The New Orleans Crescent.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 12, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NATIONAL THEATER—German Opera Troupe—Auber's "Fra Diavolo."

ST. CHARLES THEATER—Engagement of Dan Bryant—"Rory O'More," "Irish Tutor."

VARIETIES THEATER—Engagement of Edwin Adams—"Wild Oats."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Variety Combination—"Black and Tan Ball," negro eccentricities, dancing, singing, etc.

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM—Nos. 40 and 42 St. Charles street—Wonderful living and natural curiosities—Smallest lady in the world—Lady without arms—Glass blower, etc.

The Grant and Johnson Correspondence—Nothing will be read with more interest throughout the country than the president's last letter to Gen. Grant, which is given in this morning's telegraphic news. Five members of the cabinet substantially confirm the president's statement of Gen. Grant's conversation with him in their presence, after he had surrendered the war office to Stanton. This statement the general persists in denying, putting his single word, which was already in question, against the testimony of five eminent witnesses whose veracity was not impugned.

We acknowledge the compliment of an invitation to attend the second annual grand dress ball of the Dry Goods and General Mercantile Clerks Association, at the National Theater, Thursday evening, the 20th. We shall have some further notice of this ball, (which bids fair to be one of the most enjoyable of the season,) before it take place.

The New Orleans Steamship Line.—We are requested to state that books of subscription to the stock of the New Orleans Steamship Line, to which enterprise we have referred elsewhere, will be found at the office of the Factors' and Traders' Insurance Company, 39 Carondelet street; at the office of the Commercial Insurance Company, corner of Camp and Gravier streets; at the office of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company, corner of Camp and Commercial place; at Col. Marshall J. Smith's office, 51 Carondelet street; at Shropshire & Hathorn's, Poydras street; or at McCloskey & Mason's coal office, Gravier street, between St. Charles and Carondelet streets.

Our Price Current.—The usual Wednesday issue of the New Orleans Cotton Circular and Merchants' and Brokers' Price Current will be served to regular subscribers at their counting-rooms, between 6 and 8 A. M. to-day, and at the same time henceforward during the business season. Should any of our carriers fail in the discharge of their duties, however, we will deem it a favor to be apprised of the fact, as it is intended that punctuality no less than accuracy shall mark the progress of this new candidate for popular favor. New subscribers can be supplied with as many copies as they may desire on application at the counting-room of the Crescent.

Brick Pomeroy is going on a visit to Lynchburg, Va., in the interest of the G. L. I. O. R., whatever that is.

Rev. Mr. B. T. Decosta has presented to the New York Historical Society proofs of Ethan Allen's disloyalty toward the close of the revolutionary war.

February.—Douglas Jerrold used to say that ladies talk less in February than in any other month of the year—which he attributes to the fact that it has only twenty-eight days, to match against the thirty and thirty-one of the other calendar months. This year the fair creatures will enjoy an extra day—in order that they may make a liberal use of the peculiar privileges which the year confers upon them.

Sergeant Bates, the pedestrian with a flag, arrived at Meridian, Miss., on the 5th, and was very cordially received. An india rubber covering for his flag, made by a lady, was presented to him. In company with Mr. Rush, he drove in a buggy, with the flag unfurled, through the principal streets. He left Meridian on the 6th. So says the Gazette.

The skies cleared off gloriously last night, and a bright moon silvered a mass of broken clouds lying in its path. All the signs were those of splendid weather to-day.

No description can give an adequate idea of the intense rigor of the six months' winter in Spitzbergen. Stones crack with the noise of thunder; in a crowded hut the breath of the occupants will fall in flakes of snow; wine and spirits turn to ice; the snow burns like caustic; if iron touches the skin it brings the flesh away with it; the soles of your stockings may be burned off your feet before you feel the slightest warmth from the fire; linen taken out of boiling water instantly stiffens to the consistency of a wooden board; and heated stones will not prevent the sheets of the bed from freezing. If these are the effects of the climate within an air tight, fire-warmed, crowded hut, what must they be among the dark, storm lashed mountain peaks outside?

We notice that Mr. M. B. Brady is president of the Louisiana State Central Committee, and W. M. Smallwood, Esq., secretary. The latter gentleman is very well known in St. Louis and Missouri. He is favorably remembered as clerk of the Supreme Court of Missouri, an office which he filled acceptably, and was fully entitled to keep. He, however, preferred to sacrifice his position rather than continue in it as an abject tool of radicalism; and when Governor Fletcher commenced installing Supreme Court judges with files of soldiers and fixed bayonets, Mr. Smallwood surrendered his clerkship.—[St. Louis Republican.

The Round Table sees "Foreshadowings of the Purple." It says that the number of people in our midst, who are looking forward to royalty, "has of late rapidly increased;" it says "so long as the national path was smooth," and we were ignorant of, and therefore held "all things foreign" in contempt, all went well; now we no longer have the simple, frugal, even-toned republic of the past, and consequently we are casting about to better our condition if we can. It notices what is called the late "attack" on the Supreme Court, and concludes in this manner:

"There seems a certain grim fatality in the political experience of nations which compels the repetition of historic sequences. Just as England is marching straight to radical democracy, so may we, having completed that cycle, revert to the opposite extreme. The political reaction that has lately set in, and which promises to be so confusing to most previous calculations, may arrest or deflect our course; should it fail to do so, and no special dispensation be reserved that is yet unseen, we may be nearer than most Americans would be willing to believe to the scepter and the diadem."

Murder by a Negro.—On Sunday, the 2d, Mr. John Fraser Mathewes, Jr., a grandson of the late Hon. John Raven Mathewes, was shot dead by a negro in Beaufort District, N. C. Mr. Mathewes had been engaged for several years in cultivating a plantation on Chisholm's Island, near Port Royal Ferry, as agent of the proprietors, the well known firm of Brown, Brothers & Co., of Baltimore. Accompanied by his neighbor, Capt. Van Ness, and, attended by a *posse* of four negroes, he started on Sunday in pursuit of two negro thieves who had stolen some mules from the island, and tracked them to the plantation of Dr. L. M. DeSaussure, about eight miles off. Here, in serving a warrant of arrest which had been issued by Magistrate Porteus, the party met resistance from Scipio Singleton, the foreman, Peter Holmes, and other negroes; and, in the attempt to enforce his authority, Mr. Mathewes was shot in the head by Scipio and killed.

A liberal hearted gentleman in Petersburg, Va., has donated a cottage residence in that city, valued at $2250, to a widow with four children, whose husband died during the war.

GREENBACKS AND THE FIVE-TWENTIES.

There are two points of view from which the proposal to redeem the five-twenty bonds in treasury notes may be considered—one involves the question of the financial effect of contraction or expansion of the currency on the industry and commerce of the country; the other the question of governmental faith. It is proper to state that Mr. Pendleton, to whom the origin of this idea has been ascribed, declares that his project is not necessarily attended with inflation; but that, on the contrary, it may be consummated without producing any material expansion of the currency. Leaving this branch of the discussion out of view, there would remain only the question of faith; and it is on this point that the proposal to redeem the five twenties in treasury notes, has been most fiercely assailed. If the scheme really involved what is called repudiation in an unquestionable form, it would not command a moment's attention in the so-called loyal States, nor would the distinguished Democratic statesman who is its putative father, have risked his reputation by proposing it. Ultimately, impatience of taxation may bring the popular mind to tolerate what an assumed sense of national honor now rejects; but that time has not arrived. It is still wrapped in the intricate mazes of an unknown future. It is potentially remote; it may be positively near. But as yet no politician has been bold enough to utter the word repudiation. The fact that the unpopularity of that word, and of the idea which it expresses, has not deterred the people of the Northwest, and the political leaders who rely on popular favor, from adopting the plan of paying off the five-twenties in greenbacks, shows that, at least in the opinion of the public, this project is not synonymous with repudiation. On the contrary, there is a captivating idea of justice and equality in the phrase of "one currency for the bondholders and the people," as the antithesis of the imputation cast upon the other party in the cry of "gold for the bondholders, and depreciated currency for the people." The party opposed to Mr. Pendleton's views already find that the effect of these sententious but damaging colloquialisms cannot be averted by the cry of bad faith and repudiation.

The New York Times, in an elaborate article, attempts to meet the case by defining the meaning of the word "dollar," in regard to which it says there has been a great amount of misconception. That paper declares that, under any and all circumstances, the word dollar signifies a certain silver coin weighing 412½ grains of standard silver. As it finds that the five-twenties promise to pay so many dollars at such a time, it assumes that they must be redeemed in silver dollars, or the equivalent in gold coin. Now this is simply begging the question, which is whether or not the word "dollars" on the face of the five-twenties means coined dollars or paper dollars, or either, at the option of the government. The Times goes on to say that the "dollar" named on the face of the treasury note, is, likewise, a silver coin, weighing 412½ grains of standard silver, or its equivalent in gold. "No other idea can be formed of it," says the Times; and the proposition is strictly true. The treasury notes are issued as the equivalent of coin, dollar for dollar, and if they were thus practically equivalent, they would serve for the redemption of the five-twenties just as well as gold or silver. It was on the presumption that legislation could force a practical equivalent, that greenbacks were made a legal tender in the payment of private debts. But, on the theory of the Times that this equivalence exists practically, as well as hypothetically, greenbacks would now be at par, private debts would be paid, indifferently, in coin or paper, and the whole discussion as to the five-twenties would be superfluous and profitless.

On the other hand, how can it be contended that the faith of the government is pledged any more deeply to the holders of the five-twenties than to the holders of treasury notes? On its face the one dollar treasury note bears these words: "The United States will pay one dollar, at the treasury in New York." This is an obligation payable on demand. If the note is presented for payment, the claimant will receive, not a silver or gold dollar, but simply another paper dollar. Yet the faith of the government is pledged to pay one dollar—precisely that dollar of 412½ grains of standard silver to which the Times refers. If there is repudiation anywhere, it is in the refusal to pay this obligation when due—that is to say, on demand. But, in the case of the five-twenties, there is this difference: when they were issued the greenbacks were in existence; they were the recognized and legal currency of the country; they were used in the payment of private debts and of loans to the government. But, in the popular language and in the language of the law, when the word "dollar" was used, it signified the paper dollar, and not the silver or gold dollar. Why does not the word "dollar" on the face of the five-twenties mean precisely the dollar meant in all other cases except those in which gold or silver is expressly named? This is the whole point; and in this lies the difference between the five-twenties and greenbacks; the former are supposed to be redeemable in the currency in use when they were issued, and the latter are, clearly, redeemable in silver or gold.

An Afflicting Occurrence as Seen by Yuba Dam.—In returning from my round of unsatisfactory calls, I met with an accident which may give a different turn to the future current of my life. In crossing Jefferson street at Third, I saw coming from the opposite side the most beautiful vision of female loveliness my eyes had ever beheld. You know what a bad crossing it is, those smooth stepping stones worn round at each end. She was picking her way across the street. She had auburn curls, melting blue eyes, rosy cheeks, and such a mouth! She had black satin boots with high heels; pink garters with white satin rosettes at the clasps, and O gracious! she had a nose that would put the model smellers of Greece entirely out of joint. My eyes were riveted to her face. Before I could get the rivets out, we were close together. I sprang to one side to avoid a collision. In doing so I stepped upon the round end of one of those confounded slippery rocks and I sat down on the same with violence and dispatch. I said I sat down on the rock. Not quite. That lady had just put her little foot on that stepping-stone in time to get it caught.

* * * * *

You may have seen mad dogs, mad bulls, mad hens and mad politicians, but I am certain you never saw a sure enough mad woman. The sudden pain wrung from her an ejaculation which to this day, I don't know whether was intended for an oath or a prayer. It was this: "Ge-e-sus-Q-u-o-l-s-t." Those blue eyes fairly emitted sparks of fire. Her bosom heaved and that pretty little mouth was transformed into the most vicious scowl mine eyes ever beheld. I offered to apologize. She would not listen. I then offered the only reparation in my power, i. e., to marry her on the spot, but she was obdurate and I don't know that she is repaired yet. She finally vanished from my gaze into a street car.

WIDESPREAD REVULSION.

There is much in the pecuniary distress, the want of employment and the destitution which prevail largely in all the great cities of the United States, which would seem to have no necessary relation to the peculiarities of the political situation of the country or of the financial policy of the government. All the great cities of Europe would seem to be undergoing a similar revulsion. Whatever may be the local explanation of each instance, the concurrence of all the instances would forcibly suggest their reference to the same general causes. At least results which are so widely separated in space, and yet so like in character, are hardly to be accounted for except on the assumption of an inevitable coincidence produced by conditions which, under some unknown principle, became common at the same time to all civilized countries.

There are some eminent writers, indeed, who do not hesitate to call the unknown principle referred to, the law of synchronic actions and reactions. Supposing such a law to operate, revulsions in business are to be expected to recur, at stated periods, simultaneously throughout the commercial world. According to this theory, excess of trade and industry, in greater or less degree, are bound to take place in some direction, attended by a corresponding deficiency of labor and enterprise in the opposite direction; and revulsion is simply an effort of nature, so to speak, to establish an equilibrium, which, however, is never established, because it is no sooner attained than it begins to give way under an unceasing tendency to excess.

In Europe and in the United States alike there has been excessive activity in ways that were calculated to withdraw people from the country and to divert labor from rural occupations, and to congest and choke up the great cities with surplus population. The consequence is that supplies of food are short of the demand in both Europe and America. There would be absolute famine, beyond question, in many places, if commerce did not perform the beneficent office of making up for local deficiencies by a system of transportation and distribution which professional charity could never provide. In fact, charity appears in some cases only to aggravate the evil, as in London where it has notoriously converted thousands of poor, whom it purposed to relieve temporarily, into confirmed paupers. Like the freedmen's bureau in the South, instead of putting its recipients in a way to help themselves, it has operated as a premium on idleness and seduced them from productive industry.

The nature of the distress in this country, and the remedy for it, are thus sketched by the New York Journal of Commerce:

The truth now enforced by these scenes of wretchedness is, that in nearly all of our large cities are congregated a mass of able bodied men wholly disproportioned to the ordinary demands of industry. In prosperous days (especially under the stimulus caused by a profuse expenditure of newly-made greenbacks for the prosecution of war), there was work enough for all. But when the situation is wholly reversed; when disbursement ends and retrenchment begins; when the people are called upon to aid in paying off old debts instead of making new ones; then come the times that try men's souls.

Our laboring classes must not fail to heed the lesson now taught by bitter experience, and see the necessity of dispersing through the country and devoting themselves to agricultural pursuits without delay. The sooner this conclusion is reached the better for all concerned. The culture of farm products is always in order, and the encouragement to such labor was never greater than now, when famine stalks through many of the old countries of Europe and prices in the United States are maintained at such exorbitant rates.

In the same relation, the Cincinnati Gazette says:

In many a year the city has known no distress like that which prevails. Business is measurably prostrated; manufacturers are curtailing their expenses and are limiting their operations to the diminished demands of the hour; and hence hundreds and thousands, representing nearly every branch of business and labor, are out of employment—are compelled to dole out the life of self and family on the scanty savings of a not prosperous summer, or must appeal to the public for aid.

There is nothing in all this to surprise reflecting people. The garish and feverish extravagance of both profit and expenditure which prevailed for some years back were only a simulation of money-making and affluence. The brilliancy of the scene was that which the conflagration of a palace might throw over a riotous carousal upon such of its luxuries as had been snatched from the flames. The glory and the sumptuousness are past, leaving behind the ashes of desolation.

THE JACKSON CLARION.

The unanimity with which the white people of Alabama adhered to the policy of abstention in that State, is at once remarkable and encouraging; and there is reason to believe that it will be attended with gratifying results in the defeat of the infamous Constitution, born of the equally infamous scheme of congressional reconstruction. We trust that a similar line of policy will be equally successful in the other Southern States. In Mississippi there was reason, at one time, to apprehend a division of opinion among our friends; but, happily, that danger no longer exists. The Jackson Clarion, under the control of Mr. Barksdale, an influential leader, and a gentleman who has always possessed the confidence of his fellow-citizens, at one time advised organization under the reconstruction laws. At that time the hideous deformity of the congressional policy had not been revealed. Military despotism had not actually bent itself to the task of suppressing the few rights which Congress had left to the people of the South. Many persons supposed that there was still some decency remaining in the Republican party—still some sense of shame—still some lingering regard for justice—still some respect for laws of its own invention. Mr. Barksdale, like many other good and true men, fell into this error; but he soon discovered his mistake, and since that time he has heartily, zealously, ably and efficiently cooperated with the rest of the people of his State, in the hard struggle against radical fraud and tyranny. His paper now lends an effective support to the reorganized Democratic party of Mississippi; and, consequently, there is no longer any division of opinion as to the course to be henceforth pursued by the white people of that State.

Electrical Jewels.—A Paris jeweller has introduced a new style of scarf pin, in which a curious application of electricity is made. The pins are finished with imitation human heads, the eyes of which open or close at the will of the owner. The wearer is from necessity obliged to carry an electro-motor, consisting of a small brass case containing a simple voltaic battery of zinc and carbon, or zinc and patinum. The carbon is fixed in a vessel partly filled with a solution of sulphate of mercury. The zinc is attached to the lid of the case. When the apparatus is placed in a horizontal position the current is formed. A scarf-pin with an electro motor and connections cost from sixty francs upwards.

Theatricals.

German Opera.—If we had been in ecstacies over Marie Frederici as *Marguerite*, we were certainly carried away with her charming acting and voice last evening as *Pamina*, in Mozart's immortal opera, "The Magic Flute," one of those rich, luxuriant pictures of a tropical clime, which, to the beholder, presents mingled ideas of imagination and antiquity. Signor Lotti as *Tamino*, Mr. Graff as *Papageno*, and Clara Lang as *Queen of the Night*, were all admirable in their parts; while Miss Ziuba as *Papagena*, as well as Marie Frederici, were enthusiastically encored at intervals throughout the performance. The opera "Fra Diavolo" was to have been presented this evening, but owing to the sudden indisposition of Mr. Steinecke, "Der Freischutz" has been substituted for repetition.

The Opera.—The audience assembled last night at the Opera House was truly gratifying, especially in view of the weather; besides it was brilliant and appreciative. The opera was sung by everyone engaged as beautifully as could be desired. To-morrow night another of Meyerbeer's great compositions "the Prophet," will be produced with all the splendid scenery for which it is celebrated. M'lle Audibert will have upon that occasion an excellent opportunity of displaying her fine contralto voice. Picot, Lochevalier, Van Hufflen and others will appear.

St. Charles.—Dan Bryant last evening repeated his impersonation of *Barry O'Leary*, the dilapidated squireen, in the Irish drama of "The Bells of Shandon," supported by Stevens as *Lanty McGuire*, a constable, Mrs. Pierce as *Kathleen Redmond*, and Miss Sylvester as a very amiable and pretty *Norah*. The audience was not so large a one as we could have wished to see it, in view of the many attractive features of the piece and the merits of the principal performer. To-night, *Rory O'More*, and *Dr. O'Toole* in the "Irish Tutor," will be the characters in which Mr. Bryant will appear. On Sunday evening Treasurer Gleason will have a benefit.

Varieties.—Edwin Adams again appeared last evening as *Robert Landry* in the "Dead Heart," a drama introducing some of the most spirited incidents of the French revolution, including the taking of the Bastile. This latter scene, as rendered at the close of the first act, is exceedingly thrilling, and is not a little augmented in interest by the singing of "La Marseillaise," by Mrs. Gomersal. Mr. Adams's acting throughout the piece is marked by rare judgment and taste. He has the merit of combining force with pathos and severity with gentleness. The closing scene, the destiny of the "Dead Heart," was grand in its suggestiveness. This evening Mr. Adams appears as *Jack Rover* in the comedy of "Wild Oats, or the Strolling Player." The farce of "The Swedish Nightingale" will also be performed by the company.

Academy of Music.—"The Black-and-Tan Ball" occasioned the assemblage of another large audience last evening, and the roars of laughter that went up from parquette and tier gave ample proof of appreciation. The burlesque will be repeated this evening, together with an attractive olio, including songs by M'lle Garcia, and variety performances by other members of the troupe.

Crescent City Museum.—Miss Leak, the armless (and therefore harmless) wonder, Miss Jennie Quigley, the Scottish queen, the Bohemian glass blower, and the thousand other curiosities are still on exhibition at this Museum, which is on St. Charles street, directly opposite the St. Charles Hotel.

Mexico.

Details of Mexican and Yucatan news via Havana, contain the following: The Mexican government has been forewarned by Jutan. A pronunciamiento in favor of Santa Anna has been issued by the garrison at Vera Cruz. Troops, however, had been sent from Tehuacan, headed by Gen. Porfirio Diaz, who arrested some noncommissioned officers and the ringleaders in the movement. The affair has been hushed up, and the journals of Vera Cruz remained silent about the matter. The excitement was all over when the steamer left Tobasco.

General Alterris's expedition on Yucatan was expected at Vera Cruz. The steamer Montasella left Sisal on the 5th instant, with the rebels disposed to submit to General Diaz's call. Villa Afanas, Mendez, and another officer named Callidran, and fifteen rebel prisoners, were ordered to be shot. The English steam sloop-of-war Cornella arrived at Sacrificios Island, off Vera Cruz, and reported that a lot of pirates, under one Hamandez, had surprised Carmen Island, and had taken away all the military and government stores. Advices of the 23d report that a revolution had broken out in Sinaloa, and that the opponents of Governor Pubre had denounced him as an usurper, and Colonel Franciscos Palaces had proclaimed himself military governor, recognized by about two-thirds of the State. He was raising troops for his defense against Pubre, who had marched against him. In an engagement Pubre's forces were victorious, but succeeded in capturing no prisoners.

Gen. Daaz, in concert with Gov. De La Vega, of Calma, made a military movement to put down the insurrection. Col. Barrega was put upon trial for the insurrectionary conflict that had taken place at the capital between Pauce and some military, in which four colonels, including the latter, were wounded, but the affair was put down by the authorities. City of Mexico dates of the 31st ultimo state that ex-Minister Romero had recommended the abolition of port duties over twenty five per cent.; and that Congress had passed the bill, introduced by Senor Mata, changing the tariff. The result of the election for governor in the State of Puebla has caused the likelihood of a rebellion. Disturbances are violent in the mountains and thereabouts. The trouble in Jatisco and San Louis may be the cause of a general struggle in Mexico. The railroad project to unite the capital of Mexico with the United States by a line along the Gulf coast has been referred to a committee by Congress.

"J. N." Propheseith.—The Montgomery Advertiser records the following recent prophetic utterances of J. N. Free:

"Thad. Stevens will die in his bed in Washington City, on the 12th day of February, 1868, perfectly happy, but the negroes and whites will have a bloody fight at his burial.

"Ulysses Grant will be thrown from his buggy on Maryland avenue, on the morning of March 1, 1868, about 11 o'clock, his cigar will be driven down his throat and a portion of it enter his lungs, developing a disease from which he will never recover. He will never be president. Andrew Johnson will, but he will not long survive his re-election.

"About dusk, on the 25th of July, 1868, Horace Greeley will be attacked, near the corner of Hudson street, by an armed mad negro, who will inflict serious wounds upon his head and face, including a severe gash in the right groin. He will recover, but will disappear in 1869, and never more be heard of.

"Salmon P. Chase will perish at sea, on his way to Savannah, some time in the spring of the present year. The Republican party will regret his loss even more than Grant's.

"Before the year 1870 Charles Sumner will be driven from this country; and after many years exile in Africa, will return to Boston, where he will die at great age. After his death a temple will be erected to his memory, and he will be worshiped as the god of beauty, purity and courage.

"September 16, 1868.—The bones of A. Lincoln will this night be removed secretly to England for safety from the Western mob.

"October 4, 1868.—Great mourning throughout New England this day, and crape to be worn for six months, for the death of the good and great Benj. F. Butler, who died last evening in Sing Sing prison, of cancer of the heart and lower bowels. He was imprisoned falsely for theft. Four negro females in various parts of Massachusetts will commit suicide for grief over this beloved man."

"Woman is a delusion, madam," exclaimed a crusty old bachelor to a witty old lady. "And man is always hugging some delusion or other," was the quick retort.

DIED.

Suddenly on Tuesday morning, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock, JULIUS HERMANN COHEN, a native of Hanover, Germany, aged fifty four years.

His friends and acquaintances and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, from his late residence corner of Fulton and Seventh streets.

☞ New York, Davenport (Iowa), Chester (Illinois), and Jefferson (Texas), papers please copy.

On Tuesday morning, at half past 12 o'clock A. M., FLORA, eldest daughter of Herman Lion and Serena Bensadon, aged 14 years and 3 weeks.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 43 Esterpe street, on WEDNESDAY, 12th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

Phœnix

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JUST RECEIVED:

50 bbls. No. 1 Bay MACKEREL;
75 half bbls. No. 1 Bay "
40 quarter " " " "
25 bbls. No. 2 " "
30 half bbls. No. 2 " "
50 bbls. No. 3 " "
15 quarter bbls. Mess "
800 kits No. 1 Bay "
300 " No. 2 " "
50 " Mess "
200 boxes scaled HERRING;
10 bbls. split "
15 half bbls. split "
120 boxes CODFISH;
20 quarter drums "

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PETERSON, HILL & ELLIOTT,

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE,

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Great inducements offered to buyers of fine WATCHES, GOLD CHAINS, DIAMOND and other fine JEWELRY, SILVERWARE suitable for holiday presents. Also a great assortment of PEBBLE SPECTACLES of Semmon's own make, and others in great variety, at cheaper prices than ever offered before in this market.

PLEASE REMEMBER,

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The Great Contest

OF THE SEASON!

The magnificent Silk, Gold-Embroidered BANNER, having the beautiful design of a House on Fire, and the Fire Department in the back-ground, all magnificently worked and painted by the Nuns of the House of the Good Shepherd, for the benefit of St. Joseph's New Church, Common street, under the auspices of the Ladies of St. Joseph's Parish Church, will be voted for on MONDAY, March 24, 1868, and be presented on the spot—St. Joseph's New Hall, corner Common and Derbigny streets—to the Company receiving the highest number of votes.

This is the most beautiful BANNER ever offered, and well worthy the contest of the Fire Department. Let all the Companies marshal their friends, and prove their popularity by the vote for this beautiful BANNER.

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Teeth Extracted by the latest improved method without pain, and every operation on the Teeth performed with the least possible pain and in the most durable manner. Nearly thirty years experience in this city, where his operations have been tested, will no doubt be sufficient guarantee for the future. Prices same as before the war.

To all Interested

—IN THE—

CAUSE OF LIBERAL CHRISTIANITY.

The First Congregational (Unitarian) Society announce to the public that services will be held in the Church corner of St. Charles and Julia streets, EVERY SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M., the following Clergymen officiating:

The Rev. J. H. HEYWOOD, D.D., of Louisville, to Feb 1st

The Rev. F. A. FARLEY, D. D., of Brooklyn, will follow.

Arrangements are being made to have the pulpit filled permanently thereafter. The Trustees cordially invite all interested in the progress of liberal Christianity to join them in their efforts to maintain the Church.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

F. D. DARLING, President.

JOHN M. GOULD, Treasurer.

J. Q. A. FELLOWS, Secretary.

New Orleans, December 13, 1867.

A Cough, a Cold,

OR A SORE THROAT,

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked.

If allowed to continue,

IRRITATION 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, CONSUMPTIVE and THROAT DISEASES, Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only Brown's Bronchial Troches, and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. Sold everywhere.

Ramie.

This new substitute for Cotton has been demonstrated to be peculiarly 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 cut 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 when once planted, will ratoon 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.

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 alone authorized to collect the debts of the above firm.

H. CASTAREDE.

New Orleans, December 31, 1867.

Read This Certificate,

HOME EVIDENCE FOR

GREY JACKET BITTERS.

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 1, 1868.

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

Gents—The undersigned 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. WESTERFIELD.
THOMAS C. HERNDON.
FRANK A. BARTLETT.
Hon. A. W. WALKER.
JOHN H. CARTER.
GEORGE WOLFE.
EDGAR THOMAS.
L. ELDRIDGE.
G. EWING.
C. BROWN.
S. CLARK.
D. E. SCRUGGS.
W. S. 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

THEIR EXCELLENCE.

I am selling them now at the very low price of FIFTY DOLLARS. And with each will throw in one of McCALL'S ROYAL CHARTS FITTING LADIES' and CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

M. S. HEDRICK,

At the Great Southern Machine Depot,

87 Canal street.

W. Dauphin & Co.,

IMPORTERS OF

STRAW AND SILK MILLINERY GOODS,

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, ETC.,

66.....CUSTOMHOUSE STREET.....66

Near Chartres—Up Stairs.

New Orleans.

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, Bronzes, Mantel Ornaments, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Dressing Cases, Spectacles, Cutlery, Guns and Pistols, for sale at extremely low prices.

A. B. GRISWOLD & CO.,

Corner Canal and Royal streets.

Sattley Gang Plows.

STAFFORD SULKY CULTIVATORS;
COLEMAN CORN and WHEAT MILLS;
CORN PLANTERS;
COTTON PLANTERS; CORN SHELLERS;

All descriptions of MACHINERY and AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS; 10,000 PLOWS, assorted.

Liberal discounts made to dealers.

THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,

No. 9 Perdido street, New Orleans.

Havana Cigars. Havana Cigars.

J. GUMA,

155.....COMMON STREET.....155

Offers for sale 35,000 HAVANA CIGARS, of several brands and sizes, at the low price of 10 cents a piece or $50 per thousand. The connoisseurs are invited to call and examine the stock. Remember,

J. GUMA,

No. 155 Common Street.

The First Premium.

HAVANA CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

George Alces, No. 185 Rampart street,

MANUFACTURER OF HAVANA CIGARS AND IMPORTER OF GENUINE LEAF TOBACCO.

Orders for Cigars of the finest Havana Leaf Tobacco filled with dispatch and strict attention.

Sells Cigars unsurpassed by those of Havana at surprisingly low prices.

Mr. Alces took the First Premium at the Louisiana State Fair in November 1866; at the Baton Rouge State Fair in December, 1867, and at the last State Fair of 1868 at New Orleans—in each instance over a host of competitors.

GEORGE ALCES,

185 Rampart street, below Canal.

Watches and Jewelry.

E. PRIOLLAUD,

—DEALER IN—

FINE WATCHES and JEWELRY, SILVER and PLATED WARE, and FANCY ARTICLES.

No. 1.....Carondelet Street.....No. 1

Second Door from Canal.

Watches and Jewelry neatly Repaired.

Important to Lawyers.

THE ACTS OF THE LAST LEGISLATURE,

Held and begun on the 27th January, 1867, in the city of New Orleans. No lawyer's library complete without this valuable work.

JAMES A. GRESHAM,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

92 CAMP STREET,

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

Post Office Notice.

Post Office, New Orleans, Nov. 26, 1868.

Until further notice the Mails at the New Orleans Post Office will be closed as follows:

Mails for Mobile, Montgomery, Atlanta, Augusta and Columbus, Ga., close daily at 5 P. M.

Coast Mail for all Post Offices as far up the river as Bayou Sara, closes Mondays at 5 P. M., and Fridays at 5 A. M.

Vicksburg Mails close at 5 P. M. every Tuesday and Saturday, via the River.

Mails for Lower Coast close at 9 A. M. every Tuesday and Friday.

Mails for Covington close at 8 A. M., every Monday and Thursday.

Mails for Algiers close daily at 9 A. M.

Mails for Stations on Opelousas Railroad will close daily, at 2 P. M.

Mails for Lafourche Parishes will close on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 P. M.

Mails for Galveston, Brazos Santiago and Brownsville, Texas, close at 7 A. M. Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, via Opelousas Railroad.

Mails for Ouachita River close at 3 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays, via the River.

Mails for Northeastern Texas and Red River, close tri-weekly Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Mails for Havana will be forwarded by every vessel clearing for said Port.

Mails North, East and West, via New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, close daily at 6 P. M.

Way Mails via Jackson Railroad closes at 5 A. M.

OFFICE HOURS.—Opens 8 A. M., closes 6 P. M.

The Delivery will be kept open until 7 P. M.

SUNDAYS.—Office opens 9 A. M., and closes 12 M.

R. W. TALIAFERRO,

Postmaster.

Lawyers' Briefs,

PRINTED NEATLY, CORRECTLY AND PROMPTLY,

—AT THE—

CRESCENT JOB OFFICE,

94.....CAMP STREET.....94

Carpet Warehouse,

13.....CHARTRES STREET.....13

A. BROUSSEAU & CO., importers, offer at low prices, CARPETING—English and American, of all kinds; floor furniture and enamel OIL CLOTHS; MATTING—500 rolls China, 100 pieces Cocoa; WINDOW SHADES; Table and Piano Covers; Crumb Cloths—Drugget, Linen and Felt; Curtains—Lace, Rept, Worsted, Damask, etc.; Furniture Covering—Linen and Cotton, striped; Cornices, Bands, Pins, etc.