgeously Decorated.

Procession Fifty-Five Minutes Passing a Given Point.

Description of the Engines, the Horses and their Decorations.

THE DATES OF ORGANIZATION.

THE NUMBER OF MEMBERS.

THE EXEMPTS AND THE ACTIVES.

The Names of Officers, History of the Banners and Flags, and of the Prizes and Wreaths.

THE ROUTE AND THE WEATHER.

The Crescent's Tribute to the Firemen of New Orleans.

ETC. ETC. ETC.

The day broke dark and gloomy, yesterday; but about half past seven, the sunbeams burst through the lowering clouds, and scattered them like prairie cinders before the wind. Before 9 o'clock bands of music began to be heard, hurrying to their places of rendezvous; whilst others, already arrived, were heading the companies they were employed by, and leading them to the points marked for them in the procession.

The streets, before 10 o'clock, were absolutely packed with an eagerly expectant crowd of both sexes, all ages, colors and conditions. Clay statue was so densely thronged that Hercules himself could hardly have pushed his way through the living mass. About this time the engines and their companies began to gather on Canal street, and each company quietly took its station, as marked out by the grand marshal and his assistants. There was no confusion, no bickering, no hustling, but was all done with as much order and exactitude as if the gallant firemen had been the veterans of Egypt and the Moskowa, forming in review on the Champ de Mars.

A finer or more splendid pageant has never been witnessed before in New Orleans. It greatly surpasses any of the previous displays of the Fire Department, and such was the universal opinion among the myriads who witnessed it, particularly among the ladies, who were enthusiastic in their encomiums.

The Procession.

About twenty minutes before eleven o'clock, the procession began to move down Royal street.

First came fifteen stalwart policemen, spreading ranks across the highway, driving the particolored ragamuffins before them like so many sheep. Seventy-five yards in the rear of these came Grand Marshal Isaac N. Marks, with the following aids:

George H. Braughn	Vice President.
Wm. E. McDermott	Secretary.
Alex. Dapiemont	Treasurer.
Caspar Lotz	No. 1
Emanuel Blessey	" 2
Peter Buhler	" 3
John McCormack	" 5
Wm. Johnson	" 6
J. Marcon	" 7
Jos. Jacobs	" 8
Jos. Seither	" 9
M. Heinemann	" 10
Dennis Irvine	" 12
Joshua Lipman	" 13
George Waters	" 14
Joseph Murphy	" 18
A. A. Plattsmier	" 20
V. Scher	" 21
Henry Bensel	" 22
P. J. Sanders	" 23
Theodore Pelle	" 24
Charles T. Howard	Louisiana Hose.
John C. Waethers	H. & L. No. 1
C. H. Slocomb	" " 2
M. O. Tracy	" " 3
P. A. McIntyre	" " 4
O. C. Williamson	Jefferson 22, Exempt Society.
Louis Ehem	Chalmette 23, " "
— — —	Milneburg No 1

About mid-day the clouds became more threatening, and every now and then a heavy mist would fall, but at the time of our going to press the rain had not begun in earnest.

One feature of the fireman's life we cannot help calling attention to: It is the earnest interest taken in the beauty and condition of their horses. Never is an unkind word spoken to the gigantic brutes; but they become with good usage as gentle and affectionate as Newfoundland dogs, and know each member as intimately as the dog knows his master.

A thousand good wishes to the noble firemen of New Orleans. They are our last remaining bulwark; but the most stalwart as they are the last. Honor, prosperity and happiness to them, one and all.

One feature of the day was the decking of all the steamers, river craft and ships at our wharves with streamers, pennons and flags. This may have been in honor of the inauguration of President Grant, but we prefer to take it as a tribute to the "fire laddies" from those who brave the waters to those who conquer fire.

The Fire Department of New Orleans was chartered on the 4th March, 1835, and is now celebrating its thirty-fourth birthday. The original charter was made for twenty-five years, and was renewed at its expiration. The present contract was made in 1867, and is to endure five years.

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