New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
—OF—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1866.

[For the Crescent.]

Jealousy.

Dark monster—hideous specter, too,
To all man's peace of mind;
Grim visag'd demon—deadly knell
To hearts both true and kind.
The lower regions of the lost,
Condemn'd by God's decree;
Feel but few torments that surpass
The stings of jealousy.

Foul demon, thine accursed breath
Hath wither'd many hopes;
Amongst the loving and the lov'd,
Thy hated presence mopes.
Oh! why was man e'er given o'er
To such a rule as thine?
Why did'st thou ever come from out
Of Lucifer's dark shrine?

Let them beware who in their hearts
One spark of thee can feel;
A life of wretchedness is theirs
When at thy shrine they kneel.
Go back, go back, thou green-eyed fiend,
To Hecate's boiling flood;
This is no place to vent thy spleen
On youth's young life and blood.

Go see the pale and drooping maid,
Whose heart has felt thy sting;
No joys nor pleasures to her cheek
Its carmine hue can bring.
Her heart is dead to all but grief;
Her joys of life are o'er;
She once did love, but jealousy
Has made her love—no more.

No more is heard her ringing laugh,
Her sparkling eyes are dim;
Her step is tottering and weak,
And all for love of him—
Whose love and presence seem'd her all,
Whose smiles made glad her heart,
Till jealousy made confidence
And love for him depart.

Man, man himself thy victim proves
And lends a listening ear;
He first will smile at thy approach,
But still he smiles with fear.
He sees the object of his love
In beauty fair and bright,
Admired, sought for, lov'd, alas,
And this fills him with fright.

He falls a victim to thy spell,
And thinks he loves in vain;
His confidence in her is lost,
And thus he breaks the chain
Which binds their tender hearts as one
In love's most holy tie;
Thus jealousy estranges him
From one for whom he'd die.

Oh! had I but the power now
To bid thee take thy leave,
And go back to thy native haunts,
Where demons sorely grieve;
Where lost souls pine amid the flames
Of tortur'd heart and mind,
And bid thee never more come hence
To torture poor mankind.

But this, I know, can never be,
Too long I've felt thy spell;
Thy presence oft has turn'd my heart
Into a burning hell.
But yet I hope, as through this world
My way I still pursue,
Thy breath will never touch the hearts
Of those I love so true.

ROHAWK.

An Old Letter from Ex-President Davis.

Mrs. W. J. Brown, of Indiana, has furnished the Indianapolis Herald with the following letter from Mr. Davis to her late husband. As will be seen it was a private letter, but its publication is now given as a part of history:

WASHINGTON, D. C., 7th May, 1863.

My Dear Sir—I received the Sentinel containing your defense of me against the false accusation of disunionism, and before I had returned to you the thanks so which you are entitled, I received, this day, the St. Joseph Valley Register, mailed by you, to call my attention to an article in answer to your defense; just in all things save its too complimentary terms.

I wish I had the letter quoted from, that you might publish the whole of that which is garbled to suit the purpose. In a part of the letter not published, I put such a damper on the attempt to fix on me the desire to break up our Union, and presented other facts in a form so little acceptable to the *unfriendly* inquiries, that the publication of the letter had to be drawn out of them.

At the risk of being wearisome, but encouraged by your marked friendship, I will give you a statement of the case. The meeting of October, 1849, was a convention of delegates equally representing the Whig and Democratic parties of Mississippi. The resolutions were decisive as to equality of right of the South with the North to the territories acquired from Mexico, and proposed a convention of the Southern States. I was not a member, but on invitation addressed the convention. The succeeding Legislature instructed me, as a Senator, to assert this equality, and under the existing circumstances to resist by all constitutional means the admission of California as a State. At a called session of the Legislature in 1850, a self constituted committee waited on me, by letter, for my views. They were men who had enacted or approved the resolutions of the convention of 1849, and instructed me, as members of the Legislature in the regular session in the early part of the year 1850. To them I replied that I adhered to the policy they had indicated and instructed me in their official capacity to pursue.

I pointed out the mode in which their own policy could, in my opinion, be executed without bloodshed or disastrous convulsion, but in terms of bitter scorn alluded to such as would insult me with a desire to destroy the Union, for which my whole life proved me to be devoted.

Pardon the egotism, in consideration of the occasion, when I say to you that my father and my uncle fought through the revolution of 1776, giving their youth, their blood and their little patrimony to the constitutional freedom which I claim as my inheritance. Three of my brothers fought in the war of 1812; two of them were comrades of the Hero of the Hermitage, and received his commendation for gallantry at New Orleans. At six teen years of age I was given to the service of my country; for twelve of my life I have borne its arms, and served it zealously, if not well. As I feel the infirmities which suffering more than age has brought upon me, it would be a bitter reflection indeed if I was forced to conclude that my countrymen would doubt all this, light when weighed against the empty panegyric which a time serving politician can bestow upon the Union, for which he never made a sacrifice.

In the Senate I announced that if any respectable man would call me a disunionist I would answer him in monosyllables. On many occasions, in public speeches made in Mississippi, I have said if any man would come forward and charge me with a desire to destroy the Union, I would cram the lie down his throat. But I have often asserted the right for which the battles of the revolution were fought—the right of a people to change their government whenever it was found to be oppressive, and subversive of the objects for which governments are instituted—and have contended for the independence and sovereignty of the States, a creed of which Jefferson was the apostle, Madison the expounder and Jackson the consistent defender.

I have written freely, and more than I designed. Accept my thanks for your friendly advocacy. Present me in terms of kind remembrance to your family, and believe me, very sincerely yours.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

NOTE.—No party in Mississippi ever advocated disunion. They differed as to the mode of securing their rights *in* the Union, and on the power of a State to secede—neither advocating the exercise of the power. J. D.

A rather startling announcement has just been made by the New York Times, a prominent Republican journal, to the effect that the District of Columbia Negro Suffrage Bill, lately passed by the House of Representatives, is but "the shadow of coming events. It indicates the character of future legislation, should the power continue to reside in radical hands. Its real purpose is to signalize and crown the event by the election of a colored man for the Mayor of the City of Washington."

A Missouri paper announced a short time since that one Wolfe crop in Gasconade county yielded 15,000 bale." The next week it editor came out with an "erratum—for wife read wine."

The Environs of New Orleans.

NUMBER FIFTEEN.

Singular to relate, when we contemplate the vast extent of fertile lands in the lower delta of the Mississippi, there should be still at this very date, the same complaint and the same want which was felt in the beginning of the settlement, to wit: the want of laboring hands. We have seen at one time, that is to say, some fifteen years ago, whole gangs of white immigrants (mostly German) descending to our city in the winter months, who would offer their labor for little or no remuneration; but since that period we have not again witnessed such a superabundance of working material in our midst. When we examine the cause of this dearth of permanent white labor, we must necessarily find it in the peculiar situation of our delta. At a certain season of the year, in winter, outdoor labor for the white man is by no means an overfatiguing one, whilst during the ardent summer months, June, July, August and September, the heat of the sun does more or less interfere with such labor. Hence we find that in the generality of cases, mechanics and others will endeavor to do their work in the fore part of the year, and withdraw to their homes in the North or West, with the amassed earnings of their winter and spring toilings; when again in the fall season these same people will return to our midst. Whilst this was the case with all those classes of mechanics and other manual labor workers, whose business did not force them to the actual field labors in the hot summer months, we have ever observed, particularly in the country, that a class of young men generally denominated "engages" among the French or Creole farmers, would do the field work, plowing, hoeing, making fences, fire wood, etc., at a stipulated price by the whole year, with boarding, washing and lodging included.

But these sort of engagements would only take place upon small farms, where these young men were treated as members of the family. Upon large plantations or farms these yearly contracts in Louisiana for agricultural work were not in use. Neither was there any regular system of apprenticing with respect to lads of white extraction, though we are aware that our legislature has passed laws and ordinances to this effect. Now, we mention these particulars, because we should like to be able to discover a new mode of supplying our country with the absolutely indispensable means of cultivating the lands at present lying waste all round our city. It is indeed a more than unusual thing to see that in the immediate vicinity of an emporium of 200,000 souls, established now since 1720, or say upwards of 150 years, when, if we count a generation at twenty years in our climate, we may now compute some seven generations having followed or succeeded each other upon our soil; still entire fields and localities remain untilled, which in other countries the two past generations would have laid under contribution to the general stock of productive earnings. This consideration, then, of the necessary labor hands to cultivate the environs of our city is therefore the most important one, and we will consequently recount with some detail what our predecessors had done in this respect, under various former circumstances.

After the several unsuccessful endeavors in 1700 to 1720 by the then administrators of Louisiana, to cultivate the fields that had been cleared, by means of immigrants taken from such large cities as Paris, Rouen, Bordeaux and others, we find that no other population succeeded in cultivating farms than the Germans who were established along the river, above the city, and gave to that locality the name of "la cote des Allemonds," or the German Coasts. After these farmers came the Acadian population, who had been driven away from Nova Scotia; these were mostly Canadian born subjects, and from this people the coast, inhabited by them, above the German settlements, has received the name of the Coast of Acadian. Lastly we have already mentioned the Spanish immigrants or "Isenos," who were settled in various establishments, and who in a small way, have continued to this day their garden and other agricultural labors. From all these different colonization branches, it is evident, that only people actually brought up to a country life, can be successful in the field labor in our delta. To take then say other hands than those already endured or accustomed to the hard work under the open sun, or to put to the plough, or the use of the spade and ax, people that have been raised in city life, is not only wasting one's time, but also disappointing the country and community, who cannot wait to see the business of agricultural improvements exposed to ever renewed experiments. We would therefore suggest to our legislature the propriety of appointing proper agents, who should see to it that no other immigrants do receive the favors and special gratifications of our local or State governments than such as are actually from the agricultural or field laboring classes. This is the main suggestion, with respect to the immigrant society now about to be formed; as for all proper details, we leave them to others. How necessary it is that our immediate environs should be provided with labor hands, will properly appear to the reader when we inform him that for the want of them, nearly all our lower farms, our brick yards, saw mills, timber furnishing establishments, are kept in absolute stagnation. How, then, will it be possible to obtain, at anything like reasonable prices, building materials for the erection of new houses and stores? And if these cannot be built, of what use will it be for capitalists, or how will they be induced to lay out their funds in the purchase of vacant batture lots and others? Hence, being just returned from an inspection tour in the lower part of our river environs, we have been induced to submit the foregoing suggestions, hoping they may contribute to the stock of information now so much required, to come to a proper appreciation of our local position. When, in the month of July, 1815, we stepped on shore some where in the neighborhood of the English Turn, we then saw upon a plantation a number of wild negro hands—"Bossals," as they were called, just arrived from the coast of Africa. It is true, the slave trade over the ocean had long been prohibited and declared piracy by the U. S. government, but when prizes of slave ships were made, these prizes, for adjudication, had to be brought into some port of the United States.

And so it happened that several such prizes had been introduced into the Mississippi river; and whilst proceedings with courts were going on, the wild or uncivilized negroes would be housed temporarily upon some plantation and put to some field or other work, till the time of adjudication by the U. S. Marshal. Thus we found a number of these untutored African savages occupied in sawing log trees upon the ground; but these people were so little brought up to any hardy work, that they could not actually hold the end of a common log saw. Nay, they had less understanding than a child of four or five years, for notwithstanding all the teachings, it was hard for them to put on, unassisted, their trowsers or their jackets.

These same kind of negroes, Bossals, after a while being very obedient, and whilst possessed with a great faculty of imitation, like monkeys, when treated with kindness became exceedingly valuable laborers, and much attached to their master or mistress. We had then, whilst being the overseer of sundry merchants' warehouses for several years, occasion to notice their work and manner of improvement; and though some were hard to be weaned of a natural propensity to stealing, which no doubt came from their notion in their native forests that all fruits might be plucked, we could not detect any other great fault in those wild savages. They were fond of music and dancing, and on Sundays, as already stated in former remarks, they would have their native carousals; but with respect to laziness, which has so often been made a charge against them, we could not complain in our particular cases.

Now it is not desirable, if even we could be supplied from Africa with say so-called free negroes, to avail of such resource, nor are we in favor of introducing the Asiatic slaves called Coolies, for our opinion still holds fast that in course of time Louisiana will receive a most ample supply of all sorts of labor hands; particularly will the African descendants come in great numbers from the other Southern States to our shores, when affairs shall have a little settled; for it is impossible that the great attraction of our mild climate should not induce these children of the sun to come and flock around our fertile plains, when life for them is so easy, and labor for them almost an enjoyment. On the other hand, white laborers must be encouraged to take up their permanent abode among us; let owners of large estates or plantations make advantageous offers to this class of laborers, and we cannot doubt of success in that direction. Louisiana, and the neighborhood of New Orleans especially, offer such a great field for improvement, that for us the marvel is, why we do not possess half a million of inhabitants instead of 200,000! When we look at our mighty river, our level plains, the pure atmosphere, the genial sky, we ask, what greater inducement can be held out to an active, stirring population for its social improvement, its commercial advancement and steady prosperity? Let our legislature take earnestly in hand the great enterprise of inviting foreign immigration.

[For the Crescent.]

From Novelette.

SPIRITED CRITICISM ON THE LADY OF LYONS.

Dear Friend Crescent—Help me in my trouble. I've been to the theater, and fallen desperately in love with Claude Melnotte. Pauline ought to be a very happy young woman; she did not look it at the termination of the piece, but, then, poor thing, her emotions had been so exceedingly agonizing, I do not wonder she felt exhausted.

Barrett's delineation of the gardener's son was perfect; there was no effort, every tone of voice was natural, every movement was grace. He felt the character, and acted it to the life. I was carried off, body and soul, to Lyons, and it took a most laughable little farce to bring me back to New Orleans and the Varieties Theater.

As a prince, how charmingly he made love. Young gentlemen might take lessons, and not consider themselves disgraced. The love-making of the present day is so dreadfully practical and matter-of-fact. Claude breathed love in every tone. His "Thus let me mantle thee" was sublimely affectionate; a young man under the same circumstances now-a-days would say, "Here, Pauline, take my cloak, I'm afraid you'll catch cold." Why cannot people be a little more romantic? I wish to observe, just here, that any young man presumptuously aspiring to my hand and heart must talk somewhat on the Melnotte order, else he cannot have your humble servant.

The old Colonel, (Pauline's uncle,) was capitally rendered; he was such a nice old bachelor. I got up quite an attachment for him during the course of the play, dating from the time he said, "It is wonderful how much better you like a man after you have fought with him." Bulwer knew human nature thoroughly when he wrote that sentiment. Dear me, how often I have felt as if a nice fight would serve to calm my perturbed feelings and make me feel better disposed towards mankind in general, and Northern friends in particular. I really do not think the women of this poor, distressed country would continue to feel so badly about the general smash-up down South, if they could have done a little fighting; as it was, their war-like proclivities served to keep the knitting needles flying with a vengeance, and their tongues settled the affairs of the nation from "morn till dewy eve."

To return to my first love, Claude; he tells us he wrote verses to Pauline, (I think he might have read some of them to us.) I came home, felt duly inspired, called the muse of poesy to my assistance, fancied Claude's feelings when inditing a poem to Mrs. Melnotte in prospective, and the result was an ode, exquisite in finish and original in design.

I intend requesting the managers at the Varieties to introduce it into the play when next produced. They will be conferring a favor on the theatrical community, and the ode will necessarily become one of the chief features, and draw crowded houses. The CRESCENT, however, must have it first:

TO MY HEART'S QUEEN.

Angelic Pauline, loveliest, best—
Thy beauties are ever adored!
Come pillow thy head on this manly breast,
'Tis there, love, you should be bestowed!

Those beauteous, radiant, heavenly eyes,
Are like twinkling stars at night,
Which shine far above in the distant skies,
Like diamonds, pure and bright!

Here comes an abrupt change, which only adds to the effect:

Your cheeks are like the fairest rose
That Flora paints each dewy morn;
Or, like the roseate clouds which hail
The approaching Queen of Day!
Those lips so pouting, yet so sweet,
Might be compared to rubies—
Sure rubies are but senseless stones;
Those lovely shoulders, hands and arms,
Like sculptured marble seem—
Those curls, like angel ringlets,
Shed a halo 'round thy head.

A sudden return to rhyme, and, many would think, *reason*—

My every thought to thee is turned,
My every wish is thine;
Oh, fair one, let me not be spurned,
But know that thou art mine!

Will you be kind enough to present this to the managers, with my compliments, convinced, as I am, that mankind will be benefitted. I charge nothing. Good-bye, Mr. Editor; if I write any further, in all probability you will pitch the document on your editorial table in true editorial disgust; so, farewell until next time, and let me sign myself, with all heart and soul, the attached friend of the CRESCENT, NOVELETTA

Musical and Theatrical.

Forrest is now playing in Chicago, after an absence of nearly twenty years from the stage of that city. He has met with very great success. The receipts for five performances were $11,433 50. He played on these nights in Virginius, Othello, Richelieu, Jack Cade, and Damon and Pythias. He was engaged at the Opera House.

Miss Keene was performing at McVicker's Theater.

Hermann, the great magician, was likewise doing a good business in Chicago.

Miss Jean Hosmer was, at last accounts, playing at the Arch street Theater, Philadelphia.

Glenn's Opera House at Norfolk is a failure and has been closed.

A German operatic troupe is playing in Baltimore.

Mrs. John Wood closed a brilliant engagement at the Walnut street Theater, Philadelphia, on the 20th ult. Mr. J. S. Clarke succeeded her.

Barney Williams and wife are doing well at the Holliday street Theater, Baltimore.

John Brougham was at Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

Messrs. H. Bangs and Chas. Rosene, with Miss Maggie Boniface, are at the new Richmond Theater.

Edwin Adams was in his well known part of Wood's Theater, Louisville.

Messrs. Raymond and Hamilton will close at Savannah on the 10th inst., thence they proceed to Macon and Augusta, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala.

LETTER FROM HON. MR. LANGDON.—The Mobile Register contains a letter from Hon. C. C. Langdon from which we extract the following:

A prominent radical remarked to a Southern man a few days since: "If we could be assured that your Southern members would not act with the Democratic party, they would be admitted to-morrow." And here is the secret of the whole matter. It is not principle, it is not the constitution, it is not the good of the country, which they are constructing for, but it is party—the preservation of party ascendancy, the perpetuation of party power. So long as the Southern States can be kept out of the Union, just so long will power be retained in the hands of the Republican party, but not one day longer. Hence the party necessity of keeping them out indefinitely; and it will be done, if it can be done. As remarked in former letters, the President can defeat their schemes, and I trust he will are long. But should he be disappointed in this, we must wait with patience for the people to speak through the ballot-box. I am assured that the people of the North will not sustain the action of this radical Congress; that when the issue can be fairly presented between the policy of the President and that of the radicals, the former will be sustained by an overwhelming majority. Our friends at the North are anxious that this issue should be made, confident that it would result in the utter defeat and final overthrow of this mischievous and unprincipled Black Republican party.

The Courts.

Cases Set for Trial This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

United States vs. L. Mendola and A. Segare; U. S. District Attorney.

United States vs. J. Romezana; U. S. District Attorney, L. Madison Day.

SUPREME COURT OF LOUISIANA.

Widow L. Blenvenu vs. A. Alfred Vienne; L. Castera, J. Magne.

B. L. Warner, syndic, vs. C. Boyce; B. Egan, pro per.

Kearny, Blois & Co. vs. Arthur Hauche; G. L. Bright, B. Egan.

N. Gordon & Co. vs. W. F. Rice; Phillips and C. B. Singleton, L. M. Day.

Jas. Peterson vs. Harbot & Warner; Whitaker, Fellows & Mills, B. Egan.

CRIMINAL COURT.

No cases set for trial to-day.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT.

Jones vs. Bradfute; Finney, Fowler.

Matthias Doll vs. John Ricotte; W. H. Hunt, Budd & Lambert, Redmond, Lacey, Ker.

Rosella Noel et ala. vs. Dominique Debat; Grandmont & Bermudez, Castera.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT.

Rule: Saloy, Syndic vs. Albrecht; C. E. Schmidt, C. Dufour.

Exceptions: Short vs. Lapeyrouse; Elmore & King, E. Bermudez.

N. W. Towler vs. J. M. Burchard et al.; G. Schmidt, Durant & Hornor.

Cases: L. A. Benoist et al. vs. Bellocq, Noblom & Co.; Buchanan & Gilmore, J. L. Tissot.

W. W. Washburn vs. R. H. Offutt, Simonds; Race & Foster, Elmore & King.

Mrs. Simon, tutrix, vs. W. Barrett; Rosellus & Phillips, F. Haynes.

Bank of Louisiana in liquidation vs. Hollings worth & Co.; Miles Taylor, Hays & Adams.

C. E. Alter vs. Gillis & Ferguson; Elmore & King, Clarke & Bayne.

J. M. Tajacques vs. L. Pichaloup; C. Dufour, L. Duvigneaud.

Peter Markey vs. Jas. Powers; Budd & Lambert, J. Ad. Rozier.

F. W. Tilton vs. McCutcheon & Howell; L. L. Conrad, H. C. Miller.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.

John Finney vs. M. J. de Lizardi; Clark & Bayne, Hunt, Morgan, Legardeur.

T. Le Bayne vs. M. J. de Lizardi; Bradford & Finney, Hunt, Morgan, Legardeur.

W. C. Campbell vs. M. J. de Lizardi; T. L. Bayne, Hunt, Morgan, Legardeur.

John Finney vs. Mrs. A. B. A. Kearney and intervention of Johnson; C. B. Singleton, W. C. Budd.

Dobbin & Co. vs. Joseph Hewett; R. Mott, C. B. Singleton, D. G. Campbell and Hunton.

Peter Marcy vs. Hyde & Mackie; John Finney, J. E. Trudeau.

Michael Gernon vs. J. Reynolds; Q. A. Thomas, T. H. Howard.

John Eaton, syndic, vs. W. Keiffer; J. Van Dolson, Dalsheimer & Buck.

Crescent City Bank vs. B. F. Taylor et als.; C. Mott, Clark & Bayne.

Crescent City Bank vs. Connell & Stewart; R. Mott, A. A. Frazer, T. Gilmore.

T. E. Belanceie vs. Wm. Barrett, Conrad, Haynes.

H. M. Spofford vs. Landry & de Lizardi, Clarke & Bayne, C. E. Schmidt, Hunt, Morgan, Legardeur.

Benj. Meyers vs. Isaac Simmons; Phillips and Levy, A. M. Voorhies.

Wm. P. Talbott vs. R. C. Cummings & Co.; Hyams & Co., Hays & Adams.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana vs. Bellocq, Noblom & Co.; A. Pitot, A. L. Tissot.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.

Jacob Guismore, vs. O. P. Clauch, T. S. McCay; Riggs & Miller.

Edward Rase, vs. Herber & Tornes et al.; L. Castera, C. E. Schmidt; E. J. Wenck.

Godfried Frederick, vs. Henderson, Terry & Co.; G. L. Bright, C. E. Fenner.

Jean Veyrat, vs. Geo. A. Hoffman, M. B. Du Bulsson; J. G. Murtagh.

Alfred B. Adams, vs. Wm. Birrell; Harrison & Hunton, J. Fuller, Q. A. Thomas.

Daniel Gillen vs. Patrick Hulpin, et al.; G. L. Bright, A. McCarty.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT.

F. Birthier, vs. J. Jonot; Tissot, Roselius & Phillips.

P. Duconge, vs. Gillis & Ferguson; Beverly & Bryan, Clark & Bayne.

Wm. H. Davis, vs. B. Bloomfield; Durant & Hornor, H. J. Leovy.

Jno. N. Evans, vs. R. C. Cummings & Co.; Race, Foster & Merrick, Hays & Adams.

G. W. Hendsfeth, administrator, vs. Geo. W. Randall; Randolph, Singleton & Hardie, H. J. Leovy.

Edward Pullen vs. Jno. S. Woodward; T. J. & H. Cooke, Bright.

Mary Hermann, vs. Anthony Hermann; T. L. Lemly, Eggleston.

Robt. Wynne, vs. John Collins; John Calbertson, Canonge.

Chas. E. Alter vs. S. O. Nelson & Co.; Durant & Hornor, Hyams and Jonas.

A. D. Grieff vs. Kennet, Blood & Co.; Durant & Hornor, Harrison and Hunton.

Peet, Simmes & Co., vs. Wright & Allen; G. A. Breaux, Clarke & Bayne.

P. Pratts vs. A. P. Noblom; Morgan, J. L. Tissot.

John McCarty vs. H. Monjardin; G. A. Breaux, F. Hayes.

T. W. Reynolds vs. John S. Simonds, et. al.; G. A. Breaux, B. Egan.

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. vs. Jas. W. White; Race & Foster, Hayes & Adams.

Numa Lacoste vs. H. H. Taylor, et. als.; Castera, Johnson, Denis, Beraudi, Legendre and J. L. Tissot.

Charles J. Henricks vs. Julius Baumgarten; Durant & Hornor, H. R. Grandmont.

J. N. Catalongne vs. P. F. Herwig, et. als.; Grandmont & Tissot, Hunt & Denegre.

C. Wilkins vs. P. Forshee; Lynch, Lemley, Howard, Huntington.

Planters' vs. Union Bank; Durant & Hornor, Bright.

Pike, Lapeyre & Brother vs J. B. Peres; Morgan & New, Van Dolson.

H. F. Hall vs. R. & C. Pasteur; Race, Foster & Merrick, Marr & Foute.

Mississippi Intelligence.

SEARING AFFRAY.—We learn that a gentleman by the name of Hinds, who came from the country with a load of cotton, was approached by a negro soldier, while at his wagon, who desired to exhibit to him some of his conjuring talent, and not being able to entertain Mr. Hinds, who, no doubt requested him to leave, became offended, and provoked an altercation which resulted in inflicting a painful though not fatal stab in Mr. Hinds's back.—Meridian Tropic.

The freedmen in this section, says the Brandon Republican, have all gone to work, and done it much more cheerfully that we anticipated. Some have engaged to work for a part of a crop and others for so much per month. Some few planters have more hands than they had before the war, but most of them have not half as many, and a few are left without any.

COLORED TROOPS.—Within the last day or two, a number of the colored troops stationed in this city have moved west, accompanied by their officers, with the view, we understand, of reconstructing levees on the Mississippi river. We are glad to know that the work is to be commenced. It will be of vast advantage and profit to this State and Louisiana, and will open a wider field for freedmen, hereafter, to find employment as agricultural laborers. No doubt the colored troops will obey their officers, and labor faithfully on the levees.—[Jackson Standard.

A salute, in honor of the arrival of Governor Humphreys in our city, was fired in the morning, in compliance with orders from the Department Commander. Acts of courtesy and consideration like this go far in healing the wounds engendered in the past than thousands of unmeaning and valuable protestations. This pleasant incident, slight in itself, will, we trust, prove the commencement of a new era in the intercourse between the civil and military authorities in the State. A salute from a national battery, in honor of the Governor of Mississippi, who has been a battle-scarred and gallant soldier under the Southern cross.—[Vicksburg Journal.

THE BEGINNING.—Several planters in Hinds and Madison counties have white laborers on their plantations—principally Irish and German. Other planters are patiently awaiting the arrival of white laborers, for whom they have sent orders, through established agencies. We understand that this class of laborers are generally performing their work satisfactorily, and seem well pleased with their employment, although we heard of a few who did not like the kind of rations issued to them.

This is the beginning of that domestic change in the labor system of the country, the gradual development of which is to result in a substitution of white laborers in place of negro freedmen. The time will come when all the lands of the South will be cultivated by white men.—[Jackson Standard.

We understand that in a letter recently received here from Judge Sharkey, he speaks quite discouragingly as to the prospect of the Southern members of Congress being received. Our distinguished Senator is expected here very soon.—[Ibid.

CAPT. A. L. MYERS.—This old favorite of travelers by steamboat, and special favorite of our own, is again in his proper element, as commander of the splendid steamer Frances. Capt. Myers is an "institution" of the "mail line." His name is indissolubly connected with pleasant memories of the old Oregon. He is native, too, and to the manner born. He is an old Pensacolian, and was almost born a sailor. Long may he continue in command of this beautiful craft, the fair Frances.—[Mobile Advertiser.

AUCTION SALES.

EXTENSIVE DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING SALE.
BY JOHN C. BLOHM,
AUCTIONEER—Office and salesroom, 33 Bienville street.
TUESDAY, 6th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., at his salesrooms, No. 33 Bienville street, will be sold—
450 Lots of Seasonable Dry Goods.
200 Lots of Spring and Summer Clothing.
100 dozen Cassimere and Fur Hats.
100 ... Gingham Umbrellas and Silk Parasols.
☞ TERMS—At sale.

COTTON.....COTTON.....COTTON.
118 bales Cotton at auction.
BY MONTGOMERY & BRO.,
R. M. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
Office—89 Camp street.
TUESDAY, February 6th, at 2 o'clock P. M., at salesroom, 89 Camp street, will be sold—
118 bales Cotton.
Samples ready at sale.
☞ TERMS—Cash in U. S. Treasury Notes.

FURNITURE.....FURNITURE.
BY MONTGOMERY & BRO.,
R. M. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, Feb. 6, at 11 o'clock A. M., at their Auction Mart, 87 Camp street, will be sold—
A general assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, such as Rosewood, Mahogany, and Walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Armoire, Washstands, Mahogany and Walnut Tetes Sofas, Spring Seat Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Marble Top Center Tables, Marble Top Side Boards, Extension Tables, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, French Plate Mirrors, Mattresses, Engravings, Paintings, Cooking Stoves and Utensils, etc., being the contents of several well furnished houses.
—ALSO—
A large invoice of Cottage Beds, Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, etc.
☞ TERMS—Cash.

GROCERIES.....PROVISIONS.....LIQUORS.
BY D. E. MORPHY,
AUCTIONEER—Office, 47 Magazine street.
TUESDAY, February 6th, at 10 o'clock A. M., in store No. 47 Magazine street, will be sold—
100 bbls Flour, 100 boxes Cheese, 50 bbls. Pork, 10 do. Beef, 50 boxes Tobacco, 100 pkgs Mackerel, 100 bbls. Beans, 75 kegs Butter, 100 Quarters Fine, 50 bbls. Onions, 10 casks Brandy, Brandy, Whisky, Vinegar, Sugar, Pickles, Milk, Coffee, Indigo, etc.
☞ TERMS—Cash, one-half Treasury Notes, balance currency.

HAVANA CIGARS.....HAVANA CIGARS.
BY D. E. MORPHY,
AUCTIONEER—Office, 47 Magazine street.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7th, at 11 o'clock A. M., in the well known establishe lagarito house of Messrs. Bordie Bros., No. 77 Gravier street, will be sold—
155,000 Havana Cigars, the greatest part of the most celebrated brands, all warranted of direct importation.
☞ TERMS—Cash.

BRIG VICTORIA.....BRIG VICTORIA.
BY D. E. MORPHY,
AUCTIONEER—Office, 47 Magazine street.
TUESDAY, Feb. 6th, at 12 o'clock M., opposite Post No. 28, First District, will be sold—
The brig Victoria, as she now lies, with all her tackle and apparel—180 tons burthen.
☞ TERMS—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
Water Transportation, foot of St. Andrew street,
New Orleans, February 2, 1866.
THURSDAY, Feb. 8th, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Government Warehouse, foot of St. Mary street, Fourth District of New Orleans, will be sold—
A large amount of Quartermaster's Stores, consisting in part of Shovels, Wheelbarrows, old Iron, Rope, Blacksmiths' Tools, Buckets, Handcuffs, Pig Iron, old Lumber, and miscellaneous Tools and Ship Furniture, in great variety.
Can be seen till day of sale at foot of St. Mary street.
☞ TERMS OF SALE—Cash in Treasury Notes on day of sale. Purchasers to remove property within five days.
By order of Colonel J. G. CHANDLER, Chief Quartermaster.
E. S. ALLEN,
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel A. Q. M.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
Water Transportation, foot of St. Andrew street,
New Orleans, February 2, 1866.
THURSDAY, February 8th, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Post 20, Fourth District, New Orleans, Lawill be sold—
One (1) Model Barge.
Two 2 Coal Flats.
Can be seen at Post 20, Fourth District.
☞ TERMS OF SALE—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes, on day of sale.
By order of Colonel J. G. CHANDLER,
E. S. ALLEN,
Brevet Lieut. Colonel, A. Q. M.

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENT—LARGE AND PEREMPTORY sale to the trade, in lots to suit, of India Rice, Eastern Flour and Hemp Bale Rope, Asplowalla's celebrated Pale Ale, Preserves, Vegetables and Oysters in cans.
BY ROBINSON & NASH,
W. L. ROBINSON, Auctioneer.
Office—Corner Carondelet and Gravier streets.
FRIDAY, 9th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the Lafayette Warehouse, corner of Magazine and Lafayette streets, will be sold—
100 barrels and casks Asplowalla's Pale Ale, in pints and quarts; 50 cases Bottled Ale, (Champagne); 247 cases, of two dozen in each case, and in glass, of Pickles, Green Gem, Fresh Clams, Apple Sauce, Spiced Oysters, Cove Oysters, Green Peas, Lima Beans, assorted Jellies, Fresh and Preserved Damson Peaches, Cranberry Jam, Blackberries, Asparagus.
PICKLES—5 bbls., 25 half bbls. and 40 kegs of Pickles.
JELLIES—100 doz. tumblers of assorted Jellies.
RICE—60 bags of American Rice.
BALE ROPE—99 coils of Hemp and Eastern Fibre Bale Rope.
☞ TERMS—Cash in U. S. Treasury notes.

PIG IRON.....PIG IRON.
BY ROBINSON & NASH,
W. L. ROBINSON, Auctioneer.
Office corner Carondelet and Gravier streets.
FRIDAY, 9th inst., at 12 o'clock A. M., at the Lafayette Warehouse, corner Magazine and Lafayette streets, will be sold—
20 tons No. 1 Glengarnock Pig Iron,
30 tons No. 1 Eglinton Pig Iron.
☞ TERMS—Cash in U. S. Treasury Notes.

SALT.....SALT.....SALT.
BY ROBINSON & NASH,
W. L. ROBINSON, AUCTIONEER.
Office corner Carondelet and Gravier streets.
FRIDAY, 9th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Lafayette Warehouse, corner Magazine and Lafayette streets, will be sold—
2000 sacks common Salt,
500 sacks G. A. Coarse Salt,
☞ TERMS—Cash, in United States Treasury notes.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN PAPER.
THIS GREAT SOUTHERN PAPER.
THE GREAT SOUTHERN PAPER.

THE RICHMOND EXAMINER.
THE RICHMOND EXAMINER.
THE RICHMOND EXAMINER.

THE DAILY RICHMOND EXAMINER

was revived on the 9th of December, and has already attained a circulation and popularity that places it in the front rank of the public journals of the South. The people everywhere seem to recognize in the EXAMINER the same bold and fearless spirit that ever distinguished it in the past. The EXAMINER is peculiarly

THE PAPER OF THE SOUTH.

During the war it exercised an influence which probably no other single newspaper ever had in so large a country, and at such an important juncture of affairs. It was notoriously the favorite of the army, and was approached by everybody in Virginia, during the Peninsula campaign, Gen. A. P. Hill had read in general orders, at the head of his command, the editorials of the EXAMINER; and, indeed, in the cities of Texas, Gen. Magruder complained that he was deprived of the daily entertainment and stimulation of the Richmond EXAMINER. An appreciative history of the war could not be written without mentioning the inspiration and influence of this remarkable journal.

THE EXAMINER'S CORRESPONDENCE—DAILY LETTERS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Examiner has organized a full corps of correspondents, and will have regular letters from all the important points of intelligence in Washington. By unusual good fortune it has secured, at great expense, the services of the oldest and most intelligent of all the Washington correspondents—the same gentleman, who, for a great many years, wrote for the Baltimore Sun under the signature of "Ion," and whose letters were better known and more extensively copied into the papers of the south than any other letters from Washington. He will write regularly for the Examiner, and send a letter from Washington every day.

TO BUSINESS MEN—THE EXAMINER AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

The attention of merchants and business men is respectfully called to the unequaled advantages it offers as an advertising medium. At the time of the secession of Richmond, and for a long time before, its circulation was greater than that of all the other Richmond papers combined. We claim, without any affectational modesty about it, that the Examiner is unequalled as an advertising medium.

TO ITS OLD SUBSCRIBERS.

The undersigned call upon the old subscribers of the Examiner, from Virginia to Texas, to rally to its support, to renew their subscriptions, and to assist in the revival of a paper endeared to the South by many memories of the past.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One year, in advance	$8 00
Six months, in advance	5 00
Three months, in advance	3 00

Address H. RIVES POLLARD,
Proprietor and Editor of "Examiner,"
Richmond, Va.

GEO. H. VINTEN—
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 140 Poydras Street,
Between Camp and St. Charles streets, New Orleans.
A full stock of News, Book and Job Paper, together with Cards, Cardboards, Ink, Type, Presses, and all the articles necessary for the make-up of a newspaper, book or job printing office.
Agent for the sale of R. Hoe & Co