New Orleans Daily Crescent.

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SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1866.

The Earliness of New Orleans.

In our former numbers we have often made mention of the plains called the Congo plains, and of which the public square behind Rampart street, bearing the same name, formed then a part. In the environs of our city, at the remote period of which we have been treating, that is to say half a century ago, it was there that the greater part of the public festivals or amusements took place, such as fire works, public exhibitions, illuminations, etc. We have already stated that in that locality the public negro dances were regularly kept up on Sunday afternoons, which always attracted the universal crowds of all the population; but besides these, there were occasionally in an enclosure, occupying the site of the present parish prison, exhibitions of "terrific bear and bull fights," as the magnificent posters at all the street corners announced these public displays. Nay, in those times, the city authorities had not yet found it necessary, for the preservation of the public morals, to prohibit such sanguinary combats as would be offered to the multitude, eager to witness a fight between half a dozen of butchers' bull dogs and an Opelousas steer, or a murderous set-to between a Bengal tiger and a Greenland ice bear.

Now, such were at several times the recreating amusements of the excited populace, greatly composed of sojourning sailor folks, longshore men and boat people who had descended in flats the great Father of Rivers. To this variously composed multitude would be added a considerable sprinkling of city amateurs of these bloody sports. Upon one occasion, though by no means fond of such exhibitions, the present writer was induced to attend upon the announced "great bull fight and terrible tiger attack." It was on a mild summer afternoon, and the bills of announcement had attracted an unusual concourse of people to the inclosure, entrance fee being but twenty-five cents. The amphitheater in form of a circus, was surrounded with the usual gradations and seats for the public; these constructions, none of the most solid ones, were made of common, rough pine or cypress boards. A band of musicians enlivened the scene, and the big drums, thumping louder and louder as the crowd became denser upon the benches, seemed to make the utmost noise to apprise the great outward crowd to come in and participate of the great treat in store for the curious spectators. We surveyed the eager throng seated around the circuit, and which now and then, whilst the sun was lowering in the horizon, was showing its impatience for the great fight to begin. The commissary, or the manager, with a suite of Dozenas subordinates, appeared, indeed, very busy in preparing all the necessary preliminaries; there was the terrible bull public, that to us appeared quite harmless, and feeding upon his provender in the middle of the arena; whilst somewhat apart, in an adjoining inclosure, was kept the untameable and ferocious tiger, which was to attack the king of the prairie wilds. Now, his tigership was being fed upon raw, bloody beef, no doubt to give the public a foretaste of what a carnage this beast of the forest was going to perform. Well, after this management of feeding the animals had lasted a considerable while, and the multitude got at last impatient, and there was nothing but halloing for the fight to commence, both the combatants were at last let loose, one upon the other. Now let the reader observe, that upon the signal being given for the grand attack, our busy commissary or *empressario*, foreseeing, no doubt, the great hazard of the day, vanished out of sight and directed his attention to the immediate securing of the income box, full of silver change, and placed this, his treasure, first and foremost, in security and out of the reach of impatient longshoremen, etc. But whilst these financial measures were in execution, the fighting part of the crowd seeing no disposition even of a truce between the buffalo and the tiger, (for these animals being tame ones of a former managerie, had no stomach for tearing each other's flesh,) now actually became enraged, and wanted, by all means, their money's worth—that is, a fight between the creatures.

Hence, in the midst of the most deafening noise, which the band of musicians—now become, also, somewhat scared by the ferocious disposition of the so far disappointed spectators—tried to create, in order to appease the multitude, no doubt, and ameliorate, if possible, the animals' ferocity—all at once a terrible crash was heard, and one-half of the wooden gradation and seats gave way and tumbled down with its load of open-mouthed spectators. Here was a spectacle! Men, women and children, of all colors and ages, yell mell, passing, crawling, scrambling from under planks and broken benches, trying to get out of the inclosure for the open plain, for every one thought that the whole establishment had come down to the ground. On the other hand, the outside multitude, now storming through the inclosure to come to the rescue of the crying, halloing, screaming and blowing throngs of intricated mass of humanity; whilst yet another party, the ferocious, bloody-minded fighting crowd, intent only to get the animals to tear each other, had actually taken hold of both the buffalo and the Bengal tiger, and were pitching them, like two spurred, fighting cocks, against one another. Here, then, was a *spectacle*; such a ring of fury characters as you had never beheld before; but all to no purpose; the bloody-minded creatures would not fight. What to do! There were bunches of fire-crackers and rockets, now got out from the chests of the *empressario's* closets, no doubt intended for the crowning *eclat* of the evening's entertainment. These, never destined for such a use, were attached to the two beasts in question and fired off promiscuously. When these rockets and other missiles got among the crowd there was another terrible stampede, but all in vain to get the fight, which was the grand desideratum. So, at last, when there was no other way for the crowd to satisfy their vengeance, they took some ropes that had fastened the tent overshadowing the circus arena, and attaching them to the tame buffalo steer, dragged him out, and ran with him through the streets of the city, making a noise like wild Camanche Indians, yelling, shouting and halloing, till the city guard, then composed of what were called the "Onachinangoes," or the old Spanish night-watch, came to the rescue, with fixed bayonets out of their guard-house. With entreaties and menaces the multitude was at last induced to let go the ropes and give up the helpless steer, that never once showed sign of making use of its horns; and so ended one of the many curious sights that, in those times, would furnish matter for town talk for at least a whole week.

The reader must recollect that then we were not, as now, in receipt of telegraphic sensation news every twenty-four hours; that then it took thirty days for the U. S. mail to reach us from the North, and that intelligence from Europe was accounted fresh and immediate when only fifty or sixty days old. Such news as the conclusion of peace between England and the United States, on the 24th December, 1814, took more than two months and a half to reach New Orleans, hence our assertion of fresh intelligence from the other side of the ocean is strictly correct. The "Onachinangoes," or old Spanish night-watch, which we still seen in 1816, was quite a particular institution, and reckoned or estimated upon a par with the lamplighters, then also another corps of city employes, almost exclusively composed of the refuse class of the lower Spanish order. In those times, all the other nationalities—French, German, English or Creole—would have thought it derogatory to their standing to have made part of these subordinate officials in the city administration; and as to the American or Irish population, there was then but a very diminutive number as permanent residents in our midst. These watchmen and lamplighters, of Spanish-Indian extraction, were looked upon as if they were only to serve as a scare-crow to the Negro-Congo bucks-swells. As for the white population, they had no authority over them. For purposes of serious repression, there was the Federal garrison.

The Courts.

Cases Set for Trial This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
RULE.
United States vs. property of B. Avegno—U. S. Attorney. Lea, Schmidt.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT.
Doll vs. Rizotti—Hunt & Denegre, Budd & Lambert. Durant & Hornor, Redmond.

OPPOSITIONS.
Succession of George Harbold—Fuller, Hewes & Eustis. Hunt & Denegre, Belden & Fuscher.
Hawkins vs. Hawkins—Hunt & Denegre. Huntington, Lea.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT.
RULES.
Short vs. Lapeyrouse—Elmore & King. Bermudez.
Alter vs. Gros—Holland. Elmore & King.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.
RULE.
Meyers vs. Simonds—Phillips & Levy. Voorhies

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT.
RULES.
Moses Lobe vs. bark Commerce—Randolph. Singleton & Hardie.
Miller vs. Watson—Race. Foster & E. T. Merrick.

CONTINUED CASE.
James McQueid vs. S. H. Fulton—Collens. David, Hughes.

CASES.
W. H. Wallace vs. D. H. & N. W. Fowler—Durant & Hornor. Lacey for N. W. Fowler.
Wm. R. Crane vs. A. Trudeau, et als.—Durant & Horner. Pro. per.
Hod vs. Lefranc—Sambola & Ducros. G. Schmidt.
Manuel A. Fernandez vs. Jean Batista Anselmo—Sambola & Ducros. Collens.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

ST CHARLES HOTEL—T H Yeatman, Cincinnati; P H Duffenweith, Tensas Parish; L N Amos, Ala; A J Porter, Nashville; C W Davis, Texas; G C Chesbrough, N Y; D H Lincoln, Chicago; S D Smalll, Wilmington, Delaware; J S Sechrist and family, Cincinnati; T Comer, La; J B Marsh, Attakapas; M Jordan, Galveston; J C Steinwell, Plaquemine, La; W H Burdean, city; J W Taylor, Chicago, Ill; H Fowler, city; M Reynolds, Shreveport, La; A Gray, U S A; A M Maxwell, Nashville; J C Collier, city; C Woodward, M M Ellis, Cincinnati; W P Gipfrey, Ala; R F Newkirk, Cincinnati; W H McFarland, Jun, Va; C G Meriwether, Mobile; G Incoley, N Y; W Pearce, J R Gheens, D Frantz, Mobile; A N Leyeley, Washington; J M Mandox, Miss.; M W Dinskey, Memphis; Mrs J B Lewis, Shreveport; T J Nichols, Ky; J B Warg, Ohio; C A Gilbert, Ill; A A Fletcher, Ind; A B Laparle, Chicago; Gen W Thompson and family.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL—J S Any, C W Ellerbrook, F Y; S C Lanier, wife and children, Ala; R J Turnbull, H W Hill and family, H V. Keep, Miss; T B Gregory, R N Nisbet, St. Louis; P Boondonsquie, city; V G Dahigren, Texas parish; Capt Howard, U S R M; E H Taylor and wife, Ky; J L Sanders, L C; C C Fuller, St Louis; H M Churchill, P E Island; H G Hamlin, jr, Cin; T A Hall, Selma; R A Brown, La; S K Frothingham, Galveston.

CITY HOTEL—C P Moore, Galveston; G Mead, H S Fincher, Galveston; R J Duke, A F Routh, Da; D Dogers, Michigan; E Gray and wife, Cleveland, Ohio; Dr Baldwin; J Smith, La; W P Davis, Pascagoula; E Wilson, Plaquemine; H H Hutchinson, Brookhaven; M Van Tassel, city; B F Moore, Ky; J Alburger, Baton Rouge; J M Brill, Texas; J R Goodwin, Arkansas; W L Butler, L Jenkins, Arkansas; M K Larkin, La; W Keller, L B Ker, La; S Posey, E Elder, Woodville; Colonel R Haile, Louisiana; D C Harde and wife, A B Perry, La; J Everhart, Tex; A B Bledsoe; J H Neims, Shreveport; J J Johnson; M A Harrison and family; T H Gilmer; P M Macon; T B Dubois, Mobile; P Duffy, Ireland; C H Canfield; A W Ball, A Goodrill, C G Lum, La; J B Crawford, J Carroll, Baltimore; Mrs E T Long, W E Lorbert and family, Miss; M Silles; J W Lontford and family, B Gates, Miss; Mrs Heison, Ala; T S Brooks, A Evans, W G Brooks, W Kelly, Liberty; E G Robinson, Texas; R R Irwin, La; J H Low, M Fuller, city; J B Wilcox, St Louis; Mrs Streeper, Ill; J Thomason, C C McCulloch, A L Stribbin, J T Reeves, W McCowell, Havana; Mrs G A Franklin, C Clifton, La; S A Jones, Ohio; Mrs T M Brown, Detroit.

ST. JAMES HOTEL—N A Wimberly, Memphis; J N Majors, La; H Gallagher, Va; G W Sentill, W Allen, Mobile; E Allen, Baton Rouge; Major H S Routh, Tensas parish; Capt P B Connor and sister, S R Marshall, Natchez; J T Lewis, city; D Cooper, J Coleman, W Braden and wife, Indiana, C McVea, Clinton, La; W Callmars, city; W A Gaskins, Mrs Gaskins, J Y Allen, L N Reigler, Vernon, La; D Halsey, B Oliver, E Madden and wife, W C Madden and wife, Miss Field, Trenton, La; W V McCray, Va; H W Hatch, Marengo co, Ala; Dr J J Boswell and family, Columbus, Ga; A Florens, De Kalb, Miss; H Brongard, G Brongard, Col J A Anderson, O S Holland, N Moore, G W Sappington and wife, Ark; W B Brockett, Mrs C L Hough, R Hough, La; Dr G M Thompson, Okalona, Miss; J Lavry, Vicksburg; F M Rowe, Texas; J E White, Galveston; J H Beck, Texas; W F Pratt, city.

THE MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.—The proclamation of Hon. Jones M. Withers, mayor of the city, published this morning, will be indorsed by every law-abiding citizen of Mobile. He offers a reward of $1000 for the detection and proof to conviction of the parties guilty of burning the church at the corner of St. Francis and Wilkinson streets, which was destroyed only a few nights since. The damage such acts inflict upon this community is incalculable, as they are taken as evidences of the bitter feeling alleged by the radicals at the North to exist in the minds of our people against the government, and the steps taken by the head of this municipal government to put a stop to these outrages must and will have the sanction of every one who desires to be relieved of the odium of this misrepresentation at the hands of a few cowardly incendiaries.—[Mobile Tribune.

"THE SENATORIAL BLACK SHEEP."—Under this head the Cincinnati Gazette "files away for future reference" the following names of Republican Senators "who voted with the Copperheads against the passage of the freedmen's bureau bill over the President's veto:"

James Dixon, of Connecticut.
Daniel S. Norton, of Minnesota.
Wm. M. Stewart, of Nevada.
Edgan Cowan, of Pennsylvania.
Edwin D. Morgan, of New York.
James R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin.

"These, with Van Winkle and Wiley, of West Virginia," says the Gazette, "added to the ten Democrats, constituted the eighteen negative votes. Wright (Dem.) of New Jersey, and Foote, (Union) of Vermont, were the only Senators absent."

Gen. Charrette, a noted London dandy and *roue* died in that city recently at the age of eighty-three years. He was gifted with an extraordinary memory, and a few years back, for a large bet, he related the whole contents of the Morning Post, from the date to the publisher's name, without making a single error. In addition to the grosser accomplishments, he was a passable poet and a very skillful musician.

The Japanese say: "The tongue of woman is her sword, and she never lets it grow rusty for want of using."

Mississippi Intelligence.

There is still great complaint against the Memphis and Charleston and Mississippi Central railroads, on account of the extraordinary difficulty of receiving freights. We hope the next session of our legislature will make it a penal offense for any railroad company, or any officer or employé of the same, to have any interest in an express company. Perhaps that might better the thing a little.—[Holly Springs Reporter.

A respectable citizen writes to the Clarion, from the Lauderdale Springs, calling attention to the condition of things existing at that place. There is a force of negro troops stationed at the springs, and on the night of the 18th January six houses were broken open and robbed. At Cuba station, not many miles distant, where no negroes are stationed, the citizens are entirely free from such outrages. The most positive circumstantial proof, such as grain being tracked from barns to negro quarters, and a quantity found equivalent to that stolen, is of no avail with the freedmen's bureau, officls and long ownership being *proved* by overwhelming numbers of the "colored cits."

The Herald thinks Col. Thomas, of the Mississippi bureau, whose authority was lately quoted in the United States Senate by Mr. Sumner, meant that the negro race would be exterminated by the violence of the whites. He probably meant to say that their habits of idleness, debauchery and crime would eventually blot them from existence.

We understand that a negro woman in De Soto county gave birth to four poor little freedmen's the other day—three girls and one boy. The girls are alive and doing well. The boy died. Such events don't pay now as they once did.

[Holly Springs Reporter.

The telegraph cable connecting this city with the far west, was successfully laid across the river yesterday, under the immediate supervision of John Van Horne, Esq., General Superintendent of the Southwestern Telegraph Company.

[Vicksburg Herald.

Louisiana Intelligence.

The Clinton (Feliciana) Democrat calls attention to a card published by Mr. S. Lambert of Clinton, who proposes to publish a sketch of the 4th Louisiana Confederate regiment, and calls upon members of that famous body to furnish him with items, muster rolls, etc.

Saturday was a wet, drizzly day, but at night the flood gates seemed to open, and it rained heavily without intermission, continuing all through Sunday, with a slight abatement. All the small streams and water courses were filled to repletion, overflowing their banks. The high water caused considerable damage, washing away fences on several plantations, drowning stock and floating off bridges. Of the latter, that over Pretty creek, west of Clinton, was carried away, causing an interruption in the direct line of travel. On the Baton Rouge road, one end of the bridge over the Comite was moved, preventing any crossing at that point. Many minor bridges are reported to have been displaced.—[Feliciana Democrat.

A casualty attended with loss of life occurred in the swamp beyond Pretty Creek. A wagon with three yoke of oxen, loaded with supplies for Dr. Covert, was found on Monday morning, two of the oxen drowned and the negro driver absent. From appearances, the driver missed the center of the bridge and the fore wheel of one side of the wagon passed outside, there being no railing, probably precipitating him into the sloo, which, as the water was rising rapidly, must have been very full, and as he has not been seen or heard from, drowning him. The parties who first discovered the wagon did not hesitate to appropriate to themselves a portion of its contents, breaking open boxes, barrels, etc., and helping themselves to what they found acceptable.

On Wednesday the dead body of the negro was found in the Comite, about four miles below the bridge, where the wagon was left.—[Ibid.

The military forces stationed at this place raised a flagstaff on the 21st, and on the 22d, in celebration of the day, the anniversary of the birth of Washington, with the music of the band, and the firing of two small pieces of iron which the men had improvised into cannon, flung forth the U. S. flag to the breeze. A number of salutes had been fired, and many national and martial airs played, when a last salute was called for, in the celebrating of which a most unfortunate casualty occurred, one of the pieces bursting, casting its fragments in every direction. Sergeant Wells was severely wounded in the head, one of his eyes being knocked out and the skull fractured. He was conveyed to the military hospital, and serious doubts are entertained as to his recovery. There were several others struck with portions of the piece, but receiving no serious damage.—[Ibid.

The Advocate says the State Penitentiary now contains over eighty inmates, who are all busily engaged in the work of "reconstruction." Trees are being planted, burnt walls torn down, etc., and a general cleansing and whitewashing of the buildings put in process. The prisoners are much pleased with their removal from the crowded parish prison of this city. It will take time to restore the buildings and machinery to their pristine condition, and to make the institution self-remunerative; but when once re-established on its old footing, it will prove a source of profit to the State. The labor of one hundred convicts, it is estimated, steadily applied, will result in the manufacture of 48,000 pairs of shoes per annum; this alone will keep within the State a very large sum that is now paid direct to Massachusetts.

The convicts are well fed and clothed, and systematically worked; their moral wants are supplied by ministers and priests from the different churches in and about Baton Rouge, and a library of religious and moral works has been presented for their use, by two charitable gentlemen of that city.

Texas Intelligence.

Mr. Villareal, a merchant on Commerce street, had his store robbed of valuable goods, about 7 o'clock last Friday evening, amounting to about $300 in value. The fact was reported to marshal Moore, who immediately put the police on the alert and despatched officer Melas to the scene of the robbery, who, upon questioning the parties connected with the store, ascertained that the "boy," who was charged with the duty of closing the doors, was making preparations for his departure, when a party of four men, dressed in soldiers' clothing, entered the store under pretense of making some purchases. It getting quite dark, and having no lights, the boy hurried his customers out, bolted and locked the door and went away with the key. When being questioned by officer Melas, the person left in charge could not recollect positively that more than three men left when he did, and there being no marks of violence on the doors, and no evidence of the burglars having forced their way into the store, it was clear that the robber secreted himself until after everything became quiet, when he coolly selected such goods as he wanted, and, drawing the top and bottom bolts of the double doors, walked away with his booty. The goods are of such a description that detection is very probable. Amongst other articles taken were several black cloth cloaks for ladies, and a number of pairs of ladies' gaiters.

[Ibid.

We take the following items from the Houston Telegraph:

Every boat departing to Galveston is laden with cotton, and the Galveston railroad carries several car loads on every trip. There is still considerable cotton in the country, and the planters will ship it as soon as they get their spring crop in the ground.

Charles Postley, who killed Jerry B. Miller, at Galveston, on the night of the 19th inst., was arrested in this city yesterday morning by the military authorities. He escaped from Galveston soon after being arrested for the crime. He is a member of the 48th Ohio regiment, which was formerly on duty at this post. Liquor was the cause of the tragedy.

The Telegraph learns that besides the discovery of petroleum in Nacogdoches county, there are indications of similar deposits in other portions of the State. In the Nacogdoches district, persons, apparently well posted, are buying lands and paying in specie much more than their intrinsic value. The Telegraph advises the public to beware of speculations until the matter is properly tested.

Gens. DeBray and Major, late of the C. S. A., are now on a visit to this city.—[Ib.

Very few planters visit this city now-a-days. They are all engaged in planting their crops, and from what we learn, they intend to plant as much land as possible. The majority of them will plant cotton exclusively. Laborers are in great demand everywhere, and all obtain good wages. The freedmen have become every s eady lately, and as a general thing, work very faithfully. Governor Hamilton's address, published several weeks ago, has done more good to them than all the freedmen's bureaus ever have, or ever will do. The freedmen had been too often deceived by designing men, that they did not know who their friends were, and were unsteady and careless, and felt themselves above the white people. Governor Hamilton soon convinced them of their error, and they have now become useful to themselves as well as to the country.—[Ibid.

HORRORS OF WAR.—A western soldier who had been through all the campaigns and shared in many of the fiercest battles of the war, writes from his home that "he never realized the horrors of war till he got home to Indiana and found his gal married to a stay-at-home dry goods clerk."

The Veto.

OPINIONS OF THE REPUBLICAN PRESS.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

President Johnson's veto message is a document distinguished by ability, dignity and candor. It is the production of a man who is in earnest; who is well persuaded that he is right; who feels and accepts the responsibility; and who believes the people are with him. Such a paper constrains respect, for it is emphasized with power, and it should receive the calm and clearest consideration from all good and thoughtful citizens, for the subject is important and the times are critical. He declares, however, that the power which would be placed in his hands is such as ought never to be intrusted to any one in time of peace; and this sturdy rejection, upon principle of the allurements of enhanced and almost unbounded authority, affords a spectacle of austere republican virtue, that even the enemies of the President must admit is exemplary and admirable.

[From the Chicago Journal.]

While it must be conceded that there is great force in some of the President's objections, we nevertheless regret exceedingly that he should have deemed it his duty to have withheld his approval from a measure, which, notwithstanding its objectionable features, would, as it seemed to us, be salutary in its practical effects. But from his standpoint, as the Executive of the government, whose sworn and solemn duty it is to administer the affairs of that government to the best of his abilities, without fear, favor, or any consideration but the enforcement of the Constitution and the laws, and the requirements of the best interests of the country as a whole, he views the matter differently from the generality of people who have not his measure of responsibility imposed upon them. Congress will not disregard the weighty considerations he has presented to the Senate.

[From the Chicago Republican.]

The President has vetoed the bill, thereby proclaiming that he wishes to make it an issue whether freemen shall be denied the commonest civil rights, so that the tyranny and oppression which denies them may be sustained, or whether by the interposition of national power the freedmen shall be protected until such time as returning reason shall induce the States to give that protection by their own laws. On that issue he appeals to the people from the decision of Congress, and we have no doubt that Congress will gladly and unhesitatingly accept the challenge, and that the people will sustain them. As to the necessity and justice of this bill there can be no question.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

Since the closing scenes of the war and the sad horror of the assassination, no event has created such a profound sensation as the formal act by which the President has severed himself from the loyal party and united with its enemies North and South, before the Union is yet restored or the war fully ended. * * * *

The President, modest man! complains of the vast power the act would confer upon him, the great number of appointments he would have to bestow under it, and the fear he entertains that even he, honest Andrew, might use it to promote his own political ends. We are glad he distrusts his own honesty. So do we.

Yet while saddened by this long expected manifestation, there need be, should be, and we think will be, no trembling or hesitation on the part of Congress, as there surely will be none on the part of the people.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

The excitement in Washington, yesterday, consequent upon the veto message, may be gathered from the proceedings of Congress, and other dispatches which crowd our columns this morning. The effect has been to consolidate the Union men—the true men—and to give them a strength which they never had before. The black-hearted purchasable members of the Union party—are singled out, and the finger of scorn pointed at them. It will also consolidate the Union people at home, and cause them to gird on their armor for the new trial against treason and traitors.

The Hartford Convention—The Republican Factions.

The Republicans of Connecticut held their State convention at Hartford. The radicals were in an overwhelming majority, and carried everything their own way, nominating Hawley for Governor and passing hypocritical resolutions expressing "confidence" in the President and "confidence" in Congress.

We have a report of what transpired at the Republican caucus held in Hartford to choose delegates. The radicals, or Hawley men, had entire control of the caucus. Mr. Wm. H. Green offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the administration of Andrew Johnson, and we pledge ourselves to an earnest support of his wise and statesmanlike policy regarding the restoration of the Union.

A motion to the table was immediately made, and after some wrangling Mr. Green withdrew his resolution for the purpose of offering it after the choice of delegates had been effected. Thus advised of his purpose, as soon as the names of the delegates were announced, a motion to adjourn was made, instantly put and declared carried. We take from the Hartford Times a description of the scene that followed:

Now followed a "scene." There were all sorts of yells, swearing, threatening, pushing, shaking of canes and fists. No pen could describe that scene of passion and confusion.

Green—Adjourn your meeting—choke us down—but let the friends of Johnson second the motion.

No one left the hall: all remained, and there were cries to Green, who was on the stand, "Put your resolution! put it to vote!"

He then read the resolution and put the question: "Those in favor of this question and Andrew Johnson, will say aye."

The minority voted aye. But when the noes were called for, the radicals used their lungs. Each one, at the top of his voice cried "No!" with a will.

The resolution was rejected with a decided vote.

E. S. Cleveland, postmaster of Hartford, jumping upon the stand, said: "Gentlemen, you have dug the political grave of Joseph R. Hawley, and you have put him into it. The issue is made up, and you have made it—this is a disunion meeting."

Here Mr. Cleveland's voice was drowned by the howls and groans of the crowd. Above the general din could occasionally be heard such sentences as these: "Get out!" "Your a d——d pretty postmaster!" "This shows what you are!" "Put him out!"

Cleveland—"Yes, gentlemen, put me out, or take me off this stand, if you dare."

Green (on the table)—"Yes, put him out, if you dare! Try that on! Go in! Try that—try it now, we are ready—put your hand on Mr. Cleveland, if you dare. You have made the issue here to-night. Don't support any party that don't support the President. You may go your way and we will go ours. Swerve from the path of the war Democracy, if you want to, and you lose us, my chickens."

The groans, the hisses, the bawls, the stamping and jumping, swearing and bellowing—these cannot be described as they occurred at this time.

We have here attempted no caricature, but have simply reported actual scenes as they occurred in the meeting, but we are not able to report them in all their extreme virulence and bad temper. The break is upon the policy of President Johnson, one section supporting the President's anti-negro views and his Union measures, while the other opposes the President and go with Thad. Stevens. Without compromising principle, honor and manliness, men of such directly opposite views cannot act together politically.

The following interesting article we extract from the Memphis Argus:

We are glad to hear that many thousand Northern men of capital and means are getting ready to come down South to plant cotton. We make the announcement with undisguised pleasure. Let them come along at once; the sooner the better. Many of them, if they had come early a few months ago, but for the infamous misrepresentations of the traveling hirelings of the Northern press, who, for a political object, made it their business to poison the Northern people with sheer fabrications of the "deadly ferocity" of our people toward Northern men, making it "unsafe" for them to dwell among us—and a thousand and one kindred lies of that description.

We are pleased to know that the false impressions produced by these unscrupulous correspondents are being dispelled. It is well. What the South wants is more men and more capital. Let the Northern men come along as quickly as may be. Those who come first will have greatly the advantage. This is obvious. We want them to come and see for themselves the true state of things down here. Let them bring as much white labor as possible with them. The negroes have been terribly thinned out by the war; and besides, those who remain do not work half as well as they did in a state of slavery; and it is to be feared that they never will. The higher they are elevated by the politicians in the scale of society, the less they will work.

This being so, and we are willing to stake our best judgment upon its truth, it is plain that the cotton crop of the South must long continue to fall far short of what it was before the war, far short of supplying the markets of the world—until we have an immense accession of white labor from the North and from Europe. Prices must consequently long continue to rule high, and the production of cotton the richest gold mine on the continent.

A READY WRITER.—"You labor too hard on your composition, doctor," said a flippant clergyman to a venerable divine. "I write a sermon in three hours, and think nothing of it." "So do your congregation," quoth the doctor.

AUCTION SALES.

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY IN THE First, Second, Third and Fourth Districts, East and West Bouligny and Carrollton—Second District Court of New Orleans—No. 19,939.

BY ALFRED BOULIGNY,
AUCTIONEER—Office, No. 20 Carondelet street.

WEDNESDAY, March 14th, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue and in pursuance of an order of the Hon. John W. Thomas, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated November 29th, 1865, No. 19,939, the following described property will be sold, to wit:

First District.

1. THREE LOTS OF GROUND, in square No. 80, bounded by Tchoupitoulas, Race, Religious and Orange streets, being Lots No. 16, 18 and 17, together with the improvements thereon, consisting of three two story brick houses, covered with slates, and brick kitchens, also covered with slates, being houses Nos. 451, 453 and 455, on Tchoupitoulas street.

2. TWO LOTS OF GROUND, in the same square, designated as Lots No. 3 and 4, fronting on Tchoupitoulas street.

3. TWO LOTS OF GROUND, in same square, designated as Lots No. 11 and 12, fronting on Race street, together with the improvements thereon, consisting of two two-story Brick Houses, with kitchens, etc., all covered with slates, being houses No. 46 and 48 Race street.

4. TWO LOTS OF GROUND, in square No. 15, bounded by Canal, Gasquet, Anthony and Bernadotte streets, designated as Lots No. 1 and 2, front on Canal street.

Second District.

5. FIFTEEN LOTS OF GROUND, in square No. 7, bounded by St. Charles, Anthony, Castiglione and Helena streets, designated as Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 and 10, fronting on Castlemaine street, and Lots Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, fronting on Stanville street.

6. THREE LOTS OF GROUND, in square No. 12, bounded by Customhouse, Anthony, Canal and Helena streets, designated as Lots No. 2 and 3, fronting on Canal street, and Lot 22, fronting on Customhouse street.

7. TEN LOTS OF GROUND, in square No. 17, bounded by Canal, Rendon, Carondelet Walk and Lopez streets, designated as Lots No. 1 to 10, inclusive.

8. TWENTY-SIX LOTS OF GROUND, in square No. 17, bounded by Bienville, Salcedo, Conti, and Cayaso streets, designated as Lots No. 1 to 26, inclusive.

9. NINE LOTS OF GROUND, in square No. 33, bounded by Conti, Dupre, Carondelet Walk and White street, designated as Lots No. 10 to 18, inclusive.

Third District.

10. A TRACT OF LAND opposite Old Fort Bayou St. John Hotel, measuring more or less 240 feet square, fronting Bayou St. John and on Lake Pontchartrain.

11. TWELVE LOTS OF GROUND in square No. 116, bounded by Washington, Force, Music and Liberal streets, designated as Lots Nos. 6 to 17 inclusive. Lots Nos. 6 to 15 front on Music street; Lots Nos. 14 and 15 front on Force street, and Lots Nos. 16 and 17 front on Washington street.

12. ONE LOT OF GROUND, square 56, bounded by Independence, ——, Congress and Prosper streets, designated as Lot No. 1, forming the corner of Independence and Prosper streets.

Fourth District.

13. TWO LOTS OF GROUND, in the square 57, bounded by St. Mary, Rousseau, Religious and ——— streets, designated as Lots Nos. 3 and 4, fronting on St. Mary street, together with the improvements thereon, consisting of double two-story frame house with kitchen, leased until the 31st January, 1867.

14. ONE LOT OF GROUND, in square No. 7, bounded by St. Mary, Chippewa, St. Thomas and Felicity streets, designated as Lot No. 4 together with the improvements thereon, consisting in one-story frame house with dependencies.

East Bouligny.

15. TWENTY-FOUR LOTS OF GROUND in square M, bounded by Water, Marengo, Livingston and Constantinople streets, designated as Lots Nos. 1 to 24 inclusive.

16. TWENTY-FOUR LOTS OF GROUND in square O, bounded by Water, Marengo, Livingston and Aesculapius streets, designated as Lots Nos. 1 to 24 inclusive.

17. ONE LOT OF GROUND in square No. 19, bounded by Decatur, Gov. Claiborne, Laurel and Marengo streets, designated as Lot No. 24.

18. ELEVEN LOTS OF GROUND in square No. 19, bounded by Decatur, Laurel, Gov. Claiborne and Constantinople streets, designated as Lots Nos. 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24.

19. FOURTEEN LOTS OF GROUND in square No. 22, bounded by Live Oak, Marengo, Marengo, Magazine and Constantinople streets, designated as Lots Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24.

21. FIVE LOTS OF GROUND in square No. 24, bounded by Live Oak, Annunciation, Marengo and General Taylor streets, designated as Lots No 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

20. TWENTY LOTS OF GROUND in square No. 29, bounded by Chestnut, Annunciation, Louisiana and Constantinople streets, designated as Lots No. 1 to 20 inclusive.

West Bouligny.

22. FOUR LOTS OF GROUND in square H, bounded by public road, Tchoupitoulas, Cadiz and Valence streets, designated as Lots No. 3 adjoining.

23. EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND in square I, bounded by public road, Tchoupitoulas, Cadiz and Tecla streets, designated as Lots No. 1, 2, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26.

24. FIVE LOTS OF GROUND in square 37, bounded by Chestnut, Pleuchemine, Tenas and Napoleon Avenue, designated as Lots No. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

25. ELEVEN LOTS OF GROUND in square No. 38, bounded by Chestnut, Cadiz, Tenas and Plaquemines, and designated as Lots No. 1 to 11 inclusive.

26. NINE LOTS OF GROUND in square No. 48, bounded by Napoleon, Avenue, Tenas, Perier and Plaquemines streets, designated as Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

27. TWENTY-SIX LOTS OF GROUND in square No. 65, bounded by upper Line, Nayades, Bordeaux and Apollo streets, designated as Lots Nos. 1 to 26 inclusive.

Carrollton.

28. TWENTY-FOUR LOTS OF GROUND in square No. 13 A, bounded by First, Hampton, Clinton and Hillerary streets, designated as Lots Nos. 1 to 24 inclusive.

29. TWENTY-FOUR LOTS OF GROUND in square No. 13 B, bounded by Hampton, Second, Clinton and Hillerary streets designated as Lots Nos. 1 to 24.

30. TWENTY-FOUR LOTS OF GROUND in square No. 19 A, bounded by First, Hampton, Hillerary and Adams streets, designated as Lots No. 1 to 24 inclusive.

31. TWENTY-FOUR LOTS OF GROUND in square 19 B, bounded by Hampton, Second, Hillerary and Adams streets, designated as Lots No. 1 to 24.

32. TWENTY-FOUR LOTS OF GROUND in square 47 A, bounded by Washington, Burdett, Fourth and Plum streets, designated as Lots No. 1 to 24 inclusive.

33. TWENTY-FOUR LOTS OF GROUND in square 47 B, bounded by Washington, Burdett, Plum and Fifth