# New Orleans Daily Crescent.

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—OF—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1866.


Mr. J. K. Boyle, clerk of the steamer Cosmopolitan, will accept our thanks for a package of Western papers.

To Purser Hempstead, of the steamship George Cromwell, who comes in charge of the freight of that ship, we are indebted for a late number of the Charleston Courier.

The Clerk of the Magnolia will accept our thanks for Mobile papers.

We are indebted to the Southern Express Company, as usual, for favors.

For Vicksburg papers of Tuesday we are indebted to Messrs. Sam. Ayles and Chas. Grater, clerks of the Big Grey Eagle.

GEORGIA.—Messrs. D. A. Walker and A. L. Harris have been elected by the legislature of Georgia to the bench of the Supreme Court of the State.

The local of one of our Mobile contemporaries speaks of bread, meat, etc., as the "luxuries" of life, and of tobacco and whisky as "actual necessities."

A debating society in Camden, Ala., is discussing the question, "Which is most to be admired, the genius of Europe or America?"

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.—*Gold* continues inactive, without any quotable variation in rates. The market is amply supplied, but the demand is still exceedingly restricted, and sales yesterday were, if anything, under the previous recent average, the market closing flat at 139¾@140¼.

*Foreign Exchange* exhibits no alteration of any kind that calls for special remark. Offerings are heavy, and show a steady accumulation, whilst holders refuse to reduce their asking rates, and buyers stand off awaiting a material decline. Sales yesterday were quite moderate at 151@151½ for Bank Sterling, 145@146½ for clear bills, 146½@147½ for bill of lading bills, 3.72½@3.73½f. for Bank Francs, and 3.75f.@3.80f. for outdoor Francs.

*Domestic Exchange* has undergone no marked variation since our last. Offerings were lighter than heretofore, and the demand was of a restricted character from the opening to the close of business. The banks checked throughout yesterday at ¼@½ ⅌ cent. discount on the Northern cities, and they bought sight at 1@½ ⅌ cent. discount, and short sight and time drafts at corresponding figures.

*Securities* have been almost wholly overlooked since our last, and the only movement of any kind which transpired yesterday, was a few sales of bank and railroad stocks at previous figures.

*Sugar and Molasses*—The supply of these articles is too small to admit of more than moderate operations, and yesterday's sales were confined to 42 hhds. of the former and 80 bbls. of the latter, at very firm prices.

*Flour*—There is an active inquiry for fine and superfine Flour, which brands are very scarce. Sales yesterday were restricted to 1800 bbls., at rather full prices.

*Grain*—Corn is stiffer, with holders demanding 2@3c. ⅌ bushel advance. Transactions yesterday included 3400 bushels, white and yellow, at $1 10 and upwards, according to quality. Oats and Bran have undergone no change of any kind since our last.

*Uncurrent Bank Notes* are at a stand still. Offerings are too insignificant to admit of heavy negotiations, and the demand is but little better than nominal for any description on the list of liquidating banks. Sales since our last have been restricted to a few lots of Merchants' Bank, at 77½@78c. ⅌ dollar.

*Cotton*—The market was very active yesterday, with sales of 5000 bales before the publication of the evening papers announcing an advance in rates at New York on Tuesday. Prices were firm throughout, and steadily inclined to the outside figures of our last quotations. No sales of any importance transpired after the receipt of the New York advices, and the market closed stiff, at 40@42c. for ordinary, 44@45c. for good ordinary, 46@47c. for low middling and 48@49c. for middling.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.—The subject of the oration at Odd Fellows Hall, to-morrow evening, is the life, character and public services of Stonewall Jackson. A feature of the programme will be the "Conquered Banner," arranged for this occasion, by Prof. La Hache, and sung by a distinguished amateur of this city. Those desiring reserved seats should apply at the Music stores of A. E. Blackmar and Louis Grunewald, on Canal street.

THE VARIETIES—*Mr. Barrett.*—This gentleman performed *Hamlet* last night in a style of surpassing excellence to a very full and critical audience. To-night he appears in a part in which his advantages of person and manners, as well as his artistic talents, qualify him to shine. He will impersonate *Claude Melnotte*, in Bulwer's "Lady of Lyons."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—As usual, a large house here last night, and everybody delighted with the performances. The management deserve all the encouragement they receive, for they never tire of catering and spare no expense to procure the most entertaining talent.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—The Opera of "Faust," which has been several times so successfully performed by the Strakosch troupe, was played last night, to an appreciative but not over numerous audience. The occasion was the benefit of Herr Ostermann, lessee of the New Opera House.

To-night the favorite opera "La Favorita" is to be performed, and as it has always been a favorite with the people of New Orleans, and Madam Ghioni appears better in no other opera, we trust there will be a full and flattering attendance.

ST. CHARLES THEATER—*The Webb Sisters.*—We had "Fanchon, or the Crickets" at the St. Charles last night, the Misses Webb taking the leading female parts. These ladies are much above mediocrity, and what is admirable in their impersonations is their entire naturalness and freedom from affectation or mannerisms. They can be sprightly and gay without vulgarity, and do not run the lawful or pathetic into the bathetic. Mr. Pope also was excellent last night as *Landry*, and Miss Maddern as *Madelon* deserved favorable notice. The Misses Webb had reason to be proud of their reception, for it was much warmer than usually springs from admiration of mere artistic excellence. To-night they appear in twelve different characters in "The Marble Girl of Paris," "The Four Sisters," and "The Young Actress."

Messrs. Gardner, Smith & Co. will continue the sale in the succession of T. P. Guion, this day at 10 o'clock, at No. 29 St. Charles street. The most valuable and elegant goods are yet for sale.

Messrs. C. E. Girardey & Co. will sell this day at 12 o'clock, for account of the succession of A. P. Simpson and Walter L. Nicol, a very choice and valuable list of real estate, comprising one, two and three story dwellings, business stands and extensive lumber yards and building lots in the most desirable portions of the First District. For particulars see their descriptive advertisements and plans at the sale.

GEN. SHERMAN ON THE MEXICAN QUESTION.—A special from Columbus, Ohio, to the Cincinnati Gazette, says:

Gen. Sherman has written a private letter to a prominent gentleman now in this city, in which he takes strong grounds against any interference in the Mexican imbroglio.

## PROTECTION AGAINST INUNDATION.

As we stated in an article a few days ago, Gen. Humphreys, in his admirable, and we may almost say his exhaustive, report on the Mississippi river, discusses and analyzes the various plans which have been proposed for protecting the riparian lands from inundation. These various plans are all embraced in three general systems: First, "to modify the actual relations existing between the accelerating and retarding forces in the channel in such a manner as to enable the former to carry off the surplus flood-water without so great a rise in the surface as they now require. To this system belong cut-offs. Second, to reduce the maximum discharge of the river. To this system belong diversion of tributaries, artificial reservoirs and artificial outlets. Third, to confine the water to the channel, and allow it to regulate its own discharge."

The practical effect of cut-offs in a single bend of the Mississippi may be determined by an examination of the history and results of the Red River and Bacconcri cut-offs. It is remarkable that the disastrous consequences of these works were predicted by P. O. Hebert, afterwards Governor, and then State Engineer. He remonstrated against the scheme, but his warnings were unheeded. The subsequent drafts on the State Treasury proved the wisdom of his opposition and the folly of refusing to listen to the deductions of science. Gen. Humphreys after a minute and careful examination of the question comes to the conclusion that a cut-off raises the surface of the river at the foot of the cut, nearly as much as it depresses the water level at the head. The country above is therefore relieved from the floods only at the expense of the country below. Moreover, if a series of cut-offs were made, extending to the mouth of the river, the principles educed show that the height of the floods would be regularly decreased from a point near midway of the series, to the upper end, and regularly increased from the same point to the lower end. The system, therefore, is totally inapplicable to the Mississippi river.

The first proposed application of the system of "diverting tributaries," beginning at the North, is on the Upper Missouri, which stream, it is suggested, might be turned into the Red River of the North. In the first place the project is impracticable on account of the immense cost of executing the required work. But, even if feasible the enterprise would be useless, because the floods from this part of the Missouri are little to be feared below the Ohio, and have no dangerous influence even at St. Louis.

The next tributary to which it is proposed to apply this plan is the Arkansas. It has been suggested that the floods of this stream be turned into Bayou Bartholomew or Bayou Macon. This plan likewise would be costly; but it would undoubtedly relieve the country between Napoleon and Red River Landing. As at the latter point the floods would again make their appearance, of course the relief would be only partial and local. But besides the danger of injuring the navigation of the Arkansas, the plan would afford protection only against *certain classes* of floods, to-wit: those in which high water in the Mississippi and high water in the Arkansas are simultaneous. In the great July flood of 1858, which is the basis of Gen. Humphrey's argument, the Arkansas was low, and its diversion would have given relief only to the extent of 30,000 cubic feet per second, whereas a diversion of 200,000 cubic feet was required. The works necessary to guard against such a flood as that of '58 would be sufficient protection against any probable combination of floods in the two rivers.

In the case of Red River the same apply with the modification that the prospective advantages are materially less and the inevitable difficulties much greater. To close Old River would be disastrous. Generally the Atchafalaya serves, directly or indirectly, as a sufficient outlet for the floods of the Mississippi. The discharge of Red River at its mouth in floods caused by its own drainage is 225,000 per second, while the discharge of the Atchafalaya is only 130,000 cubic feet per second. If, therefore, the entrance of Red River to the Mississippi should be closed, the Red River valley, the settlements along the Bayou de Glaize, and the Atchafalaya basin, would all be deeply inundated at the recurrence of every Red River flood.

In regard to the reservoir system the deduction is that this, too, is inapplicable to the Mississippi. The pretensions of the system are, by means of reservoirs, which must be situated in the upper mountain region, to protect "the whole delta, and the borders of every stream in it, primary or tributary," against inundation. Now, to effect this object, say during the great June flood of 1858, not more than 1,050,000 cubic feet per second should have been allowed to enter the head of the alluvial region. But during the thirty-six days from May 25 to June 29 inclusive, the amount of water passing the latitude of Columbus exceeded by 648,172,800,000 cubic feet, the amount resulting from a discharge per second of 1,050,000 cubic feet. Consequently the reservoirs relied on would have had to keep back this enormous mass of water during a single month. An examination of the monthly rainfall in the mountain region shows, moreover, that the drainage area required would be 90,000 square miles, an extent "far larger than the whole mountain region drained by the Ohio." To conclude this branch of the subject it is shown that to protect the alluvial region alone by this system would require an expenditure, on the estimate of Mr. Ellet, its most distinguished supporter, of $215,000,000.

As to the outlet system, the conclusion is inevitable that "so far as the river itself is concerned, they are of great utility." But this solves only a portion of the difficulty. The water taken from the river still remains to be disposed of. Crevasses solve this problem by discharging the water into the swamps. These natural drains, however, are insufficient, and the back water gradually rises until the country is submerged up to the river banks. To make the plan practicable, an outlet to the Gulf must be prepared, and as this difficulty can hardly be overcome, the system is of comparatively little efficacy for protecting Louisiana against overflow. As to the natural outlets on the right bank, the Atchafalaya, Plaquemine and Lafourche, the cost of sufficiently enlarging them would be so great that the project is virtually impracticable. On the left bank, to be of any avail, a stream a mile and a half in width would have to be opened to Lake Pontchartrain. Such an outlet would be 18,400 feet wide, its discharging capacity 300,000 cubic feet per second, and the mean velocity of the water 3.0 feet per second. It would have to be well leveed for the whole distance, and would be a very costly work. Moreover, it would absolutely ruin Lake Pontchartrain as a navigable sheet of water. In the course of time, by the deepening of its bed, the new outlet would become a low water, as well as high water branch of the Mississippi, and the consequent reduction of the volume of water in the main channel would lessen the depths of the bars at the mouths.

But the most serious evil would be the filling up of Lake Pontchartrain. Supposing the water in an outlet only 3200 feet wide to reach the first clay stratum, the mean discharge for the year would be 129,000 cubic feet per second, the volume of earthy matter annually carried into the lake would cover a square mile to the depth of 50 feet. As the lake has an area of 600 square miles and a mean depth of 13 feet, it would be entirely filled up in 156 years. But long before the expiration of this period it would become useless for purposes of navigation.

There remains, then, only the levee system, which, as we have before stated, Gen. Humphreys relies on as being at once simple, economical and efficacious.

☞ See second page for future auction sales.

We learn that the bridge over the Chattahoochee has been completed, and that trains now pass over it. The next bridge above—over the Oostanula, we believe—is also on the point of completion, when trains will be enabled to pass through to Chattanooga as early as to-night or to-morrow. This will be gratifying intelligence to this community, and more especially to our merchants, whose commercial intercourse with the West has for a time been entirely cut off.—[Atlanta Intelligencer 24th.

(For the Crescent.)

## The Environs of New Orleans.

NUMBER THIRTEEN.

The locality of the battle-ground being situated about five English miles below the city proper of New Orleans, and the walk on the high river levee or dam in fair weather being a very easy one, we have very often made this excursion in the winter season as well as in the midst of summer. In the latter case we would naturally select the early hours of the morning in commencing our peregrinations, and inasmuch as this distance can easily be performed in a couple of hours, we would always be at some place of refreshment by the time of breakfast, and often before. In this season of the year, say the month of January, the best time is after breakfast, upon some bracing day; then the exercise is of the most recreative kind, and most invigorating for the bodily system. Upon these, our examining jaunts, we would always find matter for reflection and observation; the more so, that many objects naturally struck us by their novelty or strangeness, we coming from a northern country, (the North of Europe,) and from quite differently organized people and society.

What struck us at that time, when no railroads, no steam communication, had altered the then old-fashioned ways of the country people, was the manner in which the small farmers or planters inhabiting the tract called "Terre aux Bœufs," inland from the English Turn, would bring their country produce to the New Orleans market. It is well to inform the reader that the then living generation of people have entirely disappeared from the country, although their children, their descendants, have taken their place; but these do no more resemble their fathers at the time that we are writing of, than the then transportation mode in the huge ox-carts resembles the present railroad communication which has taken their place. These farmers, cultivating small tracts of land upon a bayou called, as stated already, "Terre aux Bœuf," or the oxen-land bayou, were originally from the Canary Islands, and hence speaking the Spanish language.

During a famine that now and then visits those islands, the Spanish government, after the transfer of Louisiana and its taking possession, about the year 1769 or '70, had sent over a number of families of these poor islanders, called "Isleños" in their vernacular, and these successive arrivals had been forwarded, some to the Bayou Lafourche, some to the Avoyelles, some to the Bayou Teche, and lastly a remnant of these colonists had settled in the vicinity of New Orleans, upon the above mentioned strip of land, below the English Turn, called the "Terre aux Bœuf." Here these farmers cultivated mostly corn and vegetables for the city consumption, and every Saturday one would see their slow ox-cart vehicles, laden with these products, wending their way along the river road to the city. These carts were of the most primitive construction, clumsily made, heavy, and almost without a piece of iron about the whole concern. Their teams of oxen had a strong leather thong through their nostrils and around their head, and the driver was armed with a long pole, pointed at the end, with which now and then, when the verbal entreaties of the Spanish lingo would not make their steers advance a brisker step, he would punch and poke them in their sides.

These active measures of coercion would generally have for their results a swaying to and fro of the cart and team from one extreme side of the road to the other, but there would be no alteration in the gait of the obstinate steers, who would persist in walking quite leisurely along with their strange burthen at their tails. These ox carts were constructed somewhat after the fashion of huge ambulances. They were covered with raw cowhide in the form of bowers, and besides the freight, consisting of the above said vegetables, corn, maize, pumpkins, sweet potatoes, sugar-canes, and half a dozen individuals of all sizes and sex would be seen located above or around the country products. These were the members of the family, going to the city for the store necessaries and clothing, according to the respective seasons. True, their wants in this respect were not very great, for homespun cottonades supplied nearly all their habiliments, and a capote of heavy woolen "couverte" was the principal item of their costume or wearing apparel, still some other little fancy articles would be purchased by each one of the circle, out of the proceeds of the common labor of the family union.

These goings and returnings to town would take these people fully two days, nay sometimes half a week, from their dwellings to the city and back again; their teams had their fodder with them, and their carts and "alterage" would form a grand display along and around the market places. Generally Saturdays and Sundays were the time that they would mostly select to come to the city with their supplies, just as the plantation negroes had also chosen these days for bringing in their own private country productions, only with this difference, that the negro expeditions would be performed in their perogues upon the Mississippi river, a much more expeditious way of communication or transportation. Since the establishment of the Mexican Gulf Railroad, which traverses the entire of the Terre aux Bœuf settlement, these two wheel ox cart vehicles have ceased to make their appearance in our market places; for the much easier way of sending their products by the rail transport has supplanted the former mode of conveying their products to market. This section of our city and neighborhood furnishes a considerable quantity of farm products as life necessaries to our indigent population, more particularly in the Third District; for, during the hard times of the city blockade, when the necessaries of life, such as flour, corn meal, rice, etc., began to be sought after by the multitude, (those families that live as it were from hand to mouth) the arrivals of the morning's car train by the Mexican Gulf Railroad, were awaited with the greatest anxiety. Inasmuch as from that quarter, an almost inexhaustible storehouse, the people of the lower district would look for relief. Happily that part of the population there, which forms its bulk, the free colored people, can do with a surprisingly small quantity of food; like the Indians, a mere handful of rice, a single sweet potato, is quite sufficient for a whole day's ration, and if a mother can but give to her child the accustomed sweet roasted potato, they will jump, play and run all the rest of the day. This is far different with children accustomed to the heavy, substantial, Northern fare; but when we reflect that in a country like Iceland people do nothing but eat and drink all the time, and whenever on board of our river boats we see tables being always spread for either luncheon, meals or eatings, we cannot refrain from coming to the conclusion that it is habit which restrains or enlarges the physical appetite of man.

Now it is worth while for strangers who desire to see the interior of the country, without going too far from the city environs, to make a trip by the cars of the Mexican Gulf railroad; of course they will not find the primitive manner nor the former costumes of the ancient "Isleños," just described, but still there will be sufficient of novelty and country views to satisfy their curiosity, and they will ever, at this season of the year, find the surroundings worth their examination and attention, through the various stations to the Lake Borgne or Proctorsville.

☞ Late news from the North on second page.

Rev. Jos. Cross, formerly a distinguished Methodist divine and author of several popular works, has applied for holy orders in the Episcopal Church.

ARTEMUS WARD AND BILL ARP.—The Augusta Constitutionalist says:

Mr. Ward met Bill Arp at Macon. Artemus considers Bill the greatest satirist living, and gave as a reason for not answering his letters on "rekonstruksion," that he could not write so well as his Georgia friend, but he said perhaps some of these days when he felt in the humor he would reply to Mr. Arp.

Artemus and Bill Arp can do more good at reconstructin this Union and harmonizin this people than all the bureaus and reconstruction committees appointed or to be appointed by the present radical negrophobia Congress.

Gen. A. L. Long, formerly Chief of Artillery on Gen. Lee's staff, is now Superintendent of the James river and Kanawha Canal. He is a son-in-law of the late Gen. Sumner, U. S. A., and his wife is a niece of Senator Sumner.

## Local Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.—The following appointments by Governor Wells were announced yesterday:

H. B. Carrie, Constable for Fourth Ward, parish of Caddo.

James B. Wilson, Constable for the same ward and parish.

CUSTOMS' RECEIPTS—*The Heaviest Monthly Receipts Yet.*—The extent and importance of the business that has been transacted at the port of New Orleans, during the month just passed, is illustrated by the customs' receipts for January. November last exhibited the largest amount, prior to that time, that had ever been credited to the general government, the total receipts being $510,000. The opening month of 1866 will, however, exhibit a state of affairs exceedingly more prosperous, for the returns will show that over $600,000 will have been collected for customs' dues. Judge Kellogg, the courteous and energetic collector of the port, will no doubt take much pride in announcing to the Treasury Department such gratifying figures.

FATAL RESULT OF DRINKING KIRCHWASSER.—Coroner Zeiser, yesterday, held an inquest on the body of a German youth, about six years of age, named Jacob Koch, whom he found dead at 413 Jackson street. From the evidence obtained and upon medical authority the jury of inquest rendered a verdict, that the deceased died of gastritis, produced by drinking from twelve to fourteen ounces of Kirchwasser. As no blame was attached to any one by those appointed to inquire into the affair, we presume that the unfortunate lad lost his life through inadvertence.

BURGLARY.—The residence of Gen. Armstrong, at the corner of Washington Avenue and Carondelet street, was entered about 3 o'clock morning before last by a negro, who succeeded in picking up a ladies' gold watch and two doubloons, before he thought it better to stop investigating the premises. There is a chance that the black rascal will be overhauled.

AN ABSENT THIEF.—An individual who gave his name as James Famigan was before Recorder Gastinel yesterday on a charge of having purloined a diamond breastpin valued at $500. It appears that about half-past 5 o'clock the previous evening he went into Keller & Hoerner's jewelry store, on Exchange Alley, and requested to see some jewelry. As he made considerable pretensions, costly articles were handed him for examination, and amongst them the case containing the breastpin in question, which was set in black enamel and displayed seventeen or eighteen stones. He looked at it, closed the case as if the pin were inside and handed it back to the salesman, who put it away, never dreaming that the pin had been dexterously fingered out of it previous to his getting it back. When he discovered the very serious mistake he had made, it was too late, as Famigan had retired without exciting suspicion. The next thing the fellow did may probably be considered a very simple arrangement for so adroit a customer, or a very well calculated one. Immediately after he had committed the theft, he went to L. Lucas' jewelry establishment, on Charters street, and offered the breastpin for sale. Fortunately for the owner of the valuable ornament, Mr. Lucas recognized it, and not believing it had been honestly acquired, detained Famigan until he was duly handed over to the custody of a police officer. The light-fingered gentleman was remanded to prison, to await a formal examination.

IN THE FIELD OSCH MORE—*Cricket Club.*—A delegation of the members of the "Crescent City Cricket Club" met yesterday afternoon on the Delachaise ground to initiate actively for the season of 1866, the manly and fascinating game of cricket. It promises to be one of the most attractive of outdoor recreations during the coming months, as the city can now muster a larger number of players than at any time since the game has been revived in New Orleans, seven or eight years ago. We understand that early in the season an interchange of courtesies will take place between the Mobile and Crescent City cricketers. The latter do not forget the glorious time they had in the Gulf City in 1860, when "an eleven" of the old Crescent City club went over to meet in friendly strife, on the "tented field," an eleven of the Mobile club. The "return match" was to have taken place in '61, but balls different from those of cricket came into play about that time, and the New Orleans cricketers have had no opportunity since of showing, in New Orleans, how cricketers meet cricketers. We would advise our friends of the Mobile club to take the field soon, for a strong eleven, we can tell them confidently, will be on one side, at least. Personally speaking, we trust our Mobile friends will bring home the "ball" this season, for it is their turn now.

FENIAN BALL.—We learn that a grand ball will shortly be given by the Fenians of New Orleans. As there are several circles of this patriotic organization now in the city, it will no doubt be an affair worthy of those who have in view the noblest object that man can strive for—the freedom of their native country.

AT HIS DESK AGAIN.—We are glad to see that Mr. Henry Bonnabel, the obliging Secretary of the Mayor, who has had quite a long spell of illness, was again at his desk yesterday, when we visited the City Hall. We believe he has also resumed his seat in the Legislature, of which he is a member.

PERSONAL.—W. E. Chandler, Esq., Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is at present in the city having just arrived from Mobile. The Secretary is on a tour, the chief object of which is the interest of the department that he represents. He will remain but three days, and is stopping at the St. James Hotel, but his business headquarters is in the office of Judge Kellogg, Collector of the Port.

INQUESTS.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of an unknown colored man, aged about 30 years, supposed to be a United States soldier, found dead on board the steamer Matanzas, lying at the foot of Jackson street. Verdict: Died of epilepsy.

Also, on the body of Joseph F. Kastman, born in New Orleans, aged 3 years and 8 months, found dead at 272 Camp street. Verdict: Died of general debility.

SAD AFFAIR.—A man named Joseph Leclere committed suicide a couple of nights ago, by shooting himself through the breast. It is said he was a discharged soldier, had recently arrived from New York and was possessed of some means, with which he intended to start in business in New Orleans, but he was robbed of it in a disreputable house. Under these circumstances he could not bear the shame of meeting his family, who were to arrive here, and he concluded to terminate his life by the wrongful and shocking means stated above.

GOT IN THE WRONG BOX.—John Goss, a Custom House inspector, who was on duty at the warehouse of Messrs. Wm. Hunter & Co., agents for the Liverpool and New Orleans steamship line, and a private watchman named Malone, were before Recorder Kruebbe yesterday, for getting into the wrong box. It appears that Goss was in charge of freight which had just been discharged from two of the steamships, and, according to the evidence, broke open a box of liquor and helped himself. Malone, as he states, was surprised to see the transaction, but being assured that a Custom House officer had privileges of a wide range, he not only concurred in the breakage, but accepted a couple of bottles of stuff from Goss. The matter was discovered the next morning by the levee clerk of the agents, who, after some inquiry, got at the facts of the case as above stated. They were both placed under arrest, but Malone was subsequently released, that he might give testimony in the case against Goss. The latter was committed for trial to the Criminal Court, and has probably altered his opinion in regard to the right of inspectors to help themselves to private property.

RUN OVER.—A little girl named Emma Hine was injured mortally, it is probable at the corner of Perdido and St. Charles street yesterday morning, by being run over by a coal wagon in charge of a colored man named John Williams. The wheels passed over the body, and though no bones were broken, she was bruised so shockingly that it will be a wonder if she escapes death. She was brought to her parents who reside on Julia street, near Rampart. Williams was arrested, and it is to be hoped he will be taught a lesson that will be a solemn warning to careless or reckless drivers, of whom there are so many in every large city. To guard against them the strictest watchfulness is required; and the laws against them, should be rigidly enforced, but it is rarely that is done.

AMAZONIAN.—Harriet Wilson, a colored female, apparently of Amazonian proclivities, was arrested yesterday in the First District, on a charge preferred against her by Delphine Conroy, of having committed grevious assault and battery with intent to murder. Recorder Kruebbe will judge the case in its preliminary stage.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Special officer Jacobs yesterday arrested one Emanuel Garcia and John Lopez, on a charge of endeavoring to pass pass counterfeit money. Garcia was well supplied with the base currency, as one hundred and sixty-eight spurious half-dollar bills were found in his possession. The accused were taken up on Poydras street.

FRESHENED UP.—The old Canal Bank building, at the corner of Magazine and Natchez streets, for some time past, as was the case with many a good man and fine old place, looked seedy enough. It is now freshened up, however, looks neat and business-like in its new dress, and substantial, as it always did. It has been converted into the headquarters of one of the National Banks, and is ornamental as well as useful to the leading thoroughfare on which it fronts.

BEAT ON MISCHIEF.—Wm. Boyne was taken up some time ago on a charge of having threatened the life of his wife. Last night he was again in the hands of the police on the serious accusation of having attempted to poison her. He was arrested at the request of Mr. Kirk, who preferred the latter charge. If this be true, Boyne appears to be fatally bent on mischief, as the law books say.

PASS MANCHAC BRIDGE.—A special train, carrying an examining committee of directors and engineers, left yesterday morning to inspect the new drawbridge at Pass Manchac. The heaviest engine in the hands of the company was selected to try the sustaining power of the structure.

The condition of the track, the appearance of the engine and car attached, and the rate of speed attained, were very satisfactory to the committee, and called forth many justly deserved compliments to Mr. John Roy, the master mechanic of the road. The thirty-seven miles between the city and Pass Manchac were made in an hour and a half, and it was agreed on all hands that no railroad traveling could possibly be more agreeable.

The bridge itself is a remarkable instance of Southern energy. Mr. Nelson, the contractor, only commenced the labor one month from this date, and to-day there is found a drawbridge 193 feet long, leaving open to vessels a passage-way on each side of 65 feet. One man can open and shut the bridge in five minutes. The structure is the lightest and the strongest of the kind that has ever been seen in the South. The entire bridge is built of seasoned cypress, a material which has heretofore been considered too costly for such purposes. The cost, we have been informed, will reach $12,000. It would be difficult to estimate the importance of the reopening of the Pass to the people of New Orleans. The principal portion of the firewood used by the city, and a great portion of the vegetables which constitute such an important item in its food, formerly came from Lake Maurepas and its tributaries. The closure of the Pass through the necessities of a state of war deprived New Orleans of these resources, and her poorer citizens have sorely felt the deprivation. The energy of Gen. Beauregard has overcome the difficulty, and once more we may hope to see cargoes of firewood, lumber and vegetables arrive from Tickfaw River and other tributaries of Lake Maurepas.

A SHORT BUT BAD FALL.—A man named Wm. Watson was found last night by a police officer on Poydras street bleeding profusely, occasioned by falling and striking his head against the curb stone. He was conveyed to the Charity Hospital.

HAD IT.—George Murray was arrested yesterday by officer Londer, charged with the larceny of a gold watch chain. The chain alleged to be stolen was found on him. He will have to give an account of the matter to Recorder Kruebbe this morning.

GARROTER.—Michael Garvey was arrested last night by officer Fay, on St. Joseph street, at the instance of Walter Kell, who resides at the corner of St. Joseph and New Levee streets. He makes the serious accusation against Garvey of having garroted and robbed him of fourteen dollars. The prisoner was lodged in the First District police station and will be brought before Recorder Kruebbe, this morning.

CRIMINAL COURT.—*Judge Joell.* Richard Jordan was tried yesterday for larceny, and found guilty.

The charges of larceny against William Donelson, Sam Stewart and Henry Cutler were dismissed, by *nolle prosequi*.

The other cases fixed for trial are postponed until the 5th inst.

PROVOST COURT.—The case of John Alford, colored, charged with desertion, was inquired into and dismissed.

We understand that Major Bonelliot, who has filled the position of Provost Judge very acceptably, will soon retire from duty, and the Provost Court will be discontinued.

RECORDER KRUEBBE'S COURT.—Herman Krakber and Jacob Selwenk was charged by Hartz Starve with robbery, in snatching an accordeon from him which he was playing. The affair appeared to be a practical joke, but as such things occasionally do, it put the jokers to some trouble. Jacob was dismissed, but Herman was required to give bonds to keep the peace, or go to prison for ten days.

The charge made against John McLeory by Victor Wheeler, colored, was dismissed.

Henry Harp, colored, who was arrested on a charge of having a stolen mule in his possession, was dismissed, as he proved that he bought the mule in good faith from one Henry Crane. The animal, however, was returned to the owner, R. W. Ogden. Harp was "out" $50 by the transaction, which suggests that before purchases of that kind are made a clear title should be had from the vendor. Such precautions are made almost absolutely necessary to those who wish to do right, on account of the large number of animals that have been stolen, and of which owners are still being feloniously deprived.

Charles Hammond and Charles Brown, colored, were committed to the workhouse, the former for sixty days, being charged with getting candles surreptitiously from F. Maxcotte's store, and Brown for thirty days, being charged with visiting Dr. Hall's residence with no good intent.

RECORDER GASTINEL'S COURT.—John Brewster was yesterday arraigned on a charge made against him by Oliver Canton, of having committed an assault and battery on him, and threatened him with a dangerous weapon. The case was continued over for a regular investigation.

The charge of assault and battery made by Mrs. Bassecola against John Rich, was poorly made out, or rather not made out at all, and he was dismissed.

James Famigan, elsewhere alluded to, was remanded to prison to await examination.

Oscar Benoit, colored, was arraigned on a charge of breach of trust made against him by Peter Besar, and was held for examination.

James Williams was caught making a reconnoissance of premises on Gairez street, between 12 and 1 o'clock night before last, by citizens Bartlett and Elam. Not being able to give a satisfactory reason for making the investigation, they deemed his conduct suspicious and escorted him to the Second District police station. Yesterday he was unable to give a good account of himself, and the result was that he went down to the workhouse for four months.

Mary Collins, who was found cutting open cotton bales on the levee, a little preparatory arrangement, generally speaking, to a fulsome appropriation of the contents, was ordered to cultivate habits of honest industry in the workhouse for the next thirty days.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN OHIO.—A Mr. Houston, of Mercer county, Ohio, a member of the United Presbyterian Church, was lately cited to appear before the Presbytery to answer to the charge of having voted for Mr. Vallandigham for Governor of Ohio—"a man notorious for disloyalty and undergoing sentence of banishment by the government." A majority of the Presbytery being radical abolitionists, he was found guilty, and suspended from the privileges of the church. From this decision he appealed to the Synod at its recent session, which sustained the action of the Presbytery; and so Mr. Houston, for being a Democrat, must submit to be excommunicated.

## Goods in Bond.

A bill which, it is expected, will prove very beneficial to the commercial community, has lately been reported in the United States Senate by Mr. Morgan, from the Committee on Commerce. The bill had previously passed the House of Representatives. Its object is to extend the time for the withdrawal of goods from the public stores and bonded warehouses. During the war the necessities of the times demanded modifications of the laws in order to secure an immediate enhancement of the revenues derived from duties on imports. Importers, especially, were much annoyed and embarrassed by these sudden innovations, and serious losses were often the consequence.

The New York News relates a case in illustration of the annoyances caused by the sudden shortening of the time for withdrawing goods from bond. It is a remarkable instance, too, of the eccentricities of commerce.

In 1862 a cargo of Irish whisky was shipped from Cork, and, arriving at New York, was placed in bond, where it remained for one year, at the expiration of which time the law required its withdrawal. The duties were then so high that the owner, a New York importer, considered it inexpedient to place the liquor on the market, and he therefore reshipped the whole cargo for Halifax. For some reason or another it was not sold in Halifax, but was shipped back to New York, where it remained another year in bond. In the meantime Congress had greatly increased the duties on liquors in bond, and gold, at the same time being very high, the merchant was unable to withdraw his whisky, and was compelled to ship it a second time for Halifax. From the latter port it was again shipped for New York, where it has just arrived, for the third time since its departure from Cork, having traveled to and fro on the high seas for the best part of four years, and subjecting the importer to the heavy expenses of commissions, freights and other charges at every stage of its protracted and erratic journey. The News says that this is not an isolated case. During the last six months many vessels have sailed from New York bearing cargoes on which the owners were unable to pay duties within the prescribed time. The bill which is about to pass Congress is intended to remedy these inconveniences.

A SICKLY CONSTITUTION.—The radicals have introduced over seventy amendments to the Constitution before the present Congress. It must have been a very sickly Constitution, as prepared by those old humbugs, Washington, Jefferson, and patriots of revolutionary days.

MARRIED:

In Canada, on Saturday, the 27th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Sparrow, Mr. JOHN CANDLEY, of Selma, Alabama, to Miss LOUISA C. WADDELL, of Selma, Alabama.

The Crescent begs leave to extend its congratulations, in publishing the above announcement. Mr. Candley was "one of us" in old times, but having strayed off, as a great many others did, about three years ago, he has wound up his wanderings by settling down most sensibly as a Benedict, and is also going to return to his old haunts, being about to establish a paper at Mylnes to be called the Herald. Mr. Candley is now here, at the City Hotel, getting ready to start his paper, and his old acquaintances of the Crescent unite cordially in wishing him much happiness as a married man, and success as an editor.

DIED:

In the city of New Orleans, January 26th, 1866, CHARLES CATO WEST.

The deceased was born of an ancient English family in Fauquier county, Virginia, on the 24 day of August, A. D. 1776. His father, Dr. Charles West, removed to Mississippi Territory in 1798, and was the first practising physician in the then Natchez District. In company with him came his brother, Col. Cato West, who had been appointed Secretary of the Territory by President Jefferson. Col. West succeeded Brig. Gen. A. Claiborne as acting Governor. In the year 1803, Charles Cato West was present at the surrender of Col. Aaron Burr, which took place near the mouth of Cole's Creek. He was then in his eighteenth year. In 1810 he visited Kentucky, and was there married. The following year, in company with his young bride, he made the long and tedious journey on horseback, by the lonely route in a sad fury Indian trace, over roads with scarcely a bridge, and across streams without ferries, through thinly and recently settlements of whites and Indians, without hotels or entertainment of any kind, arriving at last in the wild wilderness of the now cultivated parish of West Feliciana. In 1815 he assisted in the organization of Clanton's company of Louisiana militia, and when New Orleans was threatened he went to its defense. He served at the head of his company to the action of December, and in the memorable battle of the 8th of January. A few months after that famous victory he was permitted to resign on account of ill health. Before leaving he received warm congratulations of praise from the commander of his regiment. He was in the 20th year when the Civil Convention met at Washington to draft a Constitution for the State of Mississippi—adopted on the 15th of August, 1817. Top delegates from Wilkinson county were Messrs. Poindexter, Reardon, Jones, Williams, Scott and Johnson. These were his companions. In the following year Mr. West, he was the first General Assembly of the State of Mississippi." Her first Senators, Holmes and Williams, were known to him, and the first Representative elected by the people, George Poindexter, of Wilkinson county, was his brother-in-law. In 1819 Mr. West removed to Wilkinson county, where most of his children were born, and where he continually resided until his death.

[Woodville Republican.


*Home Again! Home Again!*

FELLOW CITIZENS!

After being engaged for nearly five years in one of the most desperate and bloody wars which the history of the world has ever recorded, our Southern arms have been overpowered. Having the war we fought like men, and endured more hard ships and privations than any other race of people on the face of the earth.

We have shown the world that we can fight, and now we intend to show the world that we can live peacably, as becomes an orderly people.

Notwithstanding all the vicissitudes of war and the operations of the confiscation laws, I am happy to inform my old friends and the public in general, that in the language of Daniel Webster, "I still live," and am again in the

HAT BUSINESS,

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