

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1866.

The pursuit of the steamship L. C. Harris, from Indiana and Galveston, has favored us with late papers from those cities.

We are indebted to Messrs. Oglesby and Oates, clerks of the Memphis, for St. Louis papers.

Perser Starbuck, of the steamship Matanzas, will please accept our thanks for New York papers.

CONGRESSIONAL CORRESPONDENCE. On Gen. Humphreys' report, we said, inadvertently, that the system of holding back the river floods by means of reservoirs was intended incidentally to improve navigation at "high" water. We should have said "low" water, of course.

Devisation to attend the "opening ball" of the Phoenix Hotel at Lexington, Kentucky, might have been honored, perhaps, but for the slight circumstance that the ticket was received only yesterday, while the ball was to come off last night.

Our thanks are extended, nevertheless, to the managers, who, we hope had a good time at their ball. We have never been in Lexington but twice; the first time there was a dance of another sort going on, and balls were very plentiful; the second time we visited Lexington as the guest of Gen. Hartwell, U. S. A.

Albert Roberts, Esq., known during the war as "John Hany," and now editor of the Nashville Banner, is in the city, and more happy than ever. He found, in fact, that he could not be happy out of the Union, and therefore proceeded to get rid of the misery by taking the amnesty oath one day, and a marriage with a good woman the next.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—Mr. B. R. Overall, of the Merchants' Exchange and New Room, will accept our thanks for a copy of the Richmond Medical Journal, a copy of "Good Words," which is a New York reprint of a London Illustrated Monthly, and a copy of the New York Mercantile Journal of the 17th.

DAVE JOHNSON'S BROTHERS.—Dave Johnson, whose well known bar under the St. Charles Hotel "went up" during the war, while Dave was traveling in the country for his health, is going to reopen tonight. He is not exactly at his old stand, but is in just as good a way to walk in his door as ever, and look his old enemy in the face.

CONCERT AND ORATION.—It has been already announced that next Wednesday there will be an entertainment at Odd Fellows' Hall for the benefit of the widow and children of the immortal Stonewall Jackson. Several distinguished performers will appear in a concert, after which an oration, of which Stonewall Jackson will be the subject, will be delivered by John W. Overall, Esq., a gentleman in every respect capable of doing full justice to the subject.

YANKEE THEATRE.—"Richard III." was rendered in unsurpassed style, and we much tempted to say, unexcelled style, by Mr. Barrett last night. The house was crowded, and full of appreciative criticism, and it is but just to the very distinguished artist upon whose performance all attention was centered, to say that "Richard III." was rendered in unsurpassed style, and we much tempted to say, unexcelled style, by Mr. Barrett last night.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Conrad's idea of Jack Cade was very respectable, however, making the ignominy to which "Richard III." consigned him, was faithfully rendered by Mr. Dwyer last night, and Miss Irving, as Cade's wife, was highly effective in some of the heroic passages, as well as in the pathetic. To night we shall, at this house, have the Webb Sisters in that interesting domestic drama, "Fanny, or the Little Orphan."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Everybody who goes to the Academy, advises everybody who has not, to go as soon as possible, and we hardly think it is necessary for us to say anything except that whenever we want a laugh after a hard day's work, or relief after a heavy tragedy, we drop in at the Academy, go home merry and sleep sound.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—It was pleasant to see so select and numerous an audience at the performance of Donizetti's grand opera, "La Favorita," last night, nor was public expectation disappointed, except in one respect: as we said yesterday, the tenor was utterly inadequate to the part of Fernando, which is the principal role of the opera; but Madame Ghioni, as Leonora, there is a sweet and powerful voice, and the exquisite style of the music which accompanied the tenor for the sake of Fernando. No praise can be too lavish for the excellence of this lady's dresses with rare taste, she acts in that subdued and modest way which is far more readily than the meretricious style which is usual now-a-days; and her vocalization is strictly correct and classical. It will be long before Ghioni is forgotten in New Orleans.

WE cannot omit our warm approbation of Madame and Signor as the King and Pedeo, and of the orchestra and chorus. The costumes, and, in a word, the *l'ensemble*, were highly creditable to the management and the performers.

"La Favorita" will be given again to-morrow night, and we would advise all who wish to hear the finest music rendered (with one single exception) to visit the New Opera House on the occasion.

To-night "Fanny" will be performed for the benefit of Hartwell.

REMARKS.—We received last night Indiana papers of the 25th, and Galveston of the 26th. We find nothing of any special interest, in regard to affairs on the Rio Grande. The Indiana Times of the 25th says:

"We have no further reports from the Rio Grande that can be relied on. It seems to be the general opinion that the seat of battle will be discovered by our government."

From the Galveston Citizen we take the following:

"Zaragoza, the new Liverpool newspaper published in Brownsville, in Texas, says that fifteen of the prisoners taken from the force of Gen. Canby, captured after having plundered some baggage, had been shot by Hartwell."

"The Galveston Citizen says that at least 1000 men are at liberty, including the civil and military authorities and the families of the latter."

"Zaragoza seems to be a sort of Gibraltar, and the Galveston Citizen concludes an article on the military of Mexico affairs by saying that if Zaragoza were to capture one of the greatest harbors of the world, it would secure the Mexican Republic."

THE GREAT DISCUSSION.

A very good sign of the times is that the newspaper organs of the Republican party are already disputing the great question of free trade or protection. The Republican party, in the process of its formation, absorbed a large portion of the Democratic party, and thus there were introduced into the new organization elements, the antagonism of which was bound to manifest itself whenever the immediate purposes of the party should be achieved. No difference of opinion could be wider than that between the dominating New England element of the Republican party, and the Democratic recruits from New York and the West.

The Democratic party, on the other hand, has been introduced into the new organization elements, the antagonism of which was bound to manifest itself whenever the immediate purposes of the party should be achieved. No difference of opinion could be wider than that between the dominating New England element of the Republican party, and the Democratic recruits from New York and the West.

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tion, renewal or extension of which is hereby prohibited.

Mr. Palfrey asked if the State had provided for such cases by a general law.

Mr. Fouts said there was such a general law among the acts of 1855, and read from it. If the object of this bill could be effected under that law there was no necessity for legislation upon the subject.

Mr. Palfrey said it was in haste with the bill. He was glad the Senator had called attention to the point. If the gentleman would move to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee, he would second the motion.

Mr. Fouts made the motion, which was put and agreed to.

Mr. Lott presented an act to grant ferry privileges to the Rev. C. K. Marshall and another, or others, whose names were not understood. He moved to refer it to the Committee on Commerce, Agriculture, Manufactures, &c.

Mr. Mohan thought that this bill came within the scope of the 121st article of the Constitution just invoked, and that it would therefore be better to refer it to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Lott said that this was giving a very wide construction to the constitutional provision and entailing a great deal of labor to the Judiciary Committee; still he had objected to the reference. The bill was accordingly referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Mohan called the attention of the President to the fact that while the rules of the Senate required the Committee on Mills to consider several matters, the printed list attached to them contained but six names; and that while the rules required the Committee on Contingent Expenses to consider the Committee on Printing, to consist respectively of five members, only four names appeared on the list of each of those Committees.

The House bill to amend the second section of an act relating to the partition of Orleans, approved March 10, 1857, was taken up and read. The bill provides that there shall be two polls in every precinct, except the seventh precinct, where there shall be three polls, and the seventh precinct (Millsboro), where there shall be but one. It was read a first and second time.

Mr. Mohan moved that it be referred to the select committee of city members on amendments to the city charter.

Mr. Devignand explained that in the seventeenth article there are but fifteen or sixteen voters, and the law at present provides for two polls, which were not only unnecessary, but embarrassing. At the last election it was difficult to find commissioners to attend the polls. The sole object of the bill was to do away with this inconvenient law.

Mr. Mohan said that besides this bill proposed to reduce the number of polls in the city, it would also provide for the election of a select committee of city members on amendments to the city charter.

Mr. Devignand presented a bill which had been before the Legislature at the late extra session, relative to Jurists in the parish of Orleans. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Brode presented a bill for the relief of public school teachers. Read a first and second time and referred to the Committee on Public Education.

The same gentleman presented a communication relative to a crevasse apparatus, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Public Works, Lands and Leases, with a request that they report by bill. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Mohan presented a bill to reorganize the Public Schools throughout the State. Read a first and second time and referred to the Committee on Public Education.

Mr. Palfrey presented a bill relative to pilots on Atchafalaya bay and river. Read a first and second time and referred to the Committee on Commerce, Agriculture, Manufactures, &c.

Mr. Wilcox offered a joint resolution regarding the Sergeant-at-Arms of both Houses of the General Assembly to purchase and have affixed, in accordance with the postage laws of the United States, the proper stamps for all public documents in relation to State legislative proceedings and duties of public officers, which may be sent by members to what committees he wished it referred to. He proposed the resolution merely to test the question of the Senate.

Mr. Keener said that as the proposition was merely to test the question, he would move to lay the resolution on the table, and he hoped the Senate would agree to do so.

and on motion of Mr. Munday, referred to the Judiciary Committee. The provisions of the act sought to be repealed, Mr. Egan said, are such losses may be made, either verbally or in writing, but that parole evidence of a lease shall not be admissible—thus contradicting themselves. The object is to revise the original provision of the Code.

The law of 1855, he said, was, in addition to itself-contradictory, in construction of the provision of the Constitution that "no law shall be revived or amended by its title; but in such case the act revised or section amended shall be re-enacted and published as length."

The House resolution for a joint committee to inquire into the propriety of relieving from debts for slaves freed and property destroyed during the war, was taken up, read a first time and laid over.

The President announced that he had read the vacancies in the committees reported to him by Mr. Mohan. That gentleman had added to the Committee on Contingent Expenses, Mr. Armstrong to one of the other two committees, which we could not catch a word could we the name of the member nominated to the other vacancy.

Mr. Taylor called up the bill to provide for district and parochial elections, moving a suspension of the rules for that purpose.

Mr. Mohan contended that no suspension of the rules was necessary.

Considerable discussion ensued as to the stage of the bill, Mr. Mohan contending it was awaiting its second reading.

The President said another objection was to taking up the bill out of its order on the calendar without a suspension of the rules.

The question being put on a suspension of the rules, it was agreed to, and the bill was taken up and read, section by section.

Mr. Mohan moved to amend it so as to fix the time for the election the second Monday in March, in order to avoid the excitement, inconvenience and expense of two elections close together in New Orleans.

The motion was carried, the bill carried through the rest of its stages, passed, and, on motion of Mr. Mohan, immediately sent to the House.

On motion of Mr. Munday, the bill to enable W. M. Goodrich to withdraw an original act of sale from the office of L. T. Calve, notary public, on depositing a certified copy, was taken up, carried through its various stages and passed. It was carried February 1, 1857, for the sale of lands on the Trinity River in Texas by Augustine Vika and ——— Motie.

On motion of Mr. Mohan, the House bill in relation to provisions for married Louisiana soldiers, and for the widows and orphans of deceased Louisiana soldiers, was taken up, read a first and second time and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Lapsley called up the bill to suspend prescription in certain cases. It provided that the period of prescription for the period from the 1st of May, 1852, to the 30th of April, 1853, shall not be included in a plea of prescription, under article 3365 of the Civil Code, in the case of parties residing out of the State of Louisiana. A second clause further provided that the law should not operate in cases in which prescription had already occurred.

Mr. Keener opposed the bill. He said it was unnecessary and unjust. It was unnecessary, because the law already provides that where the law prescribes, as war, provides a creditor from interrupting prescription, the plea cannot be. It was unjust, because it pretended to allow prescription where it had already occurred, in spite of the first provision of the law; and, under this provision, to prohibit it in other cases.

Mr. Mohan said there was no other course open. The act could not be made retroactive, so as to affect prescription already attained; and the second clause was merely declaratory of this.

Mr. Egan spoke in support of the bill, the object of which was to serve both debtor and creditor—the former by relieving him from litigation and expense necessary to secure the rights of the creditor; the latter by securing his rights against the plea of prescription.

The discussion was continued at some length by Messrs. Keener and Egan, both maintaining the positions as above stated, by a variety of arguments and illustrations.

Mr. Fouts also spoke at some length on the subject, strongly supporting the bill, and especially urging the applicability of the second clause to the circumstances of the case.

The question being put on the adoption of the second section it was carried by 11 yeas.

referred, reported favorably the bill to incorporate the Catholic Church at Franklin.

Mr. Tucker introduced a bill to incorporate the National Land and Labor Agency. Referred to Judiciary Committee, objections having been made to the power of the Legislature to pass acts incorporating private corporations.

Mr. Solomon introduced a bill requiring monthly reports of deaths to be made to the Registrar of the State of New Orleans, to the end that they might be returned to the registries of deceased persons may be prevented. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Thelen introduced a bill providing a pension system for the relief of aged and infirm ex-judicial functionaries of the State. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Gates introduced a bill to reorganize the Franklin St. Mary College. Referred to Committee on Public Education.

Mr. Scott introduced a bill to amend the act relative to justices of the peace in the parish of Jefferson, and the rules having been suspended, the bill was passed and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Gates introduced a bill to define the duties and fix the compensation of State Printer, which Mr. Egan said, was a financial measure, and on his motion was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Voorhes presented a joint resolution that so much of the laws of 1851 as were not in conflict with the Constitution or laws of the United States, or had not been repealed, should be regarded by the public functionaries of the State as law, the Legislature and Executive by which these laws were made being then the only government in Louisiana. *Adopted on 20th.*

THE LIVER AFFAIRS.—Mr. Halsey called up the Senate bill providing for the payment of contractors and employees engaged in the construction and repair of levees on the Mississippi, and asked a suspension of the rules with a view to put the bill on its passage.

A lengthy discussion was had and several amendments were offered, but the subject was dropped for the present, on motion of Mr. Swanwick, by a majority of yeas and nays, and proposed amendments to the Finance Committee, the chairman of which, Mr. Walker, and another member, Mr. Stille, assured the House that in a few days they would introduce a revenue project, which they believed would relieve the State from its embarrassment and supply ample means for the levee work.

SEVENTH BILL.—THE PENNSYLVANIA.—Messages from the Senate being in order, a bill authorizing the reduction of the number of police jury wards in the parish of St. Mary was introduced.

Mr. McConnell was allowed to introduce, out of order, a bill authorizing W. M. Goodrich to withdraw an original act from a notarial office to be made as evidence in Texas, and the bill passed.

A bill for the relief of the executors of A. J. Law, formerly sheriff of the parish of East Feliciana, was taken up and carried.

A bill to dispense with the publication of the journals of the Assembly in the French language came up, and being on its first reading, Mr. Devignand moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Halsey asked if it was in order to move to lay the bill on the table on its first reading.

Mr. Egan, in the Chair, decided that it was not in order. The proper motion to accomplish the gentleman's wish would be to reject the bill.

Mr. Tucker objected to the motion as disrespectful to the Senate. He was an advocate of the bill, as cutting off an useless expense. A large portion of his constituents were of that class who were not the French, yet he was satisfied they would approve his course, for those of them who were sufficiently educated to read the law understood English as well as French, and did not therefore need the publication in French.

Mr. Devignand did not care how much his motion was thought to be disrespectful to the Senate, for the Senate had been disrespectful to the Creole population in passing this bill. This dispute as to languages had been going