New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
—OF—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 7, 1866.

[For the Crescent.]

Love's Farewell.

Farewell, farewell, I bid thee go,
My heart to thee is dead;
Love, confidence and hope in thee,
From this poor heart have fled.
Thine image fades as time wears on,
Where light was, darkness reigns;
And at thy near approach, my blood
Lies curdled in its veins.

Thy spell I've known, and sweet indeed
Has been that chain to bear;
Those golden links to me once seem'd
Of all the world most fair.
But now, alas! my love is dead;
Its chains I no more feel;
I see no image in my heart;
No shrine 'fore which to kneel.

I've bid farewell to love and thee,
I've cast thee from thy throne,
Which in my heart of hearts for years,
Thou held'st and called thine own.
But now this heart which thou did'st love,
Its ev'ry action sway,
Renounces thee it once did own
Its sov'reign to obey.

No more within its inmost cells
Can love respond to thine;
The joy which once thy name did cause,
Can never more be mine.
All feelings now for thee are dead,
All thoughts of me must end;
As strangers we can never be,
But always call me friend.

Think not that I would curse thy name,
No, this could never be;
For in this heart which once did love,
Hate cannot reign for thee.
'Twas rapture sweet in days gone by,
Those days once to me dear,
To hear the music of that name
Fall often on my hear.

But now, alas! I say farewell,
All hopes and love are dead;
And like the rose, whose petals fall
Upon its mossy bed,
Soon are forgotten in the past—
For other buds will bloom;
Let love and hope like roses die,
And friendship mark their tomb.

MOHAWK.

Texas Intelligence.

The Civilian states that business continues as brisk as ever in Galveston. The street is crowded with drays, and the quantities of cotton, wool, hides and other productions, moving towards the shipping, and of goods of every kind coming ashore, are immense. There is no falling off in business. The large amounts of produce yet waiting at the interior railroad depots and other points, and of goods detained at Houston and Galveston for want of transportation, indicate that the present activity will last until the summer season.

There appears to be a downward tendency in the prices of groceries in the Galveston markets. Pickles have been sold as low as $9 per twenty gallon keg, whisky from $2 to $3 per gallon, and other articles in proportion.

We are pleased to see a decided improvement in the moral health of Galveston. Robberies and other crimes have decreased in frequency to a considerable extent.

Several shiploads of immigrants are daily expected at Galveston from foreign ports. They come without solicitation, but will be kindly welcomed.

Another prize fight is in contemplation at Galveston.

The Governor of Texas has appointed the Hon. M. Alexander to the responsible office of Attorney General of that State.

The Bulletin expresses of the inefficiency of the Postoffice Department in that State, which it attributes to the fact that no provision has been made towards increasing the salaries of the clerks, the wages now offered being smaller than those paid common day laborers.

The Bulletin has an account of a mysterious murder—the victim being a white man, who is described as follows:

Five feet eight inches high, dark hair, moustache and imperial, dark complexion, dressed in grey vest, blue pants, canva s overalls, two undershirts and one overshirt, leather gaiters, new, black broad-brimmed hat.

Death was caused by strangulation—a piece of new cheese, about six inches wide, had been passed twice round his neck and tied in a double knot. The local of the Bulletin theorizes that he had probably but recently arrived in Galveston, and was on his way to this city to purchase goods. This presumption is based on letters found on the body, but the hands were too rough with toil, and the clothing not suitable to an independent trader. One of the letters contained $48. A five dollar bill was found on the grass near where the body lay, and twelve dollars in the pantaloons pocket. Some think the murdered man was one of the gang of desperadoes who have been robbing in that part of the country, and that either from fear or some other motive his comrades strangled him and carried his body to a separate place.

The following letters, found upon the person of the murdered man, may lead to his identification:

A letter directed to John DeBlois, care of Messrs. Withers & Co., New Orleans, written by Everet Crane & Co., San Antonio.

A letter directed to Mr. DeBlois, New Orleans, written by E. Chabot & Son, not dated, containing $48.75 currency.

A letter to Bloom, Gerf & Meyer, New Orleans, from John Kishmer, Paso Maria, Jan. 25, 1866.

A receipt of A. Kaufman & Co., Indianola, Jan. 27, 1866, to Tevent, Carne & Co., San Antonio, for freight and charges on two barrels whisky—$6 65.

A letter from Matamoros, Jan. 26, 1866, from Joseph Delerne to J. B. Delorme, New Orleans.

A letter dated Brazos Santiago, Jan. 25, 1866, to Mr. Oriol, New Orleans, from P. Melende.

A letter to Michael Moise, (indistinct) being damaged by water.

A letter to Mr. Jean Lafon Frime, (indistinct) being damaged by water.

OUR OLD JAIL.—When George Wilkins Kendall made his famous trip to Santa Fe, he says that two Mexicans were two days mending his prison door, and then he kicked it down. Our jail is still weaker, for one does not even have to kick down the doors. A one-legged man, without arms, could easily escape. A post and rail fence around a ten acre field would be security itself compared with this old rattle-box. Nobody stays in that 'cause to get out.—[Bulletin.

The question of shelling the streets of Houston is being agitated by the City Council and the property holders of that place.

The Telegraph says the new court house of Houston, which is really a fine and attractive edifice, has been vacated as a government horse stable.

There is a scarcity of building material in Houston, which causes many delays in improving the town, and in keeping up with the demands of increasing population and business.

A great set too took place yesterday afternoon between a soldier dressed in citizen's clothes and officer W. Herbert. The officer was passing in a cab, a prentice when he saw a man throw several brick bats at the windows of the new court house, which caused the glass to fly in every direction. As soon as Herbert tried to arrest him he showed fight and was soon brought down. A sergeant who saw the combat, recognized the man as a soldier, and Herbert turned his prisoner over to him. The soldier then pitched into the sergeant, and the consequence was, he received a sound thrashing and had his clothes torn off his back. The combat was a rich and rare scene and was witnessed by a great crowd of spectators.—[Telegraph.

The Telegraph states that a colony of Poles are settling on the lands east of the Trinity in the region near Palestine.

Four thousand dollars have been raised in Houston for purchase of a steam fire engine.

Dr. B. J. Breckinridge, son of the Rev. Wm. L. Breckinridge, and cousin to Gen. John C. Breckinridge, has become a citizen of Houston, and is engaged in the practice of medicine. He was a surgeon on the staff of Gen. Robert E. Lee, and is eminently qualified for the duties of his profession.

The tide of immigration into Kaufman and adjacent counties is immense and unprecedented. The new comers, says the Telegraph, are from Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee, Illinois and Iowa. One man, owning 20,000 acres in Kaufman, has arranged to bring out a colony of a thousand persons from the Northwest next spring.

At the suggestion of ex-President Burnett the people of Texas are gathering proofs of the outrages committed by the Freedmen's Bureau upon the citizens of that State, for the purpose of submitting the same to the consideration of the Federal government.

A very destructive fire occurred in this city on last Saturday morning, which destroyed $75,000 or $80,000 worth of property. The City Hotel, with the adjoining property on the other side of the street, was consumed. The loss falls heavily on some of our citizens.—[Jefferson Bulletin.

From the Waco Register we learn that E. C. Beazeley, formerly of this city, died near that town on the 21st ult. Mr. Beazeley was well known in this community as a school teacher, and as the original editor of our contemporary, the Jimplecute. We believe the quaint name and the singular motto of the paper were the offspring of his brain. Mr. Beazeley was in every respect an eccentric character. "Alas, poor Yorick! a fellow of infinite jest, of most excellent fancy." The following is the notice of his death, as found in the Register.

On Thursday last, Mr. E. C. Beazeley died at the house of Dr. F. M. Pitts, while on his way to Hamilton county, from his former home in Harrison county. He was a stranger, and overtaken by sickness, finished life's weary journey among strangers. He was buried by the Masons at Waco. We were unable to learn the particulars, farther than that he was an old man, and had formerly been county clerk of Harrison county, and was moving to Hamilton county. His disease was typhoid fever. His friends can learn from Mr. John Cassidy, of Waco, more of the particulars of his death.—[Ibid.

We are reliably informed that on Saturday, Dec. 23d, a personal difficulty occurred at Rickepoo, Anderson county, in which Stephen and Jack Miller, Thomas Garland, and Jim Hammers were participants. One of the Millers and Garland were cut and shot severely, and Hammers was killed on the spot.—[McKinney Messenger.

At Cedar Grove, in Kaufman county, a short time since, a party of ruffians attacked and robbed Andrew Sullivant and Mr. Hoff. Sullivant was shot in the heart, (to writes our informant,) and severely wounded. Hoff was robbed of three hundred dollars. In some of the neighboring counties, deeds of outlawry are of frequent occurrence, and it behooves good citizens to be on the alert.—[Ibid.

From Washington—Spicy Criticism on Men and Things.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Mrs. Mantallua says "It is easy to talk," and if she had ever been in Washington, she would merely have been confirmed in her opinion. Mr. Mantalini replies, "No, my love, not when one is eating a demulcent egg," showing the rule to be not without exception—a thing no man has since proved concerning his spouse's rule. Mr. Mantalini might have added, "Neither when one is demnably outraged by demulcion unmanerly Congressmen, who laugh and grin and howl most demnably," as they did when Hon. Henry Grider spoke on the 24th inst.

It is usual, in the House of Representatives, for the members to sit reading, writing or joking, in profound oblivion of the intellectual corruscations or graceful gesticulations of the gentleman who has the floor. But on this occasion they substituted jeering for inattention; and the sweet tempered, complaisant Speaker ruled that his authority extended only to the suppression of disapprobation or applause, and by no means to checking ridicule.

Kentucky's voice made itself heard on that day through the lips of Harding and Grider, who were responded to by Smith and McKee. Harding pleetily declared that he was not representing Kentucky, but the majority of the House; and Smith patted McKee on the back.

Mr. Smith's speech, which was begun more than a week ago, was quietly completed on Saturday last. With his usual imparitiality this political mulatto devoted about an hour to each side. Josh Billings, or somebody else, says that treating a man like a dog to cut him short in his narrative; but Smith submitted patiently to the operation.

To-day is the last of the debate on the constitutional amendment submitted by the Committee on Resuscitation. It must be borne in mind that Thaddeus hoped to pass this amendment before the sun went down. Seven suns have risen and set upon Thaddeus, and still his amendment is pending. Verily, Thad. must coincide with Mrs. Mantalini.

When this amendment was submitted, a minority report was offered by Rogers, of New Jersey, proposing to base representation on the number of legal voters. Mr. Grider, of Kentucky, who is also a member of this Committee on Renovation, is known to favor the representation clause as it now stands in the Constitution. This explanation is necessary, lest his friends should think he favored either of the amendments reported.

The committee is "sendin' in" petitions for pensions and papers." Its proceedings are as silent as those of the old Star Chamber; but the character of the cases may be inferred from the character of the persons sent for. Among them is one General Fisk, who endeavored, at Cincinnati, to rival John Pope's fame for magnificent lying. Another is one B. F. Butler, the "B" being a nom de guerre used by some to represent "Beast," and by others to stand for "Bethel;" but which must stand for "Benjamin," inasmuch as the Scripture says: "But Benjamin's mess was five times so much as any of theirs." Benjamin's generous heart was opened to the soldiers, at a convention of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union League not long ago. He wanted every one of them to have a homestead, and if there was not enough public land he proposed to "commence at Arlington and measure southward."

This might be done, and still it might be truly said, "But Benjamin's mess was five times so much as any of theirs." Benjamin still carries his staff about with him; but probably, like the Pickwick club, he "cordially recognizes the principle of each member defraying his own expenses." They are simply able. But "Benjamin's mess, etc.," the fact is, he doesn't like to part with such intimate acquaintances. An apology is necessary for obtruding this man's name upon the public gaze. It was only done to show the kind of testimony the Committee on Reconstruction wants.

The Freedmen's Bureau bill, which has passed the Senate and is now awaiting the action of the House, will almost surely become the law of the land. It is a species of "higher law," and might justly be styled "the *negro superiority bill*." It organizes the Freedmen's Bureau in every State in the Union; provides for the erection of schoolhouses, asylums and dwelling houses for the nation's wards. It leaves a margin for the expenditure of three hundred million dollars of the people's money on the colored aristocrats.

Doolittle stated in conversation with other Senators that this bill is at present necessary, and Doolittle followed up his views with a speech for it.

Senator Patterson says that the President also believes the thing a necessity for the present.

But this bill is coupled with another from the same source (Senator Turnbull) infinitely more odious than itself. It makes the Bureau a tribunal for the trial of all cases in which a negro may be involved. It overrides the legal courts, State and Federal. It imposes heavy penalties on white men for infringement of any of its provisions; it provides a reward for the informer and a premium for the official who hears the case. This system will apply to Ohio as well as to South Carolina, and this novel and unwarrantable judiciary will be composed all together of such men as Mr. Stevens calls "jack Africans." If this is not negro superiority, there is no such thing within the compass of man's imagination.

What stern necessity so imperatively demands this thing has not been explained. But, by the way, the President is not known to have consulted himself to the latter of the two bills. If he does indorse them both, still the appointment of the Bureau's commissioners is in his hands, and he has intimated that his selections will be carefully and judicially made.

ASPIRATE.

Mississippi Intelligence.

BRIGADIER GENERAL.—The official returns elect T. B. Manlove over Gen. V. Moody, by sixteen (16) votes. We learn that Gen. Manlove has appointed Frank Hammett as aid-de-camp, with the rank of Captain. The other appointments have not been made.—[Vicksburg Herald.

COMPLIMENT TO GOVERNOR HUMPHREYS.—The officers of the United States army (regulars) paid their respects to Governor Humphreys, yesterday, at the Prentiss House. They were escorted by Gen. Dudley, and appeared in full uniform. Among the gentlemen present were Col. John Moore, medical director of the department of Mississippi, Assistant Surgeon Greenleaf, Majors Norton, Ritter, Catlin, Woodward; Captains Potter and Brown; Lieutenants Holbrook, Sanderson, Hedberg, Haller and Beach.—[Ibid.

AN SQUARE LATED.—We learn that a certain cotton operator from Memphis who has been here for some time past, decamped here about a week since, with some $36,000 of funds belonging to the house in Memphis for which he was acting. He was heard of in Mobile last Thursday. The next day an agent of the house arrived in this place—but the game had flown.—[Columbus Sentinel.

Mr. John K. Hackett, a lawyer of New York, is accounted by many to be the best pistol shot in the United States; one of his favorite amusements being to shoot a bullet through a small card, which his wife holds up between her fingers for a target, at a distance of thirty-five feet.

LATER FROM THE NORTH.

DATES OF THE 1st.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

THE U. S. PUBLIC DEBT.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

Fire on a Railroad.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—On Tuesday night, as the 6 o'clock night express train from Jersey City, on the New York and Erie Railroad, was near Lackawaxen, on the Delaware division, a fire was discovered in the baggage car of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. The train was stopped as soon as possible, and every effort was made to extinguish the flames, but they had gained such headway that the exertions to subdue them were unsuccessful.

The car and contents, consisting of seventy-five pieces of valuable baggage, and two iron safes belonging to the United States Express Company, were destroyed. The contents of the safes consisted of money and papers, reported to have been valued at about $200,000; and as the safes were not fire-proof, the contents are supposed to have been entirely destroyed.

Liverpool Cotton Market—Foreign News.

HALIFAX, Feb. 1.—The steamship Africa, from Liverpool the 20th, via Queenstown the 21st, arrived at noon.

Her dates are three days later from Liverpool. The cotton market opened heavy and declined ¼d., but subsequently rallied and recovered the decline on middling.

Sales of the week, 57,000 bales, and on Friday 10,000 bales; market closing firm. Breadstuffs quiet but steady, except Corn, which showed a declining tendency. Provisions quiet and steady. The bullion in the Bank of England increased £144,000.

An active search is still going on in Ireland for the headquarters of Stephens.

LIVERPOOL, January 20—Evening.—Cotton unchanged; sales, 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet but steady. Provisions steady.

LONDON, Jan. 20—Evening.—Consols, 87@87¼; United States five-twenties, 65¾@66.

[Latest via Queenstown.]

The London Observer says that Mr. Gladstone will dispose of the surplus revenue by removing a number of small articles from the tariff, and by modification of the sugar duties.

Spanish advices say Gen. Prim remains between Andulasia and the Portuguese frontier.

The Globe says it is doubtful whether the interest on the public debt will be paid. The funds in Europe are totally exhausted, and it is impossible to raise a new loan.

Paris Bourse firm. Rentes, 68f. 62c.

From California.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The steamer Atlantic brought $935,000 in specie and Panama advices to the 22d ult.

Among the passengers are Mr. Hassaurck, United States Minister to Equador, on leave of absence, and ex-Governor Bigler, of California, and family.

Coal and Dray Tickets.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 31.—Collector Speed, in accordance with instructions from Washington, is requiring coal-tickets and dray-tickets to be stamped.

The coal merchants have, almost without exception, made a report of the number of tickets taken by them for the delivery of coal since the 1st of November, and, in the presence of the Collector, destroyed stamps equivalent to the number of tickets not stamped, since which settlement they hold themselves liable for all such transactions.

The steamer Dictator has arrived from New Orleans.

A Massachusetts Patriot.

An individual claiming to be from Massachusetts was arrested at the Executive mansion, having been detected in stealing pieces from the curtains of the East Room. Such acts are so common that it is necessary an example should be made. The party was therefore taken before the Superintendent of the Police, and required to give bail in the sum of $500 to appear to-morrow and answer to the charge.

New Railroad.

Ground was broken to-day for a railroad between Alexandria and Fredericksburg, and the event was duly celebrated by those directly interested.

The Public Debt.

The following is a statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of February, 1866:

Debt bearing coin interest, $1,167,149,741 80; debt bearing currency interest, $1,197,295,881 66; matured debt not presented for payment, $139,933,032; debt bearing no interest, $408,846,547 52; total debt, $2,824,331,500 71. Amount in treasury—coin, $51,443,161 84; currency, $56,061,186 03; amount of debt less cash in treasury, $2,716,826,512 83.

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as shown from the Treasurer's books in the Department on the first of February, 1866.

(Signed) HENRY McCULLOCH,
Secretary of Treasury.

Joint Meeting of the New Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 1.—Both Houses unanimously agreed to go into a joint meeting on Wednesday, the 7th inst.

Mr. Scovel's resolution, protesting against the withdrawal of the Federal troops from the States lately in rebellion, will be reported by the Committee on Federal Relations on Tuesday next.

No Going to Mexico.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Dispatches from Washington say it is rumored that the government is about to temporarily revoke the proclamation issued some months ago, wherein emigrants were allowed to proceed to Mexico, and carry arms for their individual protection. In so far as the Gulf Department is concerned, the revocation has already taken place, and will be made to apply to Northern and Pacific ports, should it be found necessary.

Cincinnati Fenians.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 1.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of Fenians assembled at Mozart Hall last night. Speeches were made by Gen. Sweeney and Col. Roberts.

Freedmen in Council.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Last evening, at Cooper Institute, the colored men and women of New York and vicinity assembled to ratify the amendment of the Constitution prohibiting slavery in the United States. George S. Smith, the chairman, explained the objects of the meeting, and also read Secretary Seward's proclamation declaring that the amendment touching slavery had virtually become a part of the Constitution of the United States. Rev. Sella Martin, Fred Douglass, and others, addressed the assembly.

A Regiment of Claimants.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The Tribune's Washington special says: The statement having been made that the distribution of the awards to the captors of the assassination conspirators would be made yesterday, has drawn a regiment of claimants to Washington, each of whom is an anxious expectant. The list of awards is still at the War Department, while hundreds of those justly (?) entitled to them remain here week after week, exhausting the resources of their limited purses by the payment of exorbitant hotel bills.

Chief Justice Chase and His Friends.

The colored delegation which recently arrived at Washington from the different States of the Union, for the purpose of pressing their claims to negro suffrage, accompanied by the Executive Committee of the National Equal Suffrage Association, called on Chief Justice Chase Tuesday evening and had a long interview with him.

The Virginia Legislature Indorse the President's Policy.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 1.—The Senate unanimously adopted a joint resolution declaring that the people of Virginia cordially approve of the reconstruction policy of President Johnson, and pledge their co-operation in the wise and just action he has commenced.

The second resolution denounces as criminal and cruel the efforts of those who represent our views to be different from those we here assert.

HORSES BRANDED "C. S." NOT TO BE SEIZED AS GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.—The Quartermaster General has issued the following order: Officers on duty in the several military departments are hereby instructed that General Orders, No. 77, from this office, dated December 15, 1865, are not to be so construed as to authorize the seizure of animals which being branded "C. S." are not shown to have ever been in possession of the United States, or to have been included in any surrender of the rebel armies."

RETIRED.—Frederick Hudson, Esq., the well-known managing editor of the New York Herald, has been compelled at last by his gradually failing health to relinquish the position he has held for many years. He has received leave of absence for two years, and will spend the time in traveling.

[Correspondence of the New York News.]

Letter from John Mitchel.

PARIS, December 22, 1865.

No subject is discussed here with such vivacity as President Johnson's message; and especially, of course, that part of it which expresses his views and policy in the matter of republican institutions in America, and European intervention upon that continent. Does that, or does it not, refer to Mexico and Maximilian's empire? Does it indicate, or does it not, an intention at some future time to treat the new Empire as such, or intervention by an European power—establishing a monarchy on the remains of a republic—as will call upon the United States to put an end to it in the interest of republicanism? Most French people accept the document as a proclamation not only of peaceable intentions, but of absolute indifference to the future of Mexico. They take Mr. Johnson's declaration as a simple statement that the government of the United States will always defend its own form of government, within its own borders, against any attack upon it by European power; which, they say, is perfectly fair, though needless to announce, inasmuch as European power, that they know of, meditates any assault upon republicanism in the United States.

Others, however, supposing, not unnaturally, that the President would scarcely give himself the trouble to declare so solemnly that the United States is prepared to defend itself from aggression (a thing which is a matter of course,) violently suspect that he means, in an equivocal sort of way, to claim a protectorate over all American republics, and to intimate, though not directly nor very clearly, that the Austro-French establishment in Mexico must some day be taken up by the roots.

Others still have a third theory on the subject. It is this: That Mr. Johnson has expressed himself in that somewhat enigmatical manner chiefly to satisfy public opinion in his own country, in order, one the one hand, to please the party which desires peace and rest and material recuperation after the war, and, on the other, to keep hold of the Monroe doctrine by dubious expressions which may hereafter be interpreted as the interests of the country and party exigencies may require. This view of the case implies that the President, feeling himself obliged to have certain paragraphs in his message touching upon the knotty question, has successfully practiced the art of uttering a good many words, and putting them grammatically into sentences, and saying nothing.

The last of the three interpretations may turn out to be not quite destitute of foundation. There is, however, most unquestionably, some uneasiness among the official people here; the Liberals or Republicans of this country openly declare their wish that Mexico and Maximilian were left to themselves, and the French forces withdrawn; in which case the empire would not stand a month. But then these Republicans have the habit of attacking everything the government does, and of wishing for the things most opposite to that which the government wishes. Probably the government of the empire will soon resolve upon taking one of two courses in the matter of Mexico; the one to withdraw all French soldiers and Maximilian with them—the other to reinforce the army in Mexico largely, and prepare to make good the empire against all opposition. If war arise out of this affair, it will not be confined to Mexico.

There has been some little disturbance among the students of Paris on account of the accidents and mortalities having depressed seven young men of their ranks to take degrees. These youngsters had attended some sort of a "convention" at Liege, in Belgium, and had poured forth some blarney about the black flag, and the red flag, and their determination to live no longer as slaves, etc. The rigmarole was printed in Belgian newspapers, and having attracted some attention, the University authorities felt called upon to notice it by expulsion from the classes. Commotion, of course, in the Latin quarters. One of the Faculty, a Professor Jardien, had refused to concur in the severe measure. Thousands of students sign an address to M. Jardien, solicitating him to be mobile stand. Some newspapers publish this address; they receive a first warning (*avertissement*) on the spot. Several lecture-rooms are the scene of disturbance—not rioting, but only loud and excited cheries and interpolations; whereupon the police march into said lecture rooms, clear them out instantly and shut the doors. So are matters going on in the Latin quarters at this moment. Posts of police are doubled, there is active surveillance over the student world, and indignant youths have to talk over their red flag in private apartments. No serious trouble is expected to arise out of this. Such things often occur.

There is, however, a powerful, and I think, a growing Republican party in this country, although the Emperor is rising in personal popularity. Every circumstance that takes place is sure to be laid hold of to make a sort of party demonstration. For example—Alexander Bixio died the other day; he was an old Republican; he was wounded in Paris in 1848; he was much connected with the anti-Papal party in Italy, and was familiarly known to leading literary people in this country. Further—M. Bixio was a steady atheist, and he and his friends made his death-bed scene a species of anti-religious manifesto. He died without a priest, without prayer or unction, and neither he nor any of his enlightened friends around his bed made the slightest allusion to religion or a future life. This was considered capital, especially as the Liberal newspapers paraded that scene in its minutest details. Here was the death of a virtuous man and true philosopher! Here was a Socratic death-bed—(a mistake, this last allusion, for Socrates sacrificed a cock to Esculapius)—and, as for the great merit of dying without religious consolation, the Liberals forgot to advert to the fact that dogs die so. However, a great funeral for poor M. Bixio was determined on; it was to be regarded, in some sort, as a parade of the Republicans; it was to mean Italian unity, and no Pope, and a protest generally against the Emperor's policy, if not against the Emperor's existence. Of course, the Emperor's amiable cousin, Prince Napoleon, would not fail to attend; in fact, he made a long journey to Paris, and it was announced that he had followed the body of M. Bixio from the house the whole way to the cemetery on foot. Not that he loved M. Bixio more, but that he loved his cousin less; and, if the thing was to spite the Emperor a little, he was very certain to stand bare-headed in a damp cemetery as long as required for the purpose.

Americans, I think, find it hard to understand the intense interest excited in Europe by the death of King Leopold of Belgium. It is because Leopold was the most successful practitioner of the trade of King in modern times. Beginning with a small capital of high German blood, he has allied himself as son-in-law and father-in-law with all the greatest royal houses; he has been a King himself for five and thirty years, amassing a vast fortune all the while, and has now died a millionaire. That family seems to have a wonderful aptitude for the royal business. How exemplary a King was Leopold! How illustrious a Prince consort was Albert! Leopold always professed himself a perfect Belgian, and as to Prince Albert, was he not the model of an Englishman? A Coburg is always ready to reign anywhere—if the situation be eligible; has no objection to town or country, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Greece, now, is too small a concern, is too far away from Paris and London, and does not afford the best chances of first-rate royal marriages. Leopold, therefore, had to decline to reign over Greece; but when Belgium offered, he thought it might suit.

J. M.

WILL HE DO IT?—In the year of Rome 557, T. Quinctius Flaminius, Consul, having overthrown Philip of Macedon at the battle of Cynoscephalæ, in Thessaly, compelled him to a termination of the war and a surrender of all dominion over the Grecian States.

At the celebration of the Isthmian games the following decree or proclamation was announced.

"The Roman Senate and S. T. Quinctius, imperator, conquerors of Philip and the Macedonians, re-establish in the enjoyment of their liberty, their laws and privileges, the Corinthians, the Phocians, the Locrians, the island of Eubœa, the Magnetes, the Thessalians, the Perrhœbi and the Achians of Phthiotis."

Unexpected by the Grecians, who regarded the result of the war as merely involving a change of masters, when the herald had pronounced the words, they could not believe it until it had been a second time proclaimed to the multitude. Then the assembly was overcome with joy, and lost in surprise and admiration at the magnanimity of the Romans and of the Consul Flaminius, who was present, and was at once almost overwhelmed with demonstrations of thanks and gratitude.

Let Andrew Johnson proclaim:

"The people of the United States and Andrew Johnson, President, conquerors of Jeff. Davis and the Confederate armies, re-establish in the enjoyment of liberty, their laws and privileges, the people of Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina."

Then, as with the Grecians, will the people of the South be touched with the grandeur of the act, and Andrew Johnson will live as the Flaminius of their history. And as the grand stroke of statesmanship which liberated Greece gave twofold strength to Roman arms and power, and led directly to the conquest of Asia, and to her domination for centuries as mistress of the world, so would a general proclamation of amnesty, liberating the people of the South, unalterably fix the destinies of America. If history is philosophy teaching by example, the present, surely, is an opportunity which should not be lost in demonstrating that other truth, so often quoted and verified, that history also repeats itself.

[Louisville Courier.

NOT SATISFIED.—An old negro woman in the Richmond, Va., market was interrupted the other morning in the sale of some articles she was selling contrary to the market ordinance, when, with lily indignantly stowing away her stock, she said:

"Wish Mass Lincurn had dong kep his word, m. It's jes like Confederick money—more you gets of it, the less 'count it is."

AUCTION SALES.

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENT—LARGE AND PREEMPTORY sale to the trade, in lots to suit, of India Rice, Eastern Fibre and Hemp Bale Rope, Aspinwall'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 Aspinwall's Pale Ale, in pints and quarts; 50 cases Bottled Ale, (Champagne); 517 cases, of two dozen in each case, and in glass, of Pickles, Green Corn, Fresh Clams, Apple Sauce, Spiced Oysters, Cove Oysters, Green Peas, Lima Beans, assorted Jellies, Fresh and Preserved Baltimore Peaches, Cranberry Jam, Blackberries, Asparagus.

PICKLES—5 bbls., 25 half bbls. and 40 kegs of Pickles.
JELLIES—100 doz tumblers of assorted Jellies.
RICE—70 bags of Arracan 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 11 o'clock A. M., at the Lafayette Warehouse, corner Magazine and Lafayette streets, will be sold—

30 tons No 1 Glengarnock Pig Iron,
30 tons No 1 Clyde 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—

5000 sacks common Salt,
1300 sacks fine Salt.

☞ TERMS—Cash, in United States Treasury notes.

MALT.....MALT.....MALT.

BY D. E. MORPHY,
AUCTIONEER—Office, 47 Magazine street.

THURSDAY, Feb 8th, at 12 o'clock M., in the Delta Warehouse, will be sold—

686 sacks Malt.

Immediately after, in the St. Louis Warehouse,

200 sacks Malt.

☞ TERMS OF SALE—Cash in U. S. Treasury notes.

BRIG VICTORIA.....BRIG VICTORIA.

BY D. E. MORPHY,
AUCTIONEER—Office, 47 Magazine street.

SATURDAY, Feb. 10th, at 11 o'clock A. M., in store No. 47 Magazine street, will be sold—

The light dark, fast sailing brig Victoria, 145 tons burthen, with all her tackle and apparel, as she now lies opposite Post No 27, First District, where she can be inspected.

☞ TERMS—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes.

GROCERIES.....PROVISIONS.....LIQUORS.

BY D. E. MORPHY,
AUCTIONEER—Office, 47 Magazine street.

THURSDAY, Feb. 8, at 10 o'clock A. M., in store No. 47 Magazine street, will be sold—

130 bbls. Flour, 100 boxes Tobacco, 25 boxes Cognac, 25 bbls. Gin, 75 firkins Butter, 50 dozen Pickles, 12 tierces Hams, 10 tierces Shoulders, 50 bbls. Beans, 50 kegs Mackerel, 30 boxes Brandy, Whisky, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Salt, Mustard, Vinegar, Tobacco, Cigars, etc.

☞ TERMS—Cash, one-half Treasury Notes, balance current.

SUCCESSION OF WM. H. PETE, No. 25,203, SECOND District Court of New Orleans—Extensive sale of Splendid Household Effects, comprising Rich Parlor, Drawing, Dining and Bedroom Furniture, Pianos, Crockery, Carpets, Plated and other Wares, etc., etc.

BY C. E. GIRARDEY & CO.,
NICHOLAS J. HOEY, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 17 Exchange Place.

TUESDAY, February 13, at half-past 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, at the residence of the late W. H. Pete, on Philippa street, No. 25, between Carondelet and Dryades streets, by order of and in pursuance of an order from the Hon. J. W. Thomas, Judge of the Second District Court, dated the 22d of December 1865, and numbering 25,203, the succession of said W. H. Pete, the following valuable effects belonging to the succession of the late Wm. H. Pete, deceased, to wit—

PARLOR FURNITURE

Rosewood Sofas, Crimson Damask Covers, Rosewood Arm Chairs, covered with Crimson Damask Covers; Rosewood Chairs, Upholstered with Crimson Damask; Rosewood Large Marble Mirrors, with marble slabs; Large Easy Chairs, Center Tables, with marble tops; Ottomans, Tapestry, Cushions, Plants, Mantel Ornaments, Statuettes, etc., etc. Also, a Piano Piano.

DRAWING ROOM

Large Bookcases, What-Not, Sofas, Single and Arm Chairs, Lounges, Carpets, Rugs, Matting, Vases, Engravings, Clocks, etc., etc.

DINING ROOM.

Sideboards, Extension Dining Table, Chairs, China and Crockery-ware, Plated do., Crockery, etc.

A large quantity of Bedroom Furniture, comprising splendid Victoria Bedsteads, Marble Top Washstands, Bureaus, Armoirs, Carpets, Rugs, Towel Racks, Bedding, Mattresses, Linen, Mirrors, Hatstands, Ladies' Work Chests, Gas Fixtures, Mosquito Nets.

Together with Hall and Kitchen Furniture, comprising everything necessary to housekeeping.

☞ TERMS—Cash in U. S. Treasury notes.

ESTATE OF THE LATE MARY M. DUFFEIT—VALUABLE Business Stand—The four story (Marble front) Store, 60 Magazine, between Natchez and Poydras streets—Two Building Lots on New Levee, between Thalia and Erato streets—Lot and Improvements on Front, between Thalia and Erato streets.

BY C. E. GIRARDEY & CO.,
N. J. HOEY, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 17 Exchange Place.

SATURDAY, February 10th, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Commercial streets, will be sold at public auction, the following valuable property situated in the First District of this city, belonging to the estate of the late Mary M Duffeit, and sold to effect a settlement between the heirs, and to close the estate—

1st. FIRST PARCEL, FOUR STORY BRICK STORE, having a marble front, and built by the late Joseph Fowler, known as No 60 Magazine street, and occupied by Messrs. Kearny, Bloss & Co. The Lot is in the square bounded by Magazine, Poydras, Tchoupitoulas and Natchez streets, and measures 23 feet 6 inches on front on Magazine street, about 26 feet 7 inches in rear by 101 feet in depth on the lower side line, and 99 feet 11½ inches on the lower side line, together with the improvements above described. This is one of the best stands in the square for a wholesale Grocery and Grocery business, and will always command first class tenants. It is at present occupied by Messrs. Kearny, Bloss & Co.

2. TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND in the square bounded by New Levee, Front, Thalia and Erato streets, designated by the No. 24 and 25, in square 64, as shown by F. Soniat, dr. March 1, 1832, and deposited in the office of W. V. Lewis, Notary, measuring each 24 feet on New Levee street, by 105 feet depth, between parallel lines.

3. ANOTHER LOT OF GROUND in the same square, measuring 24 feet on Front street, by 105 feet depth, between parallel lines, together with all the improvements thereon.

☞ TERMS—One third cash, balance at one and two years credit, for notes secured by mortgage, bearing vendor's privilege and special mortgage on property, and an annual interest of 6 per cent, from date until maturity; if not then paid 8 per cent. until final payment. The improvements to be insured and policies transferred to the vendors.

Acts of sale before Ed. Barnett, Notary Public, at the expense of the purchasers.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED UNCLAIMED MERCHANDISE will be sold at public auction, according to law, on

TUESDAY, the 20th day of February, 1866, at Warehouse No. 4, on Front Levee street, between Julia and Notre Dame—

H & S—No. 1—1 case sample manufacturers' Wool and Flax, in small pieces; also, 25 doz fancy soap, and a lot of Tassels, by G. H. Hyer, from Havana.

J. B.—2 boxes Lindsith's Indian Sho