New Orleans Daily Crescent.

MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1866.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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VOLUME XV. MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1866.---TRIPLE SHEET. NUMBER 142.

Local Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.—The following appointments have been made by Governor Wells since our last report:

N. G. Wiley, Notary Public for the parish of Carroll.

Wm. A. Carter, Sheriff for the parish of St. Helena.

Isaac Murrell, Surveyor for the parish of Claiborne.

John W. Kelly, Commissioner of Deeds for the town of Suffolk, Va.

THE WASHINGTON ARTILLERY.—We are informed that the members of the Washington Artillery, that was the pride of New Orleans before the war, and whose gallant deeds during the unhappy troubles of the last few years are appreciated as well by those who opposed them as by those who did not, are about resuming their old organization. The Governor, we understand, will at once commission the officers who will be elected, for he believes that such an organization as the Washington Artillery will be one of the organizations par excellence that will ever be ready to meet foreign aggression, sustain the honor of the nation abroad if called upon, and repress illegal disturbances at home. We are satisfied that one of these days, as soon as sufficient time is allowed for appearing on parade in the style that belongs to them, the Washington Artillery will be reviewed by Gen. Phil. Sheridan with pride and satisfaction, for a gallant General, as he has proved himself to be, will greet those who have shown themselves gallant soldiers with a large heart and a generous nature, and a true sense of patriotism.

CRIMINAL COURT.—On Saturday Conrad Heepe was tried for the murder of his brother, Christain Heepe, on the 15th of July last, at the corner of Dryades and Philip streets. The case, so far as the circumstances attending the homicide are concerned, was not a complicated one. It appeared that the brothers had indulged in bad feeling against each other on account of a lot of ground owned jointly by them. During the course of the recrimination that ensued, Christian uttered a remark of the most insulting and derogatory description in regard to the character of Conrad's wife, classing her with the vilest of her sex. Conrad approached Christian as he was putting up a fence to separate the lot of ground referred to, and asked him if he had made the remark attributed to him. Christian made no reply, and immediately Conrad shot him with a double barreled gun. Christian died a few days afterwards.

The main point sought to be relied on by the counsel for the defense, was that the wound was not necessarily mortal, and that the result was occasioned by want of skillful treatment. Attorney General Herron and District Attorney Fuller appeared for the State.

The case was given to the jury at 5 o'clock. At a later hour, as there was no prospect of the jury agreeing, they were locked up for the night, and the court adjourned until 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

Yesterday the jury returned into court with a verdict of "guilty, without capital punishment."

HOUSE CARPENTERS' AND JOINERS' UNION.—The journeymen house carpenters and joiners of New Orleans have organized an association of a benevolent character, for their mutual protection, benefit and relief. The society has assumed the importance of a corporate body, in organizing under the act of the legislature of 1855. The following named gentlemen have been elected officers for the ensuing half-yearly term, ending on the 1st of July next: Messrs. Wm. Hyland, President; Wm. C. Bennett, Vice President; F. C. Carey, Secretary, and Wm. L. Henry, Treasurer. The house carpenters and joiners of this city are composed of a class of men who have earned high respect in the community, and we are glad to see any movement amongst them that they think will tend to their benefit.

RAILROAD DIRECTORS.—The following named gentlemen have been chosen to control the affairs of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad, for the ensuing year: Messrs. A. B. Seger, J. M. Lapeyre, A. Lanfear, F. W. Tilton, Henry Renshaw, Robert Geddes, L. Folger, M. Judson, Robert Hare, A. P. Charpentier, L. L. Bernard, G. W. Blake, G. Sabatier, A. Chiapella, S. O. Nelson, G. A. Breaux, W. H. McLain, A. McCollom. The city representatives in the Direction, appointed by the Mayor, are Messrs. Wm. J. Hepp, Newton Richards and P. P. Duconge; and those on behalf of the State, appointed by Governor Wells, Messrs. G. W. Squires, S. Allen and A. Duperier.

INCENDIARY ATTEMPT.—Some fellow whose heart must be as full of malice as an egg is of meat, made preparations, which if they had been successful would have resulted in the destruction of a large amount of property. The scoundrel had smeared the door of the cotton pickery at the corner of Race and Religious streets with coal oil, and placed near it about half a pound of powder and some matches. Luckily these facts were discovered by corporal Reynolds about half-past 4 o'clock on Saturday morning, most probably not many minutes before the incendiarism was intended to be accomplished.

SHAM.—A trick was played at the St. Charles Hotel a day or two ago that showed a cool and sharp customer to be on hand. A young man arrived at the hotel at night and was picked up by a chance acquaintance and shown the sights about town. When they were parting for the night, the sharper advised his friend to deposit his money—about three hundred dollars—and his watch with the clerk of the hotel. He did so, but next morning discovered that his property was missing. His companion of the previous night knowing precise particulars of the deposit, requested the clerk the following morning to return the money and watch, representing himself of course as the owner. They were handed to him without any suspicion, and he has not since been heard of.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE MEETING.—A meeting was held on Saturday night in the church at the corner of Prytania and Calliope streets of those who are in favor of negro suffrage. B. F. Flanders was called on to preside, and the following were named as subordinate officers:

VICE PRESIDENTS—Ansel Edwards, Dr. E. C. Hyde, A. Fernandez, Dr. E. Goldman, Rufus Waples, William Baker, Hon. W. P. Kelly, D. Carlisle, R. W. Tullafero, Major Urban, Hon. R. K. Butler, S. A. Fredick, Judge Rendall, E. Heath, Dr. A. Shelly, J. McWharter, Theodore Hecks, Dr. J. White, Dr. J. P. Sorville, Julian Neville, Hon. R. R. Benson, Dr. W. H. Tiers, Mr. Newman, Dr. DeOrey, E. J. Winck, Dr. A. M. Long, S. H. Waples, Dr. Richardson, Dr. M. Schuppert, J. A. Noble, M. F. Bonsano, H. Train, D. G. Woodward, Jas Mahaffey, H. Talley, J. P. Tatum, E. Whittemore, W. T. Stecker, J. M. O. Brady, J. H. Wilson, E. Hart, Thomas Syme, R. W. Beatty, R. H. Shannon, Col. C. A. Fox, T. Cluck, Dr. James Reese, D. C. Mandell, A. Esso, J. B. Houghton, A. Jarvis, Z. Cotchull, L. S. Buchanan, S. Straight, T. J. Taylor, J. M. Scribner.

SECRETARIES—R. Warren, Mr. Childs.

R. H. Shannon and Doctor A. P. Dostie were the speakers. Mr. Shannon said there would be difficulties to contend with at present, but he hoped they would gradually gain in strength. Union (?) men were looked down upon, and their presence on any occasion has the signal of a sneer from the crushed aristocrats of the South. The Republicans were in the majority and they must rule. They had accepted the gauge of battle, had won and would rule. They could afford to be called Yankees and Abolitionists, they had the loaves and fishes and intended to keep them. He believed the President would oppose any bill that Congress passed, whether to make Southern States territories, disfranchise all who entered the Confederate army willingly, or grant the privilege of voting to all free American citizens.

Dr. Dostie congratulated the people that the rebellion was crushed, and its leaders languished in prison. His party stood on the broad platform of equality of rights. They had their Bankses and Butlers, and a hundred others, who were worshippers at the altar of universal suffrage. He entreated the party to stand together and defend the State from the wretched condition into which it was sinking. The Doctor's speech, which was quite long-winded, was the closing of the proceedings.

COMING BACK.—We reported a few days ago, that the ex-sutler of a colored regiment, one David A. Mason, whose constituents were recently relieved from serving their country, very idly, took a "sudden leaving," and left the merchant who furnished him supplies, borrowing over credit given, to the amount of seven or eight thousand dollars, and also left his partner in the lurch. Mason was accompanied by George T. Welch, a friend whose interest in the transaction has not yet fully appeared. As soon as Mason's absence was discovered, and with what evident interest, the Chief of Police was requested to look after the absconder. He did so with such success that the sutler and his companion, though they accomplished a great deal of circuitous traveling to throw the police off the track, were overhauled at Jackson, Miss. Captain Dalton of the detective corps is expected back with them this evening, as a requisition from Governor Wells has been forwarded there, without which they decline again visiting New Orleans.

BAD.—A very seemly looking young man who gave his name as J. W. Albert, was arrested last evening by citizen W. B. Smith at the City Hotel, on a charge of robbing Dr. Neal Smith of twenty dollars, and J. W. is also accused of carrying concealed, one of those very interesting and rascally articles, a slungshot.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—Michael Murphy, whose belligerent disposition, though he wasn't in the late war, got an ascendancy over him, and induced on his part an attack on Tom Farrell, on the levee, at the foot of St. Joseph street, was committed for trial to the Criminal Court.

Tom Kelly, who tried to appropriate for himself several boxes of wines, etc., from the store of Messrs. Wilderman & Jensen, was also ordered to appear before Judge Abell.

Prince Edward, a colored rogue of anything but royal reputation, was ordered to be transmitted to the Criminal Court for stealing a trunk full of clothing belonging to John C. Laughlin.

Thomas Burke, for an assault and battery with a dangerous weapon on officer Smith, of the First District police, was committed for trial to the Criminal Court.

SENTENCED.—In the Criminal Court on Saturday, Oliver Smith, found guilty of breach of trust and embezzlement, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment at hard labor in the State Penitentiary.

Egan Adler, Wm. Coleman and Lewis Brown, found guilty of entering a house in the day time with the intent to steal, were sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the State Penitentiary.

T. A. Williams found guilty of larceny was sentenced to the same term of imprisonment as in the foregoing case.

New Orleans Money Market.

CRESCENT OFFICE, No. 94 CAMP STREET, Saturday Evening, Jan. 27, 1866.

The leading feature of the market to-day again was the advancing tendency of Foreign Exchange.

GOLD opened quiet but firm at our last quotations, and continued inactive without any quotable variation in rates throughout the day. Offerings, though ample, indicated no marked excess of any kind, and the movement was restricted to the following actual sales, viz: $10,000, $25,000 and $29,000 at 139¾; and $5000, $4000, $6000, $6000, $6000, $8000, $25,000 and $60,000 at 140. Sales of Silver comprised $8000 Mexican coin, at 140; and $500 and $2000, American bankers, at 135½@136. We still quote Gold at 139½@140; and Silver at 135@140 for Mexican dollars, and 135@136 for American coin.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE has gone still higher to-day. Offerings exhibited but little if any variation, and the demand was of a moderately active character from the opening to the close of business. Subjoined are the principle operations for the day, viz: £10,000 at 147¾, £4000 at 148¼, £750 at 149, £25,000 taken by a bank at 149, 149¼ and 149½, £2000 and £5000 at 149½, £7500 at 149@149¼, £8000 at 149¼@149½, £2000 and £2000 at 150, and £3000 bank Sterling at 151. Transactions in France included 150,000 at 3.75, 300,000 at 3.76¼@3.71¼, and 200,000 at 3.73¾. The quotations this evening are for Sterling 151@152 at bank, clear bills 149@150, bill of lading bills 146½@147½; bank France 3.71¼@3.72½, and outdoor Francs 3.75@3.80.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE has been in very active request to-day, with an unusual amount of fluctuations in operations of one or two banks. The general rate was par to ¼ per cent. discount, from the opening to the close of offering, at most of the banks, but the others, after having commenced at par, reduced the rate first ¼ discount, then fell to ½ discount, and having reacted again, finally closed at the morning rate. The movement in checks on New York at banks and bankers must have considerably exceeded a million of dollars, the footings at two or three counters having ranged respectively from a quarter of a million to one hundred thousand dollars, and the purchasers of sight and short sight were effected in the following order, viz: $40,000 Boston sight at ⅛ ₱ cent. discount; $20,000 and $30,000 New York sight, and $50,000 and $25,000 Boston; the latter lot by a banker at ½ ₱ cent. discount; $80,000 and $150,000 Boston, at ⅜ ₱ cent. discount; $205,000, New York, Philadelphia, Boston and St. Louis sight, in about equal amounts, all taken by one Bank at ⅜@⅝ ₱ cent. discount; $25,000 New York, at 5-16 ₱ cent. discount, and $3000, $10,000, $20,000, $20,000, $25,000, $50,000, $50,000 and $125,000 do.; the latter lot by a bank at ¼ ₱ cent. discount; $100,000 sight and one day sight, at ⅜@⅝, and ⅜ ₱ cent. discount. Sold to a Bank, $10,000 ten days' at ⅜ ₱ cent. discount, $5,000 do. at ⅜ ₱ cent. discount, $40,000 thirty days' at 1⅛ ₱ cent. discount, and $20,000 do. at 1¼ ₱ cent. discount. As may be inferred from the above, the outdoor offerings were rather heavy throughout, but the demand was more than ample to absorb the whole of the supply. Rates at the close of business ruled as follows, viz: New York sight par to ¼ ₱ cent. discount at Bank, and ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. discount out-of-doors, five and ten days' sight ½@¾ ₱ cent. discount, fifteen to twenty days' ⅝@1 ₱ cent. discount, and thirty days, 1⅛@1¼ ₱ cent. discount.

STOCKS AND BONDS—There has been a rather heavy movement in securities since our last, but the principal operations were effected at auction. Transactions were too irregular to establish reliable quotations, and the movement for the day has transpired in the following order, viz: 100 shares Jackson Railroad stock at 26, 100 do. Crescent City Bank at 38, 60 do. sold at auction by C. E. Girardey at 38, and the following sales at auction by Palfrey & Co., viz: 40 shares Bank of Louisiana at 118¾; 40 do. at 119¼, 20 do. Crescent City Bank at 38¾, 25 do. Merchants' Bank at 24, 40 do. Gas Light Company at 160, 7 do. Union Bank at 45¾, 50 do. at 45, one $1000 Louisiana State bond at $650, two $1000 city bonds to railroads at $780, and two $1000 city consolidated bonds at $826 each.

UNCURRENT BANK NOTES.—The movement in Uncurrent Bank Notes shows a very material falling off. The supply upon the market has been reduced by recent heavy sales, and the operations of to-day have been restricted to $1000 Louisiana State Bank at 75c. ₱ dollar. There is still a good demand notwithstanding for the issues of all the banks in liquidation, and the tendency of prices is steadily upward. There is also a good inquiry for the scrip of most of our insurance companies, at very full prices. Several heavy sales of them have been reported within the past few days, and this evening we have to notice a sale of $4600 Citizens' scrip of 1826, at 92c. ₱ dollar.

APPROVAL OF DIRECTORS.—The Commanding General of the Department of Louisiana having approved of the directors recently elected to manage the affairs of the five banks of this city, which are in liquidation, the military control thereof is to be immediately transferred to the directories, which have been regularly elected by the stockholders of the several banks. Having heretofore published the names of the directors elected by the Louisiana State bank, the Crescent City Bank, the Merchants' Bank and the Bank of New Orleans, we would now add those of the Bank of Louisiana, which completes the list:

Messrs. Ambrose Lanfear, H. S. Buckner, Charles Rock, J. W. Burbridge, A. R. Montgomery, Silas Ovitt, C. A. Eager, Albert Baldwin and Jonathan Montgomery.

A BILL TO OPPRESS NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND PREVENT NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.—There is a law before Congress which can be properly characterized by the heading we have given it. It is thus noticed in the Washington correspondence of the Commercial:

The New Postal Bill.—Mr. Dixon, chairman of the Postoffice Committee of the Senate, has introduced a postal bill, all the important features of which have been rejected heretofore by both Houses. One of the provisions of this measure is that the postage on newspapers shall be paid at the office of publication. This is a favorite scheme of the Postmaster General. He embodied it in a bill last winter, but it was defeated by an almost unanimous vote of the Senate. The late Mr. Collamer, then chairman of the Postoffice Committee, demonstrated its impracticability very clearly. The experience of newspaper publishers is that they have quite enough business of their own to attend to without becoming claim agents and collectors for the Postoffice Department.

Gen. George W. Randolph, formerly Confederate Secretary of War, is now residing in England in a pleasant rural cottage, about forty miles from Liverpool.

The Warrenton (Va.) Index of the 12th, says that Col. Mosby has been released and is now in that town.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF LOUISIANA.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1866.

Senate.

This body, having adjourned from Friday to Monday, was not in session to-day.

House of Representatives.

[In the report of the proceedings of this body on Friday last, it was made to appear that Mr. Tucker introduced a resolution to defer the consideration of projects to amend the Constitution of 1864, to the session of 1867. This was an error, the resolution having been introduced by Mr. McCloskey, and not Mr. Tucker.]

The House met at 11 o'clock, Speaker Cage in the Chair. The roll being called but fifty-five members answered, which being less than a quorum, upon the suggestion of the Chair a recess was taken for half an hour, at the expiration of which seventy-three members were present, and, after prayer, by Rev. Father Cornelius Moynihan, the House proceeded to business.

Mr. McCloskey presented a memorial from the Lady Superior of the Convent at the corner of Calliope and Dryades street, asking relief for the institution, and the petition was referred to the Committee on Charitable Institutions.

Mr. Walker presented a resolution that discussion on the Convention qestion, and the consideration of amendments to the Constitution of 1864, be deferred to the first of March next. Mr. Walker prefaced his resolution with some remarks to the effect that it was admitted on all hands that the Constitution of 1864 abounded in objectionable features, but the fact could not be ignored that the instrument was now unavoidably the organic law of the State. Nevertheless, many members wished to go no further in relation to it, to take no step which would imply a voluntary sanction or approval of that Constitution, by amending it, and, as he respected the sentiments of those gentlemen, he introduced his resolution, which he hoped would be the means of avoiding an agitation that would interfere with the regular business of the House.

Mr. McCloskey seconded the resolution.

Mr. Tucker hoped the business of the session would be disposed of before the time indicated, and moved as an amendment to or substitute for the resolution, that his bill providing for a constitutional convention be made the order of the day for next Monday week.

Mr. Couvillon moved to lay the resolution and amendment on the table.

Mr. Voorhies, supposing that Mr. Couvillon's objection to the resolution was to the length of time the subject was proposed to be deferred, suggested the substitution for a fixed day, of the words, "subject to call."

Mr. Couvillon's motion was rejected; 25 yeas, 43 nays.

Mr. Tucker's amendment was laid on the table, and the resolution was adopted.

A resolution offered by Mr. Freret to pay all the pages of the House six dollars per diem, was rejected.

Mr. Robinson, from the Committee on Banks and Banking, reported favorably on Mr. Jonas' bill to allow the banks of the State to discount paper at eight per cent. per annum.

Mr. Scanlan, by leave of the House, rose to explain an error which he had committed in some remarks he had made to the House, and which might prejudice the State Printer. Upon examining the State Treasurer's report he had found an item of fifty-three thousand dollars, which from the context of the report he had been led to suppose was for printing and advertising for the extra session, and spoke of it in that way to the House. Upon investigating the subject he found that the present State Printer had not yet received a dollar for his services, and that his bills for the extra session would not exceed eight thousand dollars.

Mr. Eustis, for Mr. Alfred Phillips, who was absent, introduced a bill requiring the District Courts of New Orleans to be in session for the trial of causes from the 1st November to the 4th of July, and to be open throughout the year for interlocutory orders; also, a bill providing an appropriation of $150,000 to pay the salaries of the judiciary of the State. Both bills were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Head introduced a bill conferring additional powers on police juries. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Walker introduced a bill for the relief of Antonio Marero, of the parish of St. Bernard. Referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. Thieneman introduced a bill authorizing the chief ecclesiastic of any religious denomination to acquire a corporate capacity, and in that capacity as the representative of his denomination, buy and sell property and organize religious and charitable institutions. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Tucker introduced a bill to establish the terms of the district courts throughout the State, and explained that the bill re-enacted the law of 1861, in relation to the validity of which there might be some doubt, since it was passed subsequent to the ordinance of secession.

Mr. Scott moved to print the bill, but the motion did not prevail, Messrs. Elam and Snider announcing their purpose to introduce a bill redistricting the State so as to enlarge the districts, and thereby decrease the number. No action was taken on Mr. Tucker's bill, but a resolution offered by Mr. Snider for a committee of one from each judicial district, except the parish of Orleans, to prepare a bill redistricting the State, was adopted, and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Snider, Walker, Tucker, Whittington, Brown, Addison, Halsey, Hudspeth, Lewis, Regenberg, McHenry and Montgomery, the committee.

Mr. Montgomery introduced a bill for the relief of the purchasers of the 16th section, proposing to relieve them from their obligations to the State in this connection by surrendering the lands they have purchased to the State. Referred to the Committee on Public Education.

Mr. Barry introduced a bill to amend and renew the charter of the Catholic Church of Opelousas, St. Landry. Referred to the delegation from St. Landry.

On motion of Mr. Robinson, chairman of the Committee on Banks and Banking, certain bills from the Senate relating to the subject of banks or banking, were called up and referred to that committee.

Mr. Duralde called up the Senate bill to repeal the law enabling certain persons to construct a steamboat canal from Vermillion Lake to the Sabine river, approved April 1858, and moved a suspension of the rules to put the bill upon its second reading, which motion was granted.

Mr. Elam addressed the House, explaining the reasons for the bill. The act sought to be repealed gave the company three million three hundred thousand acres of the swamp lands of the State at twenty-five cents per acre, to enable them to make the canal, but failed to provide adequate securities for payment for the lands. The company had failed to perform what was required of it, and in that view alone, failed to acquire vested rights; but besides, this donation of lands was in violation of the conditions upon which Congress had donated the lands to the State, which conditions were that they should be appropriated to a fund for drainage and building levees. The whole area of these lands in the State was four millions six hundred and seventy thousand acres, and the abstraction of the quantity given this company greatly impaired the resources now so much needed for building levees. The object of the bill was to restore to the State the immense tract transferred to this Company.

The bill went through all its readings and was concurred in.

Mr. Lipscomb introduced a bill relative to arrests by the police of the city of New Orleans, requiring them to report their arrests and the cause or authority for making them within twenty-four hours; and also requiring Recorders to examine cases promptly. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Sambola introduced a bill for the relief of T. F. Reichard. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Walker asked a reconsideration of the bill to repeal the act giving to the company for the construction of a steamboat canal from Vermillion lake to Sabine river a grant of swamp lands. Mr. Walker said he had received information from the parties interested, which, if before the House, might change its decision, and he did not regard it as right to condemn any one without a hearing. The House refused to reconsider.

THE LOTTERY LICENSE BILL.

Mr. Fenner's bill, as reported by the Committee on Charitable Institutions, with amendments, came up as the order of the day. When the House adjourned from its consideration yesterday these amendments were under discusion, viz:

1st. Proposed by Mr. Kent, to divide the excess over $50,000, appropriated to the Charity Hospital, between the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Baton Rouge and the Insane Asylum at Jackson.

2d. Proposed by Mr. McConnell, to appropriate the whole excess above the sum assigned to the Charity Hospital, to a fund for the relief of crippled soldiers and the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers, to be distributed under the law introduced by Mr. Nelligan at the extra session for the relief of that class of citizens.

3d. Proposed by Mr. Elam to place all the revenue from these licenses in the State Treasury, to be appropriated by the Legislature according to its discretion, from year to year.

The question pending was a motion to lay Mr. Elam's amendment on the table.

After some discussion as to a point of order, the question was put and the motion prevailed. Yeas 42, nays 40.

The Chair decided that the next amendment in order was that of Mr. McConnell, which as a substitute, if adopted, the amendment of Mr. Kent would be killed.

Mr. Elam suggested that Mr. McConnell's substitute was drawn up under the supposition that Mr. Nelligan's bill had become a law, but such was not the fact, and he, Mr. E., proposed to amend the substitute by simply providing that the excess, over $50,000, should constitute a fund for the relief of maimed soldiers and the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers, to be disposed as the Legislature may see fit to enact hereafter.

The House accepted the amendment and, thus amended, the substitute was adopted—yeas 68, nays 12.

Mr. Fenner, to obviate the possibility suggested by Mr. Scanlan of the bill being considered as authorizing the establishment and drawing of lotteries in the State, introduced an additional section, expressly denying such authority, and the amendment was adopted.

The rules having been suspended and the bill put upon its final passage,

Mr. McEnery addressed the House in opposition to it. He contemplated with horror the idea of a Louisiana Legislature deliberately debauching the public morals, and such would be the effect of this measure. They were there to restrain vice, not to encourage it by sanctioning and legalizing a species of gambling. It was well known that his views on such subjects as this were not contracted or puritanic, but he deemed it the duty of every man who had the interest of his country at heart to resist the passage of a law the influence of which would be undeniably to undermine public morals. However worthy the charities proposed to be relieved might be, or however great their necessities, he could not lend himself to the legalizing of an immoral practice.

Mr. Waggaman fully agreed with the gentleman who had just spoken, as to the duty of the law-making power to conserve public morals, but there were certain vices which it had been found impossible to suppress, and this was one. Such laws as that under consideration were common in older and more experienced communities than ours. Throughout Europe gambling was licensed because it had been found impossible to suppress it, and even the very lowest stage of human degradation had been made a source of revenue and was subjected to legal regulations for the same reason.

Mr. Fenner concurred with Mr. McEnery in his views as to the duties of the law maker, but he (Mr. F.) did not regard it as just to classify the sale of lottery tickets with gambling, as the word was generally used. According to a strict moral analysis lotteries were undoubtedly gambling, but not that gambling which excited intensely and led to disastrous excesses. Nor did public opinion condemn the purchase of a lottery ticket, for while no one was ashamed to buy or sell such tickets, the votary of more serious gambling indulged his passion secretly. Public opinion was so indulgent on the subject of lotteries that the law for their suppression was found inoperative, and as the government of the United States taxed the sale of tickets and thereby legalized the traffic, it was doubtful if the States could prevent it. The bill neither created nor increased vice, but recognizing facts as they existed, made a traffic, which it had been found impossible to suppress, contribute to the support of great charities.

Mr. Bailey regarded this bill as a key to unlock the door for gambling by legislative sanction. He admitted the great claims of the Charity Hospital, and was fully sensible of the magnitude of its benefits, but a good purpose could not justify a bad act. The argument that because lottery tickets were vended in contempt of law the traffic should be legalized, was sophistical, for the same argument would apply to many other vicious practices, and would result in a general principle that whenever laws were not enforced against offenders they should be repealed. The neglect of public officers was no reason that the statute books should sanction immorality. Nor was this the only objection, as no lotteries were allowed in the State all the proceeds of the sale of tickets went abroad to the impoverishment of our own people.

Mr. Tucker also opposed the bill. He would not encourage immorality. The lawmaker should be a conservator of public morals and not a tempter to vice. If the law had not been entirely successful in suppressing the sale of lottery tickets, it, at least, operated as a check with the conscientious citizen. Nor should a condemnation of vice be expunged from the statutes because public servants failed to enforce the law. The proper course was to punish the derelict officer, and not to sanction immorality. Mr. T. did not think the laws of the United States denied as the right of prohibiting the sale of lottery tickets. As he understood that law, it taxed the sale of tickets, but did not license the traffic anywhere. He objected also that, as all tickets came from abroad, foreign States or foreign countries, to license the trade was to encourage the abstraction of money from the people of the State.

The previous question having been ordered, the sense of the House was taken on the bill, and it went through its final passage as amended. Yeas 47, nays 26.

Mr. Eustis asked to be excused from the committee under Mr. Walker's motion to report upon the justice or expediency of annulling obligations incurred by the purchase or sale of negroes or other property destroyed by the war, because his labors upon other committees would not allow him to give the attention to the subject which it demanded. The House accepted his resignation.

Mr. Tucker asked to withdraw from the same committee for like reasons, but on taking the vote it was found there was not a quorum.

And the House adjourned.

The Courts.

Cases Set for Trial This Day.

SUPREME COURT.

George W. Valeton, appellant, vs. W. F. Barrett et al., appellee; D. N. Hennen, warrantor; C. A. Lee, executor of F. W. Lea; A. P. A. Helser, intervenor; Sheaf and J. R. Jones, Race & Foster, Bradley, E. T. Merrick, for appellants; A. Hennen, D. N. Hennen, F. Perin, for appellees.

Alfred Hennen vs. Mr. and Mrs. Pluche; A. Hennen, *propria persona*, L. Ganin.

Succession of W. Phillride; W. H. Nelson, plaintiff in rule, appellee, vs. W. O. Mullen, curator, appellant; R. K. Cutler, Thos. J. McCoy.

Geo. Tarleton vs. Joshua James; L. M. Day, R. P. Trabue.

John Kohn vs. R. H. Short; Clack, Bayne & Finney, E. Wooldridge.

John Letten vs. Wm. Burbridge; Emerson & Hunting, *propria persona*, and McPheeters.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

The State vs. Catherine Manning.

The State vs. Edward Cox.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT.

Bassett vs. Bassett; Eggleston and Hart, W. H. Hunt.

Succession of wife of Dr. Peniston; Roselius and Phillips, C. Dufour, A. E. Schmidt.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT.

J. M. Beebe & Co. vs. Kaiser & Bryan; E. W. Huntington, Geo. S. Lacey.

Bank of Louisiana vs. Wm. Moult; Miles Taylor, E. W. Huntingdon.

City, for use, etc., vs. J. B. Pigniola, et al.; T. H. Hewes, C. Dufour.

Same vs. same; same attorneys.

F. Perret vs. R. N. Davis, et al.; L. Castera, E. W. Huntingdon.

A. B. Batsford vs. J. A. Skelton; E. D. Craig, D. C. Dible.

H. Frellsen vs. R. C. Cummings & Co.; Elmore & King, Hays & Adams.

B. Saley vs. G. Correjolles & Co.; C. E. Schmidt, J. Neunier.

Howell Rose vs. New Orleans Canal and Banking Company; Elmore & King, Bradford, Lea & Finney.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.

Mayer, Hoffman & Co.; vs. A. D. Kelley & Co.; E. Philips, T. L. Bayne.

Deposit Bank of Paris, Kentucky, vs. Bachel, Nicholas and Sank; J. O. Harrison, Witaker, Fellows & Mills, R. & H. Marr, and R. Mott.

Banker & Co. vs. B. Ballard; A. Voorhies; *propria persona.*

Lewis Jacob vs. J. C. Wade, W. B. Koonts; J. Currell.

Charlotte Levy vs. H. Gilly; Lea & Finney; A. Derbes.

Wilson & Young vs. Bellocq, Noblem & Co.; M. Grivot, J. L. Tissot.

Mrs. E. Lesselle vs. Jules Benit; P. S. Sanchez & Victor Bennit, A. Derbes, A. Voorhies.

R. Thornhill vs. Thos. Murray & Co.; J. R. Currell, Semmes & Mott.

Euclid Bonlan vs. W. B. Whitehead; T. L. Bayne, R. H. Brown, Truneau.

W. Robinson vs. Hopkins & Bro.; N. H. Righton, L. Charvet.

Sarah E. Andrews vs. Dr. C. C. Beard; Eggleston & Hart, C. E. Fenner.

B. Mordecai vs. H. Greenwood & Bro.; Hyams, Labatt & Jonas; Reynolds & Davidson.

A. Montrose vs. A. A. Green; R. Mott, T. S. McCay.

B. S. Sandford and wife vs. A. Desmare; Semmes & Mott, A. Pitot.

A. Glenn vs. Thompson & Barnes; C. E. Fenner, E. W. Huntingdon.

Mrs. C. Shard, executrix, vs. J. S. and R. E. Neal; Harrison & Hunton, Eggleston & Hart.

Mayer, Hoffman & Co. vs. Wright & Allen; E. Philips, T. L. Bayne.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.

Stern Brothers vs. Thornhill and Richardson; Witaker, Fellows and Mills, Foute and Helm.

Charles Bartine vs. Jennings and Dodge; Hewes and Eustis, Witaker, Fellows and Mills.

Joseph Lalande, Testamentary Executor, vs. B. Toledano, Taylor, et. als.; Cyprien Dufour, Ogden and Claiborne.

William Hunt vs. J. M. Stone, et als.; Witaker, Fellows and Mills; George S. Lacey.

Joseph Garner vs. Rosch; G. L. Bright, E. Hiestand.

E. H. Lehman vs. N. O. J. & G. N. R. R.; J. P. Hornor, Hays & Adams.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT.

Jacob Barker vs. A. Ross and A. B. Speed, *propria persona*; Gurley.

L. Doucourt vs. M. D. Leggon; Cambray, Coleman.

W. W. Leake vs. Fellows & Co.; E. S. Oliver, Semmes & Mott.

J. W. Warren vs. G. L. Kouns & Bro.; Hays and Adams, Singleton and Hardie.

N. A. Baumgarden vs. G. Kaiser et als.; L. Castera, C. E. Schmidt.

A. Drer vs. H. Gilley & Co.; Tissot, Derbes.

Jas. Alexander vs. A. Cohn; Dalsheimer and Buck, defendants in *propria persona.*

D. Blum vs. H. A. Bonham; S. L. Levi, A. Philip, V. S. and J. B. Cotton, G. L. Bright.

D. Blum vs. Mere Oldenburgh; Dalsheimer, Dirheimer.

M. Simon vs. A. Adler; Bower and Dillingham, Dalsheimer, Bradford, Lea & Finney and Miles Taylor.

E. T. Parker vs. Raymond Mix; Morgan, Grandmont.

W. R. Adams vs. Wm. E. Leverich; Hays & Adams, Salsbury.

Maguire & Campbell vs. Stoddart Howell; Geo. A. Breaux, H. C. Miller.

Emanuel Stewart vs. Mr. M. C. Wale; Roselius & Phillips, Buchanan.

Joseph Goetzinger et als. vs. Peter Forshee and W. F. Hodgkin; T. L. Lemley, Huntingdon.

Same vs. Same; same attorneys.

Bernhard Heebe vs. C. Hebe; A. Hebe, E. J. Wench, T. L. Lemley.

C. Wetrigan, administrator, vs. E. Lassier; J. P. Hornor, A. Pitot.

E. Macarty vs. Wright & Allen; Tissot, Clarke & Bayne.

Salomon, Dessommes & Co. vs. R. W. Estlin & Co.; Tissot, Stansbury.

F. P. Duconge vs. Hughes, Hillested & Co.; Beverlay & Bryan, Eggleston & Hart.

D. E. Goicouria & Co. vs. H Stackhouse; J. F. Tissot, Foute, Hays.

Levi A. Dowley vs. J. E. Putnam & Co.; Torrey, L. Buisson.

AN ABSURD DISPLAY.—The most absurd display in the Latin line which we have lately seen, was the apparent attempt of a clergyman, in a prayer at a recent celebration, to make the dead languages intelligible to the Almighty. He said:

"We thank thee, O Lord, that these, our friends were thus permitted to die in battle for *dulce et decorum est pro patria mori*—which means that it is sweet and honorable to die for one's country."

It is very evident that the Reverend gentlemen addressed his prayer to his audience rather than to his Lord.

ALL FOR THE BEST.—Dr. Johnson used to say that a habit of looking at the best side of every event is better than a thousand pounds a year. Bishop Hall quaintly remarks, "for every bad there might be a worse; and when a man breaks his leg, let him be thankful that it was not his neck." When Fenelon's library was on fire, "God be praised," he exclaimed, "that it is not the dwelling of some poor man." This is the true spirit of submission—one of the most beautiful traits that can possess the human heart. Resolve to see this world on its sunny side, and you have almost half won the battle of life on the outset.

It is estimated that Colorado has had to count each inhabitant twice to make the requisite number for a State.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Provisional Government for Virginia.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Imperial Expedition to El Paso.

JUAREZ READY TO RECEIVE IT.

Steamer with 1020 Bales Cotton Burned.

RICH MINES DISCOVERED IN IDAHO.

THE PRESIDENT ON POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The Herald's Richmond correspondent says that one of the Virginia delegation, now awaiting admission to Congress, telegraphs that it is the intention of President Johnson to supersede the present Virginia State government by a provisional one. This has gained credence in Richmond, and produced much commotion in political circles.

A Paris letter contains a proclamation of Gen. Prim to his soldiers, and citizens, urging enrollment under his banner.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Wheat $1 22½, Flour active, Corn and Oats quiet, Pork $26, Hams 15c., Hogs $9 50; dressed Hogs dull at $11 50.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Official news from El Paso to the 29th of December, says the French sent an expedition thither, but found Juarez so well prepared to receive them that they abandoned the attack.

The news from the interior was quite encouraging.

The steamer Ashua Ayres, with ten hundred and twenty bales cotton, was recently burned on the river Altamaha, in Georgia. The boat and cargo were both insured.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—Humboldt papers give glowing accounts of discoveries of diamonds, gold and silver in Idaho.

Amos Phinney & Co., extensive lumber dealers, have failed. Their liabilities amount to $100,000.

The river at Sacramento is nearly 23 feet above low water mark, and the surrounding low lands are flooded.

The change in the weather indicates relief from greater damage, and the escape of Sacramento from flooding.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The President, in conversing with a distinguished Senator, expressed himself aver