New Orleans Daily Crescent.

[For the Crescent.]

From Novelletta—Slightly Political.

Wild warfare has been raging in my bosom the last few weeks; two opposing factions have been fighting daily battles; but now war's loud alarum has given place to a calm serenity of soul, the hostile armies have joined forces, and I have no hesitation in announcing to the community at large and respected Southern friends in particular, that I consider Andrew Johnson, President of these United States, a gentleman and a scholar. Now I feel better, decidedly better!

I've been thinking very hard the past two weeks. Behold the result of my reflections: Thinks I to myself, this is a great and glorious country—a wonderful Republic. We poor rebels were annihilated the very moment they made up their minds to conquer; (you know it had only been play on their side before;) well we were emphatically whipped. For a short time after the smash up we felt completely lost. The spirit of fight was strong within us, but we dared not give it vent; so meetings were held through the length and breadth of the Southern land to decide what should be the fate of our warlike proclivities. The resolutions passed were generally as follows:

"*Resolved*, That Yankees are creatures to be hated by the civilized world; therefore, we *hate* Yankees.

"*Resolved*, That as some abominable Northerners have dared, in the past four years, to raise their hands, (with guns in them,) against Southern freemen; therefore, we *hate* Northerners.

"*Resolved*, That abolitionists are very bad things; therefore, we *hate* them and mean to *hate* them to our dying day.

"*Resolved*, That as we cannot fight we will take it out in *hating* intensely.

"*Resolved*, That copies of the above resolutions be inscribed on the hearts of all true Southerners, to be handed down as legacies to future generations, until time shall be no more."

This was all very fine. It was undoubtedly a great satisfaction to hate so delightfully. The men swallowed all the oaths required, then walked the streets with heads high in air, feeling perfectly justified in hating anybody. The ladies, on sight of a blue coat, turned up their noses in the most charming fashion imaginable.

Verily, the Christian virtues engendered by the laws of hate were perfectly sublime.

There were no fire-eating secessionists warmer than I was; none hated with a more bitter hatred; Christian forbearance was forgotten or laid on the shelf for future occasions; it seemed as if I could not hate hard enough; but now I say, "Hurrah for Andy Johnson!" Do you know, Mr. Editor, I'm an Episcopalian, a member of the church; but have never since the grand crash said amen to the prayer for the President of the United States. But henceforth I shall respond loudly, for I do hope that in peace and prosperity he may long live.

By the way, I do not think you know the why and wherefore of this total revulsion of feeling. Know then I have read the veto message, and consider it grand. I see some lights ahead in the darkness that has hitherto hung like midnight over our sunny South land.

N. B.—That accounts satisfactorily for the unusual quantity of rain this winter; as politics clear up, the weather grows delightful. The spring necessarily will be positively enchanting.

If anybody insinuates I've turned Yankee, I'll do something fearful. I am a Johnson woman, and agree with my particular friend Bill Arp that Johnson is a very good name, with a *t* or without, it makes little difference. Dear me, I wonder if I shall love the flag again as in the olden time. At present I am very dubious. I notice the CRESCENT hangs it out on grand occasions, such as Washington's birthday. In passing the office I looked up at the bunting and endeavored to feel pleased, but the effort was not entirely successful. Perhaps when the blue uniforms are laid aside I shall feel better about everything. My ideas will, I presume, gradually become settled. I feel much calmer, now that I have complimented the President. The people of the South will flock to his standard, now that I have gone over. The CRESCENT and myself will work hand in hand to unite this astonishing country.

It makes me feel so good to think I am doing so much towards cementing the Union. (I do wish most earnestly there could be a new word coined to mean union; the meaning is very good, but the sound positively distasteful.)

In conclusion, I would state that I am not aware that I *hate* any one. I feel amiable to a fault and at peace with myself and the whole world; so farewell, Mr. Editor. It is not often I allow myself to speak on politics, so this must be duly appreciated. Your very serene friend,

NOVELLETTA.

The spirit of the Northern press in regard to the recent interview between the President and the negroes will be found interesting. The New York Express says:

It is a long while since the colored people had so much good advice given them by one who is undoubtedly their friend; and if they are wise, they will not be slow to accept it, in the same spirit in which it was tendered. The President, in a few well directed sentences, disabused their minds of the fatal hallucination that the recent war was undertaken for the abolition of slavery—and that equally fatal hallucination, that negro suffrage is the panacea for the evils incident to their existing condition in the social scale. These people were given to understand, in short, that a great deal had been done for them, at immense cost by the Government and the people—and that it became them, under the circumstances not to be clamorous for more. That speech will do good. It was eminently opportune. The President deserves, and will receive, for it the thanks of every lover of his country, and of his race.

The radicals, of course, think differently. According to the Tribune:

"The news of the conversation which occurred between the President and these colored citizens, was brought to the House by prominent members of the delegation. They gave an account of the interview to a number of Congressmen, who instantly gathered around them, and there was a general feeling of disappointment and sadness."

The Chicago Times says:

Another feature of this interview will be recognized with satisfaction. It is that the President refused to assent to the impudent demand of Fred. Douglass to argue the question. He showed great condescention in admitting these men to an interview at a time when so pressed with the affairs of government. He displayed equal condescension when he took the time to patiently give these negroes his opinions, and he displayed only proper dignity when he declined Fred. Douglass' proposition to debate the matter. Mr. Johnson very properly believes that the white house is not the proper place for a wrangle with plantation hands, boot-blacks, and table-waiters, over the policy of the government. There is probably no delegation of white men in this country who would propose to turn the presidential mansion into a debating school. The idea that white people do when they call on the President is to respectfully listen to him. It required the insolence of a mob of negroes to propose to the President of the United States that he should enter with them upon an argument with reference to questions of State policy.

AN ENGLISH SHOWMAN.—This, ladies, and gentlemen, is the distinguised Hamerican banimal vich is known as the woodchuck first discovered by the General Christopher Columbus, on his first voyage to the woods of Hamerikky. Christopher saw him quietly seated upon a bank of a clover, a viewing the sitting sun and a wondering what would become of it. This here is one of the descendents of the same woodchuck, as may be easily seen in his general happearance, vich is both beautiful and striking. He is a solitary creechur, and is called woodchuck, because he lives in the woods and the hogs chuck stones at him. His eyes arest the opposite end of the hogs, and assist him in the amusing occupation of seeing vich he can see as well in the dark as in the light, heise he wouldn't live in holes under the ground.

Like most humiliated things, he is fond of enjoying himself, vich he does in a very humiable way. He hobbles along upon the ground, ven nobody is looking, vatches the birds in the trees to sing like them vich he has never succeeded in doing; but this is not his fault, because he has not got any feathers. My hunele 'ad von vat lived sometime, but died, though there is no telling how long he would 'ave lived if it wasn't for that ere hacident. Howing to the quiet life vich the woodchuck enjoys, I have sometimes vished I vas a woodchuck myself. But then there is not hexcitement enough in it for a showman, though I can say, as Helander remarked to Diognes, "If I vere not a showman I would be a woodchuck!" Here, ladies and gentlemen, is the very oss on vich the Duke of Velentine slew the Lord Napoleon Bonsparte! Stir him up, John, and make him kick a bit!

Army and Navy.

A general court martial was appointed to convene in New York on Thursday, February 13th, for the trial of such persons as may be brought before it. The following officers are detailed to form the court: Brevet Brigadier General W. H. Emory, U. S. A., Colonel of the 5th United States Cavalry; Brigadier General T. L. Dent, U. S. V.; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Francis Beach, U. S. A., Captain 4th U. S. Artillery; Brevet Major J. W. Mason, U. S. A., Captain 5th U. S. Cavalry; Capt. F. M. Follet, 4th U. S. Artillery; Capt. W. H. Brown, 5th U. S. Cavalry; Major T. Gaines, Judge Advocate.

It is said that Gen. Grant is very anxious to have speedy action upon the military bill now before the House Military Committee. He says the volunteers still remaining in service are becoming very restless, not knowing whether they are to be incorporated into the regular army or not.

The 90th New York Regiment have been mustered out, and left Savannah on the 10th inst. for home.

General Joseph S. Fullerton, chief of staff to General Howard, resigned that position a day or two since. In view of the fact, says a special to the New York Herald, that a statement to the effect that this officer was removed because of his conservative management in New Orleans last summer has got in circulation, it may be proper to state that the President and General Howard both urged him to withdraw his resignation. General Fullerton has been one of the faithful officers of the bureau, and by his straightforward conservatism has incurred the enmity of a sufficient number of the radicals to make his position exceedingly uncomfortable.

General Foster, commanding the department of Florida, has issued an order revoking the restrictions heretofore placed upon the sale of arms and ammunition by the military authorities.

General Dyer, of the United States armory at Springfield, has ordered the remodeling of 5000 of the Springfield rifle, with Alblin's breech-loading improvement. The alteration does not materially change the appearance or affect the range, but provides for the discharge of eighteen cartridges in a minute. This weapon has not been examined by a government commission, but it is generally believed that it will be adopted by the department.

The soldiers of Hancock's corps are being mustered out daily, as the period of their year's enlistment expires. By the 1st of May, of what now constitutes its regiments, there will be hardly enough left to organize a company.

Col. D. C. Bancroft, formerly commander of an Illinois regiment, has been arrested at St. Louis on a charge of larceny preferred by E. A. Agner, surgeon of the same regiment. Agner charges him with having feloniously obtained possession of his pocket-book, at Springfield, Ill., some months ago, appropriating the contents, some $300, to his own use. Bancroft gave bail for his appearance.

Col. Whittaker, brother of Major-General Whittaker, committed suicide at Frankfort, Ky., on the 10th, by shooting himself with a pistol.

By an order received from the Secretary of War by Gen. Pope, the four persons who have been retained in the custody of the military authorities at St. Louis for about a year past, charged with boat-burning—William Murphy, John G. Parks, Mitchell Lapeille and L. B. Harwood—have been set at liberty.

Personal.

Robert Cary, the father of the poetesses, Alice and Phœbe, died at his residence, near Cincinnati, on the 11th, in the 80th year of his age. He came to Ohio in 1802.

A nephew of United States Senator Trumbull was instantly killed on the 10th inst., at the Chicago stock-yards. An accident occurred to a locomotive on which he was riding, by which he was crushed to death.

Donald McKay, the distinguished ship builder of East Boston, has lately returned from Europe, where he thoroughly inspected the iron-clad navies of France and England.

Ex-Gov. B. F. Perry, of South Carolina, left Greenville for Washington January 6.

The citizens of Augusta, Ga., are raising funds for the erection of a monument to the memory of the soldiers from that city who perished in the late war.

Gov. Jenkins, at the request of the ladies of Milledgeville, has issued an appeal to the ladies of Georgia to contribute one dollar each for the relief of the wife of ex-President Davis.

The Hon. William H. Stiles, a brother of the Rev. Dr. J. C. Stiles, formerly American Charge D'Affaire at Vienna, and known as the author of "Austria and the Austrians," died recently at Savannah, Georgia. He commanded a regiment in the Confederate army.

An English journal says Earl Russell, on behalf of the Queen, "has offered to Viscountess Palmerston a peerage in her own right, with remainder to her son, the Right Hon. William Cowper. It has, however, been declined with many grateful expressions of the sense entertained by Lady Palmerston of the kind intentions of her Majesty, and of the honor intended thereby to be paid to the memory of the late Premier. Lady Palmerston desires no change in her position, and is content with the distinction of being Lord Palmerston's widow."

Mr. J. P. Benjamin is studying English law in the chambers of Mr. Pollock, in the Temple in London, with the view of being called to the English bar.

Sir Edward Landseer has been elected president of the British Royal Academy, in place of the late Sir Charles Eastlake.

The Rev. John J. Williams was appointed coadjutor, with the right of succession to the Right Rev. Dr. Fitzpatrick, R. C. Bishop of Boston, who died a few days ago.

The friends of Rev. Henry Giles, the essayist and lecturer, have raised and paid over to him the sum of $1880, in consideration of his illness and disability for writing or lecturing.

The Prince of Wales has sent a handsome bridal present to Mrs. Henry Johnson, née Harriet Lane, in acknowledgment of the courtesies tendered him at the White House while that lady presided there.

The nett proceeds of Madame Rubi's concert in Richmond, for the benefit of Mrs. General Jackson, amounted to $354.

Betting is immoral; but how can a man who bets be worse than one who is no better?

THE CIRCUS.—Well, the long promised and much heralded entree of this troupe has come off and the first performance, which took place last night, was one of the most perfect triumphs we ever witnessed. The vast pavilion was crowded to overflowing, a regular jam—and yet, such a perfect system was organized that all went "merry as a marriage bell," and as pleasantly as a christening. Not a sound was out of tune; the actors and audience harmonized, the music harmonized, everybody harmonized, and a more delightful and agreeable party could not have been assembled.

Messrs. Stone, Rosston, Murray and Capt. Tikmarsh determined to have an audience of a class equal to that of any theater or opera; they took the right course to procure it, and eminently succeeded. Ladies were present who never before have visited a circus in Memphis, and were so delighted at the performances and management as to express a determination to visit frequently. We cannot, as we said before, notice the acts particularly, but we can say that Mr. Stone's style in the ring is correct and gentlemanly, conveying a joke without offense, and creating amusement without the alloy of coarseness or vulgarity.

(Memphis Bulletin.

The Washington correspondent of The Independent tells the following story:

"Who edits the Intelligencer?" This important question has received a solution, if we may rely upon a story the wags are telling. A few days since Col. F., with a party of loyal Pennsylvanians, called upon the President, but could not see him, being informed that he was "engaged." The colonel returned to the Senate, whose Secretary he is, and there found a bill which had passed both Houses, and only awaited the President's signature to become a law. This he took to the White House at once, and learned that the President was still engaged with the visitor whose presence had prevented Col. F.'s entrance before. White House etiquette, however, always admits the bearer of a bill, and so the colonel walked in, and said in mere consultation over a lot of newspaper clippings and "proofs," inspecting the former and correcting the latter, Mr. Coyle, of the Intelligencer, and the President.

(Special to the Crescent.)

CONTINENTAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, Jan. 31, 1866.

A few days ago, the electric telegraph, in order to please O'Donnell, informed us that Prim, followed by a hundred hussars, had quitted Spain and had taken refuge in Portugal; that those who had taken refuge in that country had been arrested by the authorities of Braganza; therefore everything was going on favorably. Isabella II was confined on the 25th of January, of a little prince.

As it turns out, telegrams, dispatches, etc., have told us nothing but untruths. Prim is still in Catalonia, which is devoted to him as one man. The Countess of Reuss, his wife, who is in Madrid, hourly receives telegrams from him. As regards the prisoners of Braganza, they are nowhere to be found. It is thought they have taken refuge in the neighborhood of Sedazos.

Private correspondence informs us that Prim is not in Portugal. He had, it is said, given the command of his troops to his bosom friend and first lieutenant colonel, Milano del Bosk. Where can he be? If the ministry knows, it takes care not to tell. If it knows nothing, it will perhaps learn sooner than if likes.

En resume, the situation in Spain, instead of getting better, gets worse and worse every day, and even worse within the past week. The revolution which seemed to be at an end, seems, on the contrary, to be only beginning. O'Donnell, whose moderation was so much praised, is now trying to see what shooting to death will do.

The only chance of success for the *pronunciamento* is in holding out until the partisans of Prim can have time to raise the standard of revolution all over the country. The insurrection which began at Franjaez has now lasted a month, and there is, perhaps, a likelihood of O'Donnell's government being overthrown.

Gen. Zavola, Lord High Admiral, has just arrived at Madrid. He is about to hasten the departure of a large squadron which is to reinforce the Spanish fleet now cruising off Chili. It remains yet to be known if this new armada will be able to leave the Spanish shores.

If the situation in Spain is taking a tragical turn, it is, on the contrary, taking a comical one in Prussia. The upper house, which is highly conservative, and the lower, which is liberal, have both decided that they will not move for an address in answer to the King's speech. The reasons for this course are too singular not to be given. They are that the lower house sees the uselessness of taking any hostile attitude towards the government, which takes not the slightest notice of its complaints, and the upper house thinks it superfluous to assure the King of its loyalty, of which he is well aware.

There is not much of interest from Italy. Victor Emanuel has just lost his youngest son, Prince Oddone, who died of a scrofulous complaint which has resisted all the efforts of the medical profession. The Pope is still trying to contract loans, and to get up a little pontifical army; but, as the proverb says, *pas d'argent, pas de luisse*, he has much difficulty in finding men to fight for love of his Holiness.

The past week has not been barren for the chronicles, and we have a circumstance or two of some consequence to note. The first is that of Dr. Henry Faver, so well known in the medical world, who has just made a discovery of more value than petroleum, of which such wonders have been told. He has, it is said, found out the

PHILOSOPHER'S STONE.

That is to say, he has found the means of making gold of silver by means of electricity. I was present during the experiment, and as Dr. Faver makes no secret of his discovery, I shall, perhaps, soon be able to let you know how to make gold by sending you the recipe of this celebrated chemist. If this discovery had been made sooner, how many who have been obliged to sell off everything in order to pay their bills this year, (in consequence of the harm done to Paris by the cholera,) might have kept their goods and chattles. We hope Mr. Faver may not be induced to sell his discovery to the great Barnum, the showman of New York.

THE PACIFIC REVOLUTION.

A pacific revolution is about to take place in the French capital. Twenty ladies of the first society in Paris, alive to the great evil of the extravagance occasioned by overdress, have determined to establish a king of clubs to be called *Le Club de la Sainte Mousseline*. All members to give a formal pledge to observe the greatest simplicity in dress, and not to buy anything more expensive than muslin for balls, parties, etc. I fear it will be many and many months before we see the effects produced by this new league against overdress, for I was at the first performance of Mr. Pousard's new comedy, *Le Lion Amoureux*, and could not help observing to a friend that it was impossible to distinguish a difference, as the love of *dressing* had come to such a pitch. The new comedy *Le Lion Amoureux*, (the lion in love,) has been a most decided hit.

THE GREAT HIT OF THE SEASON AT THE THEATRE FRANCAIS.

The new play is an *episode* of the time of the *Directory*. The hero of the piece is a rank republican, who falls in love with a young *emigree*, whom he meets at Madame Taillien's (one of the celebrated women of that day. The young lady is also desperately in love with the young republican, but is kept back by the prejudice of cast and by the non consent of her papa, who will not hear of having a *brigand de republicain* for a son-in-law. However, the end is like almost all ends in the play. *They are married and are happy ever afterwards. Le Lion Amoureux*, though it has had wonderful success, cannot be called a *chef d'œuvre*, but it is a literary work of great merit, a rarity *nowadays*. The Emperor has informed Mr. Pousard, the author, that the pension which he enjoys will be continued to his children after his death.

The French Emperor insists upon retaining in his study, in the palace of the Tuileries, the mahogany bookcase he had in his chamber at Ham, and he forbade a glass door being put to it to protect his books. There is in his study a magnificent collection of meerschaum pipes; but they have of late years been relieved of duty, his physicians having forbidden their use. The Emperor takes his revenge by giving them away whenever he has a chance. He has not a single dressing gown in his study; when he is in it, he almost always wears an old frock coat. There are often a great many paintings and engravings piled against the walls, and even on the floor of his study. One of his body servants used to resort to a singular trick whenever he wished one of these paintings. He would place it in front of a pile which obstructed communication with an adjoining room. His Majesty would say, "It seems to me these pictures are constantly increasing. Can't some of them be removed?" The servant would reply, "Certainly, sire," and he would carry off the coveted picture to his chamber. In this way he formed a handsome collection. Whenever his Majesty wishes to retain the memory of anything he hears in conversation, he makes a not of it in a blank-book, which is always on his writing-desk; he tears out the leaf on which he has written the note, reads it attentively, and then tears it up. This habit one day greatly puzzled Prince Metternich, the Austrian Ambassador, to whom his Majesty was giving audience. The Ambassador expressed his astonishment and curiosity. His Majesty at once gratified it by saying that whenever he once wrote, and afterward read attentively the written note, he never forgot it.

HORRIBLE.—A Southern journal draws this pen and ink portrait of one of the diabolical, fanatical and mischievous Massachusetts Senators:

In person Senator Wilson is not an exception to the general rule that a man's bad passions are always stamped upon his exterior. Somewhat above the average height, with a full figure, generally arrayed in sanctimonious black, except the vest, wherein he apes the buff that so well became his noble predecessor, Webster; eightly bald, with straight black locks fringing the sides and rear of a head on which the phrenologist would discover egotism and obstinacy, cunning and acquisitiveness, as the four cardinal points of his character; with a high, flat forehead; large vulgar ears, that stand out with asinine suggestiveness; a keen dark eye, that never seems to dare to look into yours, so restless and wandering is it; a large mouth, that looks incapable of uttering a tender sentiment; a clean shaven face, which exposes the flabby muscles of a flat dyspeptic; a form utterly destitute of grace; a voice wanting in sweetness; a countenance void and unlovable in its expression; a glance destitute of one shade of sympathy or affection; such are some of the personal peculiarities of the individual who, at this moment, aims to enter the President and the national legislature of our country.

The Courts.

Cases Set for Trial This Day.

SUPREME COURT OF LOUISIANA.

George Jeckel vs. Jacob Fried; D. Sheehan, third opponent—Wenck. Henderson.

A. W. Walker vs. J. S. Cucullu—Hunton & Miller, Roselius. Pitot, Castera.

Frank Malerich vs. George Wertz, et al—Wenck. M. Blache.

City of New Orleans, for use of Nicholson & Co., vs. Samuel Stuart—McPheeters, Bonford, Singleton, Breaux. Roselius, Durant.

J. E. Braundorf vs. E. Fay & Masson—Durant & Hornor. Fellows.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT.

M. Doll vs. Joseph Rizotti—Durant & Hornor, Redmond, Budd & Lambert. Hunt & Denegre.

Succession of Etienne Gerard—Bermudez, Janin. T. J. & W. H. Cooley.

F. Borge vs. Piece of Property—Miller. Redmond.

Edward Dorney vs. Rotchford, Brown & Co.—Bright. Augustin.

Alexander Pereira vs. James Fuller, testamentary executor—Dufour. Walton.

Dr. M. Schuppert vs. Schulter—J. P. Hornor. Dugue, Heistand, McCay.

Police Jury vs. Macon, executor—Sheldon & Pardee. Semmes & Mott.

Alice and William Hawkins vs. succession of G. S. Hawkins—Hunt & Denegre. Bradford, Lea and Finney.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT.

EXCEPTION.

J. Jagou vs. Lacoste and wife—Murtagh. J. D. Augustin.

RULE.

J. G. Rosenfield vs. Adams Express Company—Sullivan, Billings and Hughes. Roselius & Phillips.

PROMISSORY NOTE CASES.

City, for use, etc., vs. J. B. Pigniolo et al.—Hewes. Dufour.

Howell Rose vs. New Orleans Canal and Banking Company—Elmore & King. Bradford, Lea & Finney.

City of New Orleans vs. G. Marback—Hewes. Grant.

City of New Orleans vs. Stephen Lacey—Hewes. Grant.

City of New Orleans vs. M. Lorenz—Hewes. Grant.

S. B. Newman, executor, vs. Cutrer, Harrison & Co.—Lacey. Bradford, Lea & Finney.

J. H. Kellar vs. J. R. Shannon—Bright. Emerson & Grow.

Beebe & Co. vs. Kaiser & Bryan—Huntington. Lacey.

Lallande, executor, vs. Knox & Higgins—Dufour. Dupré.

Mrs Donovan vs. Joseph Bruin—Roselius & Phillips. Huntington, Jonas.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.

EXECUTION.

J. Loeb vs. E. Hernstadt—Voorhies. Phillips & Levy.

CONTINUED CASE.

Joanna Huck vs. Haller Bros.—Buchanan & Gilmore. Emerson & Grow.

UNAPPEALABLE CASES.

Elijah Peale vs. D. Michel—McDannold. A. L. Tissot.

Giovanni Appolinio vs. Widow Charles Galvani—Derbes. Hennen.

PROMISSORY NOTE CASES.

Howell & Buckner vs. Houston & Cushing—Randolph, Singleton, Hardie. Sheldon & Pardee.

Hiram Kellogg vs. Gillam & Spearing—Singleton. Koontz.

Joseph Israel vs. Mathias Levy—Augustin. Belden & Fuselier.

City of Baltimore vs. E. Houillion—Semmes & Mott. Pro. per.

Thornhill & Co. vs. R. P. Rankin et als—Kennedy. Morgan.

UNAPPEALABLE CASE.

W. D. McComb vs. O. E. Hall—Collens. Clarke & Bayne.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.

Sterne Brothers vs. Thornhill & Richardson—Whitaker, Fellows & Mills. Foute & Helme.

Charles Bartine vs. Jennings and Dodge—Hewes & Eustis. Whitaker, Fellows & Mills.

Jos. Lallande, testamentary executor, vs. Toledano & Taylor et als.—Dufour. Ogden & Claiborne.

Wm. Hunt vs. J. M. Stone et als.—Whitaker, Fellows & Mills. Lacey.

Joseph Garner vs. Thomas Rosch—Bright. Heistand.

Kearney, Blois & Co., vs. Henderson A. Morse—Bright. E. Phillips.

J. H. Atkinson vs. Kearney, Blois & Co.—Whitaker, Fellows & Mills. Bright.

Louisiana State Bank vs. M. Genin et als.—Torrey. Durant & Hornor.

Miles Kelly vs. Bellocq, Nublom & Co.—Grivot. A. L. Tissot.

Wm. Henderson vs. Jegon & Vergnes—Belden & Fuselier. Bright.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT.

RULES.

Arthur Choppin vs. Carrollton Railroad Company—Lacey.

H. Bienvenu vs. W. H. Irwin—Briggs. A. Miller.

CASES.

Levi A. Donley vs. J. E. Putnam & Co.—Lacey. Buisson.

A. B. James vs. M. B. Brady—Morgan & New. Randolph, Singleton & Hardie.

A. Beaupreau vs. B. Hernandez—Biron, Blache. Bermudez.

H. Lion vs. E. Guerin—Dalsheimer & Buck. Davidson.

A. Drex vs. H. Gillis & Co.—Tissot. Derbes.

D. Blum vs. H. R. Bonham—V. F. and J. B. Cotton. Bright.

Wm. R. Crane, executor, vs. T. J. Mullen—Durant & Hornor. Bradford, Lea & Finney.

Jacob Barker vs. A. Ross—W. H. Hunt. Gorley.

Vincent & Co. vs. A. J. Rugely, et als—Morgan & New. Clarke & Bayne.

J. J. Michie vs. A. Brown & Co., et als—Durant & Hornor. Clarke & Bayne.

Wm. R. Crane, executor, vs. F. Maillott & Co., et als—Durant & Hornor. Budd, A. L. Tissot.

Bank of America vs. Warren & Crawford, et als—Johnson, Denis. Berault & Legendre, C. E. Schmidt.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

CITY HOTEL—W Davis, W H Mix and wife, J M Conklin, J Brown, C B Wilson, Brownsville; E Wooldridge, city; W T Harris, B H Harrison, Ala; Mrs Framwell, Miss Framwell, Henderson, Texas; C A Richardson, M Ross, N Y; J R North and niece, A Y Stevens, Texas; C L Kinnan, Freeport; G D McClelland; S D Nowsome, Dr Howell, Dr G A Foott, Texas; N J Clogett; Miss L E Rainey, Ga; J M Smith, H Myers, Ala; J W Woldecker, St Louis; J W Lawrey, Mobile; A C Mondroe, Freeport.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL—B Holman, city; F N Davidson, N Y; A Schler, Cincinnati; P B Tiler and wife, Miss; H Cohn, Washington; W H Turner, N. Y; J Roberts, St Louis; H Campbell, Pa; S B Lewis, Capt W Lewis, Galveston; J H Norton, N Pike, J B Clark, Jr, and wife, J Children, city; S Q Carey and family, R Kelly and family, Texas; A J McDowell, Tenn; W C Larry, city; J Farrel, St Louis; R Y Johnson Cincinnati; C O Hitchcock S R Lewis, Baton Rouge.

ST. JAMES HOTEL—J Woodman, Mobile; W Foster, Jackson; M Conly, city; E Holland, Atlanta, Ga; Mrs L Bartlom, Ga; M Smith, Mobile; Col T Leacock, Washington; Mrs A C Weeks, La; Mr Hoffman, La; H H Hansell, city; J A Crawford, Alexandria; J B Wasser, Ala; J N White, city; G French, Indianola; D C Rewill, Mexico; S Jenkins, N Y; D A Waldecke, St Louis; E Clemens, N Y; J A Tyler.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL—G F Filley and wife, Misses M and A Filley, St Louis; G B Bronsin, N Y; A H Shoetus; A B Chambers, Danville; J E Smith and family, Ala; L Boyd, city.

There is a girl in Troy whose lips are so sweet that they stick together every morning by the honey they distill, and she cannot open her mouth until she has parted her lips with a silver knife. She will be a treasure to her husband, not only on account of her sweetness, but because she can occasionally keep her mouth shut.

A boarder at one of our city boarding-houses, on being asked how they lived there, replied that the hash was rather doubtful, but the beef "bully." This dubious compliment failed to attract a new boarder.

In a game of cards a good deal depends upon good playing, and good playing on a good deal.

OFFICIAL.

LEASING OF THE NEW CANAL—

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, New Orleans, February 10th, 1866.

In conformity to the following act of the General Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at this office for the period of twenty days from the date hereof, for the LEASE OF THE NEW CANAL, on the terms and conditions set forth in the act hereto annexed.

Proposals to be addressed to the Governor of the State and indorsed "Proposals for Leasing the New Canal."

J. MADISON WELLS,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE LEASE OF THE NEW CANAL.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened*, That the canal belonging to the Canal and Banking Company, and constructed under the charter of said company, incorporated March 5th, 1831, situated, lying and being in the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, together with all the rights, property, privileges and uses, in any way belonging and appertaining thereto, or claimed by said company under said act of incorporation, and which, by virtue of said act, reverts to the State on the 5th day of March, 1866, be, and the same is, hereby ordered to be leased for a term of years not to exceed fifteen, nor less than five years; *Provided*, however, that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to have the effect of releasing the Canal and Banking Company from the obligation of returning the property herein described in the good order and condition provided for in their charter.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That it shall be the duty of the Governor, immediately after the passage of this act, to cause to be advertised in one or more newspapers of the city of New Orleans, for the period of twenty days, that the said canal, with all the rights and privileges appertaining thereto or claimed, and now enjoyed by the Canal and Banking Company under its charter—except sixty feet immediately adjoining Cypress Grove and Greenwood Cemeteries, towards the canal, which is hereby reserved by the State of Louisiana, for the use of the Firemen's Charitable Association of the city of New Orleans, is offered for lease as set forth in the first section of this act, and to call for sealed proposals for the lease of the same; *Provided*, that the lessee shall be required to make the repairs described by specifications and plan in the report of the State Engineer to the Governor, dated January 18th, 1866, which shall be made part of the lease; that he will also be required to keep the canal, shell road and all other property in good working order and condition, as is provided by the charter of the canal company; that the cost of the repairs to the extent of sixty-eight thousand dollars shall be allowed to the lessee, in three equal amounts, to be deducted, one-third each year from the annual rent; that the repairs and improvements provided by this section, shall be made subject to the approval of the State Engineer; *Provided further*, that it be made a condition of the lease, that the lessee shall permit the culverts now receiving the waters of the Second Drainage District to remain open.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That at the expiration of the time allowed for such advertisement, the Governor shall accept such proposal as he may deem the most advantageous to the State, and forthwith submit the same, with his approval, to the Senate in Executive session for their approval, and if approved by the Senate, said property shall be put in the form of a contract between the State, represented by the Governor, and the lessee; *Provided, however*, that all the proposals for the lease of said canal, which have not been accepted, shall be open to the inspection of the members of the Senate; *Provided*, that upon the opening of such proposals, if the Governor and Senate shall decide that none of the proposals are advantageous to the State, the Governor and Senate are hereby authorized and empowered to readvertise the same for the space of thirty days in the newspapers the Governor may select in the city of New Orleans; *And provided still further*, that in case the Governor is not satisfied with the proposals to be received under the second advertisement, he is hereby authorized and empowered, if the Senate be adjourned, to lease the same after twenty days' public notice to the person or persons who will offer the most for the said canal for twelve months.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That all proposals for the lease of the said canal shall be accompanied by the names of the sureties, and the amount of security required shall not be for an amount less than one year's rent; and the lessee shall be bound to keep the canal in good order and to comply with all the obligations to the State and to the public, required of the Canal and Banking Company by its charter, for the working and preservation of said canal, under the penalty of a forfeiture of the lease, for the violation of the same.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That the Governor is hereby authorized and required to take immediately after the fifth day of March, 1866, such proper and legal steps as may be necessary to recover from the Canal and Banking Company any claim which the State may have against said company, under the provisions of its charter.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That this act take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) DUNCAN S. CAGE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) ALBERT VOORHIES,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved December 10, 1865.

(Signed) J. MADISON WELLS,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:
J. H. HARDY,
Secretary of State.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT, } MRS. MARY A. WATERS vs.
of New Orleans. } CHARLES WATERS—No. 17,113.

IT HEREBY certify, that on the 23rd day of January, 1866, judgment was rendered in this court in the following entitled suit in the words and figures following, to-wit—

On motion of counsel for the plaintiff in this cause, and upon production in the court one proof in support of demand of plaintiff, and the law and evidence are adverse—

It is adjudged and decreed that the judgment by default heretofore rendered on the 11th January, 1866, be now confirmed; and that there be judgment in favor of plaintiff, Mary A. Waters, and against the defendant, Charles Waters, her husband, decreeing a separation of bed and board between the said parties, and that said plaintiff have the separate management and administration of all her separate estate; that the property described in her petition be decreed to be her separate and paraphernal property and subject only to her separate management and administration; that said plaintiff have judgment against her said husband, the sum of twenty-two hundred and ninety dollars, with mortgage on his property, and that defendant pay the costs of this suit.

Judgment signed the 27th December, 1865.

(Signed) G. DE PLANTIER, Judge.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court, at the city of New Orleans, on this 6th day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and the ninetieth year of the independence of the United States.

LOUIS J. LEFEBVRE,
Deputy Clerk.

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE.

SIXIEME COUR DE DISTRICT, } MRS. MARY A. WATERS vs.
de la Nouvelle-Orleans. } CHS. WATERS—No. 17,113.

JE certifie que sur le 23ième jour de janvier 1866, jugement a été rendu dans ce cour, dans la procédure ci-dessus intitulée, comme suit—

Sur motion du conseil du plaintif, et dans cette cause, et sur les procedures de la cour, les preuves en faveur de la demande du plaintif ont été lu et evidence considerée—

Il est adjugée et decrée que le jugement par défaut ci-dessus enregistré le 11ième janvier 1866 soit confirmée, et qu'il y est jugement en faveur du plaintif Mary A. Waters, et contre le defendant Charles Waters, son mari, decretant une separation de biens entre les dites parties, et que la dite plaintive ait un conseil et l'administration séparée de tout son bien propre, que la propriété decrit dans sa pétition soit decrée d'être sa propriété paraphernal séparée et sujet seulement a son control et administration seuls; que la dite plaintive a jugement contre son dit mari pour la balance de sa propriété paraphernal rogu par son dit mari, comme suit: dix-sept cent et quatre-vingt-dix piastres, avec hypothèque sur sa propriété, et que le defendant paie les frais de ce procès.

Jugement fait et signé le 23ième janvier 1866.

(Signé) G. DE PLANTIER, Juge.

En foi de quoi, j'ai signé et affixé le sceau de la dite cour, en la ville de la Nouvelle-Orleans, le 23ième jour de février, a l'an mille huit cent soixante-six, et la quatre-vingt-dixième année de l'independance des Etats-Unis.

LOUIS J. LEFEBVRE,
Depute greffier.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT, } ANNIE DOLL, wife of Henry Price,
of New Orleans. } and others, vs. LOUISA DOLL, wife of C. A. Philips, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given to the DOLL family of this estate and to all other persons legally interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can why the account presented by the executor of this estate should not be homologated and approved.

By order of the Court.

J. O. CHALON, Deputy Clerk.

GROCERIES, WINES, ETC.

CELLOS, ALLARD & GOODWIN,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
—AND DEALERS IN—
Boat Stores, Plantation and Family Supplies,
No. 16 FULTON AND 13 FRONT STREET,
New Orleans, La.

Keep constantly on hand for sale a well selected stock of choice groceries, consisting in part of—

SUGAR,	COFFEE,
FLOUR,	BACON,
LARD,	PORK,
BEEF,	RICE,
HAMS,	SALT,
MOLASSES,	STRAP,
CANDLES,	SOAP,
STARCH,	SODA,
SALERATUS,	BUTTER,
CHEESE,	CODFISH,
SALMON,	CHOCOLATE,
MACKEREL,	PEACH