

The New Orleans Crescent

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. J. O. LIXON, Editor and Proprietor. OFFICE, NO. 84 CAMP STREET.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NEW OPERA HOUSE—French Opera Troupe—Verdi's opera "Rigoletto." ST. CHARLES THEATRE—Benefit of Mr. Nat Hyams—Varieties Theatre—Engagement of Joe Jefferson—The Ten Winks.

Yesterday was a magnificent day, neither very cold nor yet quite warm, but bright and invigorating. There was a "good turn out on the stage," as well as on the "grand boulevard," and those who tried the shell drives found them in excellent condition—hard and smooth.

A large cargo of cotton arrived this morning from the Guacinta. We may expect many more of the same sort within a short time.

The friends of Hyer H. Ingraham, Esq., connected for so many years with the great Morgan line of steamers, have learned with sincere regret the intelligence of his sudden death in Mobile on Thursday last. Though only thirty-three years old, Mr. Ingraham had been employed in the Morgan line for upwards of ten years, and at the time of his sad and unexpected death, held a position in that organization of the most confidential and honorable character.

CRESCENT CITY BANK.—It will be seen by our special notice column that the Crescent City Bank, one of our old institutions which has stood the test of the crisis, is to-day opened for the resumption of active operations. This institution has been presided over for the last three years by John Pennington, Esq. It will be conducted hereafter by E. H. Summers, Esq., as president, with Mr. Pennington as vice president, and Chas. Faurie, Jr., cashier.

The February number of "The Land We Love" contains a steel engraved vignette of General Beauregard's only child, Lily. It is a very pretty picture, but scarcely does a full measure of justice to the sweet face of the original, which is pleasantly familiar to us as well as to many other friends of her father in this city.

Blackburn writes to the Liberator, under date of the 11th, that the convention "will have completed the Constitution within the course of one week or more—perhaps sooner." But it is not the first of February, and the end is not yet. Blackburn says "the whipped traitors of the Tory press" have been blackguarding him roundly. "This is natural. Were it otherwise I should feel myself unworthy to associate with decent gentlemen—even to take a seat in a negro convention alongside of the humblest African in America." He concludes by announcing that he is laboring with all his might to obtain a Constitution which will work justice and safety to all men, and if he fails, the foolish traitors who howl at his heels may claim the honor of being the main cause of the failure.

Hon. Henry T. Elliott, late of the Supreme Court of Mississippi, has removed to Memphis, and will practice law there.

Gen. Hancock was the guest of Major Moses, at Galveston, on the 29th ult. He has appointed Isaac Moses and E. P. Hunt to fill vacancies in the Galveston Board of Aldermen.

The late northerly winds have caused low water in Mississippi Sound, and deluged the New Orleans and Mobile mail boats in their passage.

The father of Miss Adelaide Phillips, the well-known contralto, is a well-to-do Massachusetts farmer.—[E.]

To which comfortable condition, we believe, he is indebted to Addy herself.

Thursday was observed throughout Alabama as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer, for deliverance from negro domination.

Red river is rising at Alexandria.

The best paragraph paper in the world is the New York Mail.

The editor of the Bossier Banner says that, after giving the Cincinnati Enquirer a quarter-column puff, and stealing one of its best editorials, and forwarding the Memphis Appeal two cash subscribers, they have both stricken the Banner of their "dead-head" lists.

The Advocate says ten little white boys, all pick-pockets, arrived in Baton Rouge from this city in the Governor Allen, last Tuesday. One of them commenced "plying his vocation," as Butler has it, as soon as he landed, and the entire gang was gathered up by Marshal Brady and shipped back to the city on the Simmes. The delegation of what rats departed with a poor opinion of Baton Rouge hospitality.

Mr. S. G. Reid has retired from the Montgomery Advertiser, his continued ill health preventing him from giving proper attention to his business. Col. Robert Tyler, of Montgomery, will hereafter assist in editing the Advertiser.

Bonner pays Saxe one dollar per line for poetry.

Goldwin Smith, the distinguished English economist, is about to visit the United States.

Prof. Joel Parker, of Harvard College Law School, has resigned on account of old age.

LITERARY.—Among the large and select variety of interesting publications just received by our enterprising friend and neighbor, Gresham, is the February number of the Riverside Magazine for the young people. This number is as replete with instructive and interesting matter as any of its predecessors. It is the very thing to put into the hands of the little folks.

Quite a number of the Jackson parish planters will give cotton the go-by this year, and try to lace, etc.

The Flag says Jackson is "plum" healthy.

Eugenie has written to Patti.

The Kanucks are getting excited over races on sagoes or snow shoes.

Nova Scotia, with respect to the Dominion, is seceding.

The Democrats are confident of success in the approaching New England elections.

A few days ago Horace Greeley, John Russell Young, and other members of the Tribune staff, dined pleasantly and privately with Charles Dickens.

We are indebted to the purser of the Clinton for Galveston papers and a copy of the Rio Grande Courier.

BUTLER ON A WAR OF RACES.

The radical papers in the North have been quoting, as "a good bit," the following passage of a speech lately delivered by Gen. Butler at Richmond, Va.: It was said there would be a war of races. The story came round to him every Christmas while he was in the army, and they used each time to ask him if he intended to double the guard. Why should there be a war of races? He saw in the crowd before him some half white, some half black. On what side are they going to fight? If any war of races had ever been intended it would certainly have come when the blacks, and the half blacks, and the half whites were evaded, when their masters were away from home battling for the rebellion. Then, if ever, it should have come. But, on the contrary, the negro took care of the helpless ones left in his charge. The negro was neither blood thirsty nor cruel; and with all the calumny and slander that has been heaped on the black race, he had yet to hear the Confederate soldier state a single act of indignity or unkindness on the part of the negro volunteer toward him when captured, or a single act of brutality perpetrated in the hour of victory.

The argumentative cleverness possessed by men of Butler's stamp is ever apt, like vainglorious ambition, to overleap itself. What he says in illustration of the naturally peaceful and tractable character of the Southern negroes rebuts nothing which his opponents have advanced. On the contrary, the facts which he adduces with an air of triumph, only serve to restate vital propositions of his own party with regard to the position which the Southern negroes spontaneously occupied during the late war, in their relations to the white people of the South and to the Union people of the North, to the Confederate States and to the federal government. A logical dissection of the "good bit" ascribed to him by his radical admirers will show it to be a mere echo of Southern testimony and a confirmation of a Southern argument. The only decent grounds on which the radical politicians have demanded universal negro suffrage and a partial disfranchisement of whites reside in these two assertions: that the Southern negroes were universally on the side of the North in the late sectional contest, and therefore, deserved full admission to political rights as a reward from the victorious section which they aided to the extent of their ability; and that the effects of slavery and of the war combined were such as to render the friendly co-existence of the whites with the freed blacks impossible, and to make it necessary to the security of the latter in person and property that they should be armed with the ballot for their own protection. But here is the admission of Gen. Butler that the Southern negroes, instead of joining the North in the late struggle, although mostingent devices were employed to incite them to rise in mass against their Confederate masters and rulers, remained contentedly at home, and virtually reinforced the armies of the South by performing duties for which, otherwise, a large number of white men, equal to a third of the Confederate forces, would have been detained from military service. There were some exceptions to this fact, to be sure. But they occurred, for the most part, only when they were quiet of the black population was disturbed by federal invasion, or when black men were made federal soldiers under the pressure of a formal or an informal conscription. That the blacks had ample opportunity to liberate themselves from the oppression and cruelties of slavery, is broadly conceded by General Butler. Why did they not seize the opportunity? There is but one answer. They did not realize in their own experience the oppressions and cruelties which the Abolitionists alleged to be inseparable from their state of servitude. To suppose that they did realize these things, and that nevertheless they were content and passive when they had in their power both escape and revenge, is to suppose a moral impossibility. If, then, in the period referred to, they were thus satisfied to live peacefully under conditions of servitude established and regulated by the whites when the latter were the only voters in the South and controlled the legislation of the Southern States, it is absurd for General Butler and his radical associates to assume that they could not live satisfied in a state of freedom under Constitutions and civil laws adopted by the representatives of the same class of voters; a class whose influence over legislation would naturally be qualified by grateful recollections of kind and faithful services which Gen. Butler alleges that they received from the freed people during the war. The truth is, that nothing at this moment but interference from without presents the whites and the blacks of the South from spontaneously settling down in relations of cordial friendship and mutual advantage. It is the radicals who have heaped on the black race the calumny of which Gen. Butler complains. They have foully slandered both the whites and the blacks of the South. Their whole reconstruction policy is a hideous monstrosity founded in an internal slander. It is no vision of a war of races spontaneously breaking out, nor blood thirstiness and brutality on the part of the negro in any form, that fills us with anxiety with reference to the political and social situation. It is the savage incendiary which marks every incident of radical policy towards the South. We are fearful of the negro simply as we would be fearful of combustible material accessible to a desperate incendiary. We fear for him as well as for ourselves. If the radicals kindle a fire with him, our house may be burned down perhaps, but he will be consumed beyond a peradventure.

BANK ROBBERY IN GALVESTON.—About three o'clock Sunday morning the banking house of Messrs. W. B. Sorley & Co., on the Strand, Galveston, was entered by burglars, who succeeded in relieving the same of some six hundred and fifty dollars in gold and currency, and made an attempt to break into the safe. One man, (George Wilcox) found secreted in the building, was arrested. Johnny Regan, alias John Raymond, and C. C. McMurray, were afterward arrested on suspicion. The money taken belonged to Major R. H. Cuny.

The frozen icicles and mountains of ice formed from huge sprays at Niagara are constantly growing larger, and form a most beautiful and imposing spectacle.

The purser of the Matagorda has our thanks for Galveston papers of the 29th and 30th.

While the venerable Dr. Kirk, of Boston, was delivering an able and eloquent address to the young men, graduates of Princeton College, upon the subject of temperance and kindred topics, in the Presbyterian Church, hundreds of them continually passed in and from the barroom of the Mansion House, which stood exactly opposite the church. After liquoring up they returned to the church and took a dose of good advice, which they soon followed with another portion of liquor. The scene would have been a comical one if it had not been so sad.

Solen Robinson, of the Tribune, is spending the winter in Florida for the benefit of his health.

WATCH THE REGISTRY.

The disgraceful manner in which the radicals carried Richmond, at the recent convention election, was matter of notoriety throughout the country. On the first day the white candidates had a majority, but on the second and third days the radicals succeeded in electing Huncutt and his two negro colleagues by crowding their followers into the city from the surrounding country, and stuffing the ballot box with fraudulent votes. A vigorous protest against the arbitrary and illegal course of General Schofield in keeping the polls open beyond the time fixed in the election proclamation, was made by a number of gentlemen, and a returning sense of decency compelled the military authorities to order an investigation. The design, on the part of the protesters, was not, of course, to have the election annulled, for that would have been useless; but to demonstrate the infamous and unparalleled frauds to which the radicals had resorted, in order to achieve success, and to show the practical workings of the reconstruction system. They charged both a fraudulent vote and a fraudulent registration; and, in order to test the truth of the charge, General Schofield ordered a census to be taken in Monroe ward, of the city of Richmond, of the persons in that ward entitled to vote under the reconstruction laws. The result of this military census shows that six hundred negro names were fraudulently placed on the registry. Nobody can be found to answer to these names; and, nevertheless, these names were voted on at the election. Negroes were brought in from the country, to respond to the names on the registry, and the polls were kept open until midnight of the third day to give time for the consummation of the fraud. As there are five wards in Richmond, it is probable that two thousand negro names were fraudulently placed on the registration lists of that city. It is quite certain that the same process was carried on, and even to a greater extent, in Louisiana. The result of the registry is a shameful confession of fraud. The negro population of this State is not more than three hundred thousand, whilst the white population is more than four hundred thousand. Yet the number of registered negroes is eighty-two thousand, and the number of registered whites forty-four thousand. That is to say, one negro in every four is a registered voter, and one white in every ten. In the most exciting elections that have ever taken place in this country, the vote has not exceeded one in five; so that, in all probability, one-fourth of the registered negro vote, or about twenty thousand, is fraudulent. This fact should not be overlooked when the lists are subjected to a legal revision. It may not be possible to eliminate all the supposititious negro voters from the registry; but a judicious and thorough search may accomplish much. The vagrant and mendicant office-seekers and plunderers of Louisiana are quite ready to follow the example of their radical friends in Richmond, if they have the opportunity; but, if they are closely watched, they will find it hard to carry out their schemes under the fair and impartial administration of Gen. Hancock.

With few exceptions, says the Mansfield Times, (DeSoto parish), the negroes in this section have contracted for the year. Upon an average they are to receive about one-fourth of the crop, planters furnishing supplies.

Perkins's Theater, Houston, has a stock embracing Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Crisp, Miss H. E. Bailey, Miss Standfield, Miss Cecile Perry and Messrs. Noyes and Wise.

Fifteen thousand dollars' worth of whiskey has been recently seized in the first Texas district for having defective brands.

Professor Forsyth has been lecturing in Galveston upon the "Law of Population and Wealth in Cities and the Country." He holds that the growth of the country for a few years past has been too rapid.

The Boston Traveller says Judge Hoar is to be the next governor of Massachusetts. He is the man the radicals wanted most chief justice.

The First-ward pit in Louisville, on the 28th ult., was, says the Courier, crowded to its utmost with the sporting fraternity and others to witness the destruction of five hundred rats, dog torn-ups and wild cat and coon baiting. It was, perhaps, the most extensive exhibition of the kind ever given in this city.

A drunken soldier belonging to the Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, at Mobile, was drowned in a ditch on Wednesday night.

Shreveport is to have a Catholic library, pro bono publico.

Shreveport has a histrionic association, which plays "The Lady of Lyons," etc.

By a telegraphic dispatch from Capt. F. A. Blake to Mr. Hite, we learn that the steamer Vicksburg will be in port by 6 o'clock this morning, and will leave at 5 o'clock this evening for the Ouachita. The Vicksburg has on board 2200 bales of cotton.

Thurlow Weed, says the N. Y. Mail, will certainly retire from journalism and public life after the presidential election, which he can afford to do, as he is full of years and experience, and has a property worth about \$3,000,000.

There are said to be fifty thousand spiritualists in New York, and five millions in the United States.

Secretary Seward states that he does not expect this Congress will pay for Walrusna, but the next one will.

The woman who can cook contributes more to the happiness of society than twenty who can merely play on the piano.

The Jefferson (Texas) Times, of the 15th, learns through the internal revenue office, that there are in the warehouses of Jefferson, awaiting shipment, fifteen thousand bales of cotton. The Times estimates that fully that much more will be received this season.

The Louisville ice houses are full.

Sergeant Bates, who left Vicksburg to walk to Washington, carried a flag which was made for him by M'me Cogniasse, of the former city. A colored hand started him off with "Hail Columbia."

On Friday, Jan. 31, 1868, at 10 o'clock, LOUISIANA HERALD WALKER, aged 24 years, daughter of Augustus W. and Ellen Walker.

Her friends and those of the family are invited to attend her funeral, THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her father, 141 St. Charles street.

On Friday, January 31, 1868, at 2 o'clock, M. JASPER POWELL, Jr., aged 65 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 105 St. Charles street, (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

Stafford Sulky Cultivators. COLEMAN GOWN AND WHAT MILLS; CORN PLANTERS; CORN SELLERS; ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF MACHINERY AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, on hand and for sale. Liberal discounts made to dealers.

THOS. B. BODLEY & CO., No. 9 Perdue street, New Orleans.

A RADICAL MISSIONARY.

The Rev. Mr. Conway, of Boston, candidate, under the Black Crook Constitution, for superintendent of public instruction in Louisiana, lately packed his carpet-bag, not with a change of shirts, but with a petition to Congress, bearing the caecographical signatures, and cross marks of the radical members of the Mechanics' Institute Convention. This petition sets forth the difficulties and dilemmas which beset the vagrant and mendicant office hunters of Louisiana, in consequence of their inability to clutch the State offices, and to get their hands into the various parish and municipal treasuries; and it, likewise, duly denounces General Hancock, and asks for the removal of that officer, for his contumacious reusancy in refusing to suppress law and justice in Louisiana. No better messenger than the Rev. Mr. Conway could have been chosen for this mission. He is a living and salient example of the incompatibility between law and justice on the one hand, and radical vagrant mendicancy on the other. His career in this city, as exposed by Generals Steedman and Fullerton, will commend him to the ultras in Congress as an eminently proper person to superintend the instruction of the rising generation of radicals. He has shown his proficiency in the delicate arts of financial manipulation, and in the amiable accomplishment of obsequious denunciation; he has proved his loyalty by unquestionable service in the freedmen's bureau (see Steedman and Fullerton's report), and by calling the Southern people traitors and rebels *ad libitum*; and he signally illustrates the vagrant mendicancy, and the mendicant vagrancy which is supposed to have an indefeasible right to govern the South, by begging for a high State office in Louisiana, where he is a comparative stranger to a people who know him only as one of those unwelcome visitors whom the war precipitated on the community. If Congress do anything of the kind demanded by the Black Crook radicals, their favor will be due, doubtless, to the unquestioned and unquestionable mendicant loyalty and vagrant patriotism of this influential missionary. It would be, of course, unpleasant to General Hancock to be expelled from the army by a government which he served so well; but it would be doubly humiliating to that gallant soldier to be expelled at the instance of the "loyal" Conway.

Theatricals. ST. CHARLES.—Mr. Forrest's engagement terminated last evening, the tragedy of "Spartacus," the grand finale, concluding the performance. The audience was neither as large nor as enthusiastic as it should have been, in view of the approaching departure of the great tragedian, as well as of the merits of the piece itself. It is put upon the stage here, we think, for the first time of those in which Mr. Forrest excels, including, perhaps, "Virginia." A classic taste and propriety are observable in the costumes, the scenery, and even in the consular eagle and insignia. The latter to match the company, Mr. Nat Hyams, as the Roman, Mr. Barton Hill, admirably assumed the character of Pharsalus, the brother of the gladiator. The scene where the consular armies having been routed he urges the latter to march at once, Mr. Nat Hyams, as the Roman, and for the occasion a full programme is announced, the beneficiary appearing in three pieces. These are the Irish drama "The Rattle and the Snare," "The Boy of the West," and "A Glance at New York." In the latter Hen DeBer appears as Mose. Messrs. Sweatman and Mason have also volunteered in song and dance for the occasion.

VARIETIES.—The house was crowded last evening; even the doorways being occupied by Mr. Jefferson's admirers, who preferred the inconvenience of standing throughout the performance rather than to lose a sight of his immitable parrot, the "Heir at Law." He was supported by Messrs. Lawlor and Dyott, as Dick and David Doolittle, and by Mrs. Gomersal as Cicely. The performance also included the farce of "The Spectre Bridgeman," with Mr. Jefferson in his great character "Jobson," and at the matinee (at 12 M.) "Arrah-na-Pogue" will be played, Floyd and Mrs. Gomersal appearing as Shanon the Post and Arrah-na-Pogue, and to-night, in complete with a very general wish, Mr. Jefferson is to repeat "Rip Van Winkle."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The usual matinee is to be given to-day, and the juveniles will then have their final opportunity of witnessing the "Black and Tan Convention," burlesque, which, as the posters announce, will adjourn sine die to-morrow evening, the country being now considered as saved beyond all peradventure. The usual attractive olio performance will also be given, day and evening, including songs, dances, and acrobatic exploits by members of the variety troupe. Delahanty and Hengler will provoke the laughter of the adolescent generation to day, otherwise we are no prophets.

THE OPERA HOUSE.—To-night Verdi's magnificent opera of "Rigoletto," founded upon Victor Hugo's great drama of "Le Roi S'Amuse," will be presented on the stage of the Opera House in a splendid manner, with the principal artists of the company in the cast. After the performance the second opera ball takes place, and will, no doubt, be enjoyed by a large attendance.

LOTT'S GRAND GERMAN OPERA.—The attention of our friends is called to the notice in another column, stating that the sale of seats for single nights, of Lott's Grand German Opera, will commence to-day at Mr. Grunewald's music store on Canal street, and at the box office of the National Theatre. As there is no extra charge for reserved seats, we advise everybody to secure them early.

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM.—This collection of curiosities, ten thousand in number, and selected from the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms, will always be found on exhibition between the hours of 9 A. M. and 10 P. M., opposite the St. Charles Hotel.

Mrs. Mary A. Ehrhridge, of Meridian, Miss., died the other day of medicine wrongly administered by a couple of medical bunglers.

A blacksmith, Miles Burrows, fell from the Mobile and Meridian train, between Whistler and Mobile, on Wednesday, and was terribly injured. He lay near the track several hours before he was discovered.

A man named Dashiell, living near Memphis, shot and killed his son, a young man of twenty-six years, in a drunken brawl, a few days ago.

Col. Isaac Hite Clark, a native of Virginia, died at Louisville on the 27th ult., in the 81st year of his age.

Speaking of the first appearance of Jansschesk at Louisville, the Journal says: "Never have we been called upon to report a performance which at once so enraptured and overwhelmed us."

Ben Perley Poore is named as possibly to succeed Ben Butler in Congress.

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THOS. B. BODLEY & CO., No. 9 Perdue street, New Orleans.

A Card.

NOTICE TO THE POLICE of the city of New Orleans and to Underwriters of insurance Companies interested in risks taken in the property stored in the Building-Bonded Warehouse No. 11, Class B, New Orleans. I WILL PAY ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS for the detection and conviction of the person or persons who are committing the destruction of said property. I will also pay \$500 to said Police or Board of Underwriters interested in said risks, to detect one barrel of whiskey having been taken from said building, directly or indirectly, from the time of its first heading until the same is taken to place, except some thirty barrels or about that amount delivered on the order of the collector or to law, tax being paid and delivered to owners of said whiskey, also by order of collector. The first receipt into this house was less than two months ago. I have paid freight, drayage and expense of receiving when requested, and I have advanced a large sum upon the said whiskey—amount of \$30 and one of \$25 before the first took place. The storage on the contents of the building at the time of the fire was worth not far from \$200,000. My losses in this respect have been large—namely, I am willing to offer the above as an incentive to fully investigate and bring to justice the guilty party or parties, if possible. C. S. MATTHEWS, Proprietor.

L. H. Gardner & Co., WHOLESALE DEALERS

DRY GOODS.

We announce our REMOVAL TO OUR NEW STORES, Nos. 91, 93 and 95 Common Street, (Adjoining the City Hotel).

And offer our FRESH AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK

SEASONABLE DRY GOODS

Lowest Prices

Which have been reached in the New York Market.

City and Country Buyers will find it to their interest to examine our regular receipts of GOODS FROM NEW YORK

AUCTIONS. L. H. GARDNER & CO., No. 91, 93 and 95 Common Street, Adjoining the City Hotel.

Firmen's Race TYLER PREMIUM.

Entries for the above can be made at the Office of the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association, No. 85 Camp street, up stairs, and when at least seven entrants are made, the Board of Directors will appoint the day for the race to be run.

THOS. G. RHETT, Secretary and Superintendent.

Silverware and Jewelry.

A heavy stock of SILVERWARE, JEWELRY and DIAMONDS on hand at A. B. GRISWOLD & CO'S, Corner Canal and Royal streets. Also, such useful articles as Clocks, Brevets, Mantel Ornaments, Wash Boilers, Writing Desks, Dressing Cases, Spectacles, Cutlery, Guitars and Pianos, for sale at extremely low prices.

A. B. GRISWOLD & CO., Corner Canal and Royal streets.

Ramie.

This new substitute for Cotton has been demonstrated to be perfectly adapted to our climate, and to grow not only in our alluvial soil, but also on the uplands of Mississippi. That it is not subject to be destroyed by the caterpillar and other enemies of Cotton; that four crops a year may be obtained and sent to the market, and each crop of more pounds to the acre than an ordinary yield of cotton; that its fibre is stronger and finer than flax or cotton; and that it is worth more than double in Europe than the best Sea Island Cotton; that it requires but little labor, and is almost planted, will ration and propagate itself without further labor for a great many years—in fact, almost indefinitely. The subscriber has plants for exhibition, the result of his personal labor, and roots FRESH FROM THE GROUND, which are sure to live if properly planted. For sale at 127 Carondelet street.

F. JAS. KNAPP.

F. H. Knapp, DENTIST.

Teeth Extracted by the latest improved method without pain, and every operation on the Teeth performed with the best possible pain and in the most graceful manner. Nearly thirty years experience in this city, where his operations have been lauded, will not doubt be sufficient guarantee for the future. Prices same as before the war.

Notice.

All persons having claims against the late firm of SEYMOUR, JEWELL & BARTLETT are requested to present the same to the undersigned for settlement, and all persons indebted to the above firm will pay the same to the undersigned, who is also authorized to collect the debts of the above firm.

H. CASTAREDE. New Orleans, December 31, 1867.

A Cough, a Cold, OR A SORE THROAT,

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked, if allowed to continue.

HERITAGE OF THE LUNGS, A PERMANENT THROAT DISEASE, OR CONSUMPTION, is often the result.

Brown's Bronchial Troches

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION AND THROAT DISEASES, Troches are used with always good success.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in New Orleans, and all parts of the United States.

To all Interested

CAUSE OF LIBERAL CHRISTIANITY.

The First Congressional (Unitarian) Society, in honor of St. Charles and Julia streets, EVERY SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M., the following Clergyman officiating: The Rev. F. A. FARLEY, D. D., of New Orleans, will follow. Arrangements are being made to have the public invited to the meetings, and to have the public invited to the meetings, and to have the public invited to the meetings.

F. D. DARLING, President. JOHN M. GOULD, Treasurer. J. Q. A. FELL, Secretary.

New Orleans, December 31, 1867.

Important to Lawyers.

THE ACTS OF THE LAST LEGISLATURE, held and begun on the 29th January, 1867, in the city of New Orleans. No lawyer's library complete without this valuable work.

JAMES A. GRESHAM, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, 93 CAMP STREET.

Respectfully calls the attention of Members of the Bar to the above announcement.

To Auctioneers.

HIGHEST STYLE OF ART.

CRESCENT JOB OFFICE, No. 94 Camp Street.

Read This Certificate.

HOME EVIDENCE FOR GREY JACKET BITTERS.

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 1, 1868.

Messrs. BARNETT & LION, Manufacturers of "GREY JACKET BITTERS."

Grey-Jackets having used the

GREY JACKET BITTERS

During the past two years, take pleasure in testifying to their value.

Respectfully, etc., Capt. L. W. COOPER, Capt. W. WESTFIELD, THOMAS C. HERNDON, FRANK A. BARTLETT, Hon. A. W. WALKER, JOHN H. CARTER, GEORGE WOLFE, EDGAR THOMAS, L. ELDRIDGE, G. EWING, C. BROWN, R. C. BROWN, D. K. SORREGEN, W. R. CHAPMAN, AND MANY OTHERS.

Sloat's

ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE

TRIUMPHANT.

THE LOUISIANA STATE FAIR

AWARDS THE HIGHEST PREMIUM TO SLOAT'S ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE

No better evidence could be produced as to