New Orleans Daily Crescent.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1866.

[For the Crescent.

The Lonely Old Man.

BY ELLIS AMMONETTE.

Slowly and sad the wave-like hours,
Break on the strand of Time;
Faded for me are life's fair flowers,
And hushed the joy-bell's chime.

A bowed and lonely man I sit
Beside my hearthstone cold,
Where once flew round the words of wit,
And tales of valor bold.

Here clustered fair five lithe young forms,
In childhood's matchless grace,
And here, the source of all their charms—
My wife with angel face.

Blithely and bright the glad hours sped,
Through months and years away,
Until they brought the day that wed
Our Annie to young Gray.

No tear, no sigh, no passing cloud,
Arose that day to dim;
"Annie we keep," we said aloud,
"And gain a child in him."

Alas! where'er the household chain
Is riven, e'en to link
Another life, it ne'er again
So safely clasped, I think.

For from that day it slowly broke,
And parted in my hand,
And I, like one yet scarce awoke,
Saw fade my household band.

First to a far-off golden shore,
Where riches wooed his grasp,
A white-sailed ship my Robbie bore
Beyond his father's clasp.

Some glowing words were wafted back,
Some thrilling ventures told,
And then oblivion hid his track
Across that land of gold.

Then Bessie, whom we thought a child,
In heart as well as years,
Left childish prattle, and sweetly mild,
Sped off some silent tears.

When folded to her mother's breast,
And kissed and fondled there,
With burning blushes she confessed,
She'd join the fortune share

Of Walter Graham, who we knew
Would cross the outstretched main,
In God's good time, a servant true,
To India's dusky train.

When Walter spoke the words that plead
Approval of his suit,
My eyes some angry glances sped,
While yet my lips were mute.

"I love him—we love each other!"—
Spake Bessie [illegible] her use,
"Love, as you loved, and, my mother,
Let this be our excuse."

My angry nay died on the air,
I could not feel the right
To separate the youthful pair,
So strong in love's pure might.

When Bessie reached her eastern home,
Beneath its shadowing palm,
"No other sibling now shall roam,
I said" or come to harm.

Behold! she for man's calm boast,
To guard his earthly bliss,
The soul will spring to heaven's bright host
Though stayed by love's own kiss.

And o'er the fairest flowers of spring,
Exhaled their lives away,
Our Eddie, with a seraph's wing,
Soared up to endless day.

My last remaining boy I hold
More precious than my life,
For him my heart more fondly swelled
Than aught, save my dear wife.

Yet at his country's call, I bade
Him to his duty's post,
And cannot deem his fate was sad
When life for land was lost.

The little church yard on the hill
Holds the remaining three
Who helped my sum of life to fill
And were so dear to me.

Annie's sweet babe, and Annie, too,
By Annie's mother lie,
And oft I feel as if they drew
Me with a triple tie.

The Confederate Dead at Franklin, Tenn.

DECATUR, GA., April 17, 1866.

Editor of the Crescent—Will you be so kind as to publish the following extract from a letter written by Col. McGavock, of Franklin, Tenn., to Miss Mary Gay, of this place?

The work of reinterring the Texas dead was completed on Monday. The work is well done. The number is sixty-five. I will give to Mr. Bunting the list; he wishes to send it to you and to Texas. Mr. Cowpell has reinterred sixty-six of the Arkansas dead. This was done before I received your last letter. It is very much to be desired to have all removed before warm weather, if the means can be procured to do so. All the troops of Texas, one hundred and seventeen of West Tennessee, one hundred and forty of Mississippi, and one hundred and thirty of Missouri, in all four hundred and fifty, have been removed. Still, there are over two thousand yet to remove. As yet, we have received nothing from Alabama nor Georgia; nothing from South Carolina, Florida nor Louisiana. Unless we can get help from these States, the track of the plowshare will cross the graves of the gallant dead of those States, which I trust will not be the case.

Col. McGavock has given a beautiful piece of ground for a soldiers' cemetery. I have used his name in this communication without his knowledge; my motive in doing so was to give a truthful statement of a fact which ought to arouse our sympathies.

Miss Gay went on to Franklin in March to search for the grave of her brother, Lieut. T. J. Stokes, who was a member of Granberry's Texas brigade. Going to Nashville, she solicited contributions for the purpose of reburying the Texans, and soon the necessary amount was obtained.

Will not the fair daughters of the Crescent City rescue from oblivion the graves of Louisiana's gallant sons who fell upon that field? It is the last tribute of respect that can be paid to the memory of "the true and the brave."

You can make any use you see proper of what I have written. Respectfully, M. R. S.

P. S.—Any person wishing to contribute funds for the reburial of the dead, would be informed how to send them by addressing Col. John McGavock, Franklin, Tenn.

GIGANTIC REVENUE FRAUDS IN FRANCE.—The Correctional Tribunal, of Valenciennes, has just pronounced an important judgment. A seizure of tobacco made at Nivelgne, at the end of 1864, led into the discovery in the department of the Somme of a vast enterprise for smuggling, in which were concerned more than one hundred persons, living in the departments of the Nord, Pas-de-Calais, Oise, etc. It was proved that the principal person, M. Marcel, of Camon, had introduced into France during the year 1863, 1864 and 1865, one hundred and ninety-eight thousand pounds of tobacco. From the proceedings before the court it appeared that Marcel introduced it in various shapes, as the case may be, sometimes among beet root, pulp, cereals, coals, etc. The loss to the treasury is estimated at one million of francs. Forty-seven persons were found guilty and sentenced to fines amounting to upwards of £44,000, and to terms of imprisonment, varying from three to six months.

THE STITCH made by the Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machines is unexceptionable, and superior even to hand-sewing, being stronger and more beautiful. Can be seen at No. 5 St. Charles street.

[Special Correspondence of the New Orleans Crescent.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1866.

THE PROGRAMME OF THE RADICALS.

I am enabled to state, from good authority, the probable course which the opponents of the administration will pursue during the rest of the session. It will be remembered that a new set of Tennessee resolutions was expected from the Reconstruction Committee for some time past. It appears now that these anticipations will not be realized, that the radicals do not admire the political aspect in Tennessee, and consequently will not show any favor to Mr. Johnson's State. The delegation from East Tennessee have been misled into an approval and support of the congressional policy, but notwithstanding this compliance, their rights are still totally disregarded. "Governor" Hahn, of Louisiana, is in the same predicament. His adherence to the radical cause makes not a particle of difference to Mr. Sumner, Fessenden, *et id omne genus*. They are well aware that Southern men will eventually be returned from Southern States, to combat their unconstitutional designs.

The plan is completely arranged. Every Southern State is to be totally debarred of representative rights, unless by means of territorial delegates. No amount of continuous and unflinching loyalty is to form the slightest bar to the deprivation. The evidence taken before the committee of fifteen is to be the campaign document, which is to prove that the South does not deserve a restoration of her rights.

The accounts received from several Western States are very favorable to the success of the presidential policy. From Michigan and Wisconsin, the returns of the municipal and other local elections exhibit considerable conservative gains. The radical Congressmen are still very confident of meeting with the popular support at the coming fall contests. They contend that the charter elections are not indicative of the state of public opinion on national affairs, and they are continually receiving letters from their constituents, advising them to pursue the course which they have begun, in the certainty of being returned to the next Congress.

THE NEW FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

Regarding their supremacy as firmly established in both Houses, the radicals are determined to renew their efforts on the favorite scheme. The alleged reasons for the proposed legislation are set forth in a letter addressed by Gen. Howard to the chairman of the House special committee on this subject. These specious plans are nearly a reiteration of the arguments adduced in favor of the old bill, and the enactment proposed will include most of its objectionable features. It was generally supposed that the Sea Island property question had been definitely settled by the military order promulgated on the subject after the defeat of the first bill. But the commissioner of the bureau now informs us that the colored gentlemen still believe they possess an indefeasible title to those lands, and to no other. Ergo, a freedmen's bureau bill to settle the question. Gen. Howard deserves the credit of sincerity, but it is very evident that the fears of the politicians relate to the legal expiration of the present bureau, and the demolition of a great electioneering engine. The new bill is to originate in the House, to which body the veto must consequently be directed, and therefore, even if the scheme is unsuccessful, a great hue and cry can be raised against the Executive for thwarting the desires of Congress.

CONGRESS ON THE SITUATION.

While the country is harassed with the evils of political uncertainty, the law makers are pursuing their avocations with the most indifferent listlessness. It is astonishing that so much nonchalance can be acquired at Washington in such a short time. The great interests of the country dwindle down into a matter of party management, and few minds are able to escape the deteriorating atmosphere of this political Aceldama. Congress is now engaged on business of mere routine—Indian pensions, territorial administration, personal explanations, replies to editorial attacks, corrections of the Globe, and other beneficial but unimportant objects. I must not omit to mention Mr. Schenck's pay bill, which involves a reconstruction of the army, and excites intense interest in military circles. Schenck can never forget that Napoleonic feat he performed at Vienna in the early part of the war—running a train full of troops in the teeth of a masked battery. The regular officers used to laugh at his tactics; he has, therefore, hostility to the West Pointers on the brain. It is true, there is another measure of importance which might be considered before the Senate. "Pairing" Morrill is about to report the bill which passed the House, conferring suffrage on the negroes of the District of Columbia. It will be remembered that the inhabitants voted almost unanimously against the proposed law, but notwithstanding this expression of public opinion, Congress is determined to show how well it can govern this District, as it would like to govern "the other insurrectionary districts" sometimes mentioned. They would do so, without doubt, if the country were not blessed with the presence of a patriot in the Chief Magistrate's chair. On this bill, the youngest and richest Senator, Mr. Sprague, of Rhode Island, will express his sentiments. He is the son-in-law of the Chief Justice, and a man of third-rate ability, protectionist and universal suffrager.

The Reconstruction Committee must elicit some definite policy from the mass of evidence before them; they must report some basis of a policy on which their party can go before the people. They desire to maintain the uncertainty in the public mind, and will therefore delay their final resolutions until the latest possible moment before the adjournment.

CONGRESS.

There was never, perhaps, a period in the history of representative government when the delegates of the people were more incorrect exponents of the popular opinion. It really seems a defect in our Constitution that some mode was not provided for obtaining a speedier expression of the public feeling than by the slow process of regular election. This defect is still more apparent in the case of Congressmen from the border States. It is very well known that Gratz Brown does not represent Missouri, and that Mr. Henderson's sentiments are not those of the same State. These men were elected, at least Brown was—under the odious test law—the most despotic enactment known in our history. Gratz Brown was brought to light by the Blair family, and placed by them in the office of the St. Louis Democrat. He now opposes the confirmation of Frank Blair to the post of internal revenue collector, because Blair has shown his self-respect by treating Southerners like gentlemen since the conclusion of the war. There is Cresswell of Maryland, elected after the passage of the infamous registration law. The President has really—or ought to have—if the admitted States were properly represented, a sufficient support for any veto.

SANDS FROM THE POLITICAL HOUR-GLASS.

The testimony of Mr. Stepens and Gov. Sharkey before the Reconstruction Committee, will appear early next week. The late Confederate Vice-President testifies favorably of the loyalty in the Southern States. The mayor elect of New Orleans is expected to arrive here in a few days. A marble bust of Mr. Stanton now decorates the old Hall of Representatives. The manifesto of the Constitutional Union party is exciting favorable attention throughout the country. The arguments of the central committee are very effective, and the speeches delivered at the late mass meeting, by Messrs. Shields and Cowan, are the theme of general admiration. To-day being the anniversary of Mr. Lincoln's assassination, is observed as a holiday in all the government offices, by order of the President. The prolonged controversy between the Chronicle and Intelligencer newspapers of this city, like the famous storm in a tea-cup, continues with unabated fury. General Buell's reply to General Grant is considered conclusive by military men. The ground of the political opposition to General Buell, was his unwillingness to prosecute the war vigorously—which meant, with a disregard for the usages of civilized nations.

KANGAROO.

[Special Correspondence of the Crescent.]

FROM EUROPE.

PARIS, March 29, 1866.

The reply of the Emperor to the address of the Corps Legislatif has given rise to great apprehensions; and it is asked whether Napoleon III., in alluding to the 2d December, meant to give the deputies to understand that he was prepared, in case of need, to make another *coup d'etat* like that of 1851. For several days considerable alarm was felt in the capital, and as a pretext for this uneasiness, the threatening words the Emperor made use of to one of his intimate friends, were quoted. It is said that Napoleon, in speaking of the attacks made on the government, by the opposition, remarked, "M. Thiers would wish me to walk down stairs. M. Jules Favre is desirous to throw me out of the window—perhaps Isball have to turn them both out."

THE DISSOLUTION OF THE CORPS LEGISLATIF

Was to be one of the first acts of the new administration. Up to the present time, none of these reports have been verified, and, for my part, I never have believed one of them. Circumstances have not yet acquired that gravity which would force the government to make use of exceptional measures. As regards the dissolution of the Corps Legislatif, I know that this step was proposed to the Emperor by the extreme partisans of the government, headed by Mons. Granier de Cassagnac; but there is no chance of Napoleon paying any attention to such dangerous counsels, at least until the end of the session. One thing, however, is certain, the greatest

ILL-HUMOR EXISTS AT THE TUILERIES.

The Emperor and Empress were greatly displeased at the reception they met with, the other day, at the "Odeon," whither they had gone to be present at the first representation of the new play, by Mons. Augier, entitled "*La Contagion*." On his return, Napoleon remarked to his grand chamberlain that the tumult put him in mind of the worst days of 1848.

Their imperial majesties were, moreover, highly displeased with the play itself. Generally the Emperor does not assist at the representation of a new piece until he has received some account of it. On this occasion, however, Napoleon neglected his usual precaution. The following day the minister of the imperial household received a severe reprimand. One thing more than another contributed to set the Emperor against the piece was that, it is said, the late Duke of Morny was taken as the model for the infamous hero of the play.

Moreover, the great friendship which exists between Mons. Emile Augier and Prince Napoleon is looked upon with great suspicion at the Tuileries, for ever since the famous speech of H. I. H. at Ajaccio, a great coolness has sprung up between the Emperor and his cousin. The prince professes to be no great believer in the stability of the empire, and has already commenced

TAKING HIS PRECAUTIONS,

and has lately sold his Pompeian house for about half the sum it cost him. It was constructed after the model of the house of Diomede, at Pompei, and had cost a fabulous sum, being replete with most valuable works of art.

It is said that on being asked the motive for selling this property, Prince Napoleon replied, "The empire is doomed and I am not such a fool as to wait till the crash comes."

DEATH OF MARIE AMELIE.

By the time you get this letter, you will no doubt have received the news of the death of the ex-Queen of the French, who expired rather suddenly at Claremont, where she had resided ever since the disaster of 1848. The life of the good queen was one of almost incessant trials, which she bore with christian resignation. In 1842, she had the affliction to lose the Duke of Orleans, who died in her arms. In 1848 she had to fly with her husband and family, and ever since her exile began she has seen her daughter, the Queen of the Belgians, the Duchess of Orleans (the mother of the Comte de Paris), and the Duchess de Nemours carried to the grave. A few hours before her death the royal martyr called all the members of the Orleans family then at Claremont round her bed, and took a fond farewell of them. Her majesty also begged that the gown she wore on the 24th of February, 1848, might be brought her.

The poor living at Esher will long regret the ex-Queen of the French, who was beloved for her charity to all those in want, without distinction of creed.

The royal remains will be committed to the grave at Weybridge in the middle of next week. Many members of the Orleanist party have already quited Paris in order to be present at the ceremony. Mon. Guizot, nothwithstanding his great age, yesterday crossed the channel in order to be present at the funeral of his late mistress.

Whilst this sad ceremony is taking place in England we shall have the pleasure of

THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA IN PARIS.

The consort of the Emperor Francis Joseph will spend but a few days at the Tuileries on her road to Spain. Some say that the health of the Empress is so delicate that she will have to proceed to Madeira. Her majesty will arrive at rather a dull time, as every kind of amusement is suspended at Court, as it is Holy week. The greater part of our Roman Catholic places of worship are filled by a great concourse of people who I fear are more attracted by the *mise en scene* than by real devotion.

The weather we have had of late has not been very favorable for the exhibition of spring fashions. Bonnets are quite disappearing, and the coiffure of the ladies, when out walking, consists of a lappet of crape or tulle placed on the top of the head, to which a few violets or rosebuds are attached here and there; the strings of the so-called thing of naught called bonnet are beyond measure broad. There is no doubt but that the "chapeau lamballe" is as ugly and tasteless as possible, but then it is the fashion.

Our amusements this week are confined to sacred music, and whenever we look we see the words

CONCERTS SPIRITUELS

Staring us in the face. Oratorios are now getting to be the fashion in Paris, in and out of Lent. We shall have the "Stabat Mater" of Rossini at St. Eustache and at the Italian opera to-morrow! What, in a theater! I hear your exclaim. Nothing impossible in Paris.

Though we have this week to live upon fish and eggs, it must not be fancied that we have no thought for the morrow. Both the amateurs of roast beef and hams will have an opportunity of seeing prize articles of both these kinds.

We have now the

CATTLE SHOW AT POISSY,

Where the specimens of fat oxen are getting finer and finer every year. If things continue in this way, we shall soon be able to treat John Bull, as regards butchers' meat. A very curious sight for foreigners, is also the celebrated

FOIRE AUX JAMBONS,

Or ham fair, which is yearly held near the bastille. There the most remarkable hams, from all parts of the world, are to be seen, and the attendance of visitors is generally very great. The agents of the police have been very vigilant this year, and have confiscated every piece of pork thought likely to contain trichinæ.

RADICAL REFORM IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE OPERA.

It has been found, in the last few years that the administration of the Opera House had been very badly managed, and that reform was necessary. The responsible director, who has had the sole management up to the present time, will be done away with, and the *Academie Imperecale de Musique* will be left in the hands of private speculation. There is no doubt but that the whole establishment was a great sink of corruption, kept up for the pleasure of the members of the several Parisian clubs. It is hoped there will be a thorough cleansing out of the augean stables, and that the French Opera House will be what it was in 1847.

NEW THEATER OF ALEXANDER DUMAS.

The great novel writer intends getting up something grand in the theatrical line, but we do not know exactly what. I shall, however, in my next, be able to tell you something more exact about it.

A New York gentleman has taken the veil; but it was a five thousand dollar veil, with a young lady from Worcester in it.

[Written for the Crescent.]

A Visit to the Great Matanzas Cave in Cuba.

Following the usual practice of all visitors to Cuba, I have gone to see this great curiosity, and have penetrated as far into the bowels of the earth as is admissible in that locality. Not to weary the reader with an account of the discomforts of reaching it—of the terrific ride over a road of rocks in the worst of all possible conveyances, a volanté, and to which a dray at full gallop on Tchoupitoulas street would be smooth and pleasant—suffice it to say, we got there, as customary, in a bad humor, duly enrolled our names in the visitors' book, which contains some 2600 entrees this season, paid our dollar and "went in."

The first descent is about 150 feet, into what they call the Gothic Temple, because, I suppose, it looks more unlike one than it does anything else, a rule I found followed generally in the nomenclature bestowed upon the different portions of the cave. It is a huge, irregular chasm, ornamented both from the roof and floor with a few handsome stalactites, the finest of which, forming what they call the "warden's altar," upon examination we found to have had its grandeur considerably increased with several very fine wooden specimens, carefully painted to resemble the simon pure. The discovery of this little Cuban touch of Yankeeing did not impress us very favorably, and made us less sensible of the wonders of nature the guide subsequently pointed out to us. There is no doubt in the world but what art has been pretty heavily taxed on account of nature; but then, it does not do to be too critical so far under ground, and we tried therefore to see with generous eyes and believe with like understanding. Leaving the Gothic temple, which is dimly lighted up with gas, we threaded our way along one of the galleries; they are very irregular in formation, sometime rising, then dipping still further down, now winding down into narrow apertures that you have to pass through on hands and knees, and then again opening into spacious chambers of more or less magnificence. The chrystal formations are of every kind, sort and description. Sometimes the roof is supported as it were, with immense columns; in others the walls, floor and roof are all one mass of delicate and beautiful net work, while stalactites of curious and uncouth shapes are seen every where. We noticed that those nearest the entrance were dim and dirty, probably in consequence of the action of the air upon them; further in, however, they improve in brilliancy, and under the flood of a strong light, which the torch of our guide did not furnish, the effect in many places would have been splendidly grand. On we went, deeper and deeper, with the internal conviction common to all cave explorers, that nature is earnestly protesting against our presence there, the air getting every moment more oppressive and the heat more sensibly felt. Passed "the spring," where the thirsty stop to drink; by the "sentinels," two huge posts of stalactites; by "the Malakoff," and finally, at the distance of eleven hundred and fifty yards from the entrance, came upon "the organ," decidedly the handsomest specimen of the whole cave. Behind the "organ" is the "grand saloon," a cavern of large dimensions. And further on, a short distance, is a small lake which was the exploration thus far. We were now at a depth of three hundred yards from the surface of the earth and two-thirds of a mile from entrance, where the only ventilation afforded to the cave is to be found, and this through an apparatus six feet by 4 feet. No wonder, then, that the doctor, who is asthmatic, began to wheeze like a blacksmith's bellows, and all the party complain of the difficulty of respiration. This was alleviated, however, immediately upon retracing our steps, which we did, through a different gallery, to the Gothic temple near the entrance. Great as was the pleasure experienced in looking at the curiosities of the cave itself, I doubt whether the first breath of fresh air on getting out of it did not surpass it.

The cave is situated upon the plantation of a gentleman who derives the snug little revenue of about $10,000 per year from it; but I will do him the credit to say that he expends a great deal of money on its improvement. It has never yet been thoroughly explored, and workmen are busy in opening new galleries. One now in preparation is said to be very beautiful, the stalactites being of a pinkish hue, instead of a dirty white, as was the case in galleries before opened. The cave was originally discovered by a negro gathering stones for lime burning. To the astonishment of the darkey, the crowbar he was pounding away with, all of a sudden, slipped through his hands, and falling sounded into the cavern with echoes like an earthquake; frightened out of his wits, he rushed home to his master and told the story; at first it was unheeded, but soon discovered to be true. The heat emitted from the hole for the first few days was intense, and it was a week before it was deemed safe to enter it. From that time, about five years ago, until the present, the explorations have continued further and further. It is now one of the features of the island—the Mecca of travelers, all of whom go, see and believe. But as for myself, while driving over the detestable road that leads from there, I could not help echoing the traveler to Vesuvius, "Been there—nothing in it!"

Musical and Theatrical.

Matinees continue to be popular in New York. Senorita Carmellen Poch and Adelaide Phillips are the attractions at the Academy.

Lester Wallack was to appear at Wallack's theater on the 16th, after a year's absence from the stage. Maggie Mitchell was still drawing full houses at Niblo's. Miss Lucile Western's engagement at Wood's theater came to a close on the 14th inst.

The celebrated violinist, Ole Bull, died at Quebec on the 10th inst.

Mr. Charles Dillon was playing last week at McVicker's theater, Chicago. Strakosch's troupe is soon to visit Chicago.

"Midsummer Night's Dream," in the shape of a spectacular drama, was presented at the Chicago Museum with great success.

James E. Murdock is concluding an engagement at the New Arch Street Theater, Philadelphia.

The Boston Transcript speaks very highly of the personation of *Othello* by Mr. Cathcart, who, a few nights since, took the place of Mr. Kean in that part.

Mr. James M. Wehli, the pianist, has been giving concerts at Toledo and other Western cities.

Mr. Vandenhoff has been giving readings from Shakespeare to the citizens of Montreal.

Miss Jenny Hight, a graceful and promising young actress, is playing at Milwaukee.

The two nights of Mr. Hackett's engagement at New Haven were very successful.

Mr. W. B. Arnold and Miss Alice Grey are playing at the Nashville Theater.

Julia Dean Hayne, at last accounts, was still playing to the Mormons at Salt Lake City.

Mr. and Mrs. Florence are filling a successful engagement at Louisville.

The New York correspondent of the Boston Orpheus, while remarking on Mr. Goldbeck's last concert, that he is not a pianist in the modern sense of the word, regards him as "one of our most talented composers, possessing a highly poetic imagination, delicacy of sentiment and expression, and a great mastery over harmonic effects."

A French paper denies that Patti has concluded an engagement for St. Petersburg at ten thousand francs a night. It is true that M. Strakosch asked these terms, but the St. Petersburg management declined. "Therefore," says the same journal, "don't come here telling us that Patti is doing us an act of charity by singing for three thousand francs a night."

M'lle Carlotta Patti has renewed an engagement with Mr. Gye for five years. Her services will not be confined to concerts; she will also appear in the "Huguenots," "Robert le Diable" and "Il Flauto Magico," and will go into the provinces at the close of the London season.

Signor F. Amodio, the well-known baritone, has been very successful at the San Carlo Theater in Naples, and by reason of this success has been engaged at Her Majesty's Theater, in London, for the spring and summer seasons. He is engaged by Mr. Grau for the next session in New York and Havana.

On Friday, the 9th of last month, was given the one hundredth representation of "L'Africaine;" the Grand Opera at Paris was crowded to suffocation. The bust of Meyerbeer, crowned with a wreath of laurel, was placed on the stage, and the scene altogether was extremely gratifying.

A celebrated composer, says the London Orchestra, wrote to a friend, requesting the pleasure of his company to "luncheon *key of G*." His friend, a thorough musician, interpreted the invitation rightly, and came to the composer's house at *One sharp*.

Verdi has left Paris, but is under to appear in the month of July, with "Don Carlos" to refinished.

The "Africaine" was brought out last month for the first time in Frankfort.

A new society, called "The Schubert Society," is added to the list of London associations.

Mr. Alberto Laurence has accepted an engagement to perform *Velasco* in "L'Africaine" at the Teatro Vittorio Emmanuele, Turin.

The grand opera, the Italians and the Theatre Lyrique, in Paris, are competing with each other in the representations of "Don Giovanni." The performance at the Italians is severely criticised, with the exception of the part of *Zerlina*, taken by Patti.

"Mazeppa," a new opera by Pedrotti, has had success in Venice. The composer was summoned no fewer than sixteen times on the stage with acclamations. At the second representation the reception of the new opera was equally enthusiastic.

M. Leuven, of the Opera Comique, says the Gazette Musicale, has entrusted three libretti to three young composers—Messrs. Conte, Samuel David and Massenet—who have, all three, won the grand prize for musical composition.

The Duke Ernest, of Coburg, contemplates giving a grand musical festival in May next, and has invited the disciples of modern Germany to take part, viz.: Liszt, Litolff, Hans von Bulow and Richard Wagner.

The Paris and London papers continue to speak in the highest terms of Brignoli, who seems to have improved vastly as an actor. In his singing there was little chance for improvement.

Personal.

The New York News contradicts the statement that Mrs. Davis visited Washington on her way to Canada. The News adds:

It becomes us to add that during her entire trip from Georgia hither, she sedulously avoided all public demonstrations of that earnest sympathy and profound respect with which the Southern people regard the wife of him, who, during the whole period of their heroic struggle and eventful history, presided over their short lived republic, and who now languishes, on their account, within the prison walls of a Federal fortress. We mention this fact because the telegraph and letter writers have made a different impression upon the public mind. Mrs. Davis is accompanied by her youngest child.

The Rev. Dr. Harvey D. Kitchill, of Chicago, has accepted the presidency of Middlebury College, Vermont, to which he was recently elected. He will begin his duties at the commencement of the next collegiate year.

S. G. Courtney, Assistant District Attorney for Southern New York, has been appointed to succeed the late Daniel S. Dickinson as United States Attorney, in compliance with the last request of the deceased.

Gen. Grant, Senator Wilson and Thad. Stevens, recommended the release of C. C. Clay on parole.

A funny illustration of the difficulty of understanding nicknames in foreign languages is found in Victor Hugo's new novel. He translates Henry Clay's popular title of "the Mill-boy of the Slashes" to mean the mill-boy of the scar, supposing Mr. Clay to have received in the early part of his life a slash from some sharp weapon, which left a scar upon his features.

Judge Underwood, in a card, corrects the perverted report of his recent opinion in the habeas corpus case.

Daniel Williams, postmaster at Franklin, Tennessee, has been arrested for stealing checks from letters mailed at his office, and committed to jail to await his trial. The evidence against him is very strong.

The Courts.

Cases Set for Trial This Day.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

State vs. Carl Driman.
State vs. Louis Jones.
State vs. John Walker.
State vs. Michael Dowling.
State vs. T. M. Walsh.
State vs. Capt. Barker.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT.

James Wood vs. H. Robinson—Castera. Dufour.
F. L. Johnnvarks vs. T. & T. Frois—Pizron. Tissot.
John M. Allen vs. Winston & Morrison, et. al.—Colton. Paxton.
A Levi vs. T. G. Melton—Dalsheimer & Buck. Cuvelier.
E. W. Turner vs. L. L. Cohen—Hews. Miller.
F. Davidson vs. Carroll, Hoy & Co.—Lacey. Randolph, Slagleton & Hardie.
E. M. Jacobs vs. M. Jordan—Holland. Warren.
Geo. A. Allen vs. H. Shephard Jr.—Campbell. Saucier, Michinard.
W. D. A. Whitman vs. J. R. Latham—Jordan. McCay.
H. Whittaker vs. T. Heim—Whitaker & Whittaker. Grivot.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.

Joseph Lalhande vs. Cleveland Bros.—Semmes & Ellis. Lucey.
J. S. Verdelet vs. J. J. Parson & Co.—Magne. McCay.
A. Cartier vs. J. J. Person & Co.—Magne. McCay.
Henrietta Mitchell vs. J. J. Person & Co.—Rawle. McCay.
City of Baltimore vs. F. Lacroix—Semmes & Mott. Robert.
Jean Rieu vs. G. E. J. Lamy—Robert. Saule & Charret.
Zilp C. McGinty vs. L. M. Day—Hays, Adams & Moise. Lacey.
Merchants' Bank vs. J. M. Wilson—Clark & Bayne. Bright.
Robart & Foster vs. Stafford & McGill—Saucier & Michinard. Durant & Horner. Hunt & Denegre. Phil. Armant, et al., vs. F. Riemoneng—T. W. Collins. Thos. Gonzales.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.

William Hunt vs. J. M. Stone, et als.—Wittaker, Fellows & Mills. Lacey.
Felix Dufour vs. Lapene & Ferre—Lambert, Murphy. A. & M. Voorhies.
William Henderson vs. Jegon & Vergnes—Belden & Fuseller. Bright.
Jules A. Florat, tutor, etc., vs. V. Rhomer & F. J. Stirh—Fellows & Mills. Cotton.
Ferguson Bros. vs. J. D. Dameron & Co.—Fellows & Mills. Bright.
C. L. Soiness vs. H. S. Fulkerson—J. J. Clarke. Elmore & King.
John Sandrack vs. Jean Huber—Wenck. E. & O. Morel.
Avendano Hermanos vs. C. W. Werkmuller—Bright. Meunier.
John L. Baringer vs. Davidson. Black & Co.—Randolph, Singleton & Hardie. Defts. pro. per.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT.

A. E. Alter vs. Charles Maes—Bright. Buchanan & Gilmore.
Numa Lacoste vs. Bellocq. Noblom & Co.—E. Bernudez. Tissot & Voorhies.
E. Rochereau & Co. vs. J. M. Williams et als—Magne. Collins & Brown.
S. Almindinger, administrator, vs. Dybol, Copes & Phelps—Buchanan & Gilmore. Hunt & Grandmont.
City of New Orleans, use of C. Connell vs. N. W. Cooper and Lydia Wise—Buchanan & Gilmore. Rosellus, Cohen.
Grant, Liberman & Co. vs. Fellowes & Co.—G. A. Breaux. Hays & Adams.
John C. Miller, for use, etc., vs. L. C. Watson—Race, Foster & Merrick. McKay.
Mrs. Lucy H. Duval vs. Thos. Burden—Race, Foster & Merrick. Howard.
A. D. Hubbard vs. B. Poiney—Saucier & Michinard. Meunier.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

J. H. Fulton vs. Daniel A. Mason and Samuel H. Houston—Earhart & Ferguson. Sheldon & Pardee.

SUPREME COURT.

A. W. Walker vs. E. W. Navosa—Day. Rosellus.
Succession of Louise Hardvin—Voorhies, Bermudez, Castera. Durant & Horner.
Pike. Lapeyre & Brother vs. Stocker, State Tax Collector. Morgan & New. Attorney General.
Samuel B. Treves, testamentary executor, vs. Tomlinson & H. Y. Babin—S. P. Greves. Dunn & Herron.
Riggins & Co. vs. Union Bank of Louisiana—Huntington. Bright. Attorney General.
E. Cannon vs. Reuben White—Petition for writ of error to United States Supreme Court—Weems & Meath. Landram, Bonford, Semmes & Mott. Drew, Koontz.

COPARTNERSHIP.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm and name of Jno. W. Norris & Co., at 22 Canal street, for the transaction of a Cotton, Sugar and Produce Factorage and General Commission and Forwarding business.
A continuation of the liberal patronage extended to their predecessors, Gray & Norris, is respectfully solicited.
JNO. W. NORRIS,
R. E. CHAMPION.
New Orleans, April 18, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP—WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of F. L. & R. A. JOHNSON, for the purpose of transacting a General Commission, Receiving and Forwarding business.
F. L. JOHNSON,
R. A. JOHNSON.

COPARTNERSHIP—THE FIRM OF CLIFFORD, Walsh & Co. being dissolved by the withdrawal of H. B. Clifford, the undersigned will continue the General Commission business at the old stand, Corner Gravier and New Levee sts., under the style and firm of THOS. C. WALSH & CO.
THOS. C. WALSH,
ARTHUR CONNELL.

THE PARTNERSHIP EXISTING BETWEEN the undersigned, Nunnery and James A. White, under the name and style of Nunnery and White, in this city, was by mutual consent dissolved on the 16th of May, 1864. Either of the partners will attend to the liquidation of its affairs.
New Orleans, 23d June, 1865. A. R. NUNNERY, JAS. A. WHITE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will continue the business of the late firm of Nunnery & White on his own account.
A. R. WHITE,
New Orleans, 23d June, 1865. No. 6 Carondelet street.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE—THE FIRM OF DYER & MOLO, this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the firm are payable to S. R. DYER, for account of John Dyer, capitalist of concern.
The business will hereafter be conducted by S. R. DYER, for and on account of JOHN G. DYER.
S. R. DYER, Agent for J. G. Dyer.
Algiers, April 16, 1866.

DISSOLUTION—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of Gray & Norris, for the transaction of a general commission business, at 22 Canal street, is this day dissolved by limitation.
All amounts due the firm will be paid to, and all debts of the firm will be paid by, the undersigned.
JNO. W. NORRIS,
New Orleans, April 17, 1866. Resident Partner.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—The firm of OLIVER & BARTLETT is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Consequently the publication of the Daily and Weekly True Delta will be discontinued from this date. Mr. R. W. WELMORE is authorized to liquidate the affairs of the firm, and parties having accounts against the True Delta will please present them to him, at the office, 183d. Charles street.
ROBERT OLIVER,
FRANK A. BARTLETT.
New Orleans, March 30, 1866.

NOTICE—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH OF Mr. WILLIAM WATERMAN, the firm of WATERMAN & CO., and ROBERT WEBB & CO., have this day been dissolved, and Mr. ROBERT ROBERTS, the surviving partner, has been charged with the liquidation of the affairs of said firms.
All persons having claims against the above firms, are hereby notified to present the same immediately, and all persons indebted to said firms, are hereby notified to come forward and settle the same without further notice.
ROBERT ROBERTS,
MRS. WIDOW W. WATERMAN,
MRS. WIDOW J. BROWNLEE,
Louisiana Sash Factory.
305, 307, 309 and 307 Gravier street, New Orleans.

BY AN ACT PASSED BEFORE EDWARD BARNETT, Notary Public, the undersigned have entered into a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the Louisiana Sash, Blind and Door Factory, at the old stand, 305, 307, 309 and 307 Gravier street, under the direction of R. ROBERTS & CO., where can always be found on hand a full assortment of Sashes, Blinds, Doors, Mouldings, Newels, Balusters and Dressed Lumber.
ROBERT ROBERTS,
MRS. WIDOW W. WATERMAN,
MRS. WIDOW J. BROWNLEE,
New Orleans, March 3, 1866.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—The firms of O. E. HALL & CO., (St. Louis Hotel) and D. M. HILDRETH & CO., (St. Charles Hotel) are this day dissolved by mutual consent. O. E. Hall will hereafter carry on the business for his own account, and will settle the business of said firms.
O. E. HALL,
D. M. HILDRETH.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE I WILL TAKE THIS opportunity of tendering my thanks to the public for the liberal patronage extended to the St. Charles Hotel since its erection, and to the patrons of the St. Louis Hotel during the occupation of it, and will here inform them that the former has, within the past few months, been thoroughly renovated, painted and papered, and the furniture thoroughly cleansed, varnished and upholstered, and I would here remark to those not cognizant, that these were much, and most important and recent improvements and with the addition of such new furniture as was requisite, the entire establishment is in as good order, and will extend as many comforts as it is ever in the power of man to those who please to patronize it. The St. Louis Hotel is passing through the same renovation, and will be open to the public about 1st of December next.
Both houses will be kept in the old manner with table d'hôte.
New Orleans, Oct. 17, 1865. O. E. HALL.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

FOLGER & CO.,
(F. F. FOLGER, L. FO