

SINGLE COPIES: FIVE CENTS.

VOLUME IX.—NO. 297.

Meeting of the Butchers.

A number of the most prominent butchers of the city and those who are interested with them in the enforcement of the sanitary laws of the city and securing a guarantee of pure meats to the citizens, assembled last evening at Mechanics' Institute, in the hall that was once used for the upper branch of the General Assembly.

Mr. Joseph H. Raymond called the meeting to order and in very brief sentences, but forcible language, told the gentlemen present that they were called on to take action, or at least to make some declaration that would lead to such action that would relieve the meat buying and supplying public from the burdens that now afflict both. He stated that several gentlemen would address the meeting.

W. E. Whitaker, Esq., was first called on and clearly presented the law as it had always existed in New Orleans. He then referred to the private markets of New Orleans as regulated by act No. 31, which was not signed by the Governor but became a law February 26, 1874, without his approval.

General L. Sowell followed. His argument was principally devoted to showing that the security of the public health depended on the proper sanitary regulation of the markets. It was not enough that the public markets should be clean, but the possibility of unauthorized private markets should be avoided.

He presented the following resolution and preamble: WHEREAS, the health of New Orleans requires that the system of free markets to provide for their proper daily inspection; and

Whereas, the act No. 31, of the session of 1874, prohibits the establishment of private markets within twelve squares of public markets; and

Whereas, the opening of private markets within twelve squares of the public markets is a positive injury to the holders of property in the vicinity of the public markets, as well as to the lessees of the stalls in the public markets; and

Whereas, it is clear that the community generally can not be injured by the enforcement of the terms of the law referred to, permitting, in fact, the establishment of a private market within six squares from every citizen's residence; and

Whereas, said law authorizes and directs the Administrator of Commerce of the city of New Orleans to close, or cause to be closed, any private market established in violation of said law; and

Whereas, violations of said law are frequent and continuous, and such violations are made, by statute, misdemeanor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by this meeting to wait upon the Administrator of Commerce to secure his aid in enforcing said law.

Colonel Charles W. Lowell being present was called on to address the meeting. He said the law was perfectly plain. The resolutions as read are in accordance with it. Act No. 31, until repealed, must be obeyed, unless the courts declare it not law. They have not done so. It is law. Section three of the act imposes a penalty of fine and imprisonment on those who violate it. It imposes on the Administrator of Commerce the duty of informing the grand jury of any violation. The judge of the First District Court is commanded by the fourth section to charge the grand jury as to the provisions of this act. Although the grand jury is removed to another court the duty of the judge before whom the grand jury is sworn is not changed by the law creating the new court. In the fifth section of the act the issuance of licenses is regulated. It is commanded that on the back shall be printed—

It is distinctly understood that the holder of this license shall not open, establish or carry on a private market, or establish or carry on a public market, under the penalty of a forfeiture of this license.

Taking all the provisions of law together, it is the duty of every citizen, when he becomes aware of an infraction of it, to present the matter to the grand jury. It is his duty. It is not necessary to wait for the assistance of the city. The law should be enforced, and it is the duty of all to call on the grand jury to notice any violation of it.

At the conclusion of Colonel Lowell's remarks the resolutions were adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

French flowers and all the novelties in millinery just received at Mme. Rosa Reynolds, No. 9 Chartres street.

Amusements. The stock company at the St. Charles Theatre are playing at the spectacular drama called "Around the World in Eighty Days," similar to that now being performed at the Globe Theatre, Boston, by the Kiralfy Brothers combination.

Miss Mary Anderson received admirable support at the Varieties Theatre last night in the "Hunchback." The Varieties company is a strong one, so far as the gentlemen are concerned, and this week the male members will have full opportunity to do their best in the standard pieces in the repertoire of the young actress. In the "Hunchback" the cast included Mr. Frank Mordaunt as Master Walter, Mr. W. F. Burroughs as Sir Thomas Clifford, Mr. J. B. Polk as Modus and Mr. Willie Maurice as Fatton, and all were excellent in the parts assigned to them.

The recent discovery from the cotton plant, floric, cures female diseases and all nervous affections. Circulars at M. B. Morrison & Co's. For sale by Frederickson & Harte.

Win The prize, \$1000 in gold, Next Golden Drawing, On Saturday, April 29, 1876. One chance in six To make your Fortune

At A single stroke. The Governor has made the following appointments: Luke Dillon, vice W. H. Morgan, third assistant clerk of the First Municipal Court of Orleans. In the same parish, J. W. Quinn, jury commissioner, vice James Lewis, resigned; W. L. McConnell, clerk of the Second Judicial District Court of the Parish and Sixth District of Orleans, under act No. 45, approved March 19, 1876.

In East Feliciana, Dr. D. B. Pierce, mayor of Clinton, vice W. D. D. Covert, deceased.

COURT RECORD.

MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1876.

United States Supreme Court.

Case No. 880. Henderson & Henderson vs. Commissioners of Emigration, and case No. 883. Commissioners of Emigration vs. North German Lloyd. These are cases arising under the statutes of New York regulating emigration. The opinion of the court is that the legislation is in conflict with the constitution of the United States, and is void. Also, case No. 478. Chi Leu vs. Commissioners of Emigration from California. The court says, in any view of the case, the law is held void, because it is in conflict with the Federal constitution. Judgment reversed with instructions to dismiss the persons in custody. This case involves the importation of Chinese women for lewd purposes.

The Supreme Court again decides in favor of Mrs. Gaithe. She is a citizen of New York and entitled to have her case transferred to the United States court, after a motion for transfer the United States court refused. The case was argued by Messrs. Justice Waite and Associate Justice Swaine and Bradley dissented.

The following case was submitted March 15. Case No. 168. Spencer vs. the United States.—An appeal from the Court of Claims. This was a claim for the proceeds of cotton which was raised on an antislavery plantation, and which was sold for safe keeping. Instead of taking charge of it for that purpose, as agreed with claimant's agent, she sent it to Memphis to be sold for her own account. The proceeds of the sale were \$10,000. The agent agreed upon the sale having been made by the supervising agent of the Treasury, to whom it had been shipped.

The court decided in favor of the claimant. The Treasury agent had made the transaction on his own account, and the money proceeds were never paid into the Treasury. The government was not liable for a tort committed by its agent.

It is here maintained that the proceedings by the claimant under color and in pursuance of the captured and abandoned property act, and that his payment of the proceeds of the claimant's cotton to Mrs. Gaithe, was a mistake for which he became liable, and the government having assumed the liabilities of these agents of the Treasury, it is now responsible to the claimant. The court decided in favor of the claimant, and Assistant Attorney General Smith for the government.

Case No. 166. Terry vs. Tubman.—Error to Circuit Court for the district of Georgia. The court affirms a judgment below, dismissing the case, which was an action to make the claimant a trustee of the property of the claimant. The court decided in favor of the claimant, and Assistant Attorney General Smith for the government.

Case No. 167. Terry vs. Tubman.—Error to Circuit Court for the district of Georgia. The court affirms a judgment below, dismissing the case, which was an action to make the claimant a trustee of the property of the claimant. The court decided in favor of the claimant, and Assistant Attorney General Smith for the government.

Case No. 168. Terry vs. Tubman.—Error to Circuit Court for the district of Georgia. The court affirms a judgment below, dismissing the case, which was an action to make the claimant a trustee of the property of the claimant. The court decided in favor of the claimant, and Assistant Attorney General Smith for the government.

Case No. 169. Terry vs. Tubman.—Error to Circuit Court for the district of Georgia. The court affirms a judgment below, dismissing the case, which was an action to make the claimant a trustee of the property of the claimant. The court decided in favor of the claimant, and Assistant Attorney General Smith for the government.

Case No. 170. Terry vs. Tubman.—Error to Circuit Court for the district of Georgia. The court affirms a judgment below, dismissing the case, which was an action to make the claimant a trustee of the property of the claimant. The court decided in favor of the claimant, and Assistant Attorney General Smith for the government.

Case No. 171. Terry vs. Tubman.—Error to Circuit Court for the district of Georgia. The court affirms a judgment below, dismissing the case, which was an action to make the claimant a trustee of the property of the claimant. The court decided in favor of the claimant, and Assistant Attorney General Smith for the government.

Case No. 172. Terry vs. Tubman.—Error to Circuit Court for the district of Georgia. The court affirms a judgment below, dismissing the case, which was an action to make the claimant a trustee of the property of the claimant. The court decided in favor of the claimant, and Assistant Attorney General Smith for the government.

Case No. 173. Terry vs. Tubman.—Error to Circuit Court for the district of Georgia. The court affirms a judgment below, dismissing the case, which was an action to make the claimant a trustee of the property of the claimant. The court decided in favor of the claimant, and Assistant Attorney General Smith for the government.

Case No. 174. Terry vs. Tubman.—Error to Circuit Court for the district of Georgia. The court affirms a judgment below, dismissing the case, which was an action to make the claimant a trustee of the property of the claimant. The court decided in favor of the claimant, and Assistant Attorney General Smith for the government.

Case No. 175. Terry vs. Tubman.—Error to Circuit Court for the district of Georgia. The court affirms a judgment below, dismissing the case, which was an action to make the claimant a trustee of the property of the claimant. The court decided in favor of the claimant, and Assistant Attorney General Smith for the government.

Case No. 176. Terry vs. Tubman.—Error to Circuit Court for the district of Georgia. The court affirms a judgment below, dismissing the case, which was an action to make the claimant a trustee of the property of the claimant. The court decided in favor of the claimant, and Assistant Attorney General Smith for the government.

Case No. 177. Terry vs. Tubman.—Error to Circuit Court for the district of Georgia. The court affirms a judgment below, dismissing the case, which was an action to make the claimant a trustee of the property of the claimant. The court decided in favor of the claimant, and Assistant Attorney General Smith for the government.

Case No. 178. Terry vs. Tubman.—Error to Circuit Court for the district of Georgia. The court affirms a judgment below, dismissing the case, which was an action to make the claimant a trustee of the property of the claimant. The court decided in favor of the claimant, and Assistant Attorney General Smith for the government.

Case No. 179. Terry vs. Tubman.—Error to Circuit Court for the district of Georgia. The court affirms a judgment below, dismissing the case, which was an action to make the claimant a trustee of the property of the claimant. The court decided in favor of the claimant, and Assistant Attorney General Smith for the government.

Case No. 180. Terry vs. Tubman.—Error to Circuit Court for the district of Georgia. The court affirms a judgment below, dismissing the case, which was an action to make the claimant a trustee of the property of the claimant. The court decided in favor of the claimant, and Assistant Attorney General Smith for the government.

Case No. 181. Terry vs. Tubman.—Error to Circuit Court for the district of Georgia. The court affirms a judgment below, dismissing the case, which was an action to make the claimant a trustee of the property of the claimant. The court decided in favor of the claimant, and Assistant Attorney General Smith for the government.

Case No. 182. Terry vs. Tubman.—Error to Circuit Court for the district of Georgia. The court affirms a judgment below, dismissing the case, which was an action to make the claimant a trustee of the property of the claimant. The court decided in favor of the claimant, and Assistant Attorney General Smith for the government.

Case No. 183. Terry vs. Tubman.—Error to Circuit Court for the district of Georgia. The court affirms a judgment below, dismissing the case, which was an action to make the claimant a trustee of the property of the claimant. The court decided in favor of the claimant, and Assistant Attorney General Smith for the government.

Case No. 184. Terry vs. Tubman.—Error to Circuit Court for the district of Georgia. The court affirms a judgment below, dismissing the case, which was an action to make the claimant a trustee of the property of the claimant. The court decided in favor of the claimant, and Assistant Attorney General Smith for the government.

Case No. 185. Terry vs. Tubman.—Error to Circuit Court for the district of Georgia. The court affirms a judgment below, dismissing the case, which was an action to make the claimant a trustee of the property of the claimant. The court decided in favor of the claimant, and Assistant Attorney General Smith for the government.

Case No. 186. Terry vs. Tubman.—Error to Circuit Court for the district of Georgia. The court affirms a judgment below, dismissing the case, which was an action to make the claimant a trustee of the property of the claimant. The court decided in favor of the claimant, and Assistant Attorney General Smith for the government.

Case No. 187. Terry vs. Tubman.—Error to Circuit Court for the district of Georgia. The court affirms a judgment below, dismissing the case, which was an action to make the claimant a trustee of the property of the claimant. The court decided in favor of the claimant, and Assistant Attorney General Smith for the government.

STATE NEWS.

WEST BAYON ROUGE.

From the Sugar Planter, March 18: On Monday night last a difficulty occurred in a coffeehouse in Baton Rouge, between the Captain Bannan and a discharged United States soldier named Simpson, in which Bannan received a pistol shot in the breast, which, at last accounts, is likely to prove fatal. The difficulty was of a trifling nature, and Simpson immediately gave himself up, and is now in jail.

The river at this point is slowly rising, and his river is expected to be doing the same, the probability is that we shall have higher water. With many others, better posted than myself, we believe that the two great crevasses which have been formed and prevented wider devastation than the two crevasses are now inflicting upon a portion of the State, Levees may be all or partly of no use, but may be said in favor of the outlet system.

LAFAYETTE. From the Thibodaux Sentinel, March 18: It seems impossible to enjoy approaching the sugar plantations in the West Bayon Rouge. The latter part of last week was extremely warm, and culminated in a gale on Saturday night which threatened to develop into a first class storm, but passed without inflicting any damage that we heard of except the destruction of the purgery on the Ducros plantation; a very cool clear of succeeded, and serious fears of a frost were entertained, but the night was quiet. Plantation work will be impeded by the accompanying rain, which, however, was needed. Corn planting and stubble digging are progressing in places. The planting of sugar cane is well advanced, and by the time this is completed the plant can will need work. The forwardness of all crops is rather good at present, but some heavy labor by the start obtained on the grass.

The purgery of the sugar house of Mr. R. S. Woods, on the Ducros plantation, was blown down on Saturday night last, and from the appearance of the wreck it would seem that the whirlwind struck it.

CONCORDIA. From the Eagle, March 18: We are glad to see that the gentlemen having charge of the road are interested in pushing ahead to a speedy completion of the road. Every merchant should give their hearty support as it will be of great financial benefit to them, as well as help build up our city.

Judge Reber left last Wednesday on the "Champion Lee" for Vicksburg, on the purpose of purchasing a steamboat to ply on Lake Concordia, and to be put on the lake at once, and when the spring time comes gentle Annie," won't we have lots of fishing to do. The river has fallen a few inches, and had it not been for the heavy rains would have receded much more.

The back water, we learn, is seriously interfering with the planting interests as well as travel, and should the present rise reported above strike the river here at its present stage, much misery may result.

EAST FELICIANA. From the Bayou Sara Ledger, March 18: We publish elsewhere an account taken from the Clinton Fair-Deceit, of a brutal and inhuman murder that has darkened the pages of the history of the two Felicianas for, in these many years. No one can peruse the account of this heinous and heinous crime without feeling the blood chill on his forehead, and the hair on his head stand on end. The crime is that of a man who, in the heart of a Christian and civilized community, there are miscreants, demons (we can not say men) to be found whose only delight and pleasure is in the murder of their fellow man; creatures who, to witness the outgushing of the soul's crimson dye, would traverse miles and endure every hardship that might originate to witness their coveted pantomime. The Patriot Democrat sensibly remarks that no political prejudice can be established by the crime of the victim was but a child. This, we think, all will readily admit, and join us in the assertion that the only cause that can be ascribed to it is that of satisfying and gratifying a base and insatiable passion. There are some men who, by nature and temperament, are destined and required to resort to such diabolical crimes to gratify their insatiable passions, and the feeling or spell comes upon them and asserts itself, the persons are no longer masters of their actions, and are led, as it were, by the demon of the moment, and when the inward demon has been satisfied by the sight of human gore, he at once forsakes the party who has become his dupe, and by degrees the mind culprit regards the crime as a thing of the past, and beholds in all its horror and ghastliness the inalienable and irreparable mischief that he has done. There remains, with its most agonizing and excruciating tortures, to behold the misery that the miserable wretch is required to endure, in beyond a doubt, fearful and harrowing to contemplate.

To render this case of what is a prominent and revolting murder in the county, and to the following account of the dark and bloody tragedy enacted in the parish of East Feliciana on the night of the fourth instant, is from the pen of the Jacksonville correspondent of the Clinton Patriot-Democrat of the eleventh:

Last night between seven and nine o'clock occurred, on the road leading from Mr. M. Queen to this place, one of the most atrocious murders that has ever occurred in Louisiana. The particulars are as follows: A negro boy, between the age of thirteen and fourteen years, was conveyed by a great cart to the mill upon the place of Mrs. M. C. Brian, when he was met about one mile from the house (judging from tracks and signs afterward found) by two horsemen, and carried behind the cart into the woods. It appears he was allowed to remain on the horse he was riding until he came to a shallow pond immediately upon the side of the mill, where he was told that he had been riding in pines and briars. Here the unknown parties cut the reins from the bridle of the horse which he was riding, and tying him behind one of the trees, the party who pulled through the pond until his mouth had been nearly extinct. Here the tracks of the two horsemen were very plain. The horse was turned loose when the reins were cut from the bridle. It could be plainly seen where one horseman turned in at the edge of the pond. No tracks or marks of any kind, save those made by the horse could be discovered. Where the other one turned in, however, marks of something else were found, evidently to the horse, and it quite plain. It also appears that after the horse had been made to follow the horse through the pond a time or two, he was tied by the neck and dragged through it. The horse was then led up the road by the two horsemen in the direction of Mr. M. C. Queen's. A short distance from the pond the other side of the mill was found; the other side was found on the edge of the pond, and was carried about one mile nearer Mr. M. C. Queen's, and at the root of a large pine tree, about one hundred yards from the public road, was murdered.

Judging altogether from signs, it seems the body was allowed to remain within a

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The deficiency bill for the B. & O. agency, which passed the House, and is expected to pass the Senate, is reported to have passed the House by a vote of 100 yeas and 40 nays.

The bill regulating the transportation of goods withdrawn from warehouses passed, and the bill for the relief of the political disabilities of J. Argyle Smith, of Mississippi, passed.

Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana distillers petitioned against a change of plan of collection.

By Mr. Cabell, of Virginia.—To reduce the tax on manufactured tobacco, and regulate the tax on dealers and producers of leaf tobacco.

Mr. Atkins, of Tennessee, moved a suspension of the rule to repeal the special order, being the District business, which was insisted upon through Messrs. Randall, Cox and others, and voted on Payne's financial bill. House adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

Bristow's Testimony. WASHINGTON, March 20.—Mr. Bristow, before the War Expenses Committee, testified that he had been in Kentucky, and had seen the father of the deceased revive on a portion of the Brian place. In the name of God and humanity I hope the guilty parties were not spared.

The Dandelion, a lightness tender, came into the port on Saturday night last, and from the appearance of the wreck it would seem that the whirlwind struck it.

The thirty thousand dollar draft paid to a person for the B. & O. agency, which passed the House, and is expected to pass the Senate, is reported to have passed the House by a vote of 100 yeas and 40 nays.

The committee announced, ruling in the Spencer case, that the evidence offered to show what means were used to prevent members of the Court House Legislature from voting on the canal bill, and thus breaking the former's quorum is not within the range of testimony that can be properly taken by this committee.

The Star says: Richard H. Dana, Jr., after asking to be heard by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and published a letter in Boston, which had a plebeian written, it would have been styled as an eminent lawyer, and would have been a martyr of, and he will be gratified. Dana is an accomplished, high toned gentleman, but he lacks common sense, and Ben Butler is too much for him.

Mrs. L. G. Wason writes, and she says at great length to herself, "that the Georgia penitentiary convicts are lashed, and strained so that several have died."

The Hon. Person C. Cheney, who has been re-elected Governor of New Hampshire, is reported to have been elected in 1838. He received an academic education, and then learned the trade of a paper-miller. In 1854 he built a paper-mill at Concord, N. H., and in 1855 he was elected Governor. Since then he has had the management of extensive mills in Grafton, Henniker and Manchester, of which last named place he has been the business man for many years. He has always been one of the highest character. During the late war he was quartermaster of the Thirteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, and was elected to the position of Governor in 1875. He has not been an active politician, and has never been an office seeker; but he has represented Peterboro' in the State Legislature, and has been a member of the State Convention in 1857, and in 1872 a majority of 233, and in 1872 a majority of 1158. Grant's majority in that year, however, was 232, and in 1872 the vote was 627, which is the largest Republican majority ever cast by the State, except in 1860, when Lincoln had 915.

The Democrats carried the State in 1863 by the vote of 307, and in 1872 a majority of 233, and in 1872 a majority of 1158. Grant's majority in that year, however, was 232, and in 1872 the vote was 627, which is the largest Republican majority ever cast by the State, except in 1860, when Lincoln had 915.

The Legislature will be Republican in both branches, by the election of Aaron H. Cragin, whose term expires in March, 1877. In the Legislature elected last year the Democrats had two majorities in the Senate, and one in the House. The present anti-Catholic provisions of the constitution will be repealed.

Penitentiary's Put. A Washington special to the Cincinnati Times, March 17, says: Evidence has been discovered showing conclusively that \$30,000 of the money received by Mr. Penitentiary for getting the Kentucky Central railroad claim allowed in the hands of Mrs. Bowers, now Mrs. Belknap, but was not paid by directly.

The evidence already taken shows that Mrs. Bowers had the money divided into three treasury warrants, one of which, amounting to \$30,000, was indorsed by him, and made payable to the First National Bank of New York. The other two were made out in the name of Mrs. Penitentiary, and were indorsed by him, and made payable to the First National Bank of New York.

The Senate Railroad Committee had a full meeting this morning, and took into consideration the various propositions looking to the construction of a Pacific railroad from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean. The Texas Pacific, known as the Scott bill, was considered in all its bearings, as also the alternative proposition presented by Mr. Hamilton, of Kentucky, and the bill introduced by Mr. Bowers, now Mrs. Belknap, but was not paid by directly.

It having been charged that the confidential letter of the Attorney General to district attorneys, pending the whisky trials, met the approval of the President, it is authoritatively denied that the President ever saw the letter until it appeared in print.

NEW YORK.

New York, March 20.—General Schenck, who arrived on board the Abyssinian, took quarters at the Brevort House, and remained in his room during the greater part of the day. He received many visits from personal friends, but did not say anything whatever in regard to the causes of his resignation, and the action he intended to take respecting the allegations against him.

Two Brigs Collide and Sink. It was ascertained yesterday the vessel which sunk off Bargefleet by a collision with the Adelaide J. Alcott was the brig Frank Clark, belonging to Maine. She was bound from St. Thomas, and New York, with a mixed cargo and is now a total loss. She went down in six fathoms of water, carrying to the bottom Captain Sam Mordant and wife, and the first mate, Simpson. All the others on board effected their escape. The Adelle J. Alcott was bound for Virginia light. She struck the brig a little off the forward rigging. In twenty minutes the brig sunk, how fortunate that the collision occurred about eight o'clock in the evening. The night was very dark and these at the time blowing pretty high.

Mr. Bowers, directly or indirectly, the money for herself for her assistance. The money was not, as will be shown, paid to Mrs. Bowers, but to other persons who paid it to her.

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THE STORM.

At Pass Christian.

PASS CHRISTIAN, Miss., March 20.—A heavy storm raged here yesterday evening. More than half the wharves and bath houses at this place were washed away, and those that stand are more or less damaged. No other damage nor any loss of life is reported.

At Biloxi. BILOXI, Miss., March 20.—A severe storm visited the coast last night, which completely demolished all the wharves and bath houses at this point, with some two or three exceptions, and the Long Island ones are damaged more or less. Several schooners were driven ashore, dragging their anchors from 300 to 400 yards. It is thought the damage will exceed \$10,000. Fortunately no lives were lost.

At PascAGOULA. PASCAGOULA, Miss., March 20.—A terrific gale prevailed here last night. Bath-houses, wharves, etc., were washed away; two or three schooners were driven ashore, much damage to shipping, estimated at \$20,000; one man was lost overboard from the schooner Indiana.

At Saratoga. SARATOGA, Miss., March 20.—A heavy rain prevailed all day Sunday, and a light snow at night. The total rain fall was four and a half inches.

At Memphis. MEMPHIS, March 20.—Since seven o'clock last evening to ten o'clock this morning ten inches of snow has fallen, and it is still snowing. The street cars stopped running, and trains on all roads were delayed. Such a snow storm was never witnessed before. The one of last March, which was unprecedented, only measured about eight inches. Telegraph lines were so prostrated, and it is known how far south the storm extended.

THE BORDER.

Insurgent Movements in Mexico.

GALVESTON, March 19.—A Brownsville special to the News says: Night before last Colonel Christoff left Matamoros in search of the revolutionists. He found them nearer than he expected. Three miles from the city a brisk skirmish ensued, in which Colonel Christoff had three men wounded, and finding that he was in a bad place, withdrew at once. Desertion of government troops is of daily occurrence. It is reported that nine soldiers on picket guard two nights since.

The revolutionists under General Gonzalez and General Pena are near Matamoros. Their pickets are in sight of the city, and it is reported that some of them have taken to the mountains. The people favor Diaz. General Labarra is trying to organize the National Guard. He has had forty men in quarters seven days, and is entirely propped up. He will endeavor not to violate any of his provisions. Colonel Potter is on the alert to prevent any infraction of the neutrality laws.

Telegraphic communication between Matamoros and the City of Mexico has been interrupted, but arrangements have been made to send messages by mail over the gap.

Loss of the Steamer Isabel with all on Board. LONDON, March 20.—The steamer Isabel, from Rochelle for Bremen, was wrecked Saturday night, on Penderos rocks. All on board were undoubtedly lost. Six bodies have been washed ashore.

A Daily News dispatch from Madrid, giving the details of the recent debate on addressing in reply to the speech from the throne, says Paris, referring to the coup d'etat, and to the late revolution, says that the only course left open to save the country from still greater dangers. He alone was responsible for that step, Senor Castelar being the only one being called by the name of Castelar, in reply, that if he had been aware of what was intended, he should have been justified in ordering Pavia shot.

Charles Kokule, a merchant, failed, it is reported, in consequence of operations on the Stock Exchange. His liabilities are heavy.

Nearly all the railroads north of the river remain more or less blocked by snow. The Caledonian line is covered with snow twenty feet deep near Aberdeen. Twelve trains are stopped, and the line is blocked. More than a dozen trains are on the Great Northern line. The telegraph lines are buried at several points north of Aberdeen. The telegraph lines were yesterday took fourteen hours, instead of the usual forty minutes. The cold today is intense.

The rival boat crews from Oxford and Cambridge Universities have arrived in town, and will begin practicing on the Thames to day.

The weather very cold. The German Expedition. Letters from the Gordon exploring expedition contain the following particulars: Colonel Gordon, upon finding the Forta, with the exception of the Forta, was overland to Duffi. He decided to put the boats together again there. Colonel Gordon, meanwhile, proposes to march to Merool, the capital of Khabar, and thence to Masgona. After returning to Duffi he proposes to march westward to Markada.

A Reuter telegram from Paris states that the Turkish armistice between the Turks and Herzegovinian chiefs concluded to commence yesterday.