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NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF LOUISIANA.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1866.

Senate.

The Senate met at noon to-day, pursuant to adjournment from Friday. Lieutenant Governor Voorhies presided.

On the roll being called, twenty three members responded.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Palmer.

The journal of Friday's proceedings was read and approved.

A message from the House of Representatives was received through Mr. Maxwell, Chief Clerk. It announced that the House had concurred in the act for the relief of T. P. Harrison and the heirs of J. Hawkins Duvol; in the act relative to the sale of public lands; in the act to legitimize Andrew Jackson Dunn; in the act relative to the publication of judicial advertisements in French; and in the act for relief of Josiah Reeder, a veteran of 1814-'15. It asked the concurrence of the Senate in the bill in relation to forced surrenders; in the act to define the duties and fix the compensation of State printer; in the act to incorporate the town of Arcadia, in the parish of Bienville; in the act to authorize the building a bridge over the New Canal basin; in the act relative to parish and town taxes in the town of Houma; and in the act for the relief of B. Bloomfield. It also asked the signature of the President to the joint resolution appropriating $1000 each to Senators and Representatives in Congress who had proceeded to Washington.

During the proceedings the following Senators were present: Messrs. Abney, Armstrong, Bell, Brownlee, Burthe, Campbell, Coco, Duvigneaud, Egan, Ellis, Fellowes, Foute, Gordon, Hough, Kavanagh, Kelso, Kenner, Lott, Mohan, Munday, Newton of Jackson, Newton of Morehouse, Nelson, Palfrey, Purcell, Scruggs and Welch.

A message from the House of Representatives was received through Mr. Maxwell, Chief Clerk, asking the return of the bill relative to forced surrenders, and of the bill to provide for the election of parish and district officers throughout the State.

Mr. Munday reported as correctly enrolled the bill to provide for the prompt collection of the tax on gross sales and receipts, the bill to abolish the office of Receiver General and the land office at Winnsborough, and the bill for the relief of taxpayers throughout the State.

On motion of Mr. Kenner, the bill to grant leave of absence to the State Treasurer, to enable him to superintend the printing of certificates of indebtedness, was carried through it various stages, passed, and sent to the other House.

Mr. Duvigneaud introduced a bill to authorize the new Registrar of Conveyances to sign records left unsigned by the late incumbent, Gov. Roman. It was carried through its various stages, passed, and sent to the other House.

On motion of Mr. Mohan, the bill in relation to State Printer was read a first and second time and referred to the Committee on Printing.

A communication from the Governor was received, announcing that his Excellency had approved the bill relative to sureties, and the bill to continue in office the board of levee commissioners.

A message from the House of Representatives was received, through Mr. Maxwell, Chief Clerk, asking the concurrence of the Senate in a resolution to send a joint commission to Washington to visit the President, and lay before him the resolutions passed, expressive of the sentiments of the people of the State and their Representatives.

Mr. Burthe moved to take up the resolution at once, as being a very important measure.

Mr. Munday concurred in the view that the measure was of great importance, but thought it would be better to refer it to a special committee, and moved that a committee of three be appointed for the purpose.

Quite a lengthy discussion ensued, in the course of which it was explained that the resolutions passed in the House of Representatives, and which the commissioners were to present to the President, had not yet been acted on by the House, and that, therefore, action on the resolution before the Senate was premature.

Mr. Abney moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Kenner strongly advocated committal, for the purpose of affording opportunity to examine and consult upon the matter. He thought it possible the objects of the resolution might be attained through our representatives already in Washington; and, if not, he wished to have defined the powers to be conferred upon the commissioners. He considered the questions involved could be better discussed in committee than on the floor of the Chamber. Senators had a very important duty to perform, and care ought to be taken that nothing should be done which should suggest an antagonism between the co-ordinate branches of the government. He showed that there really was none in the Governor's vetoing certain measures, any more than there was in the General Assembly's sustaining those measures over his veto. Each branch had exercised only its constitutional right.

Mr. Mohan opposed delay, and urged that it was necessary to act promptly in order to prevent malign misrepresentations from being made at Washington, especially to the President, without any attempt to meet and expose them. He thought the Senate as a whole better able to dispose of the question than a committee would be.

Mr. Munday would have no objection to Mr. Abney's motion; and supported the views expressed by the Senator from Ascension (Mr. Kenner).

Mr. Egan contended that there was no necessary connection between the difference of opinion which had arisen between the Executive and the legislature and the resolutions; and he was not willing to suppose that the Governor would refuse to carry out the constitutionally expressed will of the legislature and people. He thought that the sooner the resolutions were dealt with the better, and was opposed to referring them. He moved first to take up the resolutions passed by the House on Saturday.

Mr. Foute said we were in a very anomalous position, and he would vote for any proposition that might by chance lead us out of the gloom. He expressed the strongest hopes that all the branches of the government would work together harmoniously. But what if they did not? If sending these commissioners to Washington would do good, they ought to be sent at any expense. There was no doubt we had been misrepresented and would be; but he believed President Johnson was not easily to be imposed upon.

After some further observations, the question was put on the motion to refer the resolution to appoint commissioners to the Committee on Federal Relations, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Duvigneaud presented a memorial from the bakers of the city of New Orleans, against the bill for stamping bread and fixing prices. He moved that with the bill it be referred to a committee of five, to be selected from the city delegation. Agreed to.

Mr. Lott presented a bill to amend article 162 of the Code of Practice. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Egan presented a bill to authorize the leasing of the State laboratory at Mount Lebanon, in the parish of Bienville. Referred to the Committee on Public Education.

Mr. Gordon presented a bill to amend the charter of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad. Referred to Committee on Commerce, Agriculture, Manufactures, etc.

Mr. Palfrey presented a report from the Committee on Public Works, Lands and Levees, favorable on the act to amend and re-enact the act to authorize the building of a bridge across Bayou Lafourche.

Mr. Burthe presented a report from the Judiciary Committee, favorable on the act relative to the sessions of the Supreme Court; on the act to amend article 172 of the Code of Practice; and on the homestead act. On the act to amend article 3053 of the Civil Code, the report was that the law already provided for the cases contemplated by the proposed amendment. On the act to incorporate Pelican Hook and Ladder Fire Company, the report was that it was in opposition to article 121 of the Constitution.

Mr. Fellowes presented a report from the Committee on Commerce, Agriculture, Manufactures, etc., favorable on the bill relative to pilots on Atchafalaya bay and river, and recommended its passage.

Mr. Abney presented a report from the Committee on Parochial Affairs, unfavorably on two bills to grant steam ferry privileges across the Mississippi, on the ground that the management of such matters had been vested by law in the police juries.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, through Mr. Maxwell, Chief Clerk, announcing that the Speaker had signed the act to provide for the prompt collection of the tax on gross sales and receipts; the bill for the relief of tax payers of the State; and the bill to abrogate the office of Surveyor General and the land office at Winnsborough. It also asked the concurrence of the Senate in the act to authorize notaries public to celebrate marriages.

Mr. Munday, from the Committee on Claims, presented a favorable report on the bills for the relief of John L. Pratt and W. P. Hall.

Mr. Egan moved to take up the resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the people of Louisiana relative to the Federal government, and to add to them a resolution stating that they had already given guarantees for the protection of the rights of the freedmen.

On motion of Mr. Gordon they were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

On motion of Mr. Ellis, the bill relating to suits for the ejectment of tenants, giving the preference to them in the Supreme Court, was taken up, carried through its various stages and passed.

Mr. Palfrey called up the order of the day on the message of the Governor in relation to the Vermillion Bay and Sabine River Canal.

Mr. Munday said that as there was but a very sparse attendance of members in the Senate, and the matter was of great importance, he would move to postpone the further consideration of it, and move to make the message the order of the day for 1 o'clock on Monday next.

Mr. Palfrey said that in consideration of the courtesy which had been extended to him in postponing the consideration of this measure until he should have returned, he could not but accept the motion. But he wished it distinctly understood that the position he should assume with regard to the bill was, that of urging it with every argument and all the tact he could command, notwithstanding the veto of the Governor. Another motive which influenced him in consenting to the postponement was, he confessed, the small number of members present. When the measure should come up for discussion he hoped to see a full attendance.

The consideration of the message was then made the order of the day for 1 o'clock on Monday next.

Mr. Duvigneaud, having had the roll called, and found there were 21 members present, called up the bill to provide for the collection of State taxes and licenses on trades and professions in the city of New Orleans. He said that, although the bill had been reported upon unfavorably by the Judiciary Committee, to whom it had been referred, he hoped after some explanations which he would give on the subject, and the presentation of some data which he had in his possession, the Senate would unanimously pass the bill. He would show that the mere collection of the taxes contemplated by the bill had for the year 1865 cost $56,177 60. This he substantiated by a document in his hand, furnished to him by Mr. Adam Giffen, the State Treasurer. He wished Senators to know that this expense of collection was in a year when the commerce of the city was almost crushed out. Nearly or quite nine-tenths of this expense could have been saved by giving the collection of these taxes to the State Treasurer, as were the collection of city taxes to the City Treasurer; and the bill provides for that by allowing the State Treasurer to employ additional clerks at an expense of $6000 or $7000 a year. This is all that is necessary. But besides this he had a curious document in his hand which showed that, notwithstanding the great expense of collection, while during the year 1865, the city of New Orleans had collected on 11,326 licences, the State had collected on only 6321, making a difference of nearly 5000 licences. What had become of these God only knows. However, on the mere score of economy the bill ought to be adopted, because it would save at least $50,000 a year, which might be appropriated to the support of the Charity Hospital, which it was yet doubtful whether the bill to authorize the vending of lottery tickets would supply.

The first section of the bill was then read and adopted, after which a postponement was moved, and eventually the further consideration of the bill was made the order of the day for Thursday next.

The Senate then went into executive session.

On resuming, the Senate adjourned to noon to-morrow, Tuesday, Feb. 20, 1866.

House of Representatives.

The House came to order at 12 m., Speaker Cage in the Chair.

Prayer by Rev. J. W. Beckwith.

Mr. Joseph W. Texada, member from the parish of Rapides, in place of Mr. Boyce, elected to the United States Senate, was qualified and took his seat.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

Mr. McEnery presented a resolution providing for the appointment of a commission of two members of the House and —— of the Senate, to be elected by those bodies respectively, to proceed to Washington, and present, in person, to the President, the resolutions adopted on Saturday, as expressive of the sentiments and purpose of the legislature and people of the State, and to give such other information to the President touching the relations of the people and their representatives to the Federal government as will enable his Excellency to correctly comprehend the condition of affairs in the State.

Mr. McEnery briefly addressed the House in support of the resolution. It proposed to do that which had been done by Virginia, South Carolina, Mississippi—every other Southern State, and judging from the reports which had appeared in the public press, the interviews had between the delegations and the President had been of great advantage to the people of those States. Every one cognizant of the political history of Andrew Johnson knew that he was a firm and consistent advocate of popular rights, and that direct intercourse between him and the representatives of the people was grateful to him. It was a duty of this legislature to confer with him, and place the people of the State in a true light before him. Mr. McE. would not assert, in presenting the resolution, that the people of Louisiana had been misrepresented officially, but he thought it proper that the legislature so fresh from the people, should have a direct interview with the President through members of the Assembly itself. Mr. McE. felt warmly, he said, on this subject because he wished Louisiana put in a true light; he wished misrepresentations to be authoritatively contradicted. If any State in the Union was determined to uphold the Constitution and the obligations imposed by it, that State was Louisiana.

Mr. Williamson thought it of great importance that gentlemen should be sent to Washington duly delegated by this Assembly. It was not possible for the President or other conservative citizens participating in the Federal administration to comprehend the difficulties under which the people of Louisiana were laboring, unless those who had participated in those difficulties should explain in person the anomalous condition of affairs in this State. Slanders of this Assembly had been sent abroad, reports that it was factious and disloyal and arrayed against authority. It was a duty, therefore, the Assembly owed to itself, as well as the President—that President who had proved himself the firm advocate of the rights of the Southern people, who had already done all he could for them and had pledged himself to do all he could, in the future, to restore them to their constitutional status in the Union—that discreet gentlemen should be sent to confer with him and authoritatively inform him of the condition of affairs in the State. Mr. W. would nominate as delegates from the House, under the resolution, Messrs. D. S. Cage, the Speaker of the House, and J. B. Eustis.

The Chair suggested that nominations were out of order until the resolution was passed, and Mr. Williamson withdrew the nominations for the time being.

Mr. Kidd moved an amendment to the resolution, authorizing the commissioners to draw the amount necessary for their expenses on the journey from the contingent funds of the two houses; and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Eldridge would not vote for the resolution. He thought the repeated manifestations of loyalty by the Assembly had been made with sufficient clearness and evidence of sincerity to satisfy the authorities at Washington, who were open to argument or conviction. As to the others, nothing the people of Louisiana or their representatives could do would satisfy them. The legislature should, he thought, confine itself strictly to its own duties, and leave national affairs to those having the management of them.

The resolution, as amended, was adopted by a vote of 50 to 19.

Mr. Williamson then renewed his nominations of Messrs. Cage and Eustis as the commissioners on the part of the House, and there being but two or three voices in the negative, the nominations were approved.

The nominations pending, Mr. Eldridge moved that the deputation should consist of the whole House, but the motion was declared out of order.

MEMORIALS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Solomon presented a memorial from property owners on the Gentilly Road, complaining that they had neither lamps, police, pavements or other improvement from the city government, and asking to be relieved from municipal taxes, in the benefits of which they did not share. The memorial was, on motion of Mr. Solomon, referred to a special committee of the city delegation, in both houses, with instructions to report by bill or otherwise, and Messrs. Solomon, Thieneman, Wiltz, James Phillips and McCloskey were appointed the committee on the part of the House.

Mr. Ditto presented a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Judiciary Committee to examine the laws regulating the fees of ministerial officers and justices of the peace, with a view to an increase of the same. On motion of Mr. Bailey an amendment was incorporated into the resolution directing the committee to make the investigation with a view to diminishing as well as increasing fees.

Mr. McEnery introduced a joint resolution, which was adopted, memorializing Congress to renew the donations of public lands for railroad constructions to the State, which by reason of non-compliance with the conditions of the grants will return to the United States in June next.

On motion of Mr. Walker, the bill passed by the House relative to forced surrenders was reconsidered, and together with a bill on the same subject from the Senate, referred again to the Judiciary Committee.

A message was received from the Governor, announcing his approval of the bill to authorize the vending of lottery tickets.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. DeLabarre—For the relief of M. Lambert. Referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

By Mr. Buie—To change the name of Lelia Cable, of the parish of Franklin, to Lelia Cox. In the case of this bill the rules were suspended, and it was passed finally.

By Mr. Voorhies—To incorporate the Catholic Association of the diocese of New Orleans. Referred to Committee on Charitable Institutions.

PRIVATE AND LOCAL BILLS.

Monday of each week, being by resolution set apart for the consideration of private and local bills, the House took up a number and disposed of them, in their order on the calendar, as follows:

Mr. Collins' bill to fix return days for appeals from the Feliciana parishes, passed a second reading.

Mr. McEnery's bill for the relief of Robt. J. Caldwell, passed finally.

Mr. Deporter's bill for the relief of Ursin Jacob, former State Tax Collector of the parish of St. John the Baptist, reported unfavorably by the Committee on Claims, was rejected.

Mr. Head's bill for the relief of J. Q. Prescott, of Mount Lebanon, parish of Bienville, reported unfavorably by the Judiciary Committee, was rejected. Mr. Prescott sold real property in the town of Mount Lebanon to the State government, under Governor Allen, for a laboratory, but having been paid in Confederate money, he did not consider that a valuable consideration, and offering to return in Confederate money to the State the sum he had received, he asked that the property be restored to him.

Mr. Dufel's bill to extend the limits of the corporation of the town of Donaldsonville was passed finally.

Mr. Tucker's bill for the relief of Charles Carr, Clerk of the District Court, parish of St. Mary, reported favorably by the Committee on Claims, was, after some discussion, referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. McEnery's bill for the relief of R. G. Cobb was passed finally.

Mr. Walker's bill for the relief of Antonio Manoro, of the parish of St. Bernard, was passed finally.

Mr. Barry's bill to amend and renew the charter of the Catholic church at Opelousas, parish of St. Landry, was passed finally.

Mr. McEnery's bill for the relief of Judge Richardson, of Monroe, reported unfavorably by the Committee on Claims, on coming up, gave rise to a debate.

Judge Richardson sold to an official agent of Governor Allen 55 bales of cotton, for the State, receiving payment in part in Confederate funds, and having due to him, on account of the cotton, when the war closed, the sum of six thousand dollars, which he claimed from the present State government.

The Committee on Claims, to whom the subject had been referred, regarded this as a war debt, the payment of which was interdicted by the Constitution of 1864, and in debate like views were expressed by Messrs. Stille and Snider.

Mr. McEnery, on the other hand, contended that Governor Allen had not contracted this debt for war purposes, but to procure from abroad, by exchange of cotton, supplies necessary for non-combatants—old men, women and children. Besides, under the advice of Governor Wells, the cotton thus purchased by Governor Allen had been seized by present authority as State property, and it was but just that the State should pay whatever was due on the cotton it was now appropriating to its use.

The arguments against the bill prevailed, and it was rejected.

Mr. McEnery's bill for the relief of the heirs of Benjamin Ray, deceased, was passed finally.

Mr. Head's bill for the relief of James Upshaw, late sheriff of the parish of Bienville, was rejected by the casting vote of the Chair, (Mr. Waggaman).

Mr. Snider's bill relative to the ferry across Red River at Shreveport, was passed finally.

On motion of Mr. Nutt, the Senate bill for the relief of the State Military Academy at Alexandria was made the special order for to-morrow, at 1 o'clock.

The House then adjourned.

Personal.

Mrs. Gardiner Greene, who died in Boston last week at the age of ninety-five years, was the only person living there who sailed from the Province of Massachusetts under the British flag just before the revolution. With her brother, the late Lord Lyndhurst, and a sister, she embarked for England in the last vessel that left under the English ensign. The three children then went to England to visit their father, the famous painter J. S. Copley, who was at that time receiving much patronage from the patrons of art in London. She lived ninety years after meeting her father in England upon his return from Italy.

On January 19, says the London Morning Post, the honored corpse of a valuable military servant of the Crown was consigned to the grave in the quiet grounds of the Brompton Cemetery:

Sir James F. Love died on Saturday last, at his lodgings in Ovington square. The old and gallant officer had attained a ripe age, as he was born in 1766. He commenced his career in the Fifty-second Regiment under Sir John Moore in Sweden. Sir Frederick subsequently served in the Peninsula under the same illustrious general. Served afterward in the Peninsula with the Light Division, including the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, and all the affairs and battles in which the Light Division took a part up to 1812. During the campaign in Holland, under Lord Lynedoch, he was present at the attack on the fortified village of Merxem, and the bombardment of Antwerp. Present in the several affairs before New Orleans, and in the attack on that place, on which occasion he had two horses shot under him, and was slightly wounded in the arm by a rifle ball. Served also the campaign of 1815, and received four severe wounds at the battle of Waterloo, when the Fifty-second Regiment charged the French Imperial Guards.

The colonelcy of the Third (the King's Own) Regiment of Hussars is vacant by the death of General Peter Augustus Lautour, C. B., K. H., which took place at his residence at Bromley, Kent, a few days ago. The deceased had been upward of sixty years in the English army, having entered that service in the spring of 1794. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel after Waterloo; was made Companion of the Order of the Bath the same year (1815,) in recognition of his services during the campaign; and in 1836 was made a Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order. The late gentleman retired on half pay in January, 1818.

Dr. George Petrie, the eminent Celtic antiquarian and author, died at Dublin on the 18th ult., of fever. The Dublin Evening Mail of the 20th, in alluding to his lamented demise, says: His collection of antiquities—to whom he has bequeathed it we know not—was the most curious and interesting of its kind in the world, containing as it did so many pieces of antiquity identified with owners recognized in history. Amongst those were the bell of St. Patrick, handed down with concurrent evidences of its authenticity to the present day; the crozier of Comac, son of Cullinan, the king and bishop of the ninth century, the founder of the acropolis on the Rock of Cashel; the "Staff of Murus"—another Episcopal baton of the ninth century; the Great Seal of Henry the Second; the seals and rings of princes, abbots, and feudal lords; brooches, bodkins, beads, and amulets; the bronze Celts and Punic-shaped swords of the Frivolg; the stone hatchets and flint arrowheads of the Aborigines; and the inexplicable relics of Druidic or Dadanite superstition. This collection was the work of a lifetime.

The famous Mouravieff, the sanguinary pro-Consul of Wolna has become blind. The superstitious Poles look on his affection as a visitation of Providence.

Victor Emanuel's youngest son, Prince Otho Eugene Maria, Duke de Montferrat, recently died in Genoa in his 20th year. The King has only four children left, namely: Prince Humbert, now in his 22d year, and presumptive heir to the crown; Prince Amadeus, Duke of Aosta, in his 21st year; and two daughters, the Princess Clotilde Napoleon, and Queen Pia of Portugal.

Prince Lucien Bonaparte having been raised by the Emperor to the dignity of Imperial Highness, the report that Prince Napoleon would not assume the Presidency of the Commission of the Exhibition had been published in circulation.

The ex-King Francis had had a fall, and had seriously injured, if not broken, his leg. Some of the Naples clergy have been putting up prayers for the recovery of "our King."

The following gossip concerning the approaching marriage of Queen Victoria's daughter, the Princess Helena, appears in late London correspondence:

The marriage of the Princess Helena will, it is now said, take place on the 5th of June, according to present arrangements. The bridesmaids will be two daughters of dukes, namely: Lady Caroline Gordon Lennox, daughter of the duke of Richmond, and Lady Margaret Scott, daughter of the duke of Buccleuch; two daughters of marquises—Lady Alberta Hamilton, daughter of the marquis of Abercorn, and Lady Laura Phipps, daughter of the marquis of Normanby; two daughters of earls—Lady Muriel Campbell, daughter of the earl of Dawdar, and Lady Fanny Fitzwilliam, daughter of Earl Fitzwilliam; two sisters of earls—Lady Alexandrina Murray, sister of the earl of Dunmore, and Lady Ernestine Edgcumbe, sister of the earl of Mount Edgcumbe. "The happy couple" is to reside at Frogmore, where, in the good, hearty, ostentatious old times of George III., Queen Charlotte used to give sumptuous breakfasts to parties of 200 of the nobility, after those wonderful great suppers and balls at Windsor castle, such as we never hear of in these degenerate days.

Dr. Craven, the medical adviser of Mr. Davis since his capture, has been mustered out of service, Dr. Cooper, post surgeon at Fortress Monroe, assuming charge over the prisoners there. Dr. C. returns to New York, to resume a practice left at the commencement of the war. He represents the health and spirits of his late charge as excellent, and being furnished with the various papers and magazines, keeps well posted upon the current topics of the day. The cell of the prisoner was accessible at all times to the doctor; but little conversation, however, was at any time carried on.

The Bavarian Minister of the Interior, Von Kock, one of the most enlightened statesmen of his country, died in Munich on the 19th ult.

It is rumored in Washington that neither ex-Congressman Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, appointed minister to Mexico, nor ex-Captain Nicholas Smith, of Kansas, nominated to Greece, are likely to be confirmed by the Senate.

"Good-bye" to wood and coal, also to brick chimneys, and all the expensive and troublesome lamps, tallow and sperm candles, and street gas. All these will soon be among the things of the past. We venture to assert, and we think all our readers will concur with us, that we have bought coal during the winter at a cost of from twenty to twenty-five dollars per ton, of which one-quarter at least has been, and is always, wasted, making the cost about thirty dollars. Wood also, has ranged equally high, but now we are promised relief from these heavy burdens and troubles, by the Petroleum Vapor Stove and Gas Light Company, who will furnish all our heating and cooking, and light our houses besides, at about one-twentieth the cost, to say nothing of the cleanliness, comfort and satisfaction in not having our victuals spoilt in cooking and of being illuminated by means within our reach, and not dependent upon somebody else, at great distance, to give us the sort of gas and charge what they please. The gas fixtures furnished by the Petroleum Stove and Gas Company supply their own gas at a cost of about one cent for twelve hours for each burner.

[Mobile Register and Advertiser, Feb. 6, 1866.

A revision of the marriage laws is proposed in Pennsylvania, in which, among the provisions, males of seventeen and females of fourteen are declared capable of entering the marriage state.

Local Intelligence.

THANKS.—The clerk of the weather has our thanks for politely attending to our request to change the programme. For a commencement, yesterday did very well. With a little more native Southern sunshine, we shall get along splendidly.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.—The following appointments were made yesterday by Gov. Wells:

John T. Mason, justice of the peace for the parish of Madison.

James S. Ashton, notary public for the parish of DeSoto.

CRIMINAL COURT—*Judge Abell.*—The trade in this court yesterday embraced three interesting cases, one of them showing a very outrageous instance of false imprisonment, another in which the accused would have exhibited a case of baseness gratitude had the charge been proved, and the third one brought out the circumstances of a daring robbery of $8300. The perpetrators effected the matter successfully at the moment, and kept free of trouble on account of the operation for some time; but fate, in the form of the police, was on their track and overtook them finally yesterday, when the jury brought in a verdict of guilty.

The first case was that of John Bulger, policeman, who was called up for trial on a charge of having on the 23d December last, beaten, bruised and wounded, and unlawfully, injuriously, and without legal warrant, arrested John J. Browne and imprisoned him for several hours. The evidence showed that the prosecutor owned a pickery at the corner of Erato and New Levee streets, that he had purchased two crates of loose cotton from W. A. Arnold, and was conveying it to his establishment when he was met by Bulger, who arrested him, and by violence, brought him to the lock-up. The officer refused to go to the prosecutor's pickery, and paid no heed to the formal receipt for the cotton which the purchaser exhibited. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty as charged.

Ann Wilson and the wife of John West, who reside at the corner of Spain and Good children streets, were intimate before the former was married. Wilson was recently met by West, who asked him if his wife had returned from New York. Wilson told him she had come back. West was incredulous, and offered to bet drinks that she was not in New Orleans, for if she had returned, West said, she would surely have been to see his wife. West bet the drinks, for Mrs. Wilson was in town, and that evening West brought her and his daughter to the circus, Mrs. West declining to be amused and remaining at home. Mrs. West testified that she and Mrs. Wilson slept together that night; that before retiring she placed her pocket-book, containing $120 and a piece of gold, under the mattress; that about 3 o'clock next morning she found Mrs. Wilson up and complaining of being ill; that Mrs. Wilson took a light, went out to the yard and remained about an hour; that some time afterwards she went home, and when the pocket-book was looked for it was gone. West testified that before going to the circus, he got ten dollars from the pocket-book under the mattress, and that Mrs. Wilson was looking at him getting the money. When she was informed that it was gone, he went to Mrs. Wilson's, searched the place, but found nothing. He then arrested the accused. The defense had no evidence to offer—if we accept tears, and a fine little boy in arms. The refusal of Mrs. West to participate in the evening's enjoyment at the circus, and a disposition to reflect on the character of Mrs. Wilson, (otherwise than for honesty,) as evidenced by an unnecessary answer to a question from the judge, might have suggested to the jury some solution as to the disappearance of the pocket-book other than the apparent one, but anyhow they brought in a verdict of "not guilty."

Munsor Alexander and Barney Williams were arrested some weeks ago by Sergeant Petrie and officer Fox, of the First District police, on the charge of having on the morning of the 22d of September last, stolen $3300 from the residence of Philip Weinman, on Thalia street. The following jurors were empannelled: Anatole Ker, L. Bachemin, A. B. Lacoste, Charles Sauzeau, Lucien Delery, E. T. Legendre, Charles Montreuil, D. R. Perrett, John McClellan, Edgar Eliot, Edward Meehan, Edward Weisham. One witness testified that the night before the robbery she saw the accused standing opposite Mr. Weinman's house and pointing to the doors and windows. Christian Blanc stated that the morning before the occurrence the prisoners were in his bar-room, corner of White and Thalia streets. They were talking earnestly, and pointed towards Weinman's. Next morning he saw Alexander jump over Mr. Weinman's fence, and heard some one holler out "Run, you ————!" Officer Cox testified that hearing that Williams, who had been in Mobile, was about to return, he watched for and arrested him. Williams said he knew what he arrested him for—that Dutchman's affair up town. Alexander also told the officer he knew what he arrested him for, and when he got out of it he would break his (the officer's) head. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty against both prisoners.

INQUESTS.—The post mortem examination by Dr. Barnes, of the body of Wm. Davis, colored man, who was found dead in a house on Perdido street, showed that both heart and right lung were diseased, and that death was caused by hemorrhage from the latter organ. The jury of inquest rendered a verdict accordingly.

An inquest was held on the body of Bella Wilkinson, a colored woman, aged 42 years, a native of New Orleans, found dead at No. 342 Love street. Verdict: Died from disease of the heart.

BURGLARY.—The grocery store of Mr. George Beatry, corner of Rampart and Lafayette streets, was entered before daylight yesterday morning, and about one hundred dollars' worth of wines and groceries were carried away. A negro named Robt. News was subsequently arrested on a charge of having in his possession a portion of the stolen property, consisting of seven bottles of Vermouth, brandied cherries and cordials, assorted.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—We were glad to perceive yesterday that Mr. M. S. Hedrick, the enterprising proprietor of the sewing machine and variety establishment, 87 Canal street, which had such a narrow escape from the hot blast of fire alongside him on Saturday night, is as usual, on hand, and fully prepared to do business with his legion of friends. His store, though in such dangerous proximity, was saved by the gallant firemen.

IN HOT WATER AGAIN.—We stated the other day that Edward Dowees, the ex-detective of the Freedmen's Bureau, was brought before Judge Abell, on a writ of habeas corpus, and was ordered to be admitted to bail upon giving bond of $1000, being, at the time, under committal by Recorder Kruebbe on a charge of being accessory to burglaries recently committed by a gang of negroes. Bail of five thousand dollars had been required by the Recorder, but Judge Abell reduced the amount on account of the vagueness and informality of the papers before the court. Dowees is in hotter water now than before, for he was arrested last evening by special officer Kavanagh, of the Fourth District, and is specially charged by Lieut. Fitzpatrick with being accessory to a number of crimes, to-wit: to the burglaries committed at the following places: Corner of Chestnut and Josephine streets; on Common street, opposite the Hotel Dieu; at the corner of Washington and Apollo streets, and at the Cedar Magnolia Gardens, near the Bayou Bridge. This is a heavy let down for the ex-representative in promiscuous places, of ex-Capt. Morse, of the delectable Bureau, as managed in his days.

NOW IS THE TIME.—The heavy rain of night before last gives the contractors a fine opportunity for making a dash in the way of cleaning the thoroughfares, especially those paved with square blocks. The dirt which had coated the streets has been washed into the gutters, and can be easily scraped together and carried off. A day or two, however, of dry weather will again make material for filling stores and dwellings with that insinuating pest—dust. Let it be remembered that we do not suggest such apparently impracticable operations as scraping the streets daily, and sweeping them once a week. Such conditions may be found in the contracts, but doubtless they were merely inserted for the purpose of making the work to be performed appear commensurate with the financial arrangements made by the authorities. And the Street Commissioner is supposed in these same contracts, to see that the streets are duly scraped and swept. But these are out-of-the-way considerations, and useless to refer to. But we would urge feeble attempts at cleanliness, for small favors in that way will be gratefully accepted.

ARREST.—Daniel Sullivan was arrested at the corner of Calliope and Front streets last evening, by officer McCann, at the instance of Mr. T. O'Neill, who charges him with the larceny of $100 worth of carpenters' tools.

James Quinn, by officers Kennedy and O'Neill, on a charge of stealing twelve bags of cotton belonging to the steamship Palmyra.

A. Burnstein, on a charge of false imprisonment made against him by Henry Stamts.

Jennie, colored, accused by Mrs. Bird with breach of trust and embezzlement. They will be brought before Recorder Kruebbe this morning.

Bartholomew Gentilli and Louis Barrelli, charged with swindling John Fay; and Thos. Higgins, arrested by officers McIntyre, for having five spoons, six forks and seven knives, supposed to be stolen, will be attended to by Recorder Gastinel.

PROVOST COURT—*Judge Benedict.*—The United States vs. Messrs. Arapy, Brown and Lyons, charged with the larceny of twenty sacks of leather, the property of the U. S. Discharged.

The United States vs. Samuel Colly, Fifty-sixth Ohio infantry, charged with carrying a concealed weapon and threatening the lives of citizens. Discharged.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—J E Mack, Ky; F H McCormack, city; D D Miller, La; H J Raphael, U S Bond, city; S Spears, Niagara Falls; W D Rider, T J McMichael, do; J Ingersoll, Mobile; A Taylor and lady, Chicago; Mrs. W A Brookshen, Miss N Brookshen, Texas; A D Trimble, F Moore, I J McDermid, Baton Rouge; H S Heath and wife, J. G. Watson, La; J. N. McCloskey, Louisville; T. M. Ellis, A. Rowell, J. A. Garrard, Vicksburg; E. J. Coleman, B. C. Fields, R. F. Trimble, E. J. Metcalfe, J. Lockwood, lady and child, Mrs. W. V. Barringer, Miss Lockwood, Natchez; T H Beecher, Jr., Philadelphia; G Hillyer, Natchez; J W Palmer, Baton Rouge; A Thompson, Ky; R Bookes, Boston; W A Scott, Pittsburg; H Cormack, St. Louis; J Dillon, C C Hay, Washington county.

SEW LOUIS HOTEL.—J M Johnston, New York; J M Babbit, do; H C Sones, do; R C Wilson, Texas; W Halford, Boston; C C Bates, New Haven, Conn; R R Dougherty, Texas; J R Potherty, Ala; G A Myer, Galveston; W Andrews and family, Houston; J C Lord and family, do; W Talbot and wife, Chicago; W Aiken, do; F A Mitchell, La; R S Heth and wife, St Louis; L Y Reeves, La; Mrs Hughes, W G Hughes, Texas; W W McPhaile, do; W A Lockhart, do; C Brannan, Plaquemine parish; A N Donovan and wife, city.

CITY HOTEL.—W Waity and wife, Shreveport; J B Hooper, Texas; S W Day, New York; J D Thomas, San Antonio; M W King, Sherman, Texas; F M Power, Louisiana; M H Kendall and wife, Kentucky; W A Fort, Macon, Texas; Major W W Burrus and wife, Ky; Mrs S A Davis, N L Mitchel, C H Lee and wife, Texas; Mrs Hall, do; R L Armstrong, Pleasant Hill; D Newlan, Morehouse parish; Philip Graff, Smithfield, Ohio; Gen M Tully, Shreveport; F T Scruggs, Jackson, Tenn; P Tenson, do; J H Dewing, S Lewis; R W Tilly and son, Shreveport; J H Doolittle, N Y; A Ferris, W Riley, Memphis; J R Tulmoon, Ala; A J Wilson, La; J T Kendall, Ala; F Ward, Lagrange, La; T Morton, La; R Robb, Augusta; F W Sanchers, Greenfield, Ala; J J Davis, Athens, Ga; P A Beddles, St. Louis; J W Bosley, Huntsville; J Harrington, Archer, La; W E Epp and wife, La; J Bradley and wife, La; J W Osburn and son, La; H G Meyers, Louisville; W W Cochran, Ark; G W Cobb, Vicksburg; H B Everett, Shreveport; N. Sykes, L Rosenfield and wife, Baton Rouge.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.—Dr A S Hory, R B Habback, N Carter, J Corthop, B Corthop; L R Hines, T Marchison, N Bradshaw, W J Hall, H Edwards, L A Folsom, Texas; J J Gravers, Shreveport; J A Dykeman, A W Burts, W J Jones, B H Edmonston, Baton Rouge; W Texada, J A Cannon, C B Berry, A J Tait, B F McCarty, J J Lyons, Rapides; J C Leach, T Crandet, W W McPhaile, W A Lockart, W L McDow, Shreveport; L A Wordham, Huntsville, Ala; B Bovol, L D Langdon, Miss; W R Duval, Selma; F T Glascow, Va; J S Fish and wife, Ga; A C Boynton and wife, Texas; W J D Pride, Ga; J Niner and wife, W E Watkins and wife, Ala; A S Dorn, Texas; E F Hasel, J Dyer, M Kopperl, Galveston; F C Neilly, St Joseph; J N Horne, W Stewart, La; K Sanderson, city; J W Brooks, J Barker, Tenn; C Baker, Baton Rouge; A B Furrar, Dr Furrar and wife, Mrs R B Bunroe, Miss; Miss A Beatty, L Newman, Dr J C Newman, A Bowls, Warren county; G A Folks, Vicksburg; J A Griffin, Pascagoula; W Gassett, Texas; F F Scruggs, T P Tenson, Jackson; W D W Peck, Texas; W J Pinney, C C Thompson, J Foster, P S Kennedy, La; E J Coleman, B F Trimble, Bolivar county; L Kilgore, D T Russell, T W Norris, La.

HOW JAKE CAUGHT HIS DAD.—"Jacob," said a father, "yesterday I forbade you associating with the neighbor's children any more, and to-day