CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GENOA, Feb. 23, 1866.

The Sanitary Commission of Turin has recently published a report upon the cholera in that city in 1865. Its chief value is that it sheds some light on the probabilities that cholera will live through the Winter in Europe and develop itself next Spring.

It appears that the first case occurred on the 20th of June 7 days after the arrival of cholera at Genoa. In July another case occurred, and in August three more. All these were so perfectly isolated that no other cases were developed in the city. In September there were no cases, and it is a fact which deserves particular attention, that until cholera ceased at Ancona and had been completely hedged off from any advance northward, no difficulty was found in checking its advance upon Turin.

In October cholera had become domesticated in Paris, carried there from Marseilles. Then a new state of things arose, and Turin was no longer able to defend itself. In the latter part of October the disease crossed the frequented Mont Cenis Pass and entered Turin. The French Government had adopted the policy of concealment, and the peculiar relations between Italy and France urge the former to adopt a strict system of fumigation and inspection of Suez. At all events, no precautions appear to have been taken there at any time during the prevalence of cholera at Paris. Cases first occurred at Suez, and then were developed in Turin.

In October there were 2 cases; in November, 11. By this time the disease had taken firm footing in the city, and in December there were 96 cases and 11 deaths.

Now, bear in mind that cholera got footing only at Ancona and Marseilles (I do not speak of Spanish ports, for there is no proof that the disease got across the Pyrenees) and that North Italy defended herself successfully against the advance of the malady from Ancona, and from your conclusions from the fact that, so late as December, Turin was scourged with a cholera visitation from Paris. It is to my mind one of the best proofs of the reasonableness of those precautions which Italy adopted within her own limits, but could not or did not adopt on the French frontier.

But a fact of some importance is that in January, 1866, the disease still existed and 4 cases occurred, all of which resulted in death. In all, there were, between June, 1865, and February, 1866, 118 cases and 80 deaths. There is a vice in the making up of these statistics, or all other statistics of cholera are vicious. Fifty-five per cent of mortality is very nearly the uniform result of this class of mortality tables. But these Turin reports give 76 per cent. Put this with the fact that the 4 cases for January of the present year are all reported to have resulted in death, and we have an easy explanation, and that is that 20 or 30 per cent of the cases that actually occurred are not reported at all.

Perhaps when a man got well the doctors had doubts whether the case was real cholera—a most convenient method of shutting one's eyes to the extent of an existing evil.

My theory is that Turin derived French notions about the proper method of treating the public in matters of health, from the same source from which it drew the cholera. This theory is fully justified when it is remembered that the statistics now published show a hundred per cent more cases than were reported at the time. In other cities—Ancona and Naples for example—the daily telegraphic reports seem to have been very nearly correct.

This small bill of mortality footed by Turin is not in itself large enough to deserve much attention. But when it is remembered that the only cold weather we have had this year was in December, and then read an official report that in so cold a city as Turin 30 persons were attacked and 71 of them died in that month, we have a valid ground for believing that the disease still lives in Europe. Add the fact that this report is dated February 1, and puts down four fatal cases in the month just closed—cases of which the public were permitted to know nothing at the time of their occurrence—and we have no reason for feeling assured that the malady does not exist at this moment in Turin. The general public has lost interest in the subject, and the authorities are not likely to force facts of such a disagreeable character upon us in the newspapers.

I therefore reason that it is highly probable that, as on former visitations, the disease is hibernating among us with entire safety to its own life.

The mildness of the Winter, which since December has been like Spring in Italy, and singularly soft even in Germany, is an additional reason why you in the United States ought to look for an early arrival of Asiatic cholera in your waters.

There is the more reason why you should be cautioned on this subject from the fact that you are not likely to be enlightened by French bulletins. The recently published correspondence between your Health Officer and the French sanitary authorities, ought to show you the folly of looking for warnings from that quarter. The Atlanta had a clean bill of health, and so will other vessels with cholera on board.

A first year of cholera in Europe is much less dangerous for America than the second one. In its passage across the continent of Europe, the malady will make noise enough to be heard of among you. But when it steps on board French steamers in March, or April, or May, having hibernated in Paris or Havre, you must expect it to arrive off Sandy Hook unannounced. It ought to be very consoling to your public that your health officers understand this phase of French reticence, and are not likely to be caught asleep. But it is very discouraging to Sanitary Boards to be reproached for their vigilance, as yours were by some journals in the case of the Atlanta. Therefore, let the people know the facts.

I do not write to alarm anybody; but I am thoroughly convinced that cholera can be kept out of New-York if every New-Yorker does his duty, and, therefore urge you to give a reasonable quarantine system a thoroughly fair trial. D.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Secesh Tournaments—Specimens of the Reconstructed Spirit—Despondency of Union Men—Many Emigrating North—Old Party Hacks—Parties in the State—Case of Major Gee—Rebel Sympathy for Him—The Prison Camp—Prosperity of the Freedmen—Business Prospects.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SALISBURY, N. C., March 17, 1866.

Ye tournament and ye chivalry still flourish in the South, and ye display of Wednesday near this city was in full harmony with the days of yore, when C. S. was in embryo. Previous to the festive day, the ladies of this vicinity generally expressed the decree that if a Yankee was present, or a Union flag was displayed, they should at once withdraw from the sports. Undoubtedly, they were gratified while at the dinner when toasts were drank to our heroes and the President.

On Thursday there was a similar entertainment at High Point, ten miles from Greensborough, and in addition to the absence of Yankees and the national emblem, a youth entered the list as knight of the lost cause, flourishing a Rebel flag. In conversation with an editor of one of the leading State journals, which is a devoted administration organ, he expressed his approbation of the gallant Rebel, and heartily did honor to the spirit of patriotism manifested. Reconstruction is making rapid strides in the old North State, where the very *crème de la crème* of Southern loyalty was said to exist; and even in the capitol of the State, where every advantage has been afforded the citizens to enjoy the sweets of Union authority, a similar spirit is to be found. A ball up was given at one of the leading hotels two weeks since by Raleighans. A Union officer and his wife were, after very earnest solicitation, persuaded to attend. After tempting to take sides in a quadrille, the others left, loudly proclaiming they would not dance with Yankees; when a waltz had been called off, the officer and wife, on a dangling with the dancers, were immediately left alone upon the floor and the music shortly ceased.

These three incidents I merely give you from a chapter of similar import, which illustrate the maxim, "it is better to make haste slowly" in the work of Reconstruction. There are Union men in North Carolina, scores of them, but the administration of Gov. Holden, like that of Gov. Pierpoint of Virginia, was never calculated to develop their power and make them a united and influential party. As an old Union settler told me near Charlotte, "there's no more chance for a loyal man than nothing at all, and when your soldiers leave here I'm a going too." This spirit of despondency is universal; and in Guilford County some 150 Union families have left their homesteads for the North-West on account of the ostracism and persecution continued by late Rebels.

As an instance of the great influence exercised by the old political hacks, let me mention that the Government sale advertised to take place in Greensborough on the 20th of last January had to be postponed because the crowd in attendance would not bid, ex-Gov. Morehead coming forward and entering his protest against the legality of taking Confederate property out of the possession of the State. There are three parties in North Carolina—Morehead's, or out-and-out deniers of Union authority; Vanceites, or vacillaters to either side, according to the balance of power, and the Union element, which needs encouragement to become the nucleus around which can be rallied a powerful party for the entire South.

Considerable anxiety exists in this place with reference to the final disposition of Major Gee—the universally expressed opinion being that he was guilty of no cruelty, and that our soldiers were as comfortably provided for as were their own.

In vain have attempts to argue the fact of the fearful mortality and unmistakable evidences of cruelty in the wasted and deceased forms of those that came out of that pen alive. I got but the one dogged answer, "It was the best we could do." Over 30 citizens of this place have been summoned—chiefly in behalf of the defendant. It might not be a bad idea to have colored men subpoenaed who buried our dead, from a conversation with one for a long time so employed; I was informed of various ruses adopted by the prison authorities to cover up the number buried.

There are still traces of the prison camp disenrnable, though the officer in command at this place last Summer did all in his power to cover up the evidence of Rebel guilt. The grave-yard has been neatly inclosed, but owing to the multiplicity of the bodies in the trenches it has been impossible to put up headboards.

The Freedmen's affairs are in a very good condition. There are but no families dependent upon the Bureau. All those able to work find ready employment at fair wages. There are but eight cases of sickness, and no small-pox anywhere about the town.

Farmers are everywhere busy putting in corn and cotton. Wheat is looking fine, and promises a large yield. Peach and plum-trees are in full bloom, while other trees are bursting their buds. Grasses are sprouting beautifully, and the flowers about the fields give the unmistakable sign of Spring.

Money is very scarce, consequently business dull; but little has been done since last May, and the store-keepers heretofore prepare to await the sale of Fall crops, when they trust to make good present losses.

A. M. D.

Canning vs. Monroe; or, British and American Neutrality in South America.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: The United States and England are divided upon the question of the rights of neutrals, and some papers denounce England for allowing the departure of iron clads for Brazil now at war with Paraguay, and for Peru and Chili now at war with Spain. Putting aside this question as between powers equally strong and self-reliant let us look at its effect on others. There are some 8 or 10 South American Republics recognized by all nations as independent powers, and held by the United States as coming under the wing of the Monroe doctrine, which pretends to look on them as out of the reach of foreign conquest. They are really nations in embryo with vast territories but small population and wealth, and lacking industry (owing to the nation from which they sprung), and their limited means prevents their keeping up war vessels in time of peace. In the meantime great changes have taken place in vessels of war, to be of use they must be iron-clads and have Armstrong or Parrott guns, each one a monster and costing enormously. The republics have not iron mines and these vessels and cannon cannot be constructed but with and where there are iron and coal mines, ship builders and yards, and scientific industry. This is the state of the case, let us see the actual "rights" of nations. It is said that international law, is that law which is sanctioned by the justice of all nations, and by force of which small States can exist protected in their rights against the violence of greater powers.

But suppose now that a nation with iron-clads and great guns says to one of the small Republics, "you have disturbed the waters we would drink." The other answers protesting its innocence. But says the first, "you have close it, and to proof of it I send an iron-clad and order you to salute my flag." Now, supposing (as recent events warrant our doing) that this poor Republic "sovereign and independent" has not disturbed the water, but has no iron-clad to make itself heard, and to save its dignity wishes to buy, with cash, iron vessels; behold neutrality answers there are no such vessels for those who have no means of building them or keeping them in time of peace—in other words, there is no law of nations or justice other than that of the cannon for weak States. Great powers like England and France have taken the ground that God has given powers to certain nations at certain times to maintain justice on the earth, and to hold in the unscrupulous powers for the protection of the weaker ones. The "rights of nations justifies this doctrine. When the United States Government asks itself whether they should also interfere in any case, it may justly answer "Yes," this is the charge that power imposes, to care for the triumph of right and justice. Chili does not believe that it should salute the flag of the Spanish iron-clad Numancia in its ports, when by general custom of all countries it is the place of a ship-of-war to salute the flag of the country in whose port it comes to anchor. Now, what is Chili to do, not having ready or being able to have on hand iron-clads? Buy them in the United States, the humane and industrious Republic, which has more iron and science than any other in the world. But this sister Republic says: "I will not only not allow this, but I prohibit it. Every one for himself. I do not care whether you are right or wrong; all I know is that in my ship-yards I cannot allow you to seek means of defense, or indeed permit it to be furnished from any quarter." The consequence is that no independence is possible for the Republics of South America, because they cannot keep up a squadron of iron-clads, and so the European Powers, which can have them, will always be "in the right" as against the Republics. The Monroe Doctrine is then conditioned upon the country being stronger by sea and land than the invaders—it is a remedy for the healthy, it is well known that such remedies poison. If its application to South America of this sort of law results really in the destruction of the "law of nations," the United States will have been the champions for the change, for here the Meteor is seized, while from England have gone four purchased iron-clads to defend American Republics, for which there can be no independence, dignity nor justice except by their having vessels equal to the Numancia. The Canning doctrine of England is thus *realized* by South America—the Monroe doctrine is in its practice the death of the Republics. How can it be made effective? By the United States declaring that he who desires an *end* desires also the *means* to that end—and that the Republics of South America, which by the act of Providence have not iron mines, and, consequently, not ship-yards and founderies and artillery, as has the United States where nature has supplied the means, and civilization the science, therefore supplies may be here obtained. At present, Mexico has no armories, and the United States, with its application of the Monroe Doctrine and a guard of bayonets, prevents the supply of arms to the Liberals, though to Maximilian goes in cargoes daily. If a Congress were to be held in Paris to decide how weak nations, not able to keep up squadrons, should defend themselves, it would certainly adopt the present United States doctrine in order to leave the door open for themselves. It would be very desirable to hear on these questions the opinions of able men, not blinded by the interests of the moment in the question with England, but having in view the result of the practice of the day, where only the United States sustains the rule and carries it out with respect to the South American Republics of an absolute, strict, blind neutrality of iron-clads—a word new in the rights of nations, but nevertheless a most decisive one.

NO IRON CLADS.

Rents.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR:—I would respectfully call the attention of the public to the extraordinary prices asked by landlords in this city for houses, floors and tenements of all sorts. Landlords presume that tenants can be compelled to pay any rent they demand. They complain that artisans require four dollars a day for their labor, not too much for a man with a large family, or even a small one, who pays the present prices for food, rent, etc. What landlord or landlords has or have endeavored to keep down the high rates required for floors or houses in the city? There may be a few unselfish, unavaricious men, who will not take advantage of the poor; men who have no cupidity enthroned in their hearts; but the great majority of landlords are desirous to wring all they can from tenants. Let the rich men of this city consider that they have a duty to perform to their fellow-men. Let them build up on their waste lots good, healthy, substantial houses, charge a rent therefor that can be paid without ruining the tenant; the joy and satisfaction brought home to so many happy homes will more than repay the benignity and benevolence of the rich. Wealthy men should endeavor as much as possible to lessen the wrongs and miseries inflicted upon society.

Respectfully yours,

A FRIEND OF RIGHT.

NATIONAL LABOR CONVENTION.—We understand a meeting of Presidents (or their representatives) of National and International Unions of all trades will be held in this city on Monday, March 26, for the purpose of considering the propriety of issuing a call for a National Labor Convention. They will meet for general consultation as to the manner in which the proposed Convention shall be constituted, and to prepare the necessary business for its consideration, so that time will not be lost in discussing crude or exploded ideas, and generally to take such steps as will render it of real benefit to the classes in whose interest it will assemble. The dry goods clerks, through their President, J. H. Foy, with commendable generosity have tendered the use of Early Closing Hall, No. 267 Bowery, for the meeting, and have signified their intention to coöperate in every way. Trade associations which have no national organization are invited to send representatives.

SOUTHERN RELIEF FAIR.—A number of Baltimore ladies solicit coöperation in a fair under the above name, to be one "purely of charity." They propose to relieve the destitution in the South caused by the late war. The Fair will open in Baltimore on the 2d of April, and the different express companies will transmit packages free of charge; which should be addressed "Southern Relief Fair," to the care of D. Preston Parr. Gifts of money may be sent to W. W. Glenn, Chairman Finance Committee.

THE FENIANS.

Canadian Dispatches—The Excitement Growing Less.

TORONTO, Wednesday, March 21, 1866.

The rumor gains strength that ten thousand more men will soon be called out by the Government.

At Montreal yesterday a policeman fired on some persons, thinking they were Fenians. Nobody hurt.

Though there is not a downright panic here, the feeling is that the Fenian danger is not over. Some demonstration is looked for from across the line before long, and in consequence the volunteering and drilling are uninterrupted. Great enthusiasm is manifested by the forces.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, March 21, 1866.

The excitement has almost disappeared here, although a few points on the frontier still keep it up. Volunteers show much enthusiasm in all part of Lower Canada, and a thorough organization is being effected. The Grand Trunk Railroad Company organized its employes into a defensive corps in all parts of Canada. Fully 10,000 troops appeared here to-day on parade. The expense to the Canadian Government for defense is now about $20,000 per day. It is believed that the present force will soon be relieved by new men to be called out.

War and Rumors of War—The Fenian Sisterhood—Their Organization, &c.—The Irish Republic One and Indivisible.

Fenian affairs appear to be like other mundane matters, influenced in a great measure by the state of the weather and the fluctuations of the thermometer. The officials at the respective headquarters of O'Mahony and Sweeney say for the last few days that "there is nothing of importance," except the receipt of some thousands of Dollars which is an every-day occurrence, and insufficient to arouse the more than ordinarily excitable Celtic nature to any degree of enthusiasm. Since St. Patrick's Day there has been a reaction, and after the series of exhaustive efforts of the last four or five weeks the process of recuperation is taking place. There are hundreds of rumors of warlike preparations, midnight meetings, the purchasing of arms, drillings, the raising of regiments, and the fitting out of privateers, floating around the city, but they cannot be traced to any trustworthy source. There is a report—an old one revived—that the Fenians in the O'Mahony interest have purchased the Dunderberg, and that the Algonquin, recently gone out of commission as a Government ship, also belongs to the Fenian navy. It is also rumored that Gen. Sweeney intends to raise and equip between 50,000 and 60,000 men, and that he will commence his campaign within sixty days. The prospect of campaigning on Canadian shows is not at all relished by a large majority of his followers. It is stated that contracts are being made for a kind of uniform not very distinctive, but still sufficiently marked to come within the articles of civilized war. We have heard it asserted that this uniform or badge will not cost more than four or five dollars for each soldier.

THE FENIAN SISTERS.

A large and elegantly, if not luxuriously, furnished room, adjacent to the Treasury Department at the O'Mahony headquarters, is devoted to the affairs of the Fenian Sisterhood. The English and British forces during the Crimean war had their corps of nurses and attendants on the sick and wounded; our Sanitary and Christian Commissions were organized almost simultaneously with our grand armies, and the mission of the Fenian Sisters is they declare, intended to supply a like necessity in connection with the Fenian movement. There are about 300 branches of the Sisterhood scattered over the country, and the moneys subscribed are principally appropriated to charitable purposes, the families of State prisoners in Ireland being in a measure supported and assisted by them. The organization is said to be quite extensive in the Green Isle, and the brothers are materially assisted in their efforts by the assistance rendered by their devoted female co-workers. Miss Ellen Mahony is directress of the organization, which was started with the approval of no less a personage than the mysterious and terrible James Stephens, who initiated Miss O'Mahony into the inner circle of Fenianism some four years ago, when he was in this country on a revolutionary mission. A weekly council of the Sisterhood is held each Monday evening at the Union square headquarters, and it is not a little remarkable that nearly all the Fenian sisters have declared for O'Mahony, and there are very few, if any, circles in affiliation with the Roberts wing. The Fenians, male and female speak confidently of the future, and fervently believe that their reign as revolutionists will soon be changed to that of citizens of a free and glorious Irish Republic one and indivisible.

MEXICO.

The Murder of the Mexican Envoy—Reported Defeat of Porfirio Diaz—A New Mexican Embassador to France—Prescutt from the Emperor of Austria.

HAVANA March 17, 1866.

The French steamship Panama arrived yesterday, three days from Vera Cruz. She brings dates from the port of departure to the 13th and from the City of Mexico to the 8th. There is but little news of importance. The papers are filled with accounts of the murder of the Belgian Envoy, Gen. Fourre, and Capt. Dhdart. The funeral obsequies were celebrated in the City of Mexico with great pomp on the 7th, Maximilian and Carlota attending.

There is an account of a defeat of the Juarists under Porfirio Diaz, Lema, Rezo, Lopez, Orozco and Segure. Strange to say, everybody and everything was captured except the leaders, who are reported to have escaped on foot—the attacking party being cavalry. All this is said to have taken place near Cuajimicuilana.

The Emperor of Austria has just sent by the Count Bombelles the original coat of arms of Montezuma and one of the original letters of Herman Cortez of Mexico. They are from the Royal Museum of Vienna.

The resignation of Heldalgo, Minister to France, has been accepted, and Gen. Almonte appointed in his place.

There have been several changes in the so-called Imperial Cabinet, but they are of little interest to the public generally.

Our latest dates from Matamoros are to the 3d.

Official News from El Paso—The Evacuation of Chihuahua by the French Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 21, 1866.

Minister Romero has received official news from El Paso to the 23d of February, confirming the report of the evacuation of the City of Chihuahua by the French troops.

From New-Orleans and Havana.

The steamship Morning Star, E. Howes, commander, from New-Orleans via Havana, with a full cargo of cotton and sugar, and 94 passengers, consigned to James A. Rayner, arrived yesterday. Left New-Orleans March 11, and Havana March 16. The weather at the latter place was very pleasant, and no sickness of an epidemic character prevailed. The reports of cholera at that place are without foundation.

March 16, at 11:30 a. m., passed steamer Vera Cruz, bound to Havana.

March 18, at 9 p. m., spoke bark St. Marys, from New-York, bound south.

The Morning Star was detained 24 hours off Sandy Hook by heavy fog.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 17, 1866.

Considerable indignation has been occasioned here by the publication in your papers that the cholera was raging here. There has not been a single case of cholera here.

The small-pox is decreasing in Regla.

Arrest of the Desperado Quantrell—He is sent to Washington Closely Guarded.

Capt. John Williamson of the Fourth Police Precinct a few days since received information that the Rebel desperado Quantrell, whose acts along the Mississippi and Kansas borders have made his name infamous, was stopping at a house in Nineteenth-st., near Second-ave. Superintendent Kennedy was promptly informed of the matter, and telegraphed to the authorities at Washington for instructions. He was requested to procure the arrest of the accused at once. Taking with him Officers Pickett, Simonson and Liscomb, Capt. Williamson proceeded to the house in question, and ringing the bell, the Captain inquired for Mr. Hamilton, that being the name under which he passed. He was informed that the person whom he wished to see was at dinner, but on being sent for he came up, and was at once taken into custody and conveyed to Police Headquarters. The baggage of the prisoner was searched, and some important letters and other documents found, and forwarded to the Secretary of War.

While at the Headquarters the prisoner was visited by Senator Lane and lady of Kansas. It will be remembered that the house of the Senator was burned, while the owner made a narrow escape from capture and probable death at the time Quantrell and his band made their raid upon the city of Lawrence in the Summer of 1864. Although the lady talked with the desperado for some time, imploring him to spare the house, when confronted with the prisoner at Police Headquarters she failed to fully identify him as the desperado, whose name was so long a terror along the frontier. The likeness was very striking, but she could not fully identify him.

It was at first decided to send the prisoner to Lawrence, Kansas, under an armed guard, but as the identification was not complete, Superintendent Kennedy concluded to send him on to Washington. Accordingly, securedly ironed, and placed under the charge of Detective Niven and Officer Simonson, he was taken to the latter city, and handed over to the proper authorities. It is stated that there are no less than 26 indictments for murder pending against Quantrell at Lawrence.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Eruptions of the Great Volcano Ceased.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, March 20, 1866.

Honolulu dates of the 6th of February state that the eruption of the great volcano had ceased.

KENTUCKY.

Interment of the Remains of the Grand Master of the Odd Fellows of Tennessee—Fenians Organizing—Violent Thunder-Storm.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, March 21, 1866.

The remains of the Confederate General Robert Hatton reached here to-day, and will be interred at Lebanon by the Odd Fellows, whereof he was grand master in Tennessee.

Several regiments of Fenians are organizing here.

A violent thunder-storm has interrupted the working of the telegraph wires south of Nashville.

Rhode Island Democratic State Convention—No Nominations—A Johnson Platform.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, March 21, 1866.

The Democratic State Convention was held in this city to-day. Thomas Steere of Smithfield presided. William J. Miller and George N. Bliss, Secretaries.

No nominations for State officers were made. A committee was raised to bring forward a ticket hereafter, if deemed expedient.

Resolutions were adopted declaring the Constitution to be the foundation of American liberty, opposing taxation without representation and endorsing Andrew Johnson.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 21, 1866.

The following is the weekly statement of the condition of the banks of this city:

Capital	$41,900,000	Legal Tender	$20,470,000
Loans	91,963,000	Deposits	36,606,000
Specie	607,000	Circulation (Nat.)	28,019,000
		Circulation (State)	$941,000

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, March 21, 1866.

The U. S. steamer Bienville sailed to-day for the West Indies.

The steamers John Faron, Saratoga and Altemarle have sailed for New-York.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MURDER TRIAL IN THE KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Theodore Yates, indicted for the murder of policeman Charles Curran on the 1st of October, 1864, was placed on trial on Monday, in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer. A number of witnesses were examined for the prosecution, and yesterday the case for the defense opened. Several witnesses were sworn, after which the Court adjourned. The case will probably be concluded to-day.

THE OTERO MURDER.—At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors on Tuesday, a resolution was adopted, granting Mr. Wm. C. DeWitt, counsel for Gonzales, the sum of $500. There was considerable opposition to the resolution, but it passed notwithstanding.

THE TWELFTH MAINE REGIMENT.—The steamship Virginia arrived here to-day from Savannah. She brought three Companies of the Twelfth Regiment Maine Volunteers, together with the field staff of the Regiment. These Companies were mustered out of service at Savannah on the 16th and 17th inst., by reason of the expiration of their term of service. Three other Companies were mustered out a few weeks since. The four remaining Companies are retained in service, as their term does not expire till next January. All of the field and staff are mustered out, with the exception of Major G. A. Hastings, who remains in command of the Battalion. The following are the names of the officers arriving on the Virginia: Col. William R. Kimball, Lieut. Col. Edwin Libby, Surgeon Geo. Colins, Adjutant R. B. Kimball, Quart'r A. B. Godwin, Capt. H. L. Wood, Lieut. J. F. Kendall, Lieutenants Wm. H. Lambert, Horace Wilson, J. A. Pike, J. W. Beasley, Sgt. Major E. Patterson, Quartermaster's Sergeant, S. B. Thomas, Band—H. Tilton, M. H. Andrews, Hospital Steward, Wm. G. Fernald. The 12th Maine Volunteers were organized in 1861 by Col. (now Brig.-Gen.) Sneyley, and formed part of the first expedition against New-Orleans, under Gen. Butler, and was the second regiment that entered the city. They afterward participated in the siege of Port Hudson. The regiment was transferred to Virginia in the Summer of 1864, and served under Sheridan in the campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, participating in the battles of Winchester, Cedar Creek, &c., &c. In July, 1865, they were transferred, with a portion of the Nineteenth Corps, to Savannah, and have remained in Georgia until this date, doing duty in the City of Savannah most of the time.

MR. CURTIS'S LECTURE.—George William Curtis delivered his lecture entitled "The Good Fight" in the Rev. Dr. Thompson's Church in Twenty-first-st. last evening. Of course the church was crowded. To attempt to convey any adequate conception of the effect produced by the concentrated and throbbing sentences of the speaker in our brief space would be useless. Those who have heard Mr. Curtis may imagine it. Those who have not had better go so.

"The Good Fight" is the constant never-ending struggle of the patient, hopeful, persevering spirit of justice and humanity against the spirit of oppression and wrong. The same fight which Luther, and Calvin, and Cromwell, and Tell, and Washington fought; the same fight which this nation has been waging with sword and shell, until, thank God! they have accomplished their work. Grant, and Sherman, and Sheridan, and Thomas, and Farragut, and Porter have given us release from the strife of arms; it now remains for the American people, with tongue and pen, to achieve a complete and permanent peace, by performing the will of God in conferring justice and equal rights upon all. Slavery—the old form in which this spirit of oppression so long prevailed—is dead, but the spirit still survives as the sentiment of caste, and it is against this spirit of class distinctions, both North and South, that the American people must now battle if they would become in truth a united and peaceful nation.

THE YOUNG FELLOWS SOCIAL CLUB.—This Society give their first annual fancy dress and civic ball at Masonic Hall, Thirteenth-st., on Thursday evening, March 29.

LUTHER'S ASTRONOMY.—The great Reformer was not well posted in astronomy. In his Table talk, we find him saying:

"I am now advertised that a new astronomer is risen, who presumeth to prove that the earth moveth and goeth about—not the firmament, the sun, moon, nor the stars; like as when one sitteth in a coach or in a ship, and is moved, thinketh he sitteth still and resteth, but the earth and the trees go, run, and move themselves. Therefore, thus it goeth when we went ourselves to our own foolish fancies and conceits. This fool will turn the whole art of astronomy upside down; but the Scripture showeth and teacheth him another lesson, where Joshua commandeth the sun to stand still, and not the earth!"

A man calling himself A. Herrmann of New-York, and professing to be a wholesale dealer in millinery and dress goods, was robbed in Detroit on the 15th inst. of $16,000 in greenbacks and $6,000 in United States bonds while on his way from the railway depot to his hotel. The money was carried carelessly in the breast-pocket of his coat, and up to the latest accounts had not been recovered.

Markets—*Reported by Telegraph.*

CINCINNATI, March 21.—Flour dull and unchanged. Superfine, $7@$7 50; Extra, $8@$8 87; Family, $9 25@$9 75. Wheat dull and unchanged. Oats are 1c. higher: No. 2, 35c.; No. 1, 36@36c. Corn in good demand; Mixed, 49@50c. Rye and Barley dull and nominal. Whisky dull at $2 25. Mess Pork at $25; Sides, 13c.; Shoulders, 9½c.; Loose Bacon Shoulders, 10c. The Pork Packing Report had a depressing effect on the market. Lard, 12½@12¾c.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—Cotton, 34c. for Middling. Flour very dull—$6 75@$7 25 for Single Extra. Wheat unchanged. Corn easy—62c. for Yellow; 64@65c. for White. Oats firmer, 40@43c. Country Mess Pork, 26½c.; City Clear Sides, 16½c. Lard, 12½@12½c. Whisky, $2 25.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Flour, dull; Wheat, dull, at $1 23½. for No. 1. Corn, active, at 41c. for No. 1, and 36@36½c. for rejected. Oats, quiet, at 24c. for No. 1. Highwines, nominal, at $2 22@$2 23c. Provisions, dull. Mess Pork, $26. Lard, dull, and declined ½c. Dressed Hogs, firmer, at $11; Hogs, active, at $9@9 25c. Receipts—4,800 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bush. Wheat, 4,500 bush. Corn, 3,600 bush. Oats, 600 Hogs. Shipments—1,900 bbls. Flour, 4,200 bush. Wheat, 6,000 bush. Corn, 6,500 bush. Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—Petroleum dull and buyers demand a reduction. Breadstuffs have to declining tendency owing to the decline in gold and exchange. Flour dull and prices unshaken; sales of choice Wheat at $2 25@$2 40; fair qualities dull at $2 05@$2 10. Corn firm; sales of 10,000 bush. Yellow at 90c. Whisky dull at $2 25 for Pennsylvania, and $2 28 for Ohio.

BALTIMORE, March 21.—Flour firm for high grades and common grades are very dull. Grain steady; receipts light. Seeds quiet; sales of Flax Seed at $2 25. Provisions steady. Lard at 12½@13c. Groceries inactive and heavy. Whisky dull; sales at $2 28.

The Commissioners of Emigration—Meeting Yesterday Afternoon.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held yesterday afternoon at Castle Garden, President Verplanck in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A communication from John W. Litch, stating that the Hospital at Ward's Island would be completed by the 10th of April, was read and filed. Some other improvements that are being made in the institutions at that place will be finished in ten days.

A report from the Superintendent at Ward's Island in regard to building a sewer was read, and the recommendation ordered to be carried into effect as soon as possible.

EMIGRATION STATISTICS.

The whole number of passengers landed at this port during the year 1865 was 253,765, of whom 39,413 were citizens or persons not subject to bonds or commutation, and 196,352 were aliens, for whom commutation was paid or bonds executed; showing an increase in alien emigration over the previous year of 13,456.

During the present year 23,0[illegible] emigrants have arrived; during the week ending March 21, 5,21[illegible], an increase over the corresponding period last year of 13,597. The Hospital at Ward's Island has 1,233 inmates. The receipts from commutation of emigrants for the present year amount to $96,[illegible]; those for the week ending March 21 were $11,9[illegible]. The disbursements for the year thus far amount to $103,613 08, and the balance of funds remaining in bank at the present time is $6,217 10.

DETENTION OF EMIGRANTS AT DUNKIRK.

The Secretary was directed to make out a bill against the Erie Railroad Company for expenses incurred because of the detention of emigrants at Dunkirk during the year 1865.

THE GARDEN GATES SHUT AGAINST EMIGRANT BLOODSUCKERS.

A letter from the General Agent of the American Emigrant Aid Company, complaining of being refused admittance to Castle Garden for the purpose of hiring laborers, was read and referred to the Committee on Castle Garden. The present rules of the Board admit only principals, so that the employer and employé are brought together; all other persons are refused admittance for this purpose. This measure has been rendered necessary to protect emigrants from brokers and others who prey upon them to the fullest possible extent.

APPOINTMENT.

In consequence of the expected increase of sickness at Ward's Island, Dr. H. G. Cox was appointed consulting physician at a salary of $1,000 per annum.

After the transaction of some other unimportant business the Board adjourned.

Board of Education.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR NEW SCHOOL SITES—REQUISITIONS ON THE CONTROLLER.

The Board met at 5 o'clock last evening, Mr. S. B. H. VANCE, President, pro tem., in the chair.

The Trustees of the Eighth Ward transmitted a communication asking for an appropriation of $30,000 with which to purchase a new school site in said Ward. Referred.

Commissioner WARREN informed the Board that he had received a communication from the School Board of Boston, Mass., by which he was given to understand that a committee of five members of said Board would visit this city in a few days for the purpose of investigating into the educational system of this city; and in connection with the communication Mr. Warren moved that a committee of five from this Board be appointed to meet the delegation from Boston, and afford them every opportunity of procuring all the information they wished. The motion was adopted.

By resolution, the position of "Professor of Mixed Mathematics" in the Free Academy was abolished.

Commissioner WEST moved to donate to the Asylum for Orphans and Half-Orphans all old school furniture which was unfit for the use of our Public Schools.

By resolution the Controller was directed to place to the credit of the Board the sum of $250,000.

The Committee on By-laws, Rules and Regulations presented a report against the appointment of absentee visitors in the various schools.

Commissioner LANDON, from the Committee on Sites and New Schools, presented a report, with resolution attached, in favor of appropriating $8,000 for the purchase of a school site situated in One-hundred-and-fifteenth-st. near Third-ave., (Twelfth Ward) on which to erect a Grammar School.

Referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Board then adjourned.

The Revenue Steamer Miami Again at Work—Relief of Vessels in Distress—Seizure of Smuggled Goods.

The active revenue cutter Miami, Capt. Daniel D. Tompkins, has again rendered valuable service to private property as well as to the Government, having in one day rescued two vessels from a very perilous position, beside effecting a valuable and important seizure of a brig engaged in smuggling large quantities of cigars, tobacco, linen, etc., from Cuba to Boston. The facts are as follows: On Saturday last, while the Miami was proceeding to sea from Newport, a bark and brig were discovered by her ashore on the rocks at Castle Hill, with signals of distress flying. The Miami immediately proceeded to their assistance, and found that on beating out of the harbor they had come in contact with each other, and both drifted on the rocks. The proved to be the British bark Queen of the Fleet, of Yarmouth, from Providence to St. Johns, N. B., in ballast, and the British brig Crocus of and for St. Johns, N. B., from Newport in ballast. The brig had her foremast and all her head-sails carried away, while the bark had lost head-stays and back-ropes. Hawsers were at once run out from the Miami to the Queen of the Fleet, and after losing one she succeeded in getting her afloat, but found her so much disabled that she was compelled to tow her back to Newport at once. The Miami returned to Castle Hill as quickly as possible, and after a great deal of difficulty succeeded in getting the Crocus clear also, and as she was not greatly damaged she proceeded on her voyage.

Had the Miami not been near at the time, both vessels would have "bilged," and probably gone to pieces, as before the rescue of the bark was effected a strong gale had sprung up from W. N. W. Any one familiar with the place on which the vessels drifted will be able to form an idea of the perilous position in which they were placed.

After casting off from the brig, the Miami steered S. & W., and when near Point Judith saw a brig standing N. E. She ran toward her, and found her to be the brig Redmond, from Cuba, Boyle, master, bound to Boston, via Newport, with a cargo of molasses. From her suspicious movements Capt. Tompkins, of the Miami, thought there was something in the wind, and determined to board her, but as it was blowing too hard to lower a boat, he desired the captain of the Redmond to run into Newport, which was done. On examining the brig, large quantities of cigars, tobacco, sugar and linen were found on board, no such articles being entered on the manifest. Possession was at once taken of her, and the case reported to the Collector of Customs at Newport. This contraband trade is extensively carried on by vessels sailing between the West Indies and the United States, but could easily be broken up by a few active revenue steamers like the Miami, which has made several seizures during the past Winter, and saved quite a number of vessels from destruction.

Real Estate Sales.

The following sales of Real Estate were made yesterday:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.—East Sixteenth-st.—House and lot, No. 12, lot 25.6 by 103 feet, $30,800.

Thirtieth-st.—One lot, north side, 225 feet west of First-ave., 25 by 97.6 feet, $1,950.

West Forty-second-st.—The four-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 131, near Sixth-ave., house 20 by 50 feet, lot 20 by 100.5 feet, $19,350.

West Forty-third-st.—The four-story brick house and lot, No. 39, near Sixth-ave., house 20.10 by 55 feet, lot 20.10