New Orleans Daily Crescent.
THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1866.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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Musical and Theatrical.

The [illegible] between the Herald on the one side and the opera people and the managers on the other, every now and then [illegible]. The Herald occasionally lectures the New York people about the [illegible] of the opera and drama actors, and the [illegible] generally, and advises everybody to see them. The Herald [illegible] generally has a column or so of puffs of Grau's opera troupe, now traveling in the West. Maretzek announces that he and his company are about to make a Western tour, and he takes occasion, at the same time, to go at Bennett in very vigorous style—quoting many paragraphs from the Herald in proof of the inconsistencies and tergiversations of that journal. The Chicago Republican gives this little warning to Maretzek:

If Maretzek's troupe [illegible] comes here, we forewarn him that criticism, as just as it rigorous, is to be expected from our musical public. Grau's troupe was not first rate, and its profits were in exact proportion to its quality. We shall be curious to see whether Maretzek's is any better.

The management of this troupe is temporarily transferred to Leonard Grover.

Miss Lucy Rushton is going to build a theater on Broadway, on the site of the old Broadway Athenaeum. A. T. Stewart furnishes the money.

Signor Badiali, an Italian singer, very well known in this country, died recently in Italy.

The death of M. Rovere, an eminent buffo singer, and of F. B. Helmsmuller, a well known musician in New York, is likewise announced.

A grand memorial concert to W. V. Wallace, for the benefit of his widow and children, was given at the Academy of Music, New York, on Thursday evening, the 14th ult. Miss Kellogg, Adelaide Phillips, Messrs. Campbell and Castle, and other distinguished vocalists, with S. B. Mills, Geo. W. Morgan, and several singing societies, volunteered their services.

On account of Murdoch's sudden illness, he was unable to fulfil his engagement at the Arch street Theater, Philadelphia.

Miss Lucille Western took her farewell benefit at the Chestnut on the 15th ult.

Peter Richings and his daughter Caroline are still at the Academy.

Parepa gave her farewell concerts in Boston week before last, and the Handel and Haydn Society secured her services in the oratorio "Judas Maccabeus," which was performed at the Music hall, and also for the "Messiah," and the "Elijah." Robert Houdin, the famous French wizard, is at the Melodeon.

Fanny Prestige, a new actress, is called charming and talented by the Cincinnati papers.

Mrs. D. P. Bowers is at Grover's Theater, Washington.

Grau's Italian opera troupe are announced to given operas at the Louisville theater during Christmas week. The Webbs are at Wood's. The Louisville papers are quite severe on Mad'lle Heron for what they call an outrageous violation of her contract at the Louisville, because her audiences were not as large as she desired.

Edwin Adams is playing an engagement at Memphis.

A new musical artist, Madame Ellen Williams Reville, is about to come to this country. The lady has sung in concerts in Ireland and England. She is said to have a "singularly sweet yet powerful voice."

The brothers Formes propose to import a German opera company.

Kate Reignolds is at the Pittsburg theater, and Miss Maj. Pauline Cushman at the opera house.

Hermann is in Syracuse, N. Y., or was at last dates.

At the Great Salt Lake (Utah) City theater they are rehearsing the sensational drama Lesbia, or The Lion of St. Marc. The Colleen Bawn is on the boards, Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne playing Anne Chute, the Colleen Ruadh.

Senorita Marie, a young and talented American danseuse, who has lately been turning the heads of the ladies and gentlemen of the Pacific coast, arrived in New York on the steamship Santiago de Cuba on the 10th ult., from San Francisco, California. The Senorita was educated for the ballet at the Royal Academy, Madrid; has made the tour of Europe, Mexico and the United States, and, although but fifteen years of age, has everywhere received the encomiums of people and press. So says the New York Herald.

"The Hidden Hand; or, Old Virginia As It Was," is very popular at the Savannah (Ga.) theater. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins (late Mrs. Charles Howard) have closed an engagement there.

In San Francisco the theatrical market was "lively." "Arrah" was having a run at the Metropolitan. Wheatleigh had made about $15,000 out of the play. Mrs. Sedley Brown, George Pauncefort, Wm. H. Thompson and Wm. Shields are the principal support Wheatleigh has in presenting the piece. Vestvali was still in San Francisco, but was said to be disgusted with the country; cause—she did not make enough money. Anna Bishop and Lascelles, the pianist, were giving concerts in the interior.

FOREIGN MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL.

The notorious Parisian songstress, Therese, has signed a fresh engagement with the proprietor of the Alcazar, which binds her to the service of that theater for the next three years. Therese is to receive 150 per night.

A Paris letter says:

The play of La Famille Benoiton has had an immense success at Compiegne. Their Majesties applauded several times during the performance of the piece and subsequently congratulated the actors on their admirable interpretation of Victorien Sardou's clever satire. The Empress sent for the little Camille, who acts the part of Fanfan Benoiton, and gave her a box of bonbons, her part being that of a child of six years old, who appears on the stage perfectly tipsy, exclaiming, "*Decidement je suis gris!*" M. Sardou's object has been to lash the vices of the day. His piece being almost a sequence to the late M. Dupin's speech in the House on the "*Luxe effrene des femmes.*"

After the theater a magnificent supper was served to the actors and actresses, at which the Chevalier de Bertora presided, by command of his Majesty.

A theatrical paper in Paris, announcing that M. Sardou, the director of a theater, and author of "Benoiton la Famille," dined at the Emperor's table, at Compiegne, remarks that such was not the case when another piece of his, "Les Ganaches," was represented under similar circumstances and before the same illustrious audience. The difference in question, says the journal, is not attributable to the cool reception of the former production as compared with the present one, but to the fact that M. Sardou has since received the Cross of the Legion of Honor. It appears to be decided that writers in the latter position may dine at the Imperial table, whilst those not so decorated are assigned places at the table of the Commandant of the Palace with the performers playing in the piece.

Mlle. Farguell, who plays one of the ladies in *La Famille Benoiton*, is made to exclaim: "Ah! simple attire of my early youth, what is now become of you? Ten yards of muslin, three of ribbon and a flower in the hair, and with that, fifteen years of age, a brilliant complexion, and the delight of a first ball! What worn out pleasure-seeker would not feel a thrill of emotion at the sight of a dress so simple and a joy so naive? Ah! muslin, white muslin! the ungrateful mothers who were indebted to you for their husbands now deny you to their daughters! O sacred muslin, Virgin of the toilet, save our young girls who are drowning themselves in floods of lace!" As a comment it may be mentioned that the toilettes of the four ladies who play in the *Famille Benoiton* cost not less than eighty thousand francs, and that Mlle. Farguell pronounces this eulogy of white muslin in a dress valued at seven thousand francs.

Colonel Stodare has appeared by command at Windsor Castle in his entertainment of magic and ventriloquism on the occasion of the birthday of the Princess Royal of England. The Queen honored Col. Stodare with her presence during the performance, and was attended by the Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia, the Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Helena, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold and all the members of the royal family and court present at the Castle.

M. Samson, the actor of the Theater Francais, Paris, gave a dinner and a ball on the 20th of November to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his wedding. M. and Madame Samson opened the dance with a *minuet de la cour*, in the old traditional French style, and the company followed with a *gavotte*.

The London Athenaeum says that Madame Ristori is about to go to America, under engagements to give one hundred and fifty representations, for a very large honorarium. She will play at Rome, during the Carnival, in a new drama by Signor Muratori.

Mr. J. L. Toole has had a benefit at the Princess' theater, Manchester, England. Although he had been playing in the morning with Mr. Sothern in Liverpool, Mr. Toole appeared in four pieces, creating much merriment.

A travestie of L'Africaine is on the boards of the Strand theater, London. It was well acted and well received. The burlesque has been written by F. C. Burnand, who has closely adhered to the action of Scribe's libretto, but caricaturing the incidents and giving a grotesque aspect to the personages.

The Concordia Musical Society of London is about to perform several of the masterpieces now little known, almost forgotten, by way of an experiment. Cherubini's celebrated C minor Requiem will be the first effort of the society.

YTURBIDE.

Don Augustin Y. de Yturbide writes a note to the *Abeonement* of Paris, in order to state some facts connected with his family which he presumes to be of interest to the public. This presumption is, perhaps, *a propos* of reports lately circulated, that the Emperor Maximilian either has adopted, or intends to adopt, an heir apparent of the Imperial name of Yturbide, as heir presumptive to the imperial throne of Mexico. The person selected by public rumor for that honor is a son of Salvador, third son of the Emperor Augustin, and is now pursuing his studies at the college of St. Barbe in Paris. Augustin Y. de Yturbide is the fifth and youngest son. Coming nearer to the founder of this imperial line, he probably thinks himself a more available person for Maximilian's purpose than the student of St. Barbe. But there is still another brother, Angel, who married a Mexican lady, by whom he has a son, now nearly three years of age.

Augustin de Yturbide, whose romantic life and tragical death have, even more than his imperial station, clothed his name and memory with a painful interest, was a native of Valladolid, in Mexico. He was of pure European descent, and this fact perhaps accounts for his having at first embraced the royal or Spanish cause when the political troubles broke out. The Mexican revolution, which was originally a revolt of the aboriginal and mixed races, and of the lower clergy against the white race, assumed only in later years the phase of a movement for national independence, in the sense in which we use that term. Until it took that form it never had any chance of permanent success. It took that shape only when the ambitious natives of European descent saw in the revolution the means of achieving power and distinction. Yturbide was at first devoted to the cause of Spanish supremacy. By his valor and conduct he rapidly rose in rank until in 1816 he had acquired the command of the northern army which occupied the provinces of Guanaxuato and Valladolid. At this time he was accused of infidelity to the royal cause. He was acquitted of this charge, but retired from the army in disgust. He remained in retirement for four years, until in 1820 we find him again in the field. At this time many of the principal men in Mexico had become thoroughly alienated from the Spanish government. They determined to embrace the patriot cause, and selected Yturbide as their agent and leader.

At Guerrero he joined his forces with those of one of the patriot chiefs. He then advanced to Iguala, from which place he promulgated the declaration which, under the name of the "Plan of Iguala," gave the death-blow to Spanish supremacy in Mexico. The objects of this instrument, by which the three main conflicting ideas of the country were temporarily reconciled and combined, were the independence of Mexico, the "protection of religion," and the union of the Mexicans of all races. At the same time an offer of the crown was made to Ferdinand VII, or to any other member of the royal family of Spain. When the Viceroy O'Donojo subsequently arrived from Europe he found the country so thoroughly united in support of Yturbide and the "Plan of Iguala" that he prudently resolved to abandon the unequal and hopeless contest. He therefore, on the 24th of August, 1821, signed a treaty at Cordova, by which he acknowledged the independence of Mexico. Yturbide hastened to the capital, of which he took possession in the name of the nation.

The failure of Ferdinand and of the other members of the royal family of Spain to accept the tender of the Mexican crown left the way clear for Yturbide. He was the idol of the people—the founder of the nation. On the 18th of May, 1822, he was proclaimed Emperor by the garrison and people of the capital under the title of Augustin I. This choice was ratified by 77 out of 94 of the deputies to Congress—being about half of the whole number. The crown was declared to be hereditary in the family of the Emperor, and the title of "Prince" was bestowed on his father and his sons. But his reign was of short duration. Disputes with the Congress soon broke out. The ambitious officers by whom he had been supported abandoned his cause and conspired against him. Santa Anna and Victoria, with their troops, rose in insurrection. Even Echavarri, the commander-in-chief of his forces, deserted him and joined the insurgents. Yturbide could not make head against the general defection. He assembled the dispersed members of Congress at the capital and tendered to them his abdication of the crown. His renunciation was accepted on the 20th of March, 1823. This was the commencement of the series of violent revolutions which have afflicted Mexico from that day until the accession of Maximilian.

Yturbide agreed to leave Mexico forever, and was to receive a yearly pension of $25,000. He went to Leghorn, where he resided until the memory of his lost dignities stimulated him to make an effort for the recovery of the Mexican crown. He embarked from Leghorn for Mexico on the 11th of May, 1824, precisely one year from the day on which he sailed from Vera Cruz. Such was his confidence in his popularity, that he landed at Soto la Marina, in the State of Tamaulipas, with but a single attendant. He was immediately arrested by Felipe de la Garza, the commandant of the State, and sent to Padilla, the provincial capital. The Legislature, fearful, perhaps, of the effect of his presence upon the public, ordered him to be immediately executed, and the sentence was carried into effect without delay.

But this severe measure did not destroy his popularity. No other name has so strong a hold on the Mexicans as that of Yturbide. He seems to be regarded rather as a martyr and a patron saint than as a usurper and a criminal. Theaters and public squares, and hotels are named after him; and no one ventures to cast opprobrium on his name or his memory. It is perhaps on account of this fact, as much as of the odor of imperialism hanging around the name of Yturbide, that Maximilian has resolved to adopt one of his descendants as the heir to the crown of the newly established empire.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—W B Whitehead, La; B B C Williams, F P Smith, N Y; B T Pond, S S Stone, J M Williams, [illegible]; C C Vassant, N Y; C D Lee, C J Stephens, [illegible]; Mr Freeman and wife, Mobile; [illegible]

CITY HOTEL.—[illegible]

ST. JAMES HOTEL.—G O Lester, city; G M Davis, Texas; [illegible]; W P Fisher; S T; J M Walker.

Some citizens of Washington have entered suit against the mayor and council, to restrain them from paying out of the corporation funds the expenses of the recent election on the negro suffrage question.

A meeting of the members of the 16th New York regiment was held a few days since for the purpose of considering their claims to the reward offered for the capture of Booth. The reward, as will be remembered, is $100,000, and these men allege that they are the only just claimants. The claims must be all in by January 1. Boston Corbett, who shot Booth, is a member of this regiment. Out of 1500 men of whom the regiment was originally composed, there are only about 400 left to claim the reward.

The Boston Post calls the Fenian rupture the Fenian hernia.

Local Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.—J. Greenwade, Justice of the Peace, for the Fourth Judicial District of the parish of Claiborne.

John P. Wall, Justice of the Peace for the Sixth Ward, St. Helena parish, vice Forbes resigned.

Jno. L. Hosier, District Attorney for the First Judicial District, comprising Bossier, Caddo and DeSoto parishes, vice B. H. Kilpatrick resigned.

A GOLDEN WEDDING.—The old Masonic Hall, on Bardone street, was yesterday evening lit up with its brightest lights to celebrate one of those rare occurrences which the poet, the philosopher and the moralist can dilate upon to great advantage, but which the "local," who may be a little of each, has only time to notice as he passes, hurled on his onward way by the irresistible pressure of events. An old soldier of Kosciusko, who fought for the liberties of Poland some thirty two, celebrated the anniversary of his fiftieth marriage year, and got married again to the very self-same wife, a little changed in outward appearance, on yesterday evening.

The bride and bridegroom, if they may be so called, beneath the marriage canopy of [illegible] renowned [illegible] crimson velvet canopy [illegible], where they were again blessed by the officiating minister, and surrounded by their children and children's children, received the congratulations of their friends.

There was a grand banquet given to the invited guests after the ceremony was over, and many toasts were drunk to the newly (!) married couple. A ball succeeded the banquet, and "all went merry as a marriage bell." This is what may be called a retrospective wedding. A wedding day, usually, is full of the future—the past is forgotten, and we look straightforward into the advancing horizon. But upon a wedding day, such as was celebrated at the Masonic Hall yesterday, the past comes up, with all its shadows, and old memories rise from their quiet resting places to stare us back into the days of our youth. Happy those to whom such memories smile at such a time! Happy those who have nothing to forget!

GAMBLING.—Two colored men, by name Wash Hill and Jerry Mack, were arrested yesterday by sergeant Peters at 5 o'clock in the evening, at No. 25 Poydras street, upon the charge of gambling. These gentlemen were armed at the time with dice, dice-boxes and a pack of cards.

SENT TO CHARITY HOSPITAL.—A man, name unknown, was picked up on the banquette, on Natchez alley, yesterday, by officer Devine, in a bad condition, and sent to the Charity Hospital by order of the Recorder.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—An inquest was held over the body of Thos. Marden, a native of Ireland, aged twenty two years, found dead in a house, on Tchoupitoulas street, between St. James and Celeste. Verdict—died of congestion and compression of the brain, caused by an accidental fall from the cars at the horse station, on December 30th, 1865.

An inquest was held over the body of Alexander Roberts, colored, aged about twenty years, a native of New Orleans, found dead at Poland street station. Verdict—died of general debility.

STABBED BY A PERSON UNKNOWN.—Night before last, at 1 o'clock A. M., a man named Pat. Carroll was cut by some person unknown, in a coffee-house at the corner of Canal and Treme streets, kept by an individual named Alexander Porter. His wounds are not dangerous. Porter was arraigned yesterday morning before the Recorder, charged with giving false information upon the subject, and refusing to admit the police when the cries of "watch" and "murder" were heard. He was admitted to bail in the sum of $1000, to await further investigation.

COTTON BY THE BALE.—Henry Bell, a colored man, was arrested at the hour of 12, night before last, by corporal Walsh, who charges him with stealing a cotton bale from the steamboat landing. J. B. Anderson and John Scott, also colored, were detained as witnesses.

GARROTING.—An attempt was made night before last, by an individual named John Ford, to revive this ancient practice. A man, whose name we have not been able to ascertain, was stopped by him at the corner of Girod and Tchoupitoulas streets, and garroted, after the rules of art, out of his watch and chain. Officers Trowers and Pecora, who have not the same notions with Ford upon the revival of such customs, arrested him, and he is now safely immured in the lockup.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—Special officers Burke and Trowers arrested yesterday, at 6½ o'clock in the evening, a man by the name of W. H. Roy, at the corner of Lafayette and Levee streets, charged by James McGrath with stealing from him the sum of $234.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—State vs. J. Burns, charged with assault and battery. The defendant having been arraigned, and pleaded "not guilty," was released upon giving bonds, till notified.

State vs. Theodore [illegible] Duclos, Ada Bertrand, charged with [illegible] stealing. The defendants having pleaded "not guilty," were released upon giving bonds, till notified.

State vs. John Lane, charged with mule stealing. Defendant having pleaded not guilty, was released upon giving bonds, till notified.

State vs. W. H. Cook, charged with assault and battery. Defendant having pleaded not guilty, was released upon giving bonds, till notified.

A *nolle prosequi* was entered in the case of M. Stivell, charged with receiving stolen goods.

On motion of James Fuller, District Attorney, information was filed in the following cases:

State vs. Jean Lenandre and Mary Lenandre, charged with assault and battery.

State vs. William Walker and Sally Ann Stewart, charged with larceny.

In the case of the State vs. Adam Navarre, charged with larceny, the defendant having failed to appear, according to the conditions of his bond, though duly notified, his security, Emile Morean, was ordered thereupon to produce instanter, in open court, the body of the said Adam Navarre, as he had bound himself to do; and he, Emile Morean, failing so to do, it was ordered, adjudged and decreed that judgment be entered in solido against Adam Navarre, as principal, and Emile Morean, as security, for the sum of one hundred dollars, full amount of their bond.

RECORDER CAMPBELL'S COURT.—Bartley Mitchell, charged by Wm. Berrill with mule stealing, was, upon evidence heard, sent before the First District Court for final trial, being allowed to bail in the sum of $700.

It appears that during the night of the 17th December last three mules, valued at the sum of $350, were stolen from Wm. Berrill's place of residence, at the corner of Felicity road and Annunciation street, by parties then unknown to him. He was afterwards informed that the mules had been stolen by the accused, and that they were concealed at the Pelican cotton press, at the corner of St. Mary and Tchoupitoulas streets, and in the Avalanche stables on Jackson street.

Henry Thompson was also sent before the First District Court upon the charge of larceny, he being accused by L. Tissot with having carried away feloniously from his store, on Tuesday, the 2d inst., a box of spool cotton, valued at $115. He was admitted to bail in the sum of $500.

Wm. Fletcher, a colored man, was also sent before the First District Court for trial upon the charge of larceny. About one month ago Fletcher bought at Mr. John Bennett's store, No. 123 Camp street, a lot of clothing, valued at $36, and gave in payment a gold watch, which, from information received, the prosecutor believes said Fletcher stole from the store of Mr. Bohne, on the 2d of October, 1865.

Mrs. Hinson, who was charged by Mary Collins with taking from her house a carpet and wash-stand, was dismissed, the evidence showing no criminality on the part of the accused.

Fred. T. Hardner and Andrew Hardner, charged by Simon Engman with assault and battery at the South Market coffeehouse, were sentenced to a fine of ten dollars, or ten days' imprisonment.

Thirteen cases of drunkenness were dismissed by the Recorder.

PROVOST COURT.—Timothy Finucane, First N. O. Volunteers, charged with attempting to force the sale of liquor, and insulting and abusing a citizen, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment in the parish prison.

The case of Cullinan vs. Noonan, an action for damages, was postponed till this morning.

The case of William Kelly, charged with stealing papers from an United States officer, was fixed for trial on Wednesday next.

RECORDER GASTINEL'S COURT.—The following offenders were given, by the Recorder, the alternative of paying a fine of $2 50, or be imprisoned for three days in the parish prison:

George Murray, John Roller, Aurelia Riggle and Jennie Pickett, for drunkenness, and Laudres Day, colored, charged by Wm. Taylor with insulting and abusing him and disturbing the peace generally.

Phil. H[illegible]blitz, Jacob Voss and Edward Donnelly, for drunkenness, were sentenced each to a fine of $5, or five days' imprisonment.

In the case of George Christie and Neil McKennan, charged with fighting and disturbing the peace on Old Levee street, Neil McKennan was dismissed upon examination, and George Christie sentenced to pay a fine of $15, or be imprisoned for twenty days in the parish prison.

Manuel Marthues was sent for ninety days to the workhouse, upon the charge of being a vagrant and suspicious character.

Wm. Martin was sentenced to a fine of $[illegible], or [illegible] days imprisonment, for carrying concealed weapons.

[illegible] Murphy, was sent for sixty days to the workhouse, she having been brought to the station dead drunk.

Anthony Coleman, John Pres and Henry Smith, were sent for four months to the workhouse, for having entered Mrs. Jackson's house with felonious intentions.

Alex. Porter, charged with giving false information, and refusing to admit the police into his coffeehouse, when a man named Pat Carroll being stabbed therein, cries of "watch" and "murder" were heard, had to give bonds in the sum of $1000 to appear and await further investigation.

Ten prisoners were discharged upon examination.

Facts and Fictions.

A CONFEDERATE SOLDIER'S HARD MONEY.—Among a party of six or eight Confederate officers, inmates of the Taylor Hospital, near Alexandria, last winter, who, being convalescents, were allowed the privilege of a pitcher of egg nog, made with Louisiana rum, to celebrate the advent of the year 1865, was a Lieut. McL., who by his inexhaustible fund of anecdote, adventure and fun, enabled all present to forget, for the time being, the bad tidings pouring upon them from east of the Mississippi, and the many personal discomforts they were suffering as "orphans," the pathetic title bestowed upon those unfortunates whose friends and resources were within the Federal lines. The Lieutenant, a Baltimorean, had served in Virginia until his command was fought down to a squad, when the officers were detailed to special services, and he was sent to the trans-Mississippi. His career in the army and his peregrinations through Dixie had supplied him with a store of materials, from which he drew at will to interest and enliven his companions. Among the many things he told, the following, narrated with all his remarkable power of ridicule and mimicry, was decided to be one of his best:

Last summer I got a furlough to visit an old friend, who had lately married in Claiborne parish. Returning as my furlough was about to expire, after a ride of forty or fifty miles, on a sweltering day, I found myself about sundown in the so-called town of Winnfield, the county seat, I believe it is, of that paradise of jayhawkers, Winn parish. An inquiry at the half dozen good houses in the miserable place, resulted in my discovering that neither myself, servant or horse, could get a morsel to eat there, and I was considerately informed that Mr. P——, who lived about a mile out, took in travelers. I had heard of this family before. They had moved out from the Mississippi with a little army of negroes; were as mean and penurious as they were rich, and were particularly addicted to inhospitality to soldiers. But it was eleven miles to the next house beyond; my horses were broken down, and I had to try my luck.

In a few minutes we reached the P—— mansion, a comfortable looking retreat. Leaving my boy in care of the horses at the gate, I entered, and though threatened by a dozen yelping hounds, made my way to the gallery. A lady, seemingly about forty, and weighing, I should judge, in the neighborhood of three hundred, confronted me with a scowl.

"Madame," said I, "will you be kind enough to allow me to stop with you to-night?"

"N-, s-, you can't stop here. My old man ain't hum."

"If you will let me lie on your gallery it will do for me; but I have rode nearly fifty miles to-day, and my horses are broken down."

"I don't reckon you can stay, no how. We've had too many dirty old sogers about, and I don't want no more of 'em."

I returned to the gate. My boy Jack had heard all, and if not so mortified was certainly as disappointed as I was myself.

"Massa," he suggested, "I reckon if you had de specie you could stop all night."

The idea was capital. I returned to the charge. My obese angel was still on her gallery, the cloud still on her sweet face, and blacker than before.

"Perhaps you might have supposed, madame," I said, "I did not expect to compensate for whatever trouble I may give. I have hard money to pay for what I get."

"You have hard money, have you?"

"Yes, madame."

"Well, I did'nt notice before as you was an officer. You see, the common trash of sogers ain't company for respectable folks, and we've got to get rid of 'em the best we can, for they just plague us to death. But I reckon you're a gentleman, and we'll try and find room for you."

After supper, Mrs. P. and her step-daughter, a sensible well-informed girl, who performed on the piano and sung well, gave me the honor of their company in the parlor, and before I went to bed I discovered that mother and daughter, if they did not hate, certainly did not love each other, and I also discovered that my hostess, as an embellishment of her vulgarity and ignorance, was exceedingly ambitious of being considered "some punkins."

The breakfast next morning was superb. Fish from the Dagdemona, broiled chicken, broiled ham, ham and eggs, and real coffee, not the slightest adulteration. I took my time at the meal. I was as provident as a camel going over the desert, and laid in all that I could store away. While I was doing my duty like a man, my landlady tried to do hers like a woman, which, maugre the prospect of "hard money," I attributed, of course, to her native politeness.

"You born in these parts?" she asked.

"No, madame, I'm a foreigner."

"A furriner—what sort of a furriner?"

"An Irishman."

"You're Irish, be you. Well, I reckoned as much. There's always something about you Irish I can tell, though you talk English most as well as I can."

"If I could be favored with such society as yours, madame, for some time, I might hope to speak the language well."

"That's a fact. There's so much in the bringing up. Where I was raised in Georgy we had first rate society. Thar was a good many literatures thar. I reckon you're married, ain't you?"

"No, I am not that fortunate."

"What's the reason you ain't. You're old enough?"

"Well I've always been somewhat timid about that matter, madame."

"Timid! Why you ar'nt aferd of a woman be you?"

"Not exactly that, but as Sir Boyle Roche said of Sir Geoffrey O'Malley's family, it's hereditary in my family to have no children."

"Reditory—what's that?"

"It means, madame, that which descends from generation to generation in a family."

"What was it you said was reditory in your family?"

"To have no children."

"And didn't your daddy or mammy have no children?"

"Ma," interposed the daughter, who though hugely enjoying the quiz, thought, perhaps, in respect to the family of the P——'s, I was going too far, "the Lieutenant is only joking. He is endeavoring to amuse us with a capital Irish bull."

"Irish bull, indeed," rejoined ma. "Miss, you needn't be putting on such smart airs. Irish bull—you'd better say Irish steer. Lieutenant, how do you git children in such families?"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

In Virginia, forty thousand acres of abandoned lands, which were held by the Freedmen's Bureau, have been restored to their original owners; but the Bureau still retains possession of sixty thousand acres.

[For the Crescent.]

The Memories of Early Orleans.

NUMBER ONE.

When Bienville, the real founder of New Orleans, first ascended the Bayou St. John, in Indian canoes or pirogues, guided by the friendly Chapitoulas, in the early part of the year 1718, he found nothing but a few Indian huts in the midst of a dense forest, surrounded everywhere by impenetrable morasses and deep cypress swamps. The Bayou St. John then presented but one sluggish drain of the great swamp, forming the back ground from the river bank to the lake shore. There were neither pathways nor roads through these dense wilds, for a part of the time the few Indians inhabiting these dreary spots, made their peregrinations in their paddle canoes. We must, however, except from this picture a few select sites, the borders of the Bayou Metairie and those of Bayou Sauvage, upon which nature had pleased to raise up the fine forest trees, such as oak, ash, the live oak and many valuable shrubs and vegetables. These favored domains had been formed out of the alluvial deposit of the Mississippi, which overspreading the wide expanse of deep cypress swamps; and hence we find the first back settlements of the city extending upon these ridges and at the live oak station upon the Bayou St. John. Where we now see the Magnolia Garden, across the draw or spring bridge of the bayou, was then a camping ground of a few Indian huts, and from thence a foot-path or Indian trail would lead by a cut-off to the settlement of the Tchoupitoulas, another small Indian tribe, along the river bank, below the point of Carrollton.

Long before any road was cut by the inhabitants of the Metairie Ridge, from Bayou St. John to the upper end of that settlement, coming out behind the river plantations above McCarty Point (now Carrollton), that cut-off pass was the common route, as we have often been assured by the late State Surveyor, Mr. Bringier, of Esplanade street, deceased but a few years ago.

At that time, we mean when the first rural settlements were made in the vicinity of the city, the Jesuit fathers being the pioneers, the highlands upon Bayou Sauvage, or Gentilly, were selected, and some of the primitive buildings, having lasted over a hundred years, have only fallen into ruins, and been made firewood of, a few years ago. This was in the vicinity of where the Pontchartrain Railroad crosses the Gentilly road, which continues following the meanders of the same named bayou to its junction with the beautiful stream called the Chef Menteur.

This stream [illegible], which alternately flows from the Lake Pontchartrain to the Lake Borgne, and *vice versa*, according to the respective stands of the waters in these two lakes, the prevailing winds, or the ebb and flow—is for this reason called a rigolet, which signifies, in the ancient marine language of the country, a water stream flowing both ways; and it may be for that reason, also, that the Indians gave it the name of the *Big liar*, that is to say *talking* both ways, or leading people as well into the open sea, or back to the inland lake, by following its alternate current.

Be this, however, as it may, the stream of which we speak, is the most beautiful one in the immediate vicinity of our city. The water is as clear as that of the Belle Riviere, the Ohio, and its borders ornamented with a gorgeous forest vegetation, which has ever attracted the admiration of the sportsmen and amateur hunters. That, however, this romantic region should be so little known and frequented by the bulk of our population, is due to its isolated position. Years ago a railroad was to have opened this section to the view of our New Orleans denizens, but opposition, based upon speculative schemes, [illegible] prevented this design; and hence the public is deprived of the most convenient watering station and bathing region in our neighborhood, bordering upon both lakes—that of Lake Pontchartrain and that of Lake Borgne—the latter affording the best saltwater bathing to be found all over the South.

We are, however, in hopes that before long this most lovely spot will receive the attention due its real merits, and that it shall be brought out of its secular isolation for the benefit of New Orleans society. How small the border of dry land was at the site of the city proper, or the old square, (*Vieux carre*) may be inferred from the circumstance that the authorities had to make the first draining canal in the middle of Bourbon street, where now stands the splendid New Opera building. Indeed, Bienville, if he did not paddle up in one of the branches of the Bayou St. John, to the vicinity of Rampart street, to which these branches extended, (immediately behind the present Congo square) must have taken the Indian trail from the Magnolia station, through the dense forest, then extending along the ridge, afterwards forming the Bayou road, on both sides of which were planted the first fruit gardens and vegetable patches.

This was the only ridge of high ground by which the Indians could reach the river bank, and by selecting the bend of the Mississippi for the site of the intended great maritime city, which it was well foreseen even then that New Orleans would become in the course of time, much more attention was paid to the advantage of the close proximity of the location with respect to both the lake and river navigation, than the want of large tracts of dry land to build upon. Had the latter consideration prevailed, the founders would have gone higher up, and selected the point upon which stands the town of Carrollton, which offers a much greater extent of high and cultivable lands, than the immediate vicinity of our city, in the uncommon cypress swamp land which then covered the whole area from the river to the lake.

It is also possible that the original founders intended, in the course of time, to have intersected the city with navigable canals, to be alimented by the great river flowing at our doors; and if this had been executed, we do not know but New Orleans would have received a quite different constitution and climate than that to which now its population has been accustomed. Other cities, in tropical climates, exist, intersected with navigable canals, and experiencing no inconvenience either to health or otherwise therefrom; and in one respect we should certainly have been better off, had the Mississippi by a system of sluices been let into the very heart of our city—that is, we should not have suffered for want of the watery element, as now so often is the case.

We must reserve for other numbers the continuation of this subject.

A Down East debating club is arguing the question: "Which is the most effective agent in the reduction of the population of civilized countries, war, cholera or railroad switchmen?"

"I want a sewing machine," said an old lady, entering a shop. "Do you wish for a machine with a tailor?" inquired the clerk. "Sakes, no; don't want any of your fellers about me."

Paddy's description of a fiddle cannot be beat: "It was the shape of a turkey and the size of a goose; he turned it over on its belly and rubbed its backbone with a stick, and och, by St. Patrick, how it did squale!"

Why is a horse like the letter O? Because G makes it go. And what is the difference between this conundrum and my aunt who squints? Because one is a query with an answer; the other is an aunt, sir, with a queer eye.

An Irish peasant being asked why he permitted his pig to take up his quarters with his family, made an answer abounding with satirical naivete: "Why not? Doesn't the place afford every convenience that a pig can require?"

Tom Moore said to Peel, on looking at the picture of an Irish orator, "you can see the very quiver of his lips." "Yes," said Peel, "and the arrow coming out of it."

The railroad between Washington and Richmond is so frequently obstructed by the placing of ties on the track, tearing up of rails, etc., that the night trains have been discontinued.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

PRESIDENT'S NEW YEAR LEVEE.

[illegible]

New Hampshire Republicans [illegible] President.

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE LIVING NEWS FROM [illegible]

COMMERCIAL [illegible]

Middling Cotton at 53c in New York.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Notwithstanding the disagreeable condition of the weather, the first levee of President Johnson was largely attended. Foreign ministers, members of the Cabinet, [illegible] civil officers, together with Senators and Representatives, were received first, after which officers of the army and navy and marine corps, followed by citizens, paid their respects. Gen. Grant and staff were present and conspicuous among the crowd.

A marine band discoursed pleasing music.

The public departments were all closed, and business was nearly generally suspended.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The public debt amounts to two thousand eight hundred and seven millions.

The amount in the Treasury is ninety millions, one-half of which is in coin.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Gen. Spinner has decided that the deposits of disbursing officers with National Banks are subject to taxation, because the banks have the use of such deposits.

J. M. Webb is recovering from his severe illness.

Major Burbank, the Indian commissioner, and a delegation of Iowa, Sax and Fox Indians, are here for the purpose of renewing the treaty.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—The Herald's Washington special gives a list of prize money paid the different flag officers of squadrons and commanders of vessels during the late war. Admiral Farragut receives $56,000, and Admirals Lee and Porter over $90,000 each.

Nine and a half million dollars of prize money have been paid thus far. Six hundred captures remain unadjusted, which will swell the aggregate to about fifteen million dollars.

The steamers Britannia, from Glasgow, the 13th, and the Evening Star, from New Orleans the 29th ult., have both arrived at this port. There is no news by either.

A convention of collectors of customs is to meet at Washington on the 6th inst., to deliberate concerning some necessary change in the existing custom laws.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The War Department has constituted a military board to investigate certain frauds by disbursing officers in Kansas.

Immense frauds have also been perpetrated by certain civil officers, said to be disreputably connected with these speculators.

The contemplated increase of the regular army grows daily in favor here. The Military Committee will probably introduce a bill for its increase next week.

NEW YORK, Jan 3.—The Tribune's Washington special denies the report that Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister, was cut by the French and Austrian Ministers at the President's reception New Year's day, but that he turned a cold shoulder on them, and says he was cordially received by the President and most of our military corps.

The Herald's dispatch says to alleviate the difficulty now prevailing in many Southern localities by the loss of title and paper relating thereto in the transfer of land, the General Land Office has ordered its agents throughout the Southern States to carefully collect all vestiges and remnants of the records of the office, and forward them to the Commissioner at Washington.

The Commissioner hopes to be able to furnish so much of the missing data as to prevent parties to the theft gaining by the documents they now withhold in expectation of a bribe.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Canadian dispatches say our Government will not permit any more cattle to enter the United States from Canada.

LEAVENWORTH, Jan. 3.—A safe containing $30,000, was stolen last night from the office of Maj. Ellis, a paymaster of the army, $23,000 of the above amount belonged to the Government.

The Union Pacific Railroad is completed to Topeka.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 2.—The steamer De Soto has passed out with Secretary Seward and his son on board.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—The Treasury statement shows the total amount of the debt to be $2,807,000,000, and $80,000,000 of currency and coin in the Treasury.

The steam tug Neptune exploded her boiler in the bay to-day, wounding eight persons.

Captain Campbell, of the steamer Britannia, was lost overboard in a gale on the passage from Glasgow.

The cotton market closed more active at 53c. for middling. Whisky $2 27½. Coffee steady. Sugar 13c. Molasses, New Orleans, 90c to $1 25. Pork, $32 37½. Money is quiet at 6 per cent. Sterling exchange dull at 109½. Gold closed at 143½. Stocks steady—Government without decided change. 5-20's coupons of 1864, 103.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The Fenian Congress organized to-day. About five hundred delegates were present.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Joseph A. Maddox has commenced a suit in the Supreme Court against Secretary Stanton for false imprisonment.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Flour dull. Wheat declined 2c. Corn dull at 44c. Provisions active. Mess pork $28. Lard declined [illegible]. Hogs declined 50c, closing at $10 75.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 3.—Efforts are to be made to raise the gunboat Smith Briggs, which was sunk by the Confederates nearly two years ago, during the attack on Smithville.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—Gov. Andrew's special message says the total expenditures by Massachusetts on account of the war, amounted to twenty-seven millions seven hundred thousand dollars, and that about an equal sum was expended by its cities and towns for bounties and other military purposes.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 3.—Advices say intensely [illegible]

[illegible]

FORT KEARNEY, Dec. [illegible]—[illegible] degrees below zero. [illegible]

BOSTON, Dec. [illegible]—[illegible] have leased the Boston Theater for the ensuing year.

The Chicago Republican has this sound paragraph:

There is a general feeling at Richmond, in favor [illegible] the rebellion.

A President Buchanan [illegible] Presbyterian Church, in Lancaster, Pa., a few weeks ago. [illegible]

EARLY PIETY.—[illegible]

Capt. Charlton Morgan, brother of the deceased Gen. John H. Morgan, was married in Baltimore a few days ago, to Miss [illegible] Francis Key (author of the Star Spangled Banner), and niece of the Hon. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio.

Here is an epigram that will suit some of the shoddy aristocracy:

Says Tom, who held great contracts of the nation,
"I've made ten thousand pounds by speculation."
Cries Charles—"By speculation! you deceive me;
Strike out the 's,' indeed, and I'll believe thee!"

American officials in Canada have discovered $150,000 worth of United States postage stamps in bond at the Toronto Custom House, and have got out an injunction upon them. It is supposed that they were captured by the Florida.

A young lady in Westford was married on Thanksgiving Day to a returned soldier whom she had never seen before, the courtship having been conducted by letter. On the following morning she put on her cloak and bonnet and ran away, and has not since returned.

Anybody can tell you about the daily rate of gold, but who, now that the Evening Exchange is closed, can tell about the nitrate of silver?

SOMETHING LIKE A HOLIDAY.—"Papa," cried Mr. Brown's youngest son, "can I go to the circus?"

"No, my boy," affectionately replied Mr. B.; "if you are a good boy I will take you to see your grandmother's grave this afternoon."