THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
C. F. WESTON & CO.
TERMS:
Daily Paper, one year in advance.....$15
Country Paper, semi-weekly.....5
In all cases where they can be delivered by carrier, or where they can be forwarded by express. Any person receiving this paper through error of the carrier, or otherwise, will be conferring a favor by calling and informing us, unless the omission is given at the time to the office.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 21

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Auction Gotten While Busy.

By R. S. Sykes, at 11 o'clock, at No. 62 Magazine street, ribbon, trimmings, hats, &c.

By E. Lawrence, Bienke & Co., at 10 o'clock, at the store Chartres corner, boots, shoes, hoopers, dry goods, hosiery, &c.

By R. S. Sykes and D. B. Hurley, at 10 o'clock, at No. 56 Levee street, splendid carpets, window shades, &c., &c.

By N. Vignié, at 10½ o'clock, at the corner of Union-ton and Bourgat streets, household furniture.

PRECAUTION.

Caution is the mother of safety. There is a safe medium between timorous apprehension and reckless confidence. The circumstances in which we are placed, and the successive and frequently exaggerated rumors to which they give rise, should admonish us of the necessity of adopting prudent measures of supervision and control over those elements of our population which are most easily agitated. It has been pretended by some that the press would be doing its duty by reassuring our citizens of the expediency of keeping a watchful eye over the conduct of their slaves, and that the latter should be prevented from assembling together under any pretext whatever, without the presence of intelligent white persons. The simplicity of character which marks the negro renders him credulous to an extreme, and induces him easily to accept and believe the most extravagant and groundless statements.

Among our servile population there already exists a certain amount of excitement—the result of absurd reports circulated by ignorant and silly people, and imprudently favored by the publication in the Southern papers of the incendiary avowals of the more violent Black Republican leaders. As a general rule the colored people of New Orleans are docile, tractable and attached to their masters; but it is to be feared that by dint of hearing constantly repeated the foolish stories alluded to, they may become imbued with principles entirely fallacious in themselves, and which will only tend to their future discomfort and severe punishment. It is hence imperative on the part of owners of slaves to maintain over them a firm and prudent control, and to preclude them from all means to danger-ous sources of information. It is to our certain knowledge that some of the black race have embodied their wishes and designs in the vague notion that the element of Lebeau would ensure their emancipation, and in one or two cases they have become insolent to the last degree in the illusory expectation of a freedom which, if they possessed, would prove their bane and ruin.

We trust that the police will redouble its watchful surveillance over the colored population, especially in preventing or breaking up clandestine gatherings of slaves, and in the rigorous application and enforcement of the law prohibiting and punishing the sale of liquor to that particular class. A few months ago a number of arrests were made of persons infringing the law on this subject, and the infliction of a severe penalty operated as an effectual restraint upon the cupidity of those engaged in this lawless and perfidious traffic. Latterly, however, the vigilance of the authorities appears to have relaxed, and there is some reason to believe that the influences practice has been resumed. What six months ago might have been considered a misdemeanor, has now become by force of circumstances absolutely a crime. It is hence one of the most important of the various functions of the police to prevent against the infraction of the statute in question, and to spare no exertions to ensure its invariable execution. The blind case is subject to fewer moral restraints than the white, and loves artificial stimulants to desperation. When excited by whisky he is just in the state to forfeit his fidelity, to listen to wicked counsels, and to engage in any criminal enterprise. Keep him from liquor, and, as a general rule, he can be guided as easily as a child.

We have no serious fears of the slightest trouble in the city with the servile population. The open dispositions evinced, and from which the white inhabitants are made of itself a sufficient guarantee of safety. But we cannot be too careful, especially in view of the intense, in which these, two classes more nearly approximate numerical equality, and where the assertion and preposterous rumors originating here may be easily extended, and may find believers and propagandists. Our country friends are no doubt on their guard in all these matters, and their vigilance or suspicion any model and timely precaution which the exigency may seem to dictate. With a proper and effective patrol: the occasional personal examination of the cabins and other houses of plantation slaves: a separation, at least for the present, of the negroes of one plantation from those of another, and such other measures of precaution as circumstances may suggest, we have no doubt that every possible apprehension of danger will be entirely averted.

As an illustration of the radical changes which take place in the ideas of men, we may cite the contrast between the opinions of the Hon. W. W. Boyce, of South Carolina, in 1851 and now. In 1851, when South Carolina was greatly excited on the subject of the Compromise measures, and proposed to secede from the Union, Mr. Boyce addressed a vigorously written letter to the Hon. R. F. Simkins, President of a Convention of the Southern Rights Association of South Carolina, in the course of which in regard strongly against secession, of forcing twelve distinct reasons against the reasonably, and concluding his appeal as follows:

For the various reasons I have stated, I object in the strongest manner to any action on the part of South Carolina. Such is the intensity of my conviction upon the subject that, *if secession should take place, which I hope no idea*, for I cannot believe in the existence of such a stupendous madness—*I shall consider the constitution of slavery as drowned, and that the great God, to our Redeemer, has made us the instruments of its destruction.*

Mr. Boyce supports to-day the doctrines he repudiated so thoroughly in 1851.

POLITICAL MORALITY IN BOSTON.—The betting in Boston on the Congressional elections was enormously large. A well known sporting character, who arranged all the bets, estimates the last about $50,000 in bets by the defeat of Burlingame. One man on Bosto staked $5000; and another on Broad street won a like sum on the election of Mr. Rice. A gentleman in Charlestown is said to have raised his house and land upon Mr. Burlingame's election, and consequently lost; and another gentleman to the tune of $400 on the same event. It is also stated that $100,000 changed hands in Boston on the defeat of Burlingame. Two attachés of the press are reported to be "out"—one about $600, and the other about $1500.

POPULATION OF PHILADELPHIA.—The census returns that Philadelphia has a population of 568,034 souls—increase since 1850, 150,372.

FRANK LESLIE'S FAMILY MAGAZINE.—The December number of this excellent periodical has been received, and is for sale at Sheild's, No. 7 Exchange Place.

DRUMMERS AND TRADE SOLICITORS.—We invite attention to the card of Geo. W. Gregor in relation to this subject. Mr. Gregor is a gentleman of indefatigable energy and intelligence, and will, we trust, profit largely by his enterprise.

FILCHING FROM MR MC: OMER MARE.—He never raised his hand as I entered, but obstinately his occupation without noticing me, spasmodically his head down to his work, growls as they fell from his pen, "Take a seat," said he unto at last. On moving me a chair he was fully aware of my presence, but down he went without reply. "This is late, Mr. Paymore," said he blandly, as he laid down his pen and looked me in the face. "Your I believe my name is not Paymore." "I beg sorry, sir," said he hesitatingly. "Can you can ev-friendly favor, for the first time, or you would know that, like my predecessor, I am not to be Prince Metternich. I have made it a rule through life never to burden my memory with whatever can be committed to paper, and as you are perspective of all such things as the public purse-strings, or, and to this end, every cent, in my possession, is carefully entered in my cash book, and my valet is always Pierre, my cook Jeanne, my groom Charles, and my gardener Jean. I am Mr. Paymore. I am delighted, sir, to see you, and I hope, gentlemanlike and debonair, you will soon learn to know twenty seconds—the very two seconds I was restless as well as he." "The mistake will be convenient, sir, but it is scarcely excusable," said I, coldly. "Very convenient," said he, complacently. "Can I assume I address as Mr. Soper? You can't fail to perceive I am in a strong case, and I rather think that in the end they will be disinterested. When did you leave Leeds?"—*Dickens's All the Year Round.*

A WESTERN EX-GUEST IN A THEATRE.—Night before last, in Milton's Theatre, Hot York, while a play was being enacted by all the town possessed, a gentleman, who was not aware of the usages of civilized society, who was from the interior of Illinois, who was a real country man in the third tier of boxes, who had almost $6,000 in bank by the defeat of Burlingame. One man on Beale street lost $5000; and another on Broad street won a like sum on the election of Mr. Rice. A gentleman in Charlestown is said to have raised his house and land upon Mr. Burlingame's election, and consequently lost; and another gentleman to the tune of $400 on the same event. It is also stated that $100,000 changed hands in Boston on the defeat of Burlingame. Two attachés of the press are reported to be "out"—one about $600, and the other about $1500.

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The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 21, 1860. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 11,836.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Empowerment from Baltimore—Continued Financial and Business Troubles.

Baltimore, November 20.—The business pan is here in consequence of the political excitement at the South, is terrible.

The merchants are not doing scarcely any thing, and the banks are unable to accommodate them.

Stocks of all kinds have also again further declined.

Change of Political Sentiment—Remonstrance Upon the South and South.

In consequence of these troubles, the people here are beginning to sympathize considerably in the political sentiments of the South.

They continue, however, to stand firmly by the Union, but in this stand they are beginning to be determined to be influenced upon the North for guarantees that the slavery question shall no longer be agitated.

They also ask of the extreme South that in their movements of which they consider and respect the rights and interests of the border divisions of the States, remain in the Union and remain loyal to their obligations.

The Crisis in New York—Accommodations for $6,500,000 Sterling Bills.

New York, November 19.—There is a great depression in stocks here, and the best securities are seriously lower. There is also a decrease in loans. The specie circulation and deposits the past week amounted to over $7,000,000.

Fifteen of the principal city banks met and unanimously resolved to unite on the purchase of $6,500,000 sterling bills, paying in proportion to their capital. They also resolved to suspend during the week five per cent, beyond their receipts, and recommended the same course to other city banks.

Inspection of Arsenals and Armories.

Washington, November 19.—Col. Henry K. Craig, Chief of Ordnance, Bureau of War, has been detailed to inspect the Government arsenals and armories.

Another Arrival from Europe—The Governor Elect Sold at New York.

New York, November 19.—The steamer John Bull, from Glasgow the 3d inst., arrived at her wharf to-day.

Another Steamboat Disaster—Sinking of the Belfast.

Vicksburg, November 19.—We are called upon to record a sad disaster which happened the fine passenger steamer Belfast, while on a trip from Memphis to New Orleans, heavily laden and with crew. The following are the particulars obtained:

The steamer Belfast, from Memphis, bound for New Orleans, freighted with 2400 bales of cotton, took aboard on her pilot, ran into the mouth in Tompkins's bend, sixty miles above Vicksburg, last night, and sank in thirteen feet of water.

It is thought that the boat can be saved. Her name of cotton is considerably damaged by the water. Fortunately there were no lives lost.

One Day Later from Europe—Arrival of the Glasgow at New York—Cotton Unchanged.

New York, November 20.—The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Mail Company's new steamship Glasgow, Captain Thompson, from Liverpool, via Queenstown, arrived at this port to-day.

She left Liverpool on Wednesday, 7th inst., touched at Queenstown the evening of the 8th following day, and brings one day's later intelligence than was received by the Vanderbilt.

Steamship Arrived Out.

The Canadian mail steamship Nova Scotian, from Quebec, with advices thence to the 27th ult., had arrived at Londonderry, whence she proceeded to Liverpool.

Commercial Intelligence — Liverpool Cotton Market.

(Telegraphed to Washington.)

Liverpool, November 8.—The sales of Cotton in Liverpool the past two days, including Thursday, embraced 20,000 bales, of which 10,000 were for speculation.

The market closed generally quiet at last Friday's quotations.

London Money Market.

London, November 8.—The English funds are slightly dearer. Consols to-day closed at 93¼ to 93¾.

Bank rates have advanced to 4 ⅌.

New York Markets.

New York, November 19.—The Cotton market closed dull at nominal prices. Flour closed dull at a further decline of 5 to 10c. per bbl.

[From the New York Herald.]

The Annexation of Naples—Suppression and Destruction of the English Government.

London, November 8.

Lord John Russell's dispatch to the British Minister at Turin sets at rest all doubt as to the course which the English Government will pursue. It will not interfere. The friends of Francis, Prussia and Spain have, happily, exercised no influence upon it, and in declaring that it accepts the accomplished fact, Lord Russell's course is in harmony with the wishes of the people of England, and with indifference the hostile demonstrations of the other governments.

But the chief value of this document lies in the fact that it imparts renewed confidence to the cause of Italy, and it is thus not hazarding a mere supposition to say that the Italians are still disposed to play fast and loose with her. Backed by English opinion, Count Cavour will not unwholesomely interfere, but will pursue the course which has hitherto rendered him the master, instead of the instrument of French power.

The interference of the French Admiral at Gaeta may not mean more than a desire to prove to the world that the Italians are still under the influence of France. Reports have advanced too rapidly for people not to perceive that France is at present following, rather than directing, the Italian affairs. The *Constitutional* may trace out programmes of the Emperor's intentions, but it is clear to the simplest observer that it is Count Cavour's views, and not his own, that is pursued in this course.

The object of the Emperor is thrown in the obstacles in the way of the annexation of the Duchies, the Marches, and again of Southern Italy, was not so much to prevent the consummation of these events as to secure for himself a voice in the settlement of them. In concert with Russia, has been his pet project ever since the Vienna Conference. The other governments, Sardinia included, preferred entering any risks to entering upon new territorial arrangements in which it was already intended that Austria and Prussia should not be the gainers. The Warsaw Conference was convened ostensibly for general objects, but in reality to secure an understanding on the part of Congress. The same jealousy and distrust which had before so frequently defeated it again operated to prevent the Powers from entering seriously into the question. Each was resolved to encounter all the hazards of a doubtful war rather than to enter into a Congress with a sovereign whose traditions of the policy of his country were hostile to the principles of the settlement. But in the midst of all these intrigues—the glory of victory is others obtained by diplomacy and defeat, and it is no hyperbole to say that Victor Emanuel and Garibaldi have achieved a triumph which, in the annals of history, will be ranked with the most brilliant and successful of modern times. Absent from the scene, and personally unknown, Garibaldi quietly resolved to encounter all the hazards of a doubtful war rather than to enter into a Congress with a sovereign whose traditions of the policy of his country were hostile to the principles of the settlement. But in the midst of all these intrigues—the glory of victory is others obtained by diplomacy and defeat, and it is no hyperbole to say that Victor Emanuel and Garibaldi have achieved a triumph which, in the annals of history, will be ranked with the most brilliant and successful of modern times. Absent from the scene, and personally unknown, Garibaldi quietly resolved to encounter all the hazards of a doubtful war rather than to enter into a Congress with a sovereign whose traditions of the policy of his country were hostile to the principles of the settlement. But in the midst of all these intrigues—the glory of victory is others obtained by diplomacy and defeat, and it is no hyperbole to say that Victor Emanuel and Garibaldi have achieved a triumph which, in the annals of history, will be ranked with the most brilliant and successful of modern times.

It is published its plan for the abolition of slavery every where. To reason slaves at all associations—to establish peace on the basis of universal freedom—to appeal to non-slaveholders and detach them from their allegiance to their governments—to appeal to slaveholders in the slave States, to emancipate their slaves, encourage anti-slavery emigrants to the South and West—to unite all other property of slaveholders for the cost of running off their slaves—to find the means for this by subscription, by selling, bargaining and frowning down every man, woman and child who would not aid in every such way—to agitate until the Southern States shall surrender and emancipate their slaves.

It has reported the decisions of the Supreme Court.

It sends up from the pulpit, the press, in the school-room, is divides all sects and religions as well as politics. It denounces slaveholders as the foulest of human monsters, and calls them in every form, and holds them up to the world as

a majority of the States under has infected the Federal as well has a large majority of the sentatives of the Congress of by the votes of the Senate, and before it ongs certainly will obtain the ssary majority to carry out its purposes of total abolition every where, as well as Territories, and other places ceded.

It has proclaimed an "irrepressible conflict" as higher law with the Federal Constitution itself.

The War in China—The Take Forts.

CAMP OF B[illegible], August 24.—The 19th and 14th of August—Combats which drove the Tartars from their positions and gave us their entrenched camps.

August 17—Bridge thrown across the Peiho, under the fire of the enemy.

August 21—After a vehement resistance we carry by assault the most important of the Take Forts, two hundred French and two hundred and fifty English, with a single officer killed. One thousand Tartars killed. Seized in the fort, among whom was the General-in-Chief, Sang-ko-lin-sin, severely wounded and taken prisoner. The same evening a capitulation was signed by the whole country as far as Tien-sin, and 600 guns, cannons, culverins and grenades. The ambassadors proceed to Tien-sin, where the Chinese Commissioners attend them to open negotiations. In the meantime the allied army is placed in cantons around their camps. The Generals and Admirals all proceed there under escort. The sanitary condition of the army is good.

THE TRADE ON THE CHINESE WAR.

[From the London Times, Nov. 8.]

The loss has been very severe for a Chinese siege. Two hundred casualties among our English force is great as the cost of a Chinese fort, only about one in two hundred. But the loss of a few months, and she is arming to discuss terms to which a master of Italy would be the last. The Chinese army is the best organized and disciplined of Asiatic armies, and the Tartar troops are the best soldiers of the Chinese army. Their conquest and settlement of China was the greatest military achievement of modern times. Their descendants are still the best fighting men in the country, and the Chinese Government, evidently well instructed as to the speculation of our Minister, has intercepted dispatches which show that they want to make peace, but that they do not mean to be the first to speak of it. They are waiting upon them by agents of our Parliamentary treaty, accepted for the object which the Government of China would not accept, and nothing will finally remove that declaration but the fall of English and French forces upon the walls of Tahin.

Awful Suicide at the Rhode Island Senate Prison.

An act of the highest degree of interest has been occurred in the State Prison for the brief end of man named Thomas Aston, in Court, for perjury. It is coincidence that he was convicted a man, and one involving no small confidence, and the sentence was pronounced by the court has been for four days thronged by a curious and interested multitude, who have been attracted to the premises by the novelty of the trial. Their sympathy was excited for the prisoner from his grey hairs, his honest and respectable appearance, and his evident confidence of acquittal.

The discovery of his sentence to six years' imprisonment in the State Prison, and the hasty manner with which it verdict was pronounced, seemed to excite some surprise in the public mind, and the unfortunate old man, during, and directly upon the conviction of release from the gloomy cell in which he has been incarcerated for four days, and which, it was evident, preyed upon his mind, and he was unable to bear it. Before he was taken from the court room, he was heard to say that he would not live to see the inside of a prison, and that he would kill himself before he would go there.

On the arrival of the prison he was placed in the cell which he was to occupy, and left alone. He was visited at intervals by the keepers of the prison, and at 9 o'clock in the morning he was found dead in his cell. He had committed the act by cutting his throat with a razor, which he had concealed about his person.

Supreme Court Decisions.—The Court has opened for the present term this week, and the following decisions are the first rendered:

6203. A. E. Carter vs. Thomas H. McMasters et al.; appellees. Seventh Judicial District Court of East Feliciana. Judgment affirmed. Land, J.

6201 and 6207. G. S. Hawkins, administrator, vs. Columbus Hays, appellee; J. S. Causbury, intervenor, appellant, and Columbus Hays vs. G. S. Hawkins, administrator et al.; appellant. Seventh Judicial District Court of East Feliciana. Judgments reversed, and cause, consolidated, remanded for new trial; Columbus Hays to pay costs of appeal. Buchanan, J.

6202. Victorine Foley vs. Mrs. Agnes Martin, Lauveau, her husband, appellees. Fifth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment reversed and awarded to defendants. Buchanan, J.

6203. Miss Boulon, appellant, vs. J. Bloom et al. Eighth Judicial District Court of West Feliciana. Appeal dismissed. Land, J.

6205. Isaac S. Taylor vs. the Sheriff et al.; Mary Sharpe, executor, intervenor, appellant. Seventh Judicial District Court of East Feliciana. Judgment affirmed. Buchanan, J.

6206. Mary H. Sharpe and husband, and Isaac H. Hayward vs. J. W. Burbridge & Co. et al.; appellants. Seventh Judicial District Court of West Feliciana. Judgment affirmed. Buchanan, J.

6124. S. Hayne, liquidating administrator, appellant, vs. Joseph Fisher et al.; appellees. Administrator, warrantee, appellant. Seventh Judicial District Court of East Feliciana. Judgment in favor of plaintiff and defendant affirmed; judgment on the note in favor of George L. Hayden against Wm. Laughlin also affirmed; judgment on the call in warranty of Wm. Laughlin reversed, and judgment rendered on the said warranty in favor of said Wm. Laughlin