New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
—OF—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1866.

[For the Crescent.

A "Lalabe" Enigma.

Peter to John, and he looked wondrous wise,
Will make thee a puzzle by moving my eyes."

If you come before *night*
Then I'll come before *tea*,
And I'm bound as I write
To and *night* with thee.

Should I come after tea
Then the bond is unbound,
For though you will there be
Still no *night* can be found.

Answer.

[illegible] my to Peter, and he just as wise,
[illegible] made by moving thine o's.

[illegible] before night which I landed with thee,
[illegible] for night you claim there before tea.
[illegible] it, to make it,
[illegible] "more."
[illegible] for the other
[illegible] we have without pother
[illegible] and the bond unbound,
[illegible] remains, and no *night* to be found.
Then, Peter, you write
"POETE" and "OETE."

[illegible], March 20, 1866.

[For the Crescent.]

Sketches—Human Nature in the City Cars.

If there is anything that gives me delight above all else, 'tis a car ride.

Omnibus riding is very disagreeable to me. It invariably makes me sea-sick; perhaps because I almost ride in my own. Still, I do not envy the happy, as 'tis called, of occupying four seats in a miserable turn-out and looking with pitying eye upon the poor pedestrians. No one need pity me. I enjoy life thoroughly, and when I feel in the least [illegible] my bonnet gets on my head somehow and I'm off for a jaunt in the cars. There I study human nature, flattering myself I can read faces with facility. But there are some few countenances that defy my perceptive powers. A few days ago, in one of my rides, I sat opposite a woman who puzzled me extremely. I could not trace the least shade of any emotion upon his face. It was truly expressionless. He was quite a good looking man, but I felt sure he was not married, for he did not look like a married man. I [illegible] vainly like to make his acquaintance, for I should have been some feeling beneath that cold exterior. I was truly sorry when my [illegible] was brought to an abrupt close, the object of it leaving the car. It is probable I shall meet him again. Very often I meet people I have seen years before, and sometimes I am tempted to speak; but then it is highly probable they do not recognize me, whereas I never forget a face.

[illegible] ago I was at the terminus of one of the country town roads, when a remarkable looking [illegible] entered the car—a man of at least *sixty* years of age, hair and beard white as snow, escorted with the most gallant attention a young girl of [illegible] summers. She was so pretty and fresh, in contrast with the wrinkled old man, I could help watching them. He seemed devoted, yet I knew he could not be her father. A [illegible] would have given her a seat, paid the fare, and taken up his position in the driver's stand. They are not much given to show devotion to their daughters on railroad cars. But this old man was very anxious to please, and there was a tender mingled with his attentions that looked strange, for she was so young. They excited my curiosity to a great extent. She seemed perfectly content, answering in monosyllables, in a listless manner. On leaving the cars, I felt strongly inclined to follow them, but refrained, knowing it would be foolish in me to be interested in perfect strangers.

However, the couple haunted me, I could not forget the sweet, girlish face peeping out from beneath a most coquettish little hat. Of course I did not hardly hope to meet them again; yet, one day shortly after, I happened, in my search after human nature, to be at the extreme end of one of the lower French town roads, when, to my great surprise, the same couple entered. It seemed a strange message I should have met them twice, in a place out of the way places. Again I made observations; the old man seemed even more assiduous in his attentions than before, the girl more pleased and indifferent. He was too anxious for comfort to be a relative; in fact, his manner in raising the window at her seat struck me forcibly as extremely lover-like. You know I am fond of such things with an air of protective interest that is very amusing. I've had numerous admirers, and so speak from experience. My experience then taught me that the white-haired man was actually in love with the girl of sixteen; 'twas the old story of December and May. Forthwith my imagination took wings, and I ran the fact and found quite a romantic story.

The girl is an orphan, immensely wealthy, left under the guardianship of this old man; he places her in the best boarding school in the big town; [illegible] year he visits her to find new accomplishments expanding her well-stored mind, new graces developing in her movement. This last visit he marks the vast improvement in mind and manner, casts a thought upon her wealth, regards himself complacently in his [illegible], and comes to the astounding resolution to [illegible] the girl, and save her from the misfortune of [illegible] any young scape-goat of a fellow who would want her money.

[illegible] dotage, but the generality of old men that I meet are young as he was forty years ago. The [illegible] regards Miss as a grandfather, and, unfortunately for the grandfather, who placed her in this [illegible] sees where young men will prowl around [illegible] schools, she has already made acquaintance with a charming young scape-grace, with a [illegible] brown moustache, who defies *guardians* to scale walls, and whom the maiden means to [illegible] one of these days, or else, like all lovers, [illegible] sighing and believing, like myself, that car [illegible] is a certain remedy for tired nerves, invests [illegible] in tickets, and means to ride them [illegible] really very dubious how the young lady [illegible] in the matter, the sex are a *little uncertain*. [illegible] find out that she is desperately in love [illegible] grandfather; prefer to "be an old man's [illegible] rather than a young man's slave;" marry [illegible] happy the remainder of *his* life; then, a [illegible] widow, meet her early school-day admirer [illegible] and be happier.

[illegible] I think my imagination is carrying me from this sober, practical world. I had [illegible] I was writing an article for Monday's [illegible].

[illegible] a charming paper, Mr. Editor. I do not [illegible] to be thought romantic. My highest ambition is to secure a reputation for good, sound, [illegible].

[illegible] fearful I may be tempted to write romantically, I leave his pen forever.

Believe me, under all circumstances,

Your friend,

NEWTLEROY.

[illegible] Alabama, Captain Limebanner, [illegible] Monday evening, for New York direct, [illegible] large cargo and a full complement of passengers.

[illegible] Mass Liquors.—Attention is directed to the advertisement of Mr. J. W. Platt, grocer [illegible] and liquor dealer, No. 57 Carondelet [illegible]. Families and retail vendors will perceive, [illegible], that his stock of imported malt [illegible] very varied and extensive, and from the [illegible] French and Irish breweries. Mr. [illegible] orders free of charge to any part of the city.

Acts of the Legislature.

The following is a list of the acts passed by the Legislature, with the date of their approval:

No. 1—An act to provide for the payment of members, officers and contingent expenses of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana; approved Feb. 9, 1866.

No. 2—An act to amend section first of an act to define the duties and fix the compensation of State Printer, approved Jan. 7, 1864; approved Feb. 9, 1866.

No. 3—An act to authorize the State Treasurer to return a certain amount of money from the general fund to the levee and drainage fund, and authorize the payment of the same for levee purposes; approved Feb. 9, 1866.

No. 4—Joint resolutions expressing the feelings of the General Assembly on the death of ex-Governor Andre Bienvenu Roman; approved Feb. 9, 1866.

No. 5—An act to authorize the issue of certificates of indebtedness, and of bonds for the funding of the same; approved Feb. 9, 1866.

No. 6—An act to authorize the police jury of the parish of St. Mary to reduce the number of police jury wards in said parish to five, and to fix the limits of the same; approved Feb. 9, 1866.

No. 7—An act for the relief of the sureties of A. J. Law, late sheriff of East Pelicians; approved Feb. 9, 1866.

No. 8—Joint resolution for the relief of the residents of the Vacherie Settlement, Parish of St. James; approved February 9, 1866.

No. 9—An act to repeal an act amending article 2053 of the Civil Code; approved February 9, 1866.

No. 10—An act authorizing William M. Gondrich to withdraw from the records of L. T. Cadre, Notary Public, an original act of sale, and substitute therefor a duly certified copy; approved February 9, 1866.

No. 11—An act to amend an act, entitled an act relative to Justices of the Peace for the Parish of Jefferson; approved February 9, 1866.

No. 12—An act to authorize the lease of the New Canal; approved February 10, 1866.

No. 13—An act to authorize John Bellow, Elizabeth Bellow, Michael Bellow, Amelie Bellow and Joseph Bellow, to resume their original name; approved Feb. 12, 1866.

No. 14—An act to organize the police of the city of New Orleans, and to create a police board therein; approved Feb. 13, 1866.

No. 15—An act to authorize the issue of State bonds for the purpose of paying certain debts; approved Feb. 13, 1866.

No. 16—Joint resolutions relating to the election of State Printer; approved Feb. 14, 1866.

No. 17—An act ordering an election for municipal officers for the city of New Orleans, passed over the Governor's veto on Feb. 13, 1866.

No. 18—An act to provide for the election of parish and district officers throughout the State; passed over the Governor's veto, on Feb. 15, 1866.

No. 19—An act to amend the second section of an act entitled an act relative to elections in the parish of Orleans; approved Feb. 13, 1866.

No. 20—An act to confirm and ratify the appointment of levee commissioners previously made by the Governor of the State, and to continue their functions; approved Feb. 17, 1866.

No. 21—An act to license the vending of lottery tickets; approved Feb. 17, 1866.

No. 22—An act to amend and re-enact section fifth of an act entitled an act relative to sureties, approved March 15, 1855; approved Feb. 17, 1866.

No. 23—Joint resolutions making an appropriation for the expenses of our Senators and Representatives in Congress; approved Feb. 19, 1866.

No. 24—An act for the relief of tax payers of the State; approved Feb. 19, 1866.

No. 25—An act to provide for the prompt collections of the tax on gross sales or receipts; approved Feb. 19, 1866.

No. 26—An act to abrogate the office of State Surveyor General, and register and receiver of the branch land office at Winnsborough; approved Feb. 19, 1866.

No. 27—An act to legitimate Andrew Jackson Dunn, son of John Dunn and Mary Ann Hickey; approved Feb. 21, 1866.

No. 28—An act relative to the sale of public lands; approved Feb. 21, 1866.

No. 29—An act relative to publication of judicial advertisements in the French language; approved Feb. 21, 1866.

No. 30—An act for the relief of Thos. P. Harrison and the heirs of A. T. Hawkins Duvall; approved Feb. 21, 1866.

No. 31—An act relative to the registry of voters in the city of New Orleans; approved Feb. 21, 1866.

No. 32—An act authorizing the election of an additional justice of the peace and constable for the seventh ward in the parish of St. Helena; approved Feb. 21, 1866.

No. 33—An act authorizing the banks to discount paper at eight per cent. per annum; approved Feb. 21, 1866.

No. 34—An act to amend an act entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to consolidate the city of New Orleans, and provide for the government of the city of New Orleans, and the administration of the affairs thereof; approved Feb. 26, 1866.

No. 35—An act to amend and renew the charter of the Catholic Church of Opelousas, St. Landry; approved Feb. 26, 1866.

No. 36—An act to authorize the city authorities of New Orleans to build a drawbridge over the New Canal Basin; approved Feb. 26, 1866.

No. 37—An act to authorize the Register of Conveyances of the city of New Orleans to sign certain acts; approved Feb. 26, 1866.

No. 38—An act providing for the final liquidation of the Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana; approved Feb. 26, 1866.

No. 39—An act relative to suits for the ejectment of tenants; approved Feb. 26, 1866.

No. 40—An act to authorize the sale of stamps to vendors of lottery tickets; approved Feb. 26, 1866.

No. 41—An act for the relief of R. G. Cobb; approved Feb. 28, 1866.

No. 42—An act to incorporate the town of Arcadia, in the parish of Bienville; approved Feb. 28, 1866.

No. 43—Joint resolution granting leave of absence to the State Treasurer; approved Feb. 28, 1866.

No. 44—An act for the relief of Robert J. Caldwell; approved Feb. 28, 1866.

No. 45—An act to provide for supplying the loss of the public records and other papers consumed by the burning of the court house in the parish of Rapides, during the month of May, 1864, and to ratify the appointment by Governor Wells, of a commissioner for that purpose; approved Feb. 28, 1866.

No. 46—An act in relation to ferries across Red River at the city of Shreveport; approved Feb. 28, 1866.

No. 47—Joint resolution relative to grant of lands by Congress to the State of Louisiana by act approved June 3, 1856; approved Feb. 28, 1866.

No. 48—Joint resolutions expressive of the sense of the legislature, relative to the official course of President Andrew Johnson; approved March 2, 1866.

No. 49—An act fixing the terms of the districts courts; approved March 2, 1866.

No. 50—An act to regulate the sale of property seized under an order of seizure and sale or writ of *fieri facias*; approved March 2, 1866.

No. 51—An act relative to persons arrested within the limits of the city of New Orleans and parish of Orleans; approved March 2, 1866.

No. 52—An act providing for an election of municipal officers in the town of Farmerville, in the parish of Union; approved March 2, 1866.

No. 53—An act for the relief of John N. Carrigan, of the parish of Orleans; approved March 2, 1866.

No. 54—An act for the relief of J. H. Ellis, assistant clerk of the House of Representatives for the year 1860; approved March 2, 1866.

No. 55—An act to provide for the payment of the contingent expenses of the General Assembly; approved March 2, 1866.

No. 56—An act to change the name of Brownson Ker, a minor, son of David Ker, of the parish of St. Mary, to John Brownson Ker; approved March 2, 1866.

No. 57—Joint resolution authorizing the Governor to provide buildings for the use of the State; approved March 2, 1866.

No. 58—An act to amend an act entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of Farmerville, in the parish of Union; approved Feb. 18, 1862, and to repeal an act to amend the fifteenth section of the aforesaid act, approved March 10, 1853, approved the 30th of April, 1853; approved March 2, 1866.

No. 59—An act to incorporate the town of Vienna in the parish of Jackson; approved March 2, 1866.

No. 60—An act for the relief of William Hampton; approved March 6, 1866.

No. 61—An act for the relief of Wade Hampton; approved March 6, 1866.

No. 62—An act providing for the election of district and parish officers throughout the State, on the first Monday in May, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; approved March 6, 1866.

No. 63—An act for the relief of the Louisiana State Seminary of Learning and Military Academy; approved March 7, 1866.

No. 64—An act to refund to tax-payers costs, interests and charges paid upon the State, parish, municipal and city taxes, for the years 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864, and to relieve from payment of such costs, interests and charges those who have not paid the same; approved March 8, 1866.

No. 65—Joint resolution requesting the Governor to instruct the Attorney General to investigate certain proceedings wherein the interests of the State are involved and report; approved March 8, 1866.

No. 66—An act providing for the drawing of juries in the parishes of St. Martin and Vermillion; approved March 8, 1866.

No. 67—An act to authorize the officiating clergyman of the Catholic congregation of St. James to sign certain acts; approved March 8, 1866.

No. 68—An act authorizing the loan of the State Laboratory at Mount Lebanon, in the parish of Bienville; approved March 8, 1866.

No. 69—An act for the relief of Lewis Palms, late register of the United States land office, for the South Eastern District of Louisiana; approved March 8, 1866.

No. 70—An act to amend and re-enact an act entitled an act to authorize the construction of a drawbridge across the Bayou Lafourche; approved March 9, 1855; approved March 9, 1866.

No. 71—An act to authorize Caroline Vanhille, wife of Lucius J. Dupre, of St. Landry, to alienate her dotal property; approved March 8, 1866.

No. 72—An act for the relief of Wm. Lockwood; approved March 8, 1866.

No. 73—Joint resolution granting leave of absence to the Hon. John Henry Isley, judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana; approved March 8, 1866.

No. 74—An act to provide for the better management of the institution for the deaf, dumb and blind, at Baton Rouge, in this State; approved March 8, 1866.

No. 75—Joint resolution to receive papers from the late surveyor general; approved March 8, 1866.

No. 76—An act to incorporate the town of Monroe, in the parish of Ouachita, and to provide for the government of the same; approved March 8, 1866.

No. 77—Joint resolution relative to the tax on gross sales and receipts; approved March 10, 1866.

No. 78—An act granting ferry privileges to C. K. Marshall, his heirs or assigns; approved March 10, 1866.

No. 79—An act to extend the limits of the corporation of Donaldsonville; approved March 10, 1866.

No. 80—An act to amend the first section of an act entitled "an act relative to forced surrenders and the mode of making the same," approved March 14, 1855; approved March 10, 1866.

No. 81—An act granting to M. McDavid, of St. Landry, and L. M. Cortel, of Pointe Coupee, the right of keeping a ferry across the Atchafalaya river at Cotre Port, near the mouth of Bayou Rouge, on the road leading from Morganza, in Pointe Coupee, to Opelousas, in St. Landry; approved March 10, 1866.

No. 82—An act to organize the Supreme Court and to fix the terms thereof; approved March 13, 1866.

No. 83—An act for the relief of purchasers of sixteenth section; approved March 13, 1866.

No. 84—An act to regulate the commissions of State tax collectors in certain cases; approved March 13, 1866.

No. 85—Joint resolution instructing the Attorney General to institute certain legal proceedings in regard to the steamboat canal from Vermillion Bay to Sabine river; approved March 13, 1866.

No. 86—An act to amend an act entitled an act relative to district courts for the parish and city of New Orleans; approved March 23, 1865; approved March 13, 1866.

No. 87—An act relative to judicial advertisements; approved March 13, 1866.

No. 88—An act for the relief of A. B. Hailey; approved March 13, 1866.

No. 89—An act for the relief of the Baton Rouge, Grosse Tete and Opelousas Railroad Company; approved March 13, 1866.

No. 90—An act for the relief of L. R. Marshall; approved March 13, 1866.

No. 91—Joint resolutions relative to the public buildings and property of the State located at Baton Rouge; approved March 13, 1866.

No. 92—An act to authorize the common council of the city of New Orleans to divide said city into urban and rural districts, and to levy a tax in said portion of the city for the purposes hereinafter set forth; approved March 13, 1866.

No. 93—An act to incorporate the town of Tangipahoa, in the parish of St. Helena; approved March 13, 1866.

No. 94—An act to provide for the election and commission by the Governor of a justice of the peace for the town of Monroe, in the parish of Ouachita, and to define his powers; approved March 13, 1866.

No. 95—An act to authorize Mrs. Louisa Bourgeois, wife of Thomas Taquino, to sell a portion of her dotal property; approved March 13, 1866.

No. 96—An act relative to the navigation of Red River; approved March 12, 1866.

No. 97—An act for the relief of Wm. H. C. King & Co.; approved March 15, 1866.

No. 98—An act relative to the organization of the board of police, in and for the town of Opelousas; approved March 15, 1866.

No. 99—An act to establish an additional justice of the peace ward, for the parish of St. Mary; approved March 15, 1866.

No. 100—An act to amend an act entitled an act to consolidate the city of New Orleans, and to provide for the government of the city of New Orleans and the administration of the affairs thereof; approved March 15, 1866.

No. 101—An act for the relief of J. D. Lott; approved March 17, 1866.

No. 102—An act for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Benjamin Bay, deceased; approved March 17, 1866.

No. 103—An act founding a soldiers' home for Louisiana; approved March 17, 1866.

No. 104—An act for the relief of B. Bloomfield; approved March 17, 1866.

No. 105—An act to authorize a bureau of immigration, to prescribe the duties thereof and to provide for the expenses of the same; approved March 17, 1866.

No. 106—An act for the relief of the succession of Juan Y. de Egaña; approved March 17, 1866.

No. 107—An act to amend the second section of an act entitled "an act to amend the act entitled an act for the organization and government of the State Seminary of Learning, established near Alexandria," approved the 18th of March, 1853; making an appropriation for the same, approved March 7, 1860; approved March 15, 1866.

No. 108—An act to authorize the recorder of mortgages of the parish of Orleans to erase mortgages resulting from the recording of bonds of notaries public in said parish; approved March 15, 1866.

No. 109—An act requiring the assessors of the parish of Iberville to correct the assessment rolls thereof for the year 1865; approved March 15, 1866.

No. 110—An act for the relief of W. T. Hall; approved March 15, 1866.

No. 111—An act to provide for supplying the loss of the public records and other papers burned or otherwise destroyed during the late war, in the parishes of Madison, Ouachita, Concordia and Tensas; approved March 19, 1866.

No. 112—An act for the relief of S. L. Slack; approved March 19, 1866.

No. 113—An act for the relief of James M. Plunger and John McLean; approved March 19, 1866.

No. 114—An act to provide for an election of municipal officers in the town of Vernon, parish of Jackson; approved March 19, 1866.

No. 115—An act supplementary to an act to incorporate the town of Vienna, in the parish of Jackson, approved March 2, 1866; approved March 19, 1866.

No. 116—An act for the relief of Josiah Reams, a veteran of 1814 and 1815; approved March 19, 1866.

No. 117—An act to legitimate Georgiana Dease, natural child of George Marshall Gordon and Sarah J. Dease, and to confer on her the rights of a forced heir; approved March 19, 1866.

No. 118—An act to establish a ferry across the Atchafalaya at Simmsport; approved March 20, 1866.

No. 119—An act to legalize a contract between Mrs. Rachel J. Boone and Mrs. Elizabeth Callihan in regard to the ferry at Simmsport, Louisiana; approved March 20, 1866.

No. 120—An act making appropriations for the general expenses of the State, for the year ending the 31st day of December, 1866; approved March 21, 1866.

No. 121—An act to postpone all seizures for city taxes.

No. 122—An act in relation to exemption from State, parish and city taxes, for the year 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865 in certain cases.

No. 123—An act to authorize planters and farmers to furnish their freedmen and other employees with articles of merchandize without incurring the penalties of retail merchants; approved March 21, 1866.

No. 124—An act to legitimate Geraldine Clark Osborne, and Charlotte Dozaris, wife of Justin Bernard, natural children of Daniel Clark Osborne of the city of New Orleans, and to confer on them the rights of forced heirs; approved March 21, 1866.

No. 125—An act for the relief of Antonio Marrero, of the parish of St. Bernard.

No. 126—An act supplemental to an act entitled "an act to incorporate the city of Carrollton," approved March 17, 1859; approved March 21, 1866.

No. 127—An act to provide for the protection of immigrants to the State of Louisiana, approved March 21, 1866.

No. 128—An act to provide for the payment of the contingent expenses of the General Assembly; approved March 22, 1866.

No. 129—An act declaring the Bayou Rouge, in the parish of St. Landry, a navigable stream; approved March 22, 1866.

No. 130—An act for the relief of the University of Louisiana; approved March 22, 1866.

No. 131—An act in relation to a plank road from the east bank of the Red Chute, in the parish of Bossier, to the east bank of Red River, opposite the city of Shreveport; approved March 22, 1866.

No. 132—An act for the relief of Edward F. Morehead and Patrick Wood; approved March 22, 1866.

No. 133—Joint resolution relative to the Academic Department building; approved March 22, 1866.

No. 134—An act to authorize all persons who have obtained the proper license to open and keep open, at all business hours of the day, private markets, stores or stands, in any part of the city of New Orleans, for the sale of meats, game, poultry, vegetables, fruit and fresh fish; approved March 22, 1866.

No. 135—An act to authorize the Governor to issue certificates of indebtedness of the State to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars, and to provide for the payment of the same, to defray the expenses of building levees and other purposes, as provided in an act entitled "an act to confirm and ratify the appointment of levee commissioners, provisionally made by the Governor of the State, and to continue their functions," approved February 17, 1866; approved March 22, 1866.

No. 136—An act for the relief of parties who have paid and those who have not paid their taxes to the draining company in the parish of Orleans; approved March 22, 1866.

No. 137—Joint resolution relative to the collection of taxes by the freedmen's bureau for the purposes of education; approved March 22, 1866.

No. 138—An act relative to pledges; approved March 22, 1866.

No. 139—An act to authorize the State Treasurer to employ each, an additional clerk; approved March 22, 1866.

No. 140—To exempt from taxation certain grounds and other property of the "Temem Derech; approved March 22, 1866.

No. 141—An act relative to convicts in the State penitentiary; approved March 22, 1866.

No. 142—An act to authorize Felicie Prevost, wife of Louis Gonglet, to alienate her dotal property; approved March 22, 1866.

No. 143—An act for the relief of Sarah L., widow of James E. R. Chrisholm, deceased; approved March 22, 1866.

No. 144—An act for the relief of Theodore Durel and E. D. Hubbard, late State assessors in and for the city of New Orleans; approved March 22, 1866.

No. 145—An act to authorize John C. Sinnott and James McCloskey to remove certain obstructions in Holmes' Bayou; approved March 22, 1866.

No. 146—An act authorizing the mayor and trustees of the town of Shreveport to purchase real estate outside of the corporate limits of said towns; approved March 22, 1866.

No. 147—An act relative to appeals taken since the first day of June, 1860; approved March 22, 1866.

No. 148—An act for the relief of State tax collectors; approved March 22, 1866.

No. 149—An act to authorize the leasing of the Baton Rouge, Grosse Tete and Opelousas Railroad; approved March 22, 1866.

No. 150—An act granting ferry privileges to Mrs. J. V. Hodges, across Jones Bayou, in the parish of Caddo; approved March 22, 1866.

No. 151—An act to fix the terms of the district courts of the Fourth Judicial District of the State of Louisiana; approved March 22, 1866.

No. 152—An act to authorize the leasing of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western railroad; approved March 22, 1866.

No. 153—An act for the relief of Ursin Jacob, late sheriff of the parish of St. John Baptist; approved March 22, 1866.

No. 154—An act to amend section first of an act entitled an act to authorize the sale of stamps to vendors of lottery tickets, approved February 28, 1866; approved March 22, 1866.

No. 155—Joint resolutions providing for the purchase and gratuitous distribution of Spencer's English grammar throughout the State; approved March 22, 1866.

No. 155—An act to provide for excavating or otherwise rendering navigable during the whole year the Bayou Plaquemine and its outlets to Grand Lake; approved March 22, 1866.

No. 157—An act for the relief of the Insane Asylum of Louisiana, at Jackson; approved March 22, 1866.

No. 158—An act to provide for the payment of the rent of the building used as a State House; approved March 22, 1866.

No. 159—Joint resolutions in regard to deepening the passes of the Mississippi river and of preserving a depth of eighteen feet therein; approved March 22, 1866.

No. 160—An act to exempt from taxation certain property used by the New Orleans School of Medicine for educational purposes; approved March 22, 1866.

[Special Correspondence of the Crescent.]

PARIS AND CONTINENTAL.

PARIS, March 2, 1866.

A REVOLUTION.

Let me begin by speaking to you of Prince Conza, but a few days ago the reigning sovereign of Moldo Vallachia, now no better than plain Mr. So-and-So, traveling with his carpet-bag, and spending the money he has been clever enough to raise from his subjects. Everything went very quietly, and never was a revolution less noisy than the one which has just taken place in the Danubian principalities. On the morning of the 23d, Prince Conza was having his snooze, as usual, when he was informed that a few officers of the army wished to say a few words to him. He begged them to walk in, and after the deputation had informed itself of his health, it informed him that the country was tired of his rule, and that he must please abdicate.

Prince Conza, it is said, is not remarkable for bravery. Fearing he might come to grief, he signed his abdication, and after having spent a few hours in durance vile, he left Moldo Vallachia to return no more. The Senate and Legislative Assembly ratified the Prince's abdication. The oddest part of the whole business is, that both these bodies had been named by the Prince himself. What a lesson! It appears the immediate cause of the revolution has been

THE UNBOUNDED GENEROSITY OF PRINCE CONZA,

Who was most liberal with other people's property for the last twelve months—has been making money by monopolizing the sales of tobacco, salt, and everything else he could lay his hands on. The ruler of the Moldo-Vallachians had become a perfect "jobber," and had agents or brokers in Paris, who carried on a regular business with this royal speculator. He will now be able to join his friends and spend his ill-gotten gains in the French capital. In the meantime he has been replaced by

A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT,

Composed of General Golesco, one of the illustrious liberals of 1848, of Mr. Lascar Cartadgy, who was president of the chamber at the time of the *coup d'etat* made by Conza in 1864, and, finally, of Colonel Haralamby, commander of the artillery.

Not a drop of blood has been spilt during the whole revolution. All would be well in Moldo-Vallachia if it were not a State existing in virtue of the treaty of Paris of 30th March, 1856, and under the guarantee of the leading powers. The principalities, however, which, according to the ideas of England and France, were to protect the sublime Porte from the ambition of Russia, are now menaced by the Czar, who would like to avail himself of the opportunity to revive the Oriental question. We have received intelligence from the frontier, dated 23d February, that the Russian army of observation now on the Pruth is displaying much activity, that everything is ready for a campaign, and that General Kolzebar was hourly expected. Another telegram, addressed to the Journal des Debates, informs us that the Russian staff is looking for the most favorable point to cross the river, and that pontoons are being prepared. What will come of all this?

In order to prevent every kind of intervention, the Senate and the Assembly on the 23d hastened to proclaim the Count de Flandre, second son of the late King of the Belgians, prince of Roumania, but the Belgian prince has declined the honor, and is off to Italy, therefore, there is another big cloud lowering over the political horizon, and perhaps a Crimean war.

The Roumanian revolution was accomplished on the 23d of February, the day before Count Bismark entered the Prussian chambers at three in the afternoon and informed the deputies that parliament was closed by order of the King.

So we see that whilst Roumania was getting rid of a tyrant, the Prussian minister was ridding himself of a parliament which was constantly putting spokes in his wheels. For the future the royal budget will be managed by a regal ordinance—all annexations will be attempted without the meddling of parliament; and Russia, aggrandized, but deprived of liberty, will applaud the spirited, and enterprising minister.

Let us, however, rejoice that things have not yet come to this, and that resistance to the tyrannical premier is preparing. I should not be surprised to see the Prussian come to blows; indeed, there is no other way of getting rid of Count Bismark, who has now dissolved the chamber for the fifth time.

FRANCE.

I am sorry to say that there are some in our country who would not be displeased if our minister were to follow the example of Count Bismark, for the opposition in our *corps législatif* is getting very restive and is giving Mr. Rouher, our Bismark, a deal of trouble; more than eighty members are crying aloud for liberty. These very deputies were those the government thought most devoted to the dynasty of Napoleon III.

THE EFFECT PRODUCED BY THE MANIFESTATION IN THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

The agitation amongst the deputies of the French Chambers is increasing rapidly, the government is uneasy and is doing all it can to gag the press. The debates in the *corps législatif* are getting hotter and hotter from day to day, and the speeches of Mr. Glas Bozoin are often interrupted by the Speaker, who has to call him very frequently to order. Several others, opposition members, intend having a fling at the government, and we may yet live to see our parliament share the same fate as that of Prussia.

The result of all this is that the situation of the government, as well as that of the country, is most unpleasant. Business is in no way good, and the winter season which is generally one of great profit for trade in Paris, has been almost *null*. The cholera is still in many towns of the departments, and to make matters still worse, a new malady, the trychine, has made its appearance.

THE GARDEN OF THE LUXEMBOURG,

Which was to be cut up, is now not to be sacrificed, as the Emperor, who has gone over the ground himself, finds that there is no sufficient reason for depriving the Parisians of the finest garden in the French capital.

A NEW PRESIDENT FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION FOUND AT LAST.

The Prince Napoleon having thrown up the office of President, the place has been going begging for some time, as no one could be found to replace the *sulky cousin*. That the Prince Imperial, a child of ten years of age, is to be at the head of the exhibition speculation, is all agog, and it is said that there will be more furnished apartments than visitors.

Before leaving the domain of politics to touch upon matters "light as air" regarding the sayings and doings of Paris, I must inform you of the reports now current respecting the coolness between Prussia and Austria, which will perhaps end in a rupture between the rival leading powers in Germany. According to latest accounts, it appears that Francis Joseph has decided upon going to war with Prussia sooner than permit Bismark to carry out his design of annexing the Duchies. The question is how Austria will settle matters with Hungary? The London International gives as certain that the Emperor of Austria will grant a special ministry to the Magyars, which makes us believe that a war with Prussia is imminent. Some journals go so far as to say that a Hungarian ministry will soon be named, under the presidency of Count Apponye. *Nous verrons.*

The semi-political event of the day is the foundation of a new journal by Mons. de Girardin, who, a few days ago, retired from the Presse in consequence of the opposition he was constantly meeting on the part of the proprietors of the said journal, who wished him to moderate his language. The bold and independent writer has now set up a paper of his own, called "La Liberté," which will be sold one sou cheaper than other Parisian cheapers. This is quite a revolution in Parisian journalism—something similar to that which took place forty years ago, when Mons. de Girardin founded the Presse, and was the cause of his duel with Armand Carrel, whom he killed.

The same day that the first number of the Liberté appeared there was a private concert at the Tuileries, and the Court had an opportunity of judging of the talent of

THE EMPEROR ON THE FIDDLE,

for, after Allard, the celebrated violinist, had performed one of his most brilliant morceaux, Napoleon warmly complimented the artist, and taking up his instrument, a most valuable Stradivarius, played on it an air with variations to the wonder and amazement of the bystanders, who were not aware of the talent of the Emperor as a musician.

LADIES' DRESS GETTING MORE AND MORE EXPENSIVE.

The ladies, who have no pity for their husband's purses when there is a question of dress, have now added another article of caprice to their toilets. We lately saw in the shop window of the first ladies' boot and shoe maker on the Boulevard des Italiens—what do you think?—boots with gold and silver heels.

"Oh! extravagance—thy name is woman!"

I will now close my epistle with an anecdote of one of our celebrated misers, who has more than one foot in the grave, and though most unwilling to part with any of his wealth, is very fond of doing the gallant to the fair sex. Having ordered a bouquet of violets as a present for a lady, he objected to the price asked for it, forty francs, and sent it back, saying that he did not want so large a one and that half of it would do. The witty seller cut off the flowers from the stalks and sent the miser the latter, with a bill of twenty francs.

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The newspapers are rarely called upon to chronicle a more horrible story than this from an exchange: "Joseph Rokston, of Phillipsburg, Penn., had been drinking freely, and while drunk endeavored to wade the creek, but ere he had proceeded two-thirds across, his limbs refused to perform their office. He grasped a bough of a tree, and the fast congealing water cemented close about him a tomb of ice. Two days after he was found standing there an icicle, his knees imbedded in the frozen element seven inches thick, his body inclined a little forward, and his hands clutching the bough."

AN AGED MAN.—Last Sunday Mr. William Chloded in Syracuse, at the age of 106 years and 8 days. He was born in Montreal, March 3, 1759, learned the trade of a gunsmith, subsequently went to what is now the State of Mississippi, as an Indian trader, and again returned to Montreal, where he married. Business misfortunes overtook him, and he emigrated to the United States. During the war of 1812 he was a soldier in our army. After his discharge he went to Utica and worked at the gun-making business for over thirty years. He was still a workman at the age of 95 years. He resided in Syracuse for several years before his death. At the age of 100 years his hair was white, but it subsequently assumed a dark brown color. He could read without spectacles. [N. Y. World.

THE TEA TRADE.—It has been stated that the steamer Oriflamme, which arrived at San Francisco on the 6th of February from China, brought advices of an advance of from ten to fifteen cents per pound on tea. Upon careful inquiry it is ascertained that no public advices of this nature were received, and it such was the fact, it was known only to a few private parties, and not to the general public.

The files of papers brought by the Oriflamme did not mention any particular change in the tea market, and the major portion of the trade discredit the reported advance.

In his recent speech at Washington, Mr. Bancroft alluded very significantly to a grudge they had against the Roman Catholic Church. He said:

"It was the condition of affairs in Mexico that involved the Pope of Rome in our difficulties so far that he alone among temporal sovereigns recognized the chief of the Confederate States as President, and his supporters as a people; and in letters to two great prelates of the Catholic Church in the United States, gave counsels for peace at a time when peace meant the victory of secession. Yet events move as they are ordered. The blessing of the Pope at Rome on the head of Duke Maximilian could not revive in the nineteenth century the ecclesiastical policy of the sixteenth, and the result is only a new proof that there can be no prosperity in the State without religious freedom."—[Richmond Times.

AFFECTING SCENE.—On Tuesday night an affecting scene occurred at Dowling Hall Terre Haute. McKean Buchanan, with his daughter, Miss Virginia Buchanan, have been playing there for a short time, and on that evening the play of Hamlet was to be presented, Miss Virginia appearing as Ophelia. On the fall of the curtain in the second act, after the audience had been kept waiting some fifteen minutes, it was announced that in consequence of the dangerous illness of her mother Miss Virginia would not appear, and if the play was continued the part of Ophelia would, of necessity, have to be omitted. The audience, if not satisfied, were granted permission to take their money and retire, but the unanimous voice was—"go on." The curtain rose and Hamlet commenced his soliloquy, "To be, or not to be." But Mr. Buchanan had not proceeded through half a dozen lines when his faltering voice broke, and falling into a chair, he exclaimed—"My wife is dying—take your money—run down the curtain—I cannot play!" and the audience slowly and sadly dispersed.

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