New Orle Crescent.
TUESDAY ... URNAL
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 28, 1866.

LATER FROM THE NORTH.

DATES OF THE 23d.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Cabinet.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The Tribune's Washington special says: The statements telegraphed hence that there is to be an immediate and general disruption of the Cabinet are entirely groundless.

Death of a Missionary.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Rev. Rufus F. Buell died in this city yesterday. He was for many years an active missionary of all states, including Greece.

Gen. Grant in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Gen. Grant is stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel. Last evening he was feasted by the Union Club. A reception is preparing for him this evening by the Union League Club. It will be a grand affair.

Minister to Ecuador.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The Times Washington special says Hassanck, minister to Ecuador, has sent in his resignation to the State Department. Already there are four or five candidates for succession from Ohio; among them are two members of the Ohio legislature.

The Steamboat Trial.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The official report of Chief Engineers Danby, Tipton and Kellogg, general inspectors of steam machinery in the navy, appointed by department to conduct competitive experiments of the Wynooski and Algonquin, is published. It declares that the contractor for machinery of the Algonquin has failed in every guarantee and the vessel is unfit for naval service. It states that neither of the vessels steered well.

Later from Mexico.

The latest Mexican news by the Moro Castle states that the two responsible editors of certain newspapers published at Oriziba, had been imprisoned for alleged infringement on the Imperial press laws, and proprietors of three other newspapers had been notified by government officers that their journals would be suspended unless they changed their tone.

A number of Republican officers, who surrendered at Papantla, had arrived at Vera Cruz.

General Puras, Imperialist, had been appointed to the command of the State of Sinaloa.

The railroad in course of construction between Puebla and Mexico City, is expected to be completed by May next.

The United States and Russia—A Mutual Admiration Society.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The banquet to our minister in Russia by the corporation and merchants of Moscow was a very interesting affair. It was designed as an acknowledgment of the courtesies shown the Russian fleet while at this city.

Mr. Lyman, President of the Imperial Exchange, said that American, setting aside all considerations of minor importance and paying no regard to the changing aspect of parties, have ever shown themselves friends to this people and government. Let us, therefore, gratuitously encourage their admirable disposition towards this empire, and let us drink to the worthy and highly esteemed Andrew Johnson, the President of the great power on the other side of the ocean—the United States.

A protracted hurrah followed the toast, the band joining in with "Hail Columbia."

At the request of a committee, Gen. Clay permitted the following telegram to be sent to the American Consul at Liverpool, for transmission, by mail, to the address:

To his Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

The merchants of Moscow, on the coming to their city a minister of the United States, drink the health of your excellency.

(Signed) FELIX, COM. OF RECEPTION.

Mr. Clay responded in a suitable manner, returning thanks to Mr. Curtin, the American Minister of Legation, and addressed the company. In allusion to the Russian telegraph, he said: I may point to the Russian American telegraph as a common achievement of both nations, and a work of world-wide renown and importance, but I venture to say that no enterprise ever engaged anything like the popularity which rewarded this scheme of binding two countries together. My countrymen patiently await the moment when they can give expression of their feelings of respect and gratitude. The President will profit by the United States will profit by the completion of the new line, and dispatch the first salutatory telegraph to the Czar.

You have spoken of the past and future of Russia and America. To this I reply that both of us have nothing to be ashamed of in the past, and nothing to fear in the future. In the past, Russia and America, firmly relying upon God, have both battled for their independence, and annihilated foreign influence in their midst, whatever shape it might assume. Thus far we have been successful, and we wish for nothing better than that God may be as gracious to us and our children as he has been to our ancestors. As regards the future, we two countries will be only more intimately connected, having learned to know each other in the past. I am convinced, gentlemen, that the more intimate my countrymen become acquainted with you, the more they will love you. After the address, Mr. Curtin was seized and kissed by every Russian present.

"Massachusetts Down on the President.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—In the Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday afternoon, a series of resolutions were introduced regretting the act of President Johnson in vetoing the freedmen's bureau bill, and asserting it the duty of the President to give the negroes that protection for which his honor stands pledged, and for which the gallant conduct of the colored soldiers entitles them. The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The House refused to receive a resolution ... ing the President for his veto message ... thanks ... of 98 to 18.

Torpedoes.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday is being quietly celebrated here to-day. There are no demonstrations of consequence.

An unsuccessful attempt was made this morning to blow up the office of the Western Virginia Journal, in Charleston, Western Virginia, by a torpedo. No damage was done besides shattering the doors and windows.

The 22d in Indiana.

MADISON, Ind., Feb. 22.—Salutes are being fired here to-day, the bells are sounding forth a merry peal, business is generally closed, and flags are flying, in honor of Washington's birthday.

Union Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 22.—The Union State Convention met at 10 A. M. to day, Maj. Gen. Lew. Wallace chairman. His address deprecated division, and urged harmony. After the appointment of committees on organization and resolutions, they adjourned until 2 P. M.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10.—Cotton flat. Sales 7000 bales at a partial decline of ¼d. Breadstuffs dull. Provisions firm. Consols for money 86½@86¾.

Gen. Sherman, in his report of the condition of affairs within his department agrees with General Grant, and proves the wisdom of the President's policy of reconstruction. He says:

The negroes in Arkansas can all find profitable and lucrative employment, and are protected in all their rights and property by the civil authorities. I met no one citizen or soldier who questioned or doubted that their freedom was as well assured in Arkansas as in Ohio. Governor Murphy said that negroes could secure titles to real estate or any kind of property, and the courts, both Federal and State, would protect them.

And yet the Representatives of Arkansas are denied admission to Congress on the ground that the people cannot be trusted to do justice to the negroes.

There is one instance of a person holding college presidency even longer than the late Dr. Nott, of Union College. The Rev. Martin Joseph Routh, D. D., was elected president of Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1791, and so continued until his death in 1854, aged ninety-nine. The senior college president in this country is the Rev. Mark Hopkins, D. D., LL. D., who was elected in 1836.

BUTLERISMS.—At what time during the war would Gen. Butler have made a better negro minister than a military officer? When he was corked up, to be sure.

The Frost.—In a recent speech Butler said that the Federal soldiers were entitled to all the lands they fought over. The South could give him all the lands he fought over and not miss them.

Father Hyacinthe, the new orator of the French pulpit, said in a recent discourse in the Cathedral of Notre Dame: "Man was for a long time merely a promising non-commissioned officer in the army of apes." The Archbishop of Paris was present.

[Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1866.

SCENES AT THE CAPITAL.

It is astonishing that a short visit to Washington will soon dispel the illusions entertained with regard to the dignity of our representative men, and even the conduct usually observed in the Senate of the United States. The presence of John Barleycorn is too frequent to require mention, although Congress has taken the precaution to exclude the sale of intoxicating liquors within the capitol building. Mr. Howard, of Michigan, took occasion to interrupt the able speech of Mr. Hendricks, and desired to know the warrant for his assurance in charging Senators with bloodthirstiness, because they had demanded the trial of Mr. Davis, for crimes with which he stood charged at the Department of War. Mr. Howard is a lawyer, and his persistent course for the adoption of illegal measures against the ex-President of the Confederate States is, therefore, less excusable, but he will, doubtless, be more careful of his adversary in the future. Hendricks had retained a calm and even good-humored tone throughout his speech, but a charge of assurance from the radical side was too much even for parliamentary forbearance, and was cast back to the Michigander with such manly pride as to bring down a salvo of applause, and cause the Senator, who was so bold, a minute before, to cower his head. Chandler, of the same State, who seems to have constituted himself an ex-officio member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, is known as plebotomic Chandler, because he was the earliest advocate of blood letting as a means of saving the Union. The Senator from Michigan is one of the tallest and most muscular men in Congress, but last year he met a formidable opponent in Dan. Voorhies. A dispute having arisen in the diningroom of Willard's, certain articles of crockery were pretty freely used, and in the sequel, Chandler received an unmitigated thrashing from the formidable Dan. Mr. Hendricks having made an allusion to Chandler's famous letter, the Hercules of the West responded in a most curious style of elocution. His voice, always deep and ponderous, became a loud and acute hoarseness—his manner, always vehement, developed into an agitating violence, so frantic in its terrible volume, as to become even painful for listeners. He consigned himself to historic immortality for his sanguinary sentiments, and sent the entire Democratic party to eternal infamy. The latter prophecy elicited applause from the galleries, but mingled with audible hisses. Pomeroy, who was in the chair, thinking it was time to stop marks of disapprobation of a United States Senator's speech, threatened "to order the galleries to be cleared," but it appeared to the auditors much more disgraceful that such distateful terms should have been applied by the honorable gentleman towards his brother Senators, as to call forth signs of disgust from an audience of his own friends. It was noticeable that the expression "traitor Robert E. Lee," caused an evident uneasiness in the galleries, and a few mean souls who endeavored to applaud were soon quieted. When Chandler's tirade had proceeded to such length as to originate fears of a speech, Trumbull, Wilson and Sumner confabulated, and determined to execute a little, innocent parliamentary trick. Although of Chandler's own party, they were more afraid of his declamations than the Democrats; and Trumbull, having begged the Speaker to give way to permit him to propose a motion, obtained the floor, and moved that when the Senate adjourns it do adjourn till Monday. The motion was carried, the fever of Chandler had been allowed time to subside, and he declined to pursue his invective further on that day. It is in this manner that an elephantine member, who harms his friends as much as his enemies, is managed in the United States Senate. Chandler, having belonged to the famous Home Guards, "who were invincible in peace and invisible in war," is now just as anxious to display his valor against England and France as he was to cement the Union by "a little blood."

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

I have just received accounts of an audience granted to a famous ex-General, whose rule in New Orleans has become darkly historical. The interview was very lengthy, extending over one hour and a half, during which time the notorious Benjamin employed all the arts of which he is capable to impress the Executive mind. I do not pretend to report the conversation verbatim, but present the substance of it, and in some parts the exact words employed. I also have good reason to know that the CRESCENT is the only journal which has received accounts of this important interview. I may premise that Butler has been for some time frequenting the radical haunts, and although holding no official position, is recognized as an efficient wire-puller. The President was not astonished, therefore, when a card was brought in, requesting the honor of a "few minutes" tete-a-tete, but having been wearied by repeated interviews on this same subject—the signing of the freedmen's bureau bill—Mr. Johnson had become exhausted and petulant, and said in his expressive manner, "When did he come? Well, let him come in." After being seated face to face with the President, "the hero of New Orleans" laid out his case in full, urging the approval of the bill, and suggesting its adoption as the basis of a compromise between the Capitol and the White House.

The President, with his usual imperturbable manner, listened to the entire rigmarole of the politician and then answered him with the words of the statesman; words that were doubtless immediately reported to his radical friends in waiting: "General Butler, you are very well versed in all the astute theories now urged in the capitol, but let us leave this fine-fam and come down to plain common sense. We fought this battle for the Union; our entire course during the war was an endeavor to restore the States to their constitutional positions; we tried to do so in Georgia, and I ask you, would you not have received Georgia during the war as a State? of this Union had she sent a representative to Congress? When we found a green spot of loyalty in Tennessee I tried to sustain it, and endeavored to obtain representation for it. If they were States then, why are they not States now? You have appointed judges over them, you collect taxes in them, and you refuse them representation. Why, they have not even a delegate in the territories. Their voice—the voice of eleven millions of people—cannot be heard in the national capitol. This is hard and unjust. Are you afraid of a few Southern members? Why not admit those who can take the oath ... and send the rest home to have their places filled by other men? You think to soothe me by admitting the Tennessee delegation because I happen to belong to that State, but the rights of every State of this Union are equally dear to me. Your party talks very much of supporting my policy, but when it comes to voting, you follow a different course. You talk of my kingly conduct, 'of losing my head;' this is almost equivalent to inciting people to assassinate me. If you proceed in this manner, a revolution will not be far distant. In the name of God, when is this to stop? This bill secures them—the negroes—all they ought to have, and a little more, too. I do not say whether I will sign the bill or not." After Andy has once expressed his opinion, he has a peculiar manner of shutting himself off from the further conversation of the speaker, and this manner he adopted on the present occasion. During the interview he had continually used the word General with a slightly satirical tone. Butler endeavored at first to employ very mild tones of voice, but as the President did not seem at all restricted in this particular, the log roller elevated his address also. As the answer is to be made on Tuesday, the expiration of ten days allowed by law, and as it was understood that the President intended to devote Sunday and Monday to private consideration of business, this was probably intended to be the last stroke before the meeting of the final caucus, to decide on the course of the majority during the coming week.

VAGARIES OF THE AMERICAN INTELLECT.

It is computed that about ten per cent. of the letters that reach the executive mansion, are perused by the person to whom they are addressed. Reams of manuscript are exhausted by these crazy people, who advise Andrew Johnson of the course he ought to pursue towards the Southern States, who congratulate him on his policy of reconstruction, or consign him to the lowest regions of Tartarus, for the exercise of clemency towards "rebels and traitors." The State Department is particularly favored by unknown diplomats, who have suddenly discovered a plan for bringing England and France on their knees. There is a certain Emanuel, who has entitled himself Prince of God, and issues his weekly proclamations to Mr. Seward, the subordinate appointed to conduct one department of subluna ry affairs. If the Secretary would only read these instructions, he might derive valuable information therefrom. Governor Brownlow, who can hardly be called sane, has a curious manner of indorsing applications for pardon. As a few examples of his style, I quote the following: "Nashville, Executive Mansion. To Andrew Johnson, etc., etc. This is a bad egg. Signed, W. G. Brownlow." "This man died about one week ago. I recommend that he be not pardoned." "This man is better known to A. Johnson, when Provisional Governor, than to anyone else. Although I am usually opposed to pardoning rebels, this case has some mitigating features and if the President sees fit, under promise of sincere repentance, I recommend that he receive a conditional pardon." This is executive clemency for an ex-minister of the gospel.

THE CENTRALIZATION MANIA.

The solid American ideas of government are being totally destroyed by the new theories, and the general administration is no longer a machinery for the performance of duties which no one else could execute as well, but has absorbed not only the powers properly belonging to the States, but those pertaining to corporations also. The radical definition of government is authority which can perform certain functions half as well as an individual, and afford double opportunities for pillering. During the war the doubtful project of an agricultural bureau was put in operation, and the country has now a freedman's bureau. We can no longer criticise the German and French bureaucracies, because we are fast moving to the same consummation. Last week we had a meeting in this city of quondam school teachers, who wanted the government to be blessed with an educational bureau. Lamentable tales of Southern ignorance were quoted in favor of instituting a new batch of fat offices within the gift of the administration. The latest scheme is by a newspaper man, Gratz Brown of Missouri, who has introduced a bill for nationalizing the telegraphic system, and placing it under government control.

Another project is for a national system of bankruptcy, and the bill for that purpose, introduced from the special committee, has already gone through several stages; but its success is very doubtful. Where is this mania to stop? We are no longer imitators of the French system of telegraphic supervision, but the next process will be a permanent system of prefectures, in which the State governments will be mere councils general, or mayhap their reduction to a simple condition of restrydom would suit the radicals better. But in the words of the old dramatist, Thomas Kyd:

"And there is Nemesis, and furies,
And things called whips,
And they sometimes do meet with murderers."

THE IRREPRESSIBLE GOSSIP.

General Lee is now in Washington, staying at the Metropolitan Hotel. With his usual modesty, he remains perfectly retired. To-day he was closeted for two hours with the reconstruction committee. What a splendid compliment to the noble soldier; but the radicals are trying to keep up appearances at this critical period. Chief Justice Chase has been making himself ridiculous, and bringing his high office into disrepute, by hobnobbing with negro committees, and making a tool of the prize freedman Fred. Douglas.

Chase has had a curious career. He came to Washington as an applicant for a page's office at the capitol, but having displayed some shrewdness, he was advised to study law. He worked with an attorney in this city for several years, and was doubtless a mere bag carrier in the same court—the highest in the land—where he now presides. His subsequent political life is well known. He obtained some celebrity as a lawyer, and was sent to Congress from Ohio. His political downfall can be dated from the time of his resignation of the Senatorial position to accept a seat in the Cabinet. In the Senate he would have been a leader, in the council he was second to Seward. He is now trying to degrade the highest judicial position in the country by making it a stepping stone to the Presidency, and any one who approaches the judge with a promise to support him for the Presidency, is sure of having his request granted. The marriage of his daughter to one of the richest manufacturers in the country, Sprague, of Rhode Island, was a grand political manœuvre, but at the same time he has alienated many of his old friends, and could hardly receive any support for the great object of his ambition but the negro vote. KANGAROO.

[Special Correspondence of the Crescent.]

AFFAIRS ON THE RIO GRANDE.

MATAMOROS, MEXICO, Feb. 15th, 1866.

All quiet along the Rio Grande. Though, "oft in the stilly night," (if there be any truth in the chat I hear,) at points along the river above and below H. M. and B. B.—heroic Matamoros and brave Brownsville—a wakeful and attentive ear might hear sounds of muffled oars, etc., softly transferring merchandise from Max's to Andy's side. I am given to understand that the lawful transfer of the same quantity of goods, at this point, in daylight, would create considerable noise and bustle. Therefore I hazard nothing in stating that all is quiet along the Rio Grande. If there is any one redeeming trait in smugglers, it is their tender regard for the slumbers of those in the vicinity of their operations.

We continue to receive garbled accounts of disturbances and breaches of the peace in the interior. I can scarcely look upon it as war, after what has been seen in the United States within the last four years. You know that, as a general rule, each side claims the victory after a meeting; therefore, you will know how to make allowance for the reports I send you from this place, which are, of course, Imperialist reports.

Garcia Fernandez, Liberal, met the Imperialists, under Quiroga, at Pesqueria Grande, (for which overhaul your map, and when found, stick a pin there,) got the worst of it, and is now rusticating among the mountains. These blasted mountains, I believe, are the cause of much of the trouble in Mexico. But for them, the row might have been settled long ago. I say this not from want of sympathy with the Liberals, but because I believe that the Empire is slowly but surely establishing itself; that the Liberals, or those of them who do not turn bandits, will have to succumb in the end; and that the trouble might as well be over now as at any other time.

January 26th, a party of Liberals were worsted five leagues this side of Monterey, leaving forty dead behind. Gen. Trevino, Liberal, was fortifying passes in the Serativo Mountains, twenty leagues from Mier, to impede the Imperialists, should they take a notion to pass that way.

Canales and Escobedo, Liberals, operating nearest this place, change base so often, that it is hardly worth while to mention their last whereabouts.

Latest advices from Monterey at this writing, are to the 7th inst.

An Imperial force, 2000 strong, under Colonel Lopez, had reached that city. On their way there, at San Salvador, they were opposed by the Liberals, under Martinez and Macias. The latter were routed after a short and brisk engagement. This force of 2000 is said to be the advance of an army of 10,000, under General Bazaine, whose errand is to settle up matters in this quarter of Mexico. I may add that this is cheering news to the proprietors of plethoric storehouses in H. Matamoros.

Canales asking the towns of Camargo, Mier and Guerrero, to lend him some money, they made him up a little purse of $400,000. It is probable that C. used a little moral suasion in this matter.

We have been entertained with various reports of Canales being after Cortina with a sharp stick—Juan Cortina, whom both Imperialists and Liberals agree in denouncing as an incorrigible and unpardonable bandit—but somehow or other, never succeeding in getting at him. At present, according to report, Canales is encamped somewhere on the Monterey road, and Cortina smoking cigarettes at his rancho on the Texas side of the Rio Grande, fifteen or twenty miles above Brownsville.

Cortina's four guns—a rifled piece, two smoothbores and a howitzer, all light pieces—were brought into Brownsville a few days since, by U. S. scouts, who found them concealed in the chaparral nine miles above the town.

The present garrison of Bagdad consists of 250 Austrians and 50 Mexicans. A late report is that transports were about to leave Vera Cruz with 1000 troops for Bagdad, and that a butcher of this vicinity has been contracted with to furnish daily 1000 rations of beef at that town. This, in connection with another report that the army of 10,000 on its way to Monterey, or a good portion thereof, is to come on to this place, gives great cheer to the people of this section of country, who, though not Liberal to hurt nor Imperial to kill, prefer peace and commerce to patriotism and warfare.

To show how easily sensation stories are set afloat in this region, I will mention that last Saturday night there was a great firing of pistols and popping of other fireworks in this city, not far from my lodgings. I heard the noise, and though not knowing the meaning of it, could easily tell it was some sort of a jollification. It proved to be a *charivari*, in honor of a widow and widower who had gone into holy bonds. Well, the noise of this Mexican "silveree" being heard over in Brownsville, originated a report that the Liberals were again attacking H. Matamoros!

Within the last week two men have been killed in nocturnal brawls in this town—the first occurrence of this kind that have happened in Matamoros for some time. One was a Mexican policeman, who, shooting at and missing a contra-guerrilla, or American cavalryman in Mexican service, received his quietus from the latter's knife.

On the Brownsville side there is not much to report. The United States troops are gradually being paid off and mustered out. Outrages by United States soldiers have lately been of frequent occurrence. I cannot give a better picture of the state of affairs in Brownsville than by appending a few items, clipped from the Rio Grande Courier, published there:

"A few evenings ago a lieutenant of the 116th was assaulted on the Market Square by six or seven men in uniform, his revolver taken from him and placed against his head, his pocket rifled of all he had, pocket book, watch, etc., under threat of being shot if he moved; lead some distance below town, his shoulder straps cut off of his coat, and left to his meditations. We did not state the affair at the time, upon request, the parties supposed guilty being under the surveillance of the detective; but it is carried so far that we cannot refrain from publishing the audacity of those miscreants. A gentleman, whom it is useless to mention, received a letter in which he is threatened *as he values his life to keep his mouth shut*, informing him that an officer's influence cannot prevent him from being shot, or words to that effect.

"Sergeant Jas. Miles, 7th Vermont Veteran Volunteers, in charge of the patrol, reports that at a fandango, held in the suburbs of the city, he found several soldiers of the 77th Ohio Volunteers, without passes; that he attempted to arrest them and bring them to jail, when he was assaulted with brick bats, knocked down and beaten by them in the discharge of his duty. He further states that the guards under his charge, instead of arresting the offenders, allowed them to escape.

"Evening before last, two men on horseback were charging through the streets of the city, screaming and firing off their revolvers, thereby creating a breach of the peace. His honor the mayor, who is held responsible by the military authorities for the good order of the town, went in company with a policeman to arrest the parties. He found the horses in front of a coffeehouse, the parties having dismounted. The mayor waited a few moments, when a soldier came to untie the horse. His honor then asked him who he was, remarking that his duty required of him to have him arrested for furious riding through the town, disturbing the peace, and firing his revolver, thereby endangering the lives of citizens, and requested Lieut. Potter, who is in charge of the military prison, to keep him in arrest for violation of orders from headquarters, as well as city ordinances. An officer of the United States army then stepped up and said, 'he would not permit the man to be arrested; he was his orderly, and any man who at tempted to arrest him *would have to do with him*. His honor the mayor then said to the officer, 'Sir, I am mayor of this city, and am expected to keep the town in peace and order. I find your orderly violating city ordinances, and have requested the officer in charge of the military prison to detain him.' But *our* officer 'didn't care who the mayor was, and would not let his man be locked up; he would himself arrest the mayor and take him prisoner to his camp!'

"So much for military assistance.

'God, save me from my friends!'

"We are requested to state in relation to the above, that Lieut. Potter, at the mayor's request, did not arrest the above mentioned soldier, as he (the mayor) did not wish to have any difficulty with the officer."

The steamer Montezuma, of the Mexican side, on her way up to this place, sank, a few nights ago, having on board a cargo worth $400,000. It is likely most of the freight will be saved in a damaged condition.

The mayor of Brownsville no longer allows any balls or fandangos to take place, and the military patrols make everybody that they meet in the dark, after a certain hour, give an account of themselves. All is dark in Brownsville after sundown, for the streets are not lighted. It is the largest place to be without street lamps that my travels have yet disclosed to me.

Last Tuesday night I was not without a thought of what was going on just then in New Orleans—the Mardi-gras balls, Mistick Krewes, and kindred institutions generally. But I did not regret it. There, next morning, I might have had to stay abed with a misery in the head; here, I hadn't. The only celebration of the day that I heard of or saw in Matamoros, was by a solitary masker who went around among the coffeehouses at night—a well known old bummer, and an Englishman to boot.

In closing this letter, I must acknowledge courtesies and favors shown to me, as your correspondent, by the editors of the Ranchero in this city, the editors of the Courier in Brownsville, and the gentlemen of the Adams Express office in Brownsville.

We are now having a most dismal and unmitigated "norther," some idea of which I will endeavor to give in another letter, when said norther adjourns; this being the first norther of my experience. I have written the last part of this letter with my gloves on. I. G.

The Courts.

Cases Set for Trial This Day.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

U. S. vs. Harai Robinson—U. S. Attorney. Henderson. Field.

U. S. vs. steamer Gen. Quitman—U. S. Attorney. Whitaker & Fellows. Durant & Hornor.

Jas. T. Lovejoy vs. Newton Richards, administrator, etc.—Henderson. Durant & Hornor.

Valery Lefebre vs. W. Lorenzon and the Marshal—Bartlett. G. Schmidt.

R. Bleakley & Co. vs. J. O. Hoyes—Robinson. Morgan.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

U. S. vs. property of A. Reichard—District Attorney. Roselius, Morgan.

SUPREME COURT OF LOUISIANA.

Francois Lacroix vs. F. W. Cooler—Train. Roselins and Reynolds.

Theo. Moreau vs. P. A. D. Cazenave—Castera. Budd & Lambert.

Pierre Gallot vs. Thomas McClusky et al.—Fellows & Miller. Redmond.

Polhamus & Jackson vs. City of New Orleans—Lacey. Hewes.

Alfred Hennen, appellant, vs. Mr. and Mrs. Pluché—pro per. Janin.

Mrs. M. Ryan vs. E. W. Sewell—Redmond, Buchanan & Gilmore. Durant & Hornor.

E. M. Davis vs. J. H. Hannah & Dunham, sheriff—Egan. Durant & Hornor.

A. W. Williams vs. J. G. Landry, tutor—Lacey. Bright.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Charles O'Brien—murder.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT.

Succession of T. B. Poindexter—Thomas, Bradford. Lea & Finney, Bailey.

Succession of Wm. C. Wilson—Van Dolson. Bartlette.

R. J. Ker, testamentary executor, vs. J. R. Shannon—Eggleston. Whitaker, Fellows & Mills.

Martha Campbell vs. Bailey—Morel. Buchanan & Gilmore.

Mrs. Widow Elgee vs. Mrs. Bessie Scott Elgee—Hyams & Jonas. Roselius & Phillips.

H. Varillat vs. Planche & Co.—Lacey. Castera.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT.

EXCEPTIONS.

H. & M. Marx vs. L. Bloom—Cotton. Breaux & Fenner.

Zacharie vs. Anquera—Zacharie. J. P. Hornor.

RULES.

Bioring vs. His Wife—T. J. &. W. H. Cooley. McCay. Voorhies.

Short vs. Lapeyrouse—Elmore & King. Bermudez.

CASES.

M. Benin vs. Dr. J. Elliott—Sambola, Dugue. Bright.

Mrs. Goetleman vs. Frelinghouse—Biron. Coleman.

Levy & Deter vs. Loeb Bros. & Co—Lacey, Waples & Kellogg. Dillingham, Bonner.

J. M. Loeuing vs. P. Minge, et al—Redmond. Schmidt.

Mrs. Ventress vs. W. B. Hodges—Lacey. Buchanan & Gilmore.

H. J. Ker, executor, vs. J. W. Wilder—Eggleston, Huntington. Bright, Whitaker, Fellows & Mills.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.

[illegible] DISTRICT COURT.

RULES.

Sarah E. Andrews vs. Dr. C. Beard—Eggleston & Hart. Fenner.

Mary G. Shaw vs. Artemon Hill and Sheriff—Hennen, Childress. Morse, Lacey.

UNAPPEALABLE CASES.

E. Eichelberger vs. steamer G. A. Thompson and owners—A. L. Tissot. Race, Foster & E. T. Merrick.

APPEALABLE CASE.

J. Kaiser vs H. G. Carson—Siestand. Hunt & Denegre.

Dan Van Allen vs. J. Rybach—Tully. Roselius & Phillips.

Hammond & Co. vs. New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company—R. & H. Marr. Shackelford, President.

Hammond & Co. and P. McCulloh vs. New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company—Buchanan & Gilmore. Hays & Adams.

F. C. Zacharison vs. H. F. Peterson—Dufour. Browne.

Thos. Hassam vs. Frank Roder & Gott—Semmes & Mott. Whitaker, Fellows & Mills.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.

CONTESTED CASE.

Consolidated Association of Planters of Louisiana vs. S. B. Smith & Co—Michel & Kounlz. Lavergne, Elmore & King.

Pellerin vs. Szymanski.

RULE.

Geo. W. Logan vs. Everett & Slatting—Bermudez. Race, Foster & E. T. Merrick.

APPEALABLE CASES.

Robert W. Wooley vs. Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company—Harrison & Hunton. Hunt & Denegre.

Emma F. Brown vs. Chas. Harcourt, her husband—Van Dolson. E. Hunt.

H. Stanberg & Co. vs. A. F. Dunbar—Brown. Holland, Baer.

Chas. E. Spencer vs. Stevens & Brother—Bright. Tatum.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT.

RULES.

Bach vs. Forsheimer—Lynch.

C. Canenberg vs. Louis Millière—Bermudez. Lambert.

W. R. Crane, executor, vs. Benit & Sanchez—A. & M. Voorhies. Durant & Hornor.

CONTINUED CASE.

Widow Wm. Vogel vs. A. Reichard—Dufour. Bradford, Lea.

CASES.

C. Chism vs. Herwig Brother—Hewes. J. L. Tissot.

Geo. W. Oliver vs. Charles and W. Hodges—Morgan & New. Miles Taylor.

Harvey and wife vs. L. Potter—Saucier. Roselius & Phillips.

J. Coleman et al. vs. J. Labarre et al.—Durant & Hornor. A. Robert.

John S. Hamilton vs. E. Marx—Harrison & Hunter. Huntington.

A. J. Powell vs. Jonas Pickles—Hunt & Denegre. Singleton & Hardie.

SUPREME COURT OF LOUISIANA.

CONDENSED DECISIONS.

Widow de St. Romes vs. Lourdes & Chaissagnac. Appeal from the Sixth District Court of New Orleans. On the 1st of October, 1859, defendants leased of the plaintiff a house on Chartres street, for one year, rent $1200, payable monthly. The lease stipulated that if neither party gave written notice one month prior to the expiration of the lease, it was to be in full force as if renewed yearly. On the 15th of April, 1863, defendants being indebted to plaintiff $1000 for ten months' rent, and having paid $100, she agreed to accept two notes for $450 each, of three and five months, from the 1st of April, 1863, in full of all claims, to 28th February, 1863, and they executed likewise a note for $110 at five months, to be void if the others were paid, and it was further stipulated that the rent for March should be paid at the signing of the agreement, and that of the following months, before the 8th of each month. On these conditions the plaintiff reduced the rent to $70 per month, stipulating that the failure to comply with any part of the above agreement would render the whole null. Plaintiff having in vain applied for payment for April and May 1863, fell back on her original contract and brought suit. Defendants admit the agreement and non-payment, and say they were unable to do so, and says that plaintiff had not offered to return their notes. Judgment was rendered by the lower court in conformity with the original case. The second agreement was a conditional one, and defendants having failed to comply with the obligations, the original contract again took effect. The tender of the notes we do not think was necessary, and as they are filed in court subject to their control, that is all that can be required. Judgment affirmed. A. H. Tisley, judge.

S. Friedlander vs. W. L. Cushing. Appeal from Second District Court of New Orleans. Defendant has appealed from a judgment condemning him to pay $640 rent of premises from June to November, 1862, and complains there was error in allowing rent for the whole of October, as the evidence shows that plaintiff consented for him to vacate the premises, which he says are shown to have been untenantable. Plaintiff took a bill of exceptions to the introduction of any evidence going to show a diminution of the amount claimed, on the ground that it was inadmissible under the general issue. This objection was well taken, but does not apply to evidence to prove plaintiff's consent to quit the premises. Plaintiff alleged that defendant removed without his consent. No *legal* objection was urged to the introduction of evidence upon this point, which we think establishes the consent. Defendant left the premises on the 12th of October. Ordered that judgment of lower court be reversed, and plaintiff recover of defendant $550 and all costs in the lower court. Plaintiff to pay cost of appeal. R. K. Howell, judge.

Joseph Bruin vs. Davis & Jackson. Appeal from Second District Court of New Orleans. Plaintiff claims of defendants $1607 upon a draft dated 13th December, 1859, drawn by A. B. Robertson, and accepted by defendants. The defense is that around among the coffeehouses at night—a well known old bummer, and an Englishman to boot.

In closing this letter, I must acknowledge courtesies and favors shown to me, as your correspondent, by the editors of the Ranchero in this city, the editors of the Courier in Brownsville, and the gentlemen of the Adams Express office in Brownsville.

We are now having a most dismal and unmitigated "norther," some idea of which I will endeavor to give in another letter, when said norther adjourns; this being the first norther of my experience. I have written the last part of this letter with my gloves on. I. G.

The Courts.

Cases Set for Trial This Day.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

U. S. vs. Harai Robinson—U. S. Attorney. Henderson. Field.

U. S. vs. steamer Gen. Quitman—U. S. Attorney. Whitaker & Fellows. Durant & Hornor.

Jas. T. Lovejoy vs. Newton Richards, administrator, etc.—Henderson. Durant & Hornor.

Valery Lefebre vs. W. Lorenzon and the Marshal—Bartlett. G. Schmidt.

R. Bleakley & Co. vs. J. O. Hoyes—Robinson. Morgan.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

U. S. vs. property of A. Reichard—District Attorney. Roselius, Morgan.

SUPREME COURT OF LOUISIANA.

Francois Lacroix vs. F. W. Cooler—Train. Roselins and Reynolds.

Theo. Moreau vs. P. A. D. Cazenave—Castera. Budd & Lambert.

Pierre Gallot vs. Thomas McClusky et al.—Fellows & Miller. Redmond.

Polhamus & Jackson vs. City of New Orleans—Lacey. Hewes.

Alfred Hennen, appellant, vs. Mr. and Mrs. Pluché—pro per. Janin.

Mrs. M. Ryan vs. E. W. Sewell—Redmond, Buchanan & Gilmore. Durant & Hornor.

E. M. Davis vs. J. H. Hannah & Dunham, sheriff—Egan. Durant & Hornor.

A. W. Williams vs. J. G. Landry, tutor—Lacey. Bright.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Charles O'Brien—murder.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT.

Succession of T. B. Poindexter—Thomas, Bradford. Lea & Finney, Bailey.

Succession of Wm. C. Wilson—Van Dolson. Bartlette.

R. J. Ker, testamentary executor, vs. J. R. Shannon—Eggleston. Whitaker, Fellows & Mills.

Martha Campbell vs. Bailey—Morel. Buchanan & Gilmore.

Mrs. Widow Elgee vs. Mrs. Bessie Scott Elgee—Hyams & Jonas. Roselius & Phillips.

H. Varillat vs. Planche & Co.—Lacey. Castera.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT.

EXCEPTIONS.

H. & M. Marx vs. L. Bloom—Cotton. Breaux & Fenner.

Zacharie vs. Anquera—Zacharie. J. P. Hornor.

RULES.

Bioring vs. His Wife—T. J. &. W. H. Cooley. McCay. Voorhies.

Short vs. Lapeyrouse—Elmore & King. Bermudez.

CASES.

M. Benin vs. Dr. J. Elliott—Sambola, Dugue. Bright.

Mrs. Goetleman vs. Frelinghouse—Biron. Coleman.

Levy & Deter vs. Loeb Bros. & Co—Lacey, Waples & Kellogg. Dillingham, Bonner.

J. M. Loeuing vs. P. Minge, et al—Redmond. Schmidt.

Mrs. Ventress vs. W. B. Hodges—Lacey. Buchanan & Gilmore.

H. J. Ker, executor, vs. J. W. Wilder—Eggleston, Huntington. Bright, Whitaker, Fellows & Mills.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.

[illegible] DISTRICT COURT.

RULES.

Sarah E. Andrews vs. Dr. C. Beard—Eggleston & Hart. Fenner.

Mary G. Shaw vs. Artemon Hill and Sheriff—Hennen, Childress. Morse, Lacey.

UNAPPEALABLE CASES.

E. Eichelberger vs. steamer G. A. Thompson and owners—A. L. Tissot. Race, Foster & E. T. Merrick.

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