THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

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Woman.

Females, owing to the peculiar and important relations which they sustain, their peculiar organization, and the offices they perform, are subject to many sufferings. Freedom from these contributes in no small degree to their happiness and welfare, for none can be happy who are ill. Not only so, but no one of these various Female Complaints can long be suffered to run on without involving the general health of the individual, and ere long producing

PERMANENT SICKNESS AND PREMATURE DECLINE.

Nor is it pleasant to consult a physician for the relief of these various delicate affections, and only upon the most urgent necessity will a true woman so far sacrifice her greatest charm as to do this. The sex will then thank us for placing in their hands simple specifics, which will be found efficacious in relieving and curing almost every one of those troublesome complaints peculiar to the sex.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

Hundreds suffer in silence, and hundreds of others apply vainly to druggists and doctors, who either merely tantalize them with the hope of a cure or apply remedies which make them worse. I would not wish to assert anything that would do injustice to the afflicted, but I am obliged to say that although it may be produced from excessive exhaustion of the powers of life, by laborious employment, unwholesome air and food, profuse menstruation, the use of tea and coffee, and frequent childbirth, it is far oftener caused by direct irritation, applied to the mucous membrane of the vagina itself.

When reviewing the causes of these distressing complaints, it is most painful to contemplate the attendant evils consequent upon them. It is but simple justice to the subject to enumerate a few of the many additional causes which so largely affect them.

LIFE, HEALTH AND HAPPINESS OF WOMAN

In all classes of society, and which, consequently, affect more or less directly the welfare of the entire human family. The mania that exists for precocious education and marriage, causes the years that nature designed for corporeal development to be wasted and perverted in the restraints of dress, the early confinement of school, and especially in the unhealthy excitement of the ball room. Thus, with the body half clothed and the mind unduly excited by pleasure, perverting in midnight revel the hours designed by nature for sleep and rest, the work of destruction is half accomplished.

In consequence of this early strain upon her system, unnecessary effort is required by the delicate votary to retain her situation in school at a later day, thus aggravating the evil. When one excitement is over, another in prospective keeps the mind morbidly sensitive to impression, while the now constant restraint of fashionable dress, absolutely forbidding the exercise indispensable to the attainment and retention of organic health and strength, the exposure to night air, the sudden change of temperature, the complete prostration produced by excessive dancing, must, of necessity, produce their legitimate effect. At last an early marriage caps the climax of misery, and the unfortunate one, hitherto so utterly regardless of the plain dictates and remonstrances of her delicate nature, becomes an unwilling subject of medical treatment. This is but a truthful picture of the experience of thousands of our young women.

Long before the ability to exercise the functions of the generative organs they require an education of their peculiar nervous system, composed of what is called the tissue, which is, in common with the female breast and lips, evidently under the control of mental emotions and associations at an early period of life; and, as we shall subsequently see, these emotions, when excessive, lead, long before puberty, to habits which sap the very life of their victims ere nature has self-completed their development.

FOR FEMALE WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY,
WHITES OR LEUCORRHŒA,
TOO PROFUSE MENSTRUATION,
EXHAUSTION,
TOO LONG CONTINUED PERIODS,
FOR PROLAPSUS AND BEARING DOWN,
OR PROLAPSUS UTERI,
WE OFFER THE MOST PERFECT SPECIFIC KNOWN:

Helmbold's Compound Extract of Buchu.

Directions for Use, Diet and Advice accompany.

FEMALES IN EVERY PERIOD OF LIFE,

From infancy to extreme old age, will find it a remedy to aid nature in the discharge of its functions.

STRENGTH IS THE GLORY OF MANHOOD AND WOMANHOOD.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU!
IS MORE STRENGTHENING THAN ANY OF THE PREPARATIONS OF BARK OR IRON,

Infinitely Safer and More Pleasant.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Having received the indorsement of the most prominent physicians in the United States, is now offered to afflicted humanity as a CERTAIN CURE for the following diseases and symptoms, from whatever cause originating:

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Imbecility,
Determination of Blood to the Head,
Confused Ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability,
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night,
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Dyspepsia,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart, and, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

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594 Broadway, New York.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD.

THE CRESCENT'S DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

The Louisiana Contested Election Case.

Beauregard's Memphis Property.

No More Railroad Subsidies in Bonds.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Stanton Says He Didn't Order Banks to Supersede Grant.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Col. Baldwin addressed the reconstruction committee on Virginia affairs.

The Louisiana contested election case was partially heard, and will have another hearing tomorrow.

General Beauregard's Memphis property has been restored.

His private papers in the war department will soon be restored.

The Senate Pacific railroad committee unanimously reports against further subsidies in bonds to railroads.

In the House private bills are under consideration.

The House banking committee have agreed to report a bill forbidding loaning money on greenbacks as collaterals.

Senate.—A resolution was passed ordering the evidences of claims against the department of the West printed.

A petition from a number of physicians for reduction of tariff on certain drugs.

Several petitions for female suffrage were presented.

The Senate discussed States' rights, as connected with railroads, to adjournment.

House.—A bill was introduced extending the fifty per cent. provision of the bankrupt law.

A bill was introduced diminishing the fluctuations of gold and providing for the return to specie payment.

After various private bills the Denver Railroad was resumed to adjournment.

Tipton has been re-elected from Nebraska.

Stanton authorizes the statement that he didn't order Banks to supersede Grant.

Many members of the House petition the Senate to confirm no more of Johnson's nominations.

Daniel D. Pratt has been elected senator from Indiana.

Rollins decides that no allowance can be made for loss of spirits by leakage, fire or otherwise, in bond.

THE SOUTHERN LEGISLATURES, ETC.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., Jan. 22.—No action was had on the senatorial question to-day.

The Senate is working on the eligibility of the lately elected members.

The House passed a bill repealing the act authorizing the governor to appoint a detective police force throughout the State.

ATLANTA, Jan. 22—*House.*—A bill depriving the courts of this State of jurisdiction to enforce contracts made or implied prior to June 1, 1868, except in suits against trustees and when vendee is in possession of the property, and except in cases of minor suits against corporations and in suits for wages, etc., was defeated.

A resolution that colored persons are entitled to, and of right should, be permitted to serve on juries, whenever such persons are upright and intelligent, and no distinction should be made against persons on account of race or color, was voted down.

A bill was introduced to submit the eligibility of negroes to the Supreme Court of this State, and requiring a decision two days after the passage of the bill, and in case they refuse, to give a reason.

Each county in the State is organizing agricultural societies and appointing ten delegates to the convention to be held in this city on the first Tuesday in February. Delegates will be permitted to travel free over the railroads leading to the convention. Society delegates from manufacturing and other industrial organizations have the same privileges.

FROM HAVANA.

Reported Repulse of the Rebels—Mutiny on a Spanish Frigate—The Banco del Commercio.

HAVANA, Jan. 22.—Government advices state that the rebels were handsomely repulsed in an attempt to take Manzanillo.

The Spanish frigate Lealtad has arrived from Cadiz. While near the Canary Islands her crew mutinied and at one time it was feared the trouble would assume serious proportions, but it was suppressed by the officers. Seven or the ringleaders were landed at the Canary Islands. The mutiny was caused by bad water and excitement over events in Spain.

Miguel Herrera, a merchant of this city, has been appointed temporary president of the Banco del Commercio and will attempt to arrange its affairs.

FROM EUROPE.

Death of the Prince Royal of Belgium—The Protocol Sent to Greece.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 22.—Prince Leopold Ferdinand, Duke of Brabant and prince royal of Belgium, died to-day, aged ten years.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—The conference has sent a messenger with the protocol to Greece, directing him to wait five days for an answer.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Jan. 22—Noon.—Barometer 30:20. Wind north and light, with rain. No arrivals. Sailed—Steamship Trade Wind and ship Pequot.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Jan. 22—6 P. M.—Barometer 30:10. Wind north and light. Arrived—Bark Columbia, Miller, from Antwerp, in ballast, to Mummy, Luling & Co. Sailed—Ship Jane Fish and bark Martha McNeil.

RIVER NEWS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22.—River risen several inches.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 22.—River falling, ten feet two inches water in the canal. Weather clear and mild.

VICKSBURG, Jan. 22.—Passed up—Robert E. Lee, at 8 last night, Indiana at 7, and W. R. Arthur at 8 this A. M. Down—Westmoreland at 2 this A. M., and Tigress and barges at 7 last night. River rising.

VICKSBURG, Jan. 22.—Passed up, Alaska at 6 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The jury in the case of Blaishall, Eckel and McLaren, who have been on trial in the United States court on charges of defrauding the revenue, has rendered a verdict of guilty, and the prisoners were remanded for sentence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—A malignant sickness has appeared at Tucson, Arizona. Nearly all the citizens were attacked and many have died.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.—Mrs. Twichell has been found not guilty.

MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 22—Noon.—Securities unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22—Noon.—Cotton firmer, but not quotably higher. Middling uplands 11½d., middling Orleans 11½d. Sales 15,000 bales. Sales for the week 87,000 bales, of which 13,000 bales were for export and 18,000 for speculation. Stock 295,000 bales, of which 82,000 bales are American. Corn 35s. 6d. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet and firm.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22—Afternoon.—Cotton active. Middling uplands 11½d., middling Orleans 11½d. Stock afloat 291,000 bales, of which 130,000 bales are American. Cheese 73s. Tallow 46s. 9d.

HAVANA, Jan. 22.—Sugar quiet—offers are

made at 8@8½ reals. Exchange on London 14½@15½ premium, U. S. 60 days currency 25½@24½ discount, short sight 23@22 discount. Lard buoyant at 22@14. Bacon buoyant 18½.

HAVRE, Jan. 22.—Cotton opens active on the spot and afloat.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22—Evening.—Cotton active; middling uplands 11¼@11½d., middling Orleans 11½@11¾d. Sales 15,000 bales.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—Bullion in the Bank of France has increased 1,250,000 francs. Bourse firm. Rentes 70.12.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 22.—Bonds firm 79½.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Cotton less active; sales 3000 bales. Flour active, prices steady. Wheat, good export demand. Corn unchanged. Oats more active. Pork firm at $30@30 12½. Lard firm; kettle 20c. Whisky $1 01. Turpentine 53@54c. Freights active.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Money increasing in ease; 6@7 ₩ cent. Sterling light supply at 109½. Gold 135¾. Southern securities firm. Stocks active, closing unsettled and feverish.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—Evening.—Governments strong. 5-20's of 1862, 113¼; of 1864, 108¾; of 1865, 110¼; do. new, 108¾; of 1867, 108¾; of 1868, 108⅞; 10-40's, 107⅞. Louisiana Sixes, 76½; Eights, 89½. Levee Sixes, 72½.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 22.—Family flour $7 65@7 75. Wheat $1 70@1 75. Corn 64@65c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Cotton held at 29c. Whisky 98c. Pork $30. Bulk shoulders 12¾@13c., sides 15@16¼c. Bacon—shoulders 14c., sides 17@17¼c., hams 18@18½c. Lard 19@19¼c. Butter 33@38c. Eggs 22@23c. Cheese 19½@22c.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22.—Tobacco steady. Superfine flour, 25c. lower; other grades unchanged. Wheat nominal. Corn 70@72c. Oats 60@62c. Pork $30@30 25. Bulk shoulders 15c., sides 15¾@16¾c. Loose hams 12¼c. Bacon shoulders 14@14½c., sides 17¼@18c. Whisky 95c.

MOBILE, Jan. 22.—Receipts of Cotton for the week 10,511 bales. Exports—to Great Britain 6415 bales; coastwise 4269. Stock 56,552 bales. Sales for the week 4200 bales. Market quiet and dull; middlings 28c.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 22.—Tobacco sales 91 hhds.; lugs to cutting leaf $5@10 50. Cotton 28¾c. Mess pork $30. Lard 20c. Bulk shoulders 13¼@13½c., clear rib sides 16¼c., clear sides 16¾c. Bacon shoulders 14½c., clear rib sides 17½c., clear sides 18c., all packed. Superfine flour $5 50@6. Wheat $1 75@1 85. Oats 62@63c. Corn 63@65c. Rye $1 45. High wines, free, $1.

Local Intelligence.

DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY the Sixth District Court room presented an appearance as incongruous and ludicrous as it was lamentable. There was a jury, sitting in the court, five of whom had negro blood in their veins; three of these were unadulterated, unbleached, thoroughbred niggers. The other two were mixed. The case was a most intricate commercial case, and none but merchants of the first class should have been jurors. The technicalities and the legal arguments of the lawyers employed on either side were enough to puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer. They bothered even Judge Cooley, but they didn't bother the colored gents on the jury, for they sat there as stolid and unconcerned as if they were sitting as scarecrows in a cornfield. There, too, was the Nester of the Louisiana bar, as counsel for one of the parties, a gentleman who has never had a superior in law learning since the days of Judge Martin. And the judge and the lawyers had to address the panel as "Gentlemen of the jury," and the intelligent and respectable white members of that jury had to consult those niggers, who probably could not add up 10 and 15 correctly—they had to consult them as to a verdict involving the nicest points in commerce, as well as the difference in exchange, and the comparative value of £ s. d. and greenbacks.

Such are the effects of the magnificent effects of reconstruction!

THE LOCAL is indebted to Mr. P. Felin, of this city, for an invitation to attend a grand entertainment next Sunday forenoon, at the Orleans Ball Room, at which numerous matches of fencing, boxing and wrestling will be held, the performances to close with a wrestling match between two renowned French wrestlers. From all we can learn, science, strength and agility will be put to the test without any of the brutality of the English prize ring.

THE TEMPERATURE yesterday, as shown by the thermometer at C. Duhamel's, 111 Canal street, lately corner Bienville and Chartres streets, was as follows: At 6 A. M. 48 degrees; 12 M. 54; 3 P. M. 58; 6 P. M. 57.

THERE WAS A THOROUGH VENTILATION of levee bonds yesterday, made by Judge Leaumont, of the Fifth District Court. It was pretty conclusively shown that of $1,600,000 issued by legislative enactment, only $469,000 were accounted for and turned into the State treasury. Of that pitiful sum of $469,000 $200,000 were in State warrants.

POLICE OFFICER JAMES A. KELLEY, of this city, returned yesterday from Vicksburg, bringing with him two young men, Willis and Robert Haddox by name, who were arrested by virtue of a requisition from Governor Warmoth upon the governor of Mississippi, and upon a charge of having some time since committed the murder of one Kelley at Ray's store, in Morehouse parish. We clip from the Times of last evening the version of the affair given by the accused themselves, who lay the murder, it will be seen, upon a party by the name of Johnson.

It appears on the day of the homicide there was a grand Democratic gathering and barbecue for the benefit of the colored men. The speeches had concluded, and while the negroes were at dinner, a young man named Johnson came to Ray's store for a bottle of whisky. Mr. Owens, the clerk in charge, stated that he had been requested by the citizens not to sell any more that day, and declined to fill the order.

This made Johnson angry and there were some words between them. Kelley, the deceased, here spoke up, stating that what Mr. Owens said was perfectly true, and that he did right in refusing the liquor. More words passed between Kelley and Johnson, and the controversy bid fair to result in a fight. The former was armed at the time with a double-barreled shot gun and a Colt's navy revolver. Johnson also had a revolver. Mr. Owens participated in the dispute.

Willis Haddox, who, with his two brothers, was standing by, begged him not to have anything to do with either. Kelley directed Haddox not to mention his name. Willis, turning round, said: "Do you allude to me?" Kelley replied: "Yes, you G—d d—d infamous son of a ——," and discharged his shot gun. Eleven buckshot entered Willis's neck, passing around under the skin. The marks of the missiles are plainly visible. Turning to another brother, Kelley discharged the other barrel, burning his clothing, but inflicting no injury. He then attempted to draw his revolver, which Robert Haddox caught hold of. Johnson then fired and wounded Kelley, from the effects of which he expired.

FIVE BARRELS OF WHISKY were missed from the levee yesterday noon by the discharging clerk Mr. R. H. Wickes, who at once applied to officer Robinson for assistance in recovering them. By dint of search a negro drayman, Harry Knight by name, was found, who confessed that he had loaded up and driven away the five barrels to a store on the corner of Howard and Perdido streets. He was accordingly conducted to the locality mentioned, and sure enough upon the premises were found the missing five barrels. The proprietor, Martin Finnerty, was arrested by Superintendent Cain for having the property in his possession, although he claims, we understand, to have been absent when it was brought in and to know nothing about it. The barkeeper, named O'Brien, was also arrested.

IT IS STATED BY A CONTEMPORARY that owing to the illness of the contractor for fitting up a car to be run upon the principle of Major Walley's pneumatic invention, and the consequent necessity of awarding a new contract, the completion of preparations for a public display of its system of working is unavoidably postponed for a few weeks.

AMONG the articles disposed of yesterday at public auction, at the Custom House, were a quantity of cigars which had been shipped hither from Havana, concealed in barrels of pea-nuts. There were in all eleven barrels and two tierces of these conglomerate treasures. If the purchaser desires he may send the pea-nuts around to the CRESCENT office. Amid the glories of the symposium he will be gratefully remembered.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—This board met last evening in special session and a quorum present.

The secretary commenced to read the budget of estimated receipts and expenditures for the year 1869, which has been adopted by the lower board.

It was agreed to take up the budget, item by item, as adopted by the lower board, and to adopt the expenditures first.

Under the head of contingent expenses, the sum of $250,000 was moved to be stricken out. Mr. Kaiser was in favor of the sum and gave satisfactory reasons for having such a sum to fall back on. Mr. Prados moved to lay the item over for the present, which was carried.

Mr. Prados was in favor of striking out the item of $5000 for the library, as the sum has not been required for some years past. The item was, on motion, laid over, subject to call.

On the appropriation for the public schools, Mr. Kaiser could not see why the Board of School Directors could not get along with the sum of $300,000 annually. He was opposed to placing so much money in the charge of the directors, as they can draw it immediately after it was adopted.

Mr. Brady stated that the appropriations were merely *estimates*, and that the item set down might be made to cover the expenses, but if it did not the council would make up the deficiency if required. He moved the item be postponed for future action, which was adopted.

The whole amount of expenditures is estimated at $4,184,261.

It was moved and seconded that the sum of $200,000 be appropriated for the support of the police, and on call of the vote it was lost. It was then moved and seconded that the sum of $192,000 be appropriated for the police of the city, and on call of the vote it was adopted.

The different items of receipts amounted to the sum of $4,534,085, was on motion adopted as a whole.

On the question of appropriating the sum of $300,000 for the support of the public schools, it was urged that the sum of $360,000 was barely sufficient to keep the schools agoing.

The item of $5000 for the library was on motion stricken from the budget.

Mr. Poynot moved that the appropriation for the public shools be fixed at the sum of $375,000.

Mr. Kaiser was in favor of doing away with the ornamental portion of the public schools, but he contended that there was no man who appreciated the benefits of education more than he did. He was, nevertheless, aware that the sum of $360,000 was a large amount of money, besides, the board would take the money immediately out of the treasury.

Mr. Poynot withdrew his amendments and moved the adoption of the sum of $360,000, which was seconded by Mr. Brady. Lost by a vote of four yeas to five nays. The sum of $350,000 was then offered and adopted by a vote of six yeas to three nays.

On the item of contingent, $250,000 was on motion reduced to $200,000 and adopted.

The yeas and nays were then called on the adoption of the budget as amended and it was adopted.

A good deal of discussion took place on the question of adjournment, which was carried.

ROBBERIES.—Mr. Samuel Cooper, while walking along Canal street, near Tonti, on Wednesday midnight, was attacked and robbed by two villains, one of whom struck him heavily on the head with a slungshot, injuring him seriously.

A man named Harry Coles was arrested on Wednesday night and confined in Pacanier station, charged with having burglariously entered the St. Simeon Institute on Annunciation street.

NED ALIAS COCK-EYED GALLAGHER, against whom it is said several charges are preferred in the city, was transferred here yesterday by Superintendent Cain from Carrollton, where he has been for some time on trial before the Second Judicial District Court.

A SKIFF bearing Frank Kline and his fortunes across the stormy Mississippi, on Wednesday morning, was so unlucky as to capsize. The fortunes, consisting of a load of furniture, floated off or went to the bottom. Mr. Kline barely escaped drowning.

MISS FANNY B. PRICE, after successful engagements in Houston and Galveston, returned here with her father, Mr. Hanchett, on Thursday, and will remain for some time. She reappears at the St. Charles on the 8th prox.

JIM STANFORD, another young confidence darky, was arrested on the levee yesterday, charged with swindling. In his pocket was found a bogus $20 imitation gold piece.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—No. 4088. Mrs. Sarah J. Browne vs. M. S. Bringier. Petitioner alleged in her petition that she is the holder and owner of five certain promissory notes, each for $300, dated at New Orleans May 12, 1858, made by M. S. Bringier to his own order, payable three years after date at the Louisiana State Bank, bearing six per cent. interest per annum from date to maturity and eight per cent. thereafter.

Defendant answered that the five notes sued on were paid at maturity or shortly after.

This case was tried by a special jury of merchants who rendered verdict for plaintiff. Gilmore & Bayne for plaintiff, Trudeau & Morgan for defendant.

Jno. T. Butler vs. Francis Watkins and the Patent Nut and Bolt Company. This is a suit brought by John T. Butler against Francis Watkins, individually, and as manager of above company, to recover $45,000. He alleges in his petition that he invented a new and useful cotton tie on 15th Nov., 1859, and obtained letters patent, protecting him in his aforesaid invention for fourteen years from date aforesaid. That about February, 1868, petitioner had an understanding with said Francis Watkins, and on behalf of himself and said company, which was located and doing business near Birmingham, England, for the manufacture and sale of petitioner's said improvement, known as "Butler's cotton tie," and promised that the manufacture of said ties would be commenced and completed in ample time for the market of 1868; that he failed to do so, and only informed petitioner late in the summer, when it was impossible for petitioner to have them manufactured in time for sale as aforesaid; that this was done for the purpose of inducing petitioner to give said Watkins and said company the control of the Butler tie for 1868, and to keep petitioner's tie out of the market and render the sale of other ties more certain in which they were greatly interested; that large quantities of those other ties were sold, and Watkins and said company received large benefits therefrom, and that if said Watkins and said company had not so acted petitioner would have realized $35,000 by their sale during 1868; that they have further caused petitioner a prospective loss and damage of $10,000; wherefore he prays for judgment, etc. Lacey & Butler, of counsel.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—James, alias Francis O'Brien, was tried yesterday on a charge of larceny. James, alias Francis, was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary at hard labor.

Noel Sauvage for assault on one of the Lyons breed was fined $5.

M. Butler was fined $5 for threats.

SEVENTH COURT.—Judge Collens will probably render a decision to-day or to-morrow in the case of Freilsen and others, testing the constitutionality of the one per cent. tax.

The suit in behalf of the minor heirs of Geo. F. Knight and wife, deceased, against the Pontchartrain Railroad for damages resulting from the death of their parents, which is alleged to have been caused by negligence on the part of the company in their arrangements, will be tried today in the Sixth District Court.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Cooley.*—F. M. Fisk vs. Gibbs, Bright & Co. Said suit was instituted Feb. 19, 1861. W. B. Lancaster and F. Robert counsel for plaintiff; Alfred Hennen for defendant. Allegations: That defendants, composing a commercial firm of Liverpool, England, are indebted to the petitioner $4000, amount due by plaintiff to defendant on about 1654 casks of cotton seed oilcake, weighing about 140 tons, valued at about $25,000, shipped to said house during the years 1857 and 1858. The jury yesterday rendered a verdict for plaintiff for £66 7s. 1d., English currency, without interest, plaintiff paying costs of court.

James Harvey, syndic of the creditors of Sam Sidle vs. John P. Walden and his securities. Suit instituted August 15th, 1863. George L. Bright for plaintiff; W. H. Hunt and W. R. Mills, and others, for defendants. This is a suit for $5530, without interest, from February 21st, 1862, to recover said amount in United States currency, being proceeds of property sold by Sheriff Walden to J. C. Davidson, and received by him in Confederate money. The jury yesterday found a verdict for defendant. Mr. Mills made the point that if a suitor took out an execution when Confederate money only was current, he compelled the officer to receive such currency, and could not go behind such action. This is in conformity with a late decision of Chief Justice Chase.

FELONIOUS DOINGS.—John Miller was arrested upon a charge made of stealing a watch and chain on Barracks street, near Levee, from William Roberts. William says that he was accosted by Miller under pretense that he (M.) wished to purchase his watch, and that as soon as he had allowed Miller to put hands on it that Miller refused to give it back. As the police officer upon the street saw nothing and thought he could make no arrest, Williams had to lose sight of his man, get another officer, and then have his man hunted up anew. He (Miller) was finally arrested by Officer Fitzgibbons.

JULES ESSEX, one of the five men from Chicago, who were arrested some time since on entering New Orleans, but who were subsequently released, was locked up last evening by special officer Marks, charged with being caught in the act of picking a man's pocket on St. Charles street. Essex denies the correctness of the charge, but awaits examination before Recorder Becker.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Henry Evans and Mrs. Evans, charged by Mrs. Delamore with assault and battery; John Miller, charged by Wm. Robertson with robbery; Jas. Reily, charged with like offense by Edouard Gaudin, and John Tool, similarly charged by Thos. W. Lawler, were remanded yesterday for further examination.

Metropolitan Police Board—The following cases were tried yesterday before the board. Commissioner McDuff in the chair:

Patrolman Dan Block, No. 116, second precinct—Unofficerlike conduct; drunk and disorderly conduct. Dismissed the service.

Patrolman A. Allen, second precinct—Neglect of duty. Dismissed the service.

Patrolman Martin Hogan, No. 29, second precinct—Neglect of duty. Dismissed the service.

Patrolman John Doyle, No. 12, second precinct—Neglect of duty. Dismissed the service.

Patrolman Wm. Thomas, thrid precinct, (subprecinct)—Neglect of duty. One day's pay.

Special Patrolmen P. Buckley, T. D. Terrebonne, A. D. Serf and Patrolman P. C. Monaghan were dropped from the roll.

Special Patrolman J. Duzel, third precinct—Neglect of duty. Dropped from the roll.

Patrolman E. Carrigee, No. 61, thrid precinct—Neglect of duty; conduct unbecoming an officer. Dismissed the service.

Patrolmen A. Hynes, No. 49, E. Kerrighan, No. 56, J. Barthe, No. 51, A. Marigny, No. 50, A. Augustin, No. 77, third precinct—One day's pay.

Patrolman T. Clark, No. 31, third precinct—Neglect of duty and unofficerlike conduct. Three days pay.

Patrolman H. Smith, No. 54, third precinct—Neglect of duty; two charges. Five days pay.

Patrolman R. Phillips, No. 61, first precinct—Drunkenness and neglect of duty. Case dismissed and reprimanded.

Patrolman George Scanlan, No. 58, first precinct—Unofficerlike conduct. Continued until Monday.

Patrolman M. McLaughlin, No. 83; first precinct—Drunkenness, etc. Two days pay.

Patrolman Geo. W. Sutherland, No. 19; first precinct—Neglect of duty. Dismissed the service.

Patrolman John McGuire, No. 28, first precinct—Drunk and striking a citizen, John Mastran, with a pistol. Case under advisement.

Patrolman Geo. Baylen, No. 99, first precinct—Neglect of duty. Dismissed the service.

Corporal Wm. Sullivan, first precinct—Drunkenness. Two days pay.

The following complaints were dismissed; Against patrolman H. Creagh, No. 25, second precinct; John Wilk, No. 51, second precinct; special patrolman Thos. Byrne, second precinct—Neglect of duty.

Patrolman John Haberlin, No. 29, third precinct—Unofficerlike conduct.

The case of Patrolman E. Leinegruber, No. 75, first precinct, charged with false imprisonment, was taken up, and the sentence of the first trial, ten days pay, confirmed.

Adjourned.

Victor Cane Mill and Cook's Sugar Evaporator in Operation.

SUGAR MAKING AS A DOMESTIC ENTERPRISE—"TEN ACRES ENOUGH" FOR A SUGAR PLANTATION.

The exhibition of sugar making on a small scale which has been held during the week at the lumber yard corner Carondelet and St. Joseph streets, will be continued to-day, if the weather permits, under the direction of Messrs. Wynne & Farr, resident agents for the machines. The capacity of the apparatus exhibited is about one and a half hogsheads of sugar a day. The mill for pressing the cane is operated by two mules, and produces juice at the rate of one hundred gallons an hour, pressing the bagasse very dry, almost dry enough to burn. The juice is conveyed from the mill to a juice tank at the evaporator, where it is treated with lime in the ordinary way, and is then ready to be evaporated.

The evaporator is a novel contrivance, and its operation is a marvel to old sugar boilers. It consists of a thin copper bottom, about four feet wide and ten feet long with wooden sides about ten inches high. The bottom instead of being a plain flat sheet is formed into a number of transverse channels, through which the juice is caused to flow. The pan rests upon a plain brick furnace, the bottom projecting beyond the side walls enough to protect the wood from burning. The juice is admitted in a small constant stream at one end of the pan, and flows back and forth through the transverse channels, boiling violently as it runs, until it reaches the last channel at the opposite end of the pan, where it is fully concentrated and flows off in a constant stream of liquid sugar. The scum rises to the surface in the first channels, as the juice begins to boil, and flows to the sides where it remains at rest until removed by the attendant. The flow of juice through the pan is so regulated by gates that it is not allowed to reach the discharge spout until it is reduced to the proper density, and the operator is able to manage this apparently difficult matter with the greatest facility, simply by retarding or accelerating the flow of juice.

The operation of this diminutive sugar-making apparatus has been witnessed by hundreds of merchants and planters, and all unite in the opinion that it affords every facility needed for making sugar on a small scale and that it will enable small operators to produce ten, twenty, fifty or a hundred hogsheads of sugar with the expenditure of but a few hundred dollars for a complete and a perfectly manageable outfit.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.

Col R C Shriber, N Y;
Chas Noyes, Miss;
A J Wilbs and lady, Miss;
J T L Reid, N Y;
Jas Hunter, N Y;
Mrs Wm Holt, Ala;
J M Stafford, La;
J Sweeney, Memphis;
J W Gosler, Louisville;
J W [illegible]agan, Memphis;
J C Carother, Memphis;
Geo Mitchell, Memphis;
G Dewolf;
[illegible]s Herbert, La;
W H Bushnell, N O;
Z Ward, Ky;
T H McGraw, N Y;
T W Colwell, Baton Rouge;
S Thomas and wife, Natchez;
E J Gery, La;
Judge M Ryan, La;
C W S Brown, Louisville;
P C Robinson, Memphis;
J C Hess, Phila;
Mrs Jno E Wilson;
W J Byers, Ohio;
Alex Gebhart, Dayton, O;
R Marsh, New Iberia;
Duncan S Cage, Terrebonne;
Jas Tunnod, N O.

CITY HOTEL.

A R Johnston, Texas;
J Rounfield, do;
R Peterson, Liberty;
J H Pearson, city;
R F Wilkes;
Jno McEnery, Monroe;
W B Petterham, Vicksburg;
A M O'New, N Y;
F Hatch and lady, La;
J Brooks, Memphis;
W J Talbot, La;
Miss M A Phillips La;
Jno P Trumbower and wife, Cinn;
R A Magruder, Ala;
C Nith Ala;
J L Denson, Miss;
J H Buster, Miss;
T West, Evergreen;
Miss Gower, Maine;
Jno Lackwood;
Ed E Cole, Chester;
Jno R Reynolds, Mo;
B Whild La.
W F Cobb, Davis, Texas;
W B Wood, city;
J C Pyser, La;
Robt Meyer, Ala;
H G Dobson, Monroe;
A D Mattingly, Vicksburg;
Geo D Tree Miss;
S A Matthews, Miss;
Rev L Dennis, Miss;
A R Toadvine, Jackson;
Miss J Phillips, La;
Geo C Kux, California;
N Halbach, U S A;
W E Griffin, Ind;
Henry McKee;
Sam Edwards, Miss;
D L Jones;
Miss Clark, N Y;
F J O'Quin, Evergreen;
C N Philips Ouachita;
H G Cole, Chester;
W W Kane;
D H Balfour, Ark;

ST. LOUIS HOTEL.

Edw Ferris, Philadelphia;
J H Davis, N C;
D W Johns, Ohio;
Jas T Tucker, city;
O L Grant, Chicago;
Col W B Gere, Chicago;
J M Cuny, Memphis;
G H Clarke city;
John A Hunter, Ohio;
W C Creecy, Washington;
C A Weed, city;
A W Norcross, city;
L Woolley, do;
L Cockerin and lady, La;
W D Sanger and lady, city;
W A Hutton, Ohio;
R W DeLong, city;
S C Rutges, N C;
R O Kendall and family Tenn;
Samuel C Hugh, Chicago;
W L Grey, do;
R F Patterson Memphis;
E A Collins, city;
W C Graham, St Louis;
John O Noble, St Louis;
W R Floyd, city;
F Pratt, New York;
W M Phillips, city;
B A Henderson, city;
G F Kian and lady, La;
T Caise and lady, Louisville;
Alex Young, Chicago.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.

L. Riply, N Y;
W H Haykeet, Miss;
Hugh Riley, do;
H L Jones, Miss;
L L Smith, N Y;
Jas Alexander and wife, N Y;
Mrs Kulkfleish St Louis;
Chas Noyes, Miss;
N Colquhoun, Louisville;
J Hamilton, St Helens;
C Hawkins, Frankfort;
C M Sawyer, Miss;
A Q Andies, do;
A Gaines, Gravier;
J S Dohan, Miss;
O F Hazardt, Berlin, Ger;
Mr Nubarn, wife and daughter, Ind;
J G Smith, Appleton;
J W Hust, Louisville;
P H Pugh La;
P C Slaughter, Va.

OUACHITA HOUSE.

J S Conch, Caldwell, La;
[illegible] Edmunds, Memphis;
Jno Fuller, Ouachita;
J N Potts, Richland, La;
Wm Lathum, Richland, La;
Jas H Cheatum, wife and six children, Elmore, Ala;
Mrs Rebecca Lewis, Elmore, Ala;
Thomas Lewis, Elmore, Ala;
J R McDonnal, Ark;
W T Simmons and wife, Miss;
C A Breard, wife and servant, Monroe, La;
Chas H Lee, N O;
B T Thomas, Ouachita;
H O Dougatry and son, Richland, La;
P W Goodwin Ark;
J W Lewis, wife and two children, Elmore, Ala;
Mrs Margaret Murphy, Elmore, Ala;
Sam'l W Smith, Ark;
John Kilsey and wife, Miss;
J H Hebrink and son, Monroe;
Jesse P Terrell, Vicksburg;

Fenian Demonstration in Algiers.

IRISH NATIONALISTS IN COUNCIL.

SPEECH OF MR. BRENNAN.

A large and enthusiastic audience assembled last evening in St. George's Academy, Algiers, to hear Mr. James Brennan, of New York, deliver his second lecture on the Fenian question. About 7½ o'clock Mr. Brennan entered the hall accompanied by several prominent members of the order and was received with applause. Mr. Chevrier acted as chairman of the meeting, and introduced Mr. Brennan in a few appropriate remarks, intimating to the audience at the same time that Fenianism must be revived in Algiers—that Irishmen in the South must rise up in full force and give all the aid in their power to strengthen the movement, and give England to understand that while there was a drop of Celtic blood coursing through the veins of an Irishman the "outlawed flag" would never be furled.

SPEECH OF MR. BRENNAN.

Mr. Brennan, on coming forward, bowed in acknowledgment of the hearty applause with which he was received, and said:

Fellow Countrymen—The cordial greeting which I have received from you this evening and on last Monday night from our countrymen across the river, satisfies me that the cause of Fatherland is not forgotten at the South. (Applause.) I am not vain enough, however, to imagine that this manifestation of warm friendship which you so generously offer, is intended as a compliment to myself, personally. On the contrary, I know it is intended for the holy cause of liberty and self-government. (Applause.) It is given in recognition of Irish manhood, Irish justice, Irish honesty, Irish chivalry, Irish faith, that was never yet broken, with friend or foe. (Great applause.) It is given in memory of our martyred dead, and for our brothers who are now pining in English dungeons. It is given in honor of the Fenian brotherhood, which represents all that is great and noble in the Irish race at home and abroad. (Renewed applause.)

This being so, continued the speaker, let the glad tidings be wafted upon the wings of the night, over the mountains and across the valleys, to the snow-clad hills of the North, where thousands of our brothers are to-night in council, earnestly working and anxiously waiting for that blessed hour, when Ireland will call the patriotic children of her scattered race to the battle field again. (Applause.) When from Cork harbor all round to Lough Foyle, the island will shake with the firm tramp of armed clans, ready to scourge out the plundering Sassenach, who has luxuriated for centuries on the confiscated estates of our fathers. (Cheers.)

Let this be distinctly understood by our brothers in the East and in the West, that, notwithstanding the misfortune which civil war has brought upon the sunny South, to desolate and lay waste her fair fields, you are yet in a position to aid them in a combined struggle for independence and national prosperity. That there is yet rich blood left in the veins of Irish veterans who fought under Lee and Stonewall Jackson and upheld the Southern banner with bloody hands on many a field of carnage and death. (Applause.) And that that blood will be freely shed in an effort to regain the lost liberty of our native land. (Applause.) Let them understand that in any and every emergency they can depend upon your earnest support and active co-operation, and that they may rely upon you, as you rely upon them. Can I tell them in your name when I return that your lives and fortunes are pledged to Ireland's cause? Can I send this message of your confidence and devotion to cheer them on the road in their labor of love? (Cries of "[illegible]an," and "keep the old flag to the breeze.")

Mr. Brennan then, after alluding to the foolish or knavish objections, he did not know which, raised against Fenianism, and delivered some heavy thrusts at a certain class of Irishmen who were ever a drawback and an impediment to liberty and progress, except it was sure to benefit themselves politically or financially, presented a contrast between Ireland in '48 and Ireland in '68, giving some terrible pictures of the famine years, and showing how the famine was inaugurated and carried through by the British government, thus killing two millions of the Irish people without expense and without the public odium of a massacre. The dead, said the speaker, lay about as thick as flies in winter—the very earth and the very heavens seemed black with dead. Comfortable farmers, plundered by government of every atom of food, built up their doors and windows, and with their families perished. Domestic animals ran wild, and dogs and swine, starved and hideous-looking, herded in packs together, and fed on the corpses of humanity. The birds in the air ceased to sing and perished. Frantic men, reeling with want, pursued with naked hands starving vermin and birds of prey for what they had eaten. And this in a nation which actually produced sound food for twenty-five millions, and which was supporting twenty-five millions in England.

Of '68 Mr. Brennan spoke in an encouraging strain and attributed the progress made in two decades to the labors of the Fenian Brotherhood, especially for the past three years, since the people drummed out the "chiefs" and their henchmen. He rejoiced at the new era which was opening at the South for the cause of Ireland, and believed from a close knowledge of the working power of Fenianism he could see the dawn of a brighter and a better day for that land of sorrows they all loved so well.

At the conclusion of Mr. Brennan's address, which occupied over an hour and a half in its delivery, names were enrolled and a large circle organized which promises to do good work for Ireland's redemption under the constitution in conjunction with O'Neile and the Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood.

Exit Wade.—No man will retire from public life on the 4th of March with a worse grace than sturdy old Ben. Three defeats in one [illegible] year are almost too much for him—first for the senatorship; then for the presidency in the court of impeachment, and then for the vice presidency at Chicago. To these may now be added a fourth, in his failure to get into Grant's cabinet. He is ill-tempered over his disappointment, and suggests in his manner and disposition to all who approach him the familiar idea of a bear with a sore frontispiece. If he were as familiar with Hume as he is with Mother Goose, he would quote the dying words of Woolsey, altered to suit his purpose, and lament that if he had served his God as faithfully as he has served his party, He would not desert him in declining days. But political parties are even more ungrateful than republics, and do not hesitate to kick sturdy old Ben aside after his eighteen years of service, consisting, for the most part, in holding office. Black Sands has been here for some time trying to manufacture a place of some kind for sturdy old Ben, but he finds none this side of the solitude and seclusion of Ashtabula. All of which is bad for Wade, but worse for Sands. Poor old Ben. He must pack up his trunk pretty soon, and bid adieu to official life and its cares and vexations. Let us hope that in the midst of his retirement he will be consoled with a few lines from his favorite classic, which assure him that

"While he lived he lived in clover,
And when he died he died all over."

Exit sturdy old Ben! [illegible]r.

Marriage of a Great-Grandson of General Montcalm.—The marriage of a gentleman whose name is surrounded with extraordinary historical associations is announced in our columns this morning. It is that of M. de Montcalm, great-grandson of the brilliant soldier and statesman whose death at Quebec over a century ago [illegible]ounded the British conquest of Canada. The bride, M'lle Kroiikowski, is a young lady of Polish origin, who has lived in this city for several years, and whose charming talent as a musician has been admired wherever it has been known. The marriage ceremony was performed with [illegible]anic simplicity by the Rev. W. C. Poole, and was witnessed by a few friends of the parties.

We believe that M. de Montcalm is the only living representative of his name.

M. de Montcalm is perfectly authorized to bear the title of marquis, by which his great progenitor is know in history; but we believe he has never thought fit to claim any such aristocratic distinction.—[New York Sun, Jan. 14.

Remember the extraordinary sensation to be seen at the St. Louis Rotunda.

Connecticut politicians say Jewett will be renominated by the Republicans, and English by the Democrats.