

The New Orleans Crescent.

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THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 13, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NEW OPERA HOUSE—French Opera Troupe—Meyersberg's grand opera "The Prophet."

NATIONAL THEATRE—German Opera Troupe—The grand opera "Faust."

VALETTES THEATRE—Management of Edwin Adams—"Lady of Lyons"—"Swedish Nightingale."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Variety Engagement—"Black and Tan Ball"—"The Merry Widow."

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—Engagement of Dan Bryant—"The Girl of the Year"—"The Two Orphans."

CRESCENT CITY THEATRE—No. 40 and 42 St. Charles street—Wonderful living and natural curiosities—Shallan lady in the world—Lady without arms—Glass blower, etc.

The expelled acting councilmen of this city did not, it seems, relish the idea of this application of military authority to themselves. They thought it a very fine thing when Sheridan turned out their predecessors; but they regard it as entirely unbearable that they should be removed to make room for better men.

In the third epistle of Grant to the radicals (ostensibly to the President) he charges Mr. Johnson with conspiracy to impeach his honor as a soldier and his integrity as a man, and ruin him in the eyes of his countrymen.

Cleveland after the Democratic convention. Offenbach made \$50,000 last season.

It was rumored in Washington on the 8th, that the English mission has been tendered to Geo. Ticknor Curtis. Mr. Curtis is an eminent lawyer formerly of Boston, but now of New York, and distinguished for his strong conservatism.

John M. Francisco, long connected with the press of Virginia, and a grandson of old Peter Francisco, of Revolutionary fame, died recently in Richmond, aged forty-one.

A New York paper is responsible for the statement that a cheap boarding house up town does a very good business by selling its meals at a discount, after they have been taken from the table, to blacksmiths for leather aprons.

There was a fine turnout of fast teams on the "shell" last evening. The long spell of dismal weather had sharpened the appetite for recreation on the drives, and the pleasant afternoon was most favorable for it.

Blotck & Co., 130 Canal street, has "Folks and Fairies," a prettily illustrated crimson-covered book for children, by Lucy Randall Comfort; "Rece Ecclési," an essay showing the essential identity of the church in all ages; and a cheap edition of Dickens's best novel, "David Copperfield."

The story that James T. Fields rejected one of the best articles ever written by Prof. Lowell, because its authorship was disguised in the handwriting of a third person, is a lie.

One evening recently there were nearly two hundred parties, receptions, Germans, etc., in Fifth avenue, and yet it is said there are 20,000 beggars in New York.

The New York Tribune has declared another dividend. Its earnings for the last three months would at the same rate insure a profit on the present year of 40 per cent.

The corporation of Brown University has elected Rev. Alexis Caswell, D. D., president, in place of Rev. Dr. Sears, resigned.

An English mechanic, named Sarby, is said to have solved a problem which has long taxed the efforts of engineers and scientific men, in discovering a certain means of detecting the alteration in the texture of iron, or cracks, or minute defects, invisible to the eye, which have been a fruitful cause of the breaking of railway axles and other machinery. Mr. Sarby, it is said, has found that, when an iron bar is homogeneous, the magnetic needle will be suddenly displaced from its position as being slowly moved to and fro in a direction perpendicular to the magnetic meridian of the locality; but if there be in the bar any unsmooth place, a fault or flaw, the oscillations of the needle will become very irregular, it passes over these defective points. In view of the loss of life and property resulting from flaws in the iron work of machinery, the discovery of such a test will most prove of great value.

ROSA BOEHNER AT HOME.—A Paris correspondent of the London News writes as follows:—"Rosa Bohner has been named Académicienne by the Antwerp Institute. Honors richly deserved are rapidly crowning the great artist's career. In 1865 the emperor, in a decree from the palace of Fontainebleau, presented her, in person, with the star of the Legion d'Honneur. Mlle Bohner's country place is rather an extensive farm than the ordinary residence of a lady of her position. Every variety of cow, sheep, ox, goat and horse are to be seen, not only on the surrounding lawn, but crowding round her proprietor, who is situated in a cloth house in winter and under garret in summer, apparently borrowed from her brother, a stick in hand, and hat stuck any way on a small, but remarkably well-shaped head; coiffe à la Titus, or, in less technical terms, the hair cut like a Titus, or, in less technical terms, the hair cut like a Titus. The animals kneel her and follow her about. She absolutely refuses to receive ordinary visitors. The following anecdote has been related to me: A friend of hers had a little girl of extraordinary beauty, to whom Mlle Bohner was much attached. The child, however, acquired a habit, in which she persisted, of making a series of disgusting grimaces, constantly putting her fingers in her mouth, puffing out her cheeks, and even bringing her tongue into play in the service of her peculiar, or, in other words, disgusting, every means of cure was used, but in vain. The child only grimaced the more. Mlle Bohner, unknown to her, sketched each separate contortion, adding a comic expression to the features, but perfectly preserving the likeness. The sketches were bound in an album, and presented without any observation to the delinquent, who turned over the sketches in silence, and was never seen to grimace again.

THE GRANT-STANTON-RADICAL PROGRAMME.

The fact that Gen. Grant deceived President Johnson in order to smuggle Stanton back into the war office, is infinitely less difficult to get over, as political fame goes, than the manner in which the deception was practiced. According to Talleyrand, the clever politician would always know how to deceive without incurring the charge of mendacity. That consummate diplomat knew well that to forfeit one's word of honor, is almost as fatal to statecraft as it is to private character. The detected liar becomes equally impotent and despicable.

While Gen. Grant maintained his reticence the popular imagination was magnanimously disposed to fill up the blank of his un demonstrated motives and tendencies with many qualities, honest designs and noble aspirations. But when he took the war office with the intention of holding it in the interest of Stanton and Congress, and not as the representative of the president, he involved himself in an intrigue so much surpassing his acumen that he was compelled not only to break his reticence, but to violate his faith and incur conviction of deliberate and persistent falsification. This disenchants the popular imagination. This excludes him from that class of refined and adroit intrigants, who, in the opinion of the great French diplomat, would always scorn to obtain success at the expense of veracity. This whitens his name a blot which no partisan whitewash can hide, which time will only make deeper and history blacker. And this makes him the slave of the radical conspiracy against civil liberty and the constitutional Union—a conspiracy in which a spirit of bold, but not ignoble, ambition, would either be master or nothing.

But it would be an egregious mistake to infer that because of this humiliating catastrophe to Gen. Grant's personal reputation and prestige, the revolutionary scheme to which he has lent himself, ceases to be formidable. The congressional extremists are for a moment stunned by the event. There is a brief pause in which they watch tremulously the various manifestations of public opinion. But their purpose does not relax. It is rather intensified by the increasing obloquy which is brought upon it by the Grant-Stanton affair and the dictatorship bill. They feel that now their only hope of success is in violence; and they are aware, since Grant has forfeited his general popularity by throwing himself in their arms, that they are as necessary to him as it is necessary to them. They know that they can only secure the next presidency to their party by capturing it with military aid; and, having debauched in their interest the general of the army, they must use him to the utmost in the effort to cause the authority of the constitutional commander-in-chief to be universally repudiated, and to attach the whole military establishment to the Grant-Stanton-radical conspiracy. How much progress has been made, or is yet to be made, towards effecting the conquest of the Presidency by such means, cannot yet be precisely known. But, meanwhile, this is certain—that the combination in question is one which defies all opposition except that of superior physical, as well as superior moral force. If the President consent to be virtually ousted from the command-in-chief of the army by Grant and Stanton, he will not be impeached and summarily suspended at the inception of impeachment. For these revolutionists are very systematic and economical in their way, and do not wish to commit more irregularity and violence than are necessary. But if the President insist upon a practical vindication of his authority as commander-in-chief, against the usurpation of the war office by a minority of Congress and against the proposed military dictatorship over the South, then his summary removal will be regarded as necessary, and Congress will take measures accordingly. In that case, should he desire to resist, what would be his means of resistance? Senator Wade would be declared by Congress acting President, and would be recognized as commander-in-chief of the occupant of the war office and the general of the army. Mr. Johnson would have to look elsewhere than to these functionaries for forcible means of maintaining his constitutional office. Where could he look? To the lieutenant general, to a major general, to a brigadier general? It is true that, in theory, the commander-in-chief may give orders directly to a captain or a sergeant. But it would be a startling anomaly in military practice to do so; and, in the case supposed, to pass over the secretary of war and the general of the army, because these should recognize another person as commander-in-chief, would be the announcement of military anarchy. Inferior officers would not know where to find a common center of supreme command, and a common basis of discipline and subordination. They would be remitted, in respect to their military adhesion, to the guidance of their political sympathies or personal interests. And what would be the issue, it is impossible to predict. But should affairs come to such a pitch, the disadvantages under which Mr. Johnson would labor in trying to maintain his presidential position, would certainly be very great, perhaps overwhelming. If he has any intention, therefore, to try the argument of force with his assailants, now is the time for him to act; and he could not begin with a more masterly stroke than to relieve Grant from duty, and put an officer in his place who would not hesitate to obey the order of the President to disregard the unauthorized orders of Mr. Stanton. The longer he delays to act the more entangled he is in the meshes of disabling laws and revolutionary intrigues.

NEEDS OUTRAGES.—A Nashville dispatch of the 8th says:—A few miles from Gallatin, on Thursday night, two negroes, Knocok for admittance at the house of Francis Hogan, a highly respected citizen. A son of the latter, on opening the door, was telled to the ground with an ax, the two ruffians forcing an entrance over his prostrate body. Young Hogan's father seized a chair, while his wife grabbed a gun, and in a few minutes the scoundrels were driven from the premises. It is supposed that robbery was their object. Young Hogan was insensible for some time, and his injuries are very serious.

THOMAS CONNER, living about three miles from town, narrowly escaped being murdered to-day. He lost several cows lately, and while in search of one, the other day, he came up with a negro who was skinning an animal in a canebrake. The darky at once seized a gun and fired at Conner, who, in his haste, dropped the animal. The negro then shot and killed a man named Bowman. An old grudge was at the bottom of the affray.

At a jail at Harrison, Hamilton county, on Thursday, two prisoners beat a negro almost to death by striking his skull with bricks. He cannot recover.

There are eight negro preachers in the State penitentiary of South Carolina.

A BRAVE MAN.

Nobody, we suppose, ever doubted General Grant's courage. The man who captured Vicksburg, after starving out its occupants, and sacrificed nearly a hundred thousand men in a five weeks' campaign between the Rapidan and the James, and was not afraid to confront Lee for nine months in front of Petersburg, cannot be regarded as deficient in a certain kind of valor. But he never before exhibited so reckless an audacity as when he entered into a polemical correspondence with President Johnson. In such a controversy he was sure to encounter defeat, but he bravely consented to sacrifice his reputation and to act as Stanton's forlorn hope, in an assault on his superior officer. It is very true that Grant had very little reputation left after his conduct in the affair of the war office; but considering his position before the country as prospective candidate for the presidency, he would, naturally, have tried to preserve that attenuated remnant. As the Sibylline books became more valuable in proportion as their number increased, so General Grant's character became more valuable to him as he found it diminishing. But with the courage of a hero, if not the sagacity of a philosopher, he has sacrificed the whole of it by rushing wildly into a conflict with the President when he must have known that annihilation awaited him. Macaulay somewhere says that it is a hopeless task to try to make an Ethiopian white; but it is even more absurd to attempt to make an Ethiopian appear white by giving him an additional coat of black. This is just Grant's position. It was difficult enough for him to preserve his character for truth and fairness before he wrote his last letters, but it is ridiculous for him to try to preserve it by parading his own shame as evidence of his innocence.

General News Items. The Excelsior factory in Skowhegan was burned on the 7th. The loss is about \$300,000, and was insured for \$500,000.

Bishop Williams of the Catholic Diocese of Massachusetts declined to allow high requiem mass in Worcester, for the souls of Allen, Larkin and O'Brien.

Carlos F. Garlan has become temporary governor of Lower California.

The robbery attempted by Joe Dodge, an experienced thief, in Cleveland on the 7th, was run out of Hogan & Wade's jewelry store with a tray of diamond rings valued at \$10,000. He was stopped by a passer-by and the goods recovered. The thief, named Dodge, was arrested and the snow. The man was secured, but his confederate, waiting with a buggy, escaped.

Judge Hunter, of the Criminal Court in Memphis, has modified the sentence in the Avalanche contempt case to ten days' imprisonment and ten dollars fine, each case. On the 8th, contrary to the expectations of all, he granted an appeal in the nature of a writ of error, to the Supreme Court of the State next April, agreeing in the meantime to suspend all action and make the first case a test.

Johnson Price died in San Francisco on the 8th. He was secretary of State during Gen. Welles's administration.

There is a hitch in the negotiations for the island of Samana, growing out of the revolution headed by Baz, Seward not knowing who really has the authority to make the sale.

FIRE.—In Boston on the 9th, a fire in the Granite Building, No. 113 Commercial street, entirely consumed the two upper stories. The building was occupied by ship chandlers, commission merchants, etc., whose stocks were much injured by the fire and water. Losses pretty heavy, but the sufferers were insured.

A destructive fire broke out in Buffalo on the 8th. The extensive four-story brick publishing house of H. H. English & Co., on Fourth street, was totally consumed with the contents. Total loss \$115,000. The stock consumed amounted to \$70,000, embracing \$40,000 worth of volumes, and machinery valued at \$30,000. Loss on the building \$45,000; insurance on stock and building about \$45,000. Stereotype plates in the vault, if saved, may reduce the loss to \$80,000. The fire communicated to the dwelling of John H. Bailey on the east, and a vacant warehouse on the west, which were entirely destroyed. Mr. Bailey lost all his furniture, and the other houses near much injured.

A fire in New York, on the 8th, destroyed building No. 57 John street, occupied by W. & B. Douglas, diamond manufacturers. The building insured; A. Whelan, importer of hardware and cutlery, loss \$10,000, insured. Loss on the building (owner's name not stated) \$40,000; partly insured. There were two fires injured by falling walls. A building owned by Carr, Bro. & Co., was also burned. The loss of Payne & Co., is reported at \$300,000, but this is possibly exaggerated. They are fully insured.

The residence of Charles Marshall, at Jamaica, N. Y., was burned on the 8th, together with Mr. Marshall had in his house. The total loss is \$20,000. The fire was the work of robbers.

The Collins House, Poughkeepsie, was burned on the 8th.

A fire at Hong-Kong, November 27, destroyed all of Jeraes street and part of Bonham street. Numerous buildings were blown up to prevent the spreading of the conflagration. The united efforts of the police, sailors and firemen, extinguished the flames before they extended further than two or three hundred yards on the Queen's road. Several soldiers were injured, and a number of Chinese killed. The district embraced between the Queen's road and Bonham street, and the harbor, was wholly destroyed. The fire originated on the prays adjoining a school house and the British Consulate.

A fire broke out in Mattoon, Ill., on the 10th, in Mitchell Bros.' sashery shop, in a row of wooden buildings, on the west side of West Broadway, destroying seven buildings. Losses and contents, \$100,000, fully insured. Loss on the buildings owned by N. Hinkle. Total loss about \$24,000, insurance \$14,000.

ATHLETIC INTELLIGENCE OF DR. LIVINGSTONE. Return of the Search Expedition.—The Livingston search expedition returned to Plymouth, England, on the 19th of January. The members of the expedition are satisfied that Dr. Livingstone was not in the country, and that the route expected from the Rovuma river, at about 11 degrees south along the north coast of Lake Nyassa, in from 36 degrees to 34 degrees east, but from the Rovuma went south, round the south end of Lake Nyassa, going as far as 14 degrees 28 south. Thence he proceeded to the northwest, and was left pursuing that route, either with the view of exploring the west coast of Lake Nyassa, and thus ascertaining how far it extends to the east, or that he had gone direct for Tanganyika, or he had gone direct for Tanganyika, and thence down the Nile home.

Hataka, Hakata, Maranga and Makura, mentioned by the Johanna men, were found on the southern route instead of the northern. The expedition followed Dr. Livingstone up to within a few miles of where it was reported he was murdered, and there found that the doctor and his "boys" were ferried over a marshy lake by Maranga, but the Johanna men under Mosea made a detour round the lake and returned next day to Maranga, saying they had deserted Livingstone, and should return to the coast, because he was dead, and they had no more to do there. He was murdered by the Mavie. The expedition also had interviews with the native porters who had carried Livingstone's luggage five days' journey further to Pambone.

A HINT TO WORKING WOMEN.—Where is the sense of a woman's striving because she has no food in her hands, when a woman is starving by her side who has no hands for her food? I feel indignant when I see a woman who, by her own wholesale destination, I am disposed to say to these women: If you choose to stay at home and perish rather than go into your neighbor's kitchen and supply your wants, do so; but do not appeal to those for pity from whom you refuse employment. I know there are many who are tied to their own wretched homes; but if those who are unremembered would resort to the kitchens of the rich, it would relieve the stress of competition in the market, and they would be a better price for their labor, and starvation would be permanently stopped. I do not say this because housework is a woman's sphere, but because it is her lot, and she has no other, and any honest work in her power is better than starvation, and more dignified than complaint and outcry. If it were picking apples or gathering huckleberries instead of housework, I should recommend that just the same.

A Formidable Prussian Iron Clad.

At the Thames Iron Works, in London, a formidable iron clad war ship has just been finished for the Prussian government. The London Times says:—"The history of this magnificent frigate is rather peculiar. About three years ago the Turkish government wished for an iron clad that should sell off all other iron clad afloat, and be of herself a match in fair fight for almost a squadron of men. She was to be larger, stronger, faster, and, above all, to carry heavier armor and heavier armament than anything yet attempted. These difficult conditions Mr. Reed, with the consent of the admiralty, succeeded in combining, and the vessel was begun at the Thames Iron Works and rapidly pushed forward. Unfortunately, however, for the Turkish government, its promises of pay kept no sort of pace with the work done, and payment at last altogether failing, the frigate was left on the hands of the Thames company to dispose of as they could. It was once offered to our admiralty at the price of the admiralty had agreed to give it, and afterwards to the Prussian government, which as instantly replied by an offer to buy it at a sum considerably higher than that at which it had been offered to the admiralty."

This ship, now called the King William, is of 6000 tons burthen, draws 25 feet of water, and carries 8-inch armor, with a battery of twenty-six 30-pounders, all of Krupp's steel, all breech-loaders, and capable, it is said, of being fired with 75 rounds of shot in an hour. Before these engines can be worked up to 7000 horsepower, and she can make fourteen knots an hour. The Times describes the manner of construction of the vessel as follows:—"Her construction is of the longitudinal system—that is, a series of most powerful wrought iron girders, or frames, laid at intervals of seven feet apart, and passing along her complete length from stem to stern. Between these are the wrought-iron ribs, bolted as close as it is possible to within two feet of each other. Within both frames and ribs comes another iron skin an inch thick, so as to literally make a double ship, the inner lining being four and a half feet apart from the outer. Side passages, or wings, as they are called, running the whole length of the structure, continue this double form up to the main deck. The inner side of these wings forms the walls of the coal bunkers, so that even were it possible for a shot to pass through the armored sides of the King William it would still have to penetrate the iron coal bunkers and pass through eight feet of coal before it could do any mischief. The fighting crew of the vessel is housed in a series of eight inches thick amidships, tapering off in the same manner towards the bow and stern, diminishing from eight inches to six inches to four inches. The latter is the height, however, is only used where it is almost impossible a shot could strike, such as under the counter or under the bows."

"Wherever it is possible a shot could strike through the six inches of armor and eight inches of iron, the latter are contained in a lower deck up through the main deck, and rise to the height of seven feet above the spar deck. On this spar deck these ponderous protections are curved into the form of slightly semi-circular shields, each shield with four mortises for cannon and loopholes for musketry. Within these shields are to be carried four 300-pounders, which can be used to fire straight fore and aft or crosswise. Except the men protected by these shields, the ship is going into battle without a man upon her spar deck. When we say that the main deck is of iron half an inch thick, and the spar deck of the toughest steel half an inch thick, that iron is to be fitted with cupola furnaces for heating red-hot shot and shelling shells with molten iron, and that though only ship-rigged she will carry a crew of seven hundred men, we have said quite enough to indicate the tremendous armor of this great ship."

The cost of the vessel was two million dollars. A STRANGE CASE.—Parturition in a Coffin.—The following, taken from the New York Post, is a somewhat singular occurrence near this city, recently as reported:—"A story is told of a lady, very hastily buried alive at Passy, last month. She was seized with a lethargy, which terminated in apparent death. She was shut in a coffin, and a hearse was at the door waiting to convey her to the cemetery, when her husband said he was not satisfied she was really dead. In consequence of his determined opposition to the interment, the medical men were called in. They found that she was breathing, and in their presence a child was born, but dead. The coffin and hearse were sent away. The lady, however, never recovered consciousness."

The local incident referred to is stated as having occurred in the following manner: The body of a lady of this city who had died while en route, and who had been buried in a coffin, was found in a frozen condition of the ground it was found better to deposit the coffin and its contents in a vault, until a suitable time should be dug. On the day following another body was deposited within the vault. When those in charge of the place were about to leave and lock the vault, their duties with this body were performed, when certain indications about the other coffin (of which we are not informed) that justified them in opening it. They did open it—and when they had done so they were astonished beyond measure to find that it contained three dead bodies instead of one. Parturition had taken place, and the corpse of the woman (if a corpse she was when buried) had yielded up the dead bodies of twins.

It is not possible to make a positive assertion of the truth of this statement, or to give any names in connection with it. For some reason all statements of the affair have been suppressed on the part of those acquainted with it, if, indeed it ever happened. It is not possible to say through some terrible mistake, the woman was buried before her death.—[Cincinnati Commercial, 4th.]

A GOOD STORY OF CHARLEY.—A good story is told by the London correspondent of the Tribune. One evening the great novelist, Dickens, was reading the trial scene in Pickwick to an audience of rank and fashion in London. Presently rank and fashion began to have their attention drawn to an extraordinary incident in one part of the ball. On the front bench sat a tall man, blue-eyed and gray-haired who ever and anon swung his steely-crowned felt hat forcibly down on his knees, bursting into peals of such irresistible laughter that he could not restrain himself when they heard him footed Vulcan halting round the circle as cup bearer. Rank and fashion were delighted to be shocked at this unconventional mirth; but by-and-by they began to round the ball of the steely hat was no other than Thomas Carlyle, of Chelsea, and for the rest of the evening Mr. Dickens had but a divided attention from his recently-wondering audience.

L. H. Gardner & Co., WHOLESALE DEALERS

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Zimmermann HEAVILY REDUCED THE PRICES

His Large Stock OF DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CORALS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE AND FANCY GOODS, Particular attention paid to Watch Repairing and Diamond Setting at 94 and 96 CANAL STREET.

F. H. Knapp, DENTIST, 127.....Carondelet Street.....127 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 treated, will no doubt be sufficient guarantee for the future. Prices same as before the war.

To all Interested CAUSE OF LIBERAL CHRISTIANITY.

The First Congregational (Episcopal) Society announce to the public that services will be held in the Church corner St. Charles and Julia streets, EVERY SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M., the following Clergymen officiating: The Rev. J. H. BRYANT, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Feb. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, and the Rev. F. A. FAULKNER, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31. Arrangements are being made for a great many year-long services 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. FELL, 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, BRONCHITIS OF THE LUNGS, A PERMANENT THROAT DISEASE, OR CONSUMPTION, is often the result.

Brown's Bronchial Trochae Having a direct influence on the parts, give immediate relief. For BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION AND THROAT DISEASES, Trochae are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear, and strengthen the voice. Obtain only Brown's Bronchial Trochae, and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. Sold everywhere.

Ramic. 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 raised 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 that of 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 require 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. CASTARDE, Ladies' and Gentlemen's VISITING CARDS, Of every description, and in all STYLES OF LETTERING, PRINTED OR LITHOGRAPHED, AT THE CRESCENT JOB OFFICE, No. 94 Camp Street.

Diamonds, Watches, AND FINE JEWELRY, GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE, DURING THESE DEPRESSED TIMES, 108 CANAL STREET.

Gold Inducements offered to buyers of FINE WATCHES, GOLD CHAINS, DIAMOND AND OTHER FINE JEWELRY, SILVERWARE suitable for holiday presents. Also a great assortment of FINEST EFFECT TABLES, BOTTLES, etc., and others in great variety, at cheaper prices than ever offered before in this market.

PLEASE REMEMBER, S. BIRN, At 108 Canal Street.

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, is offered at a very low price. The BANNER is painted by the FINEST ARTIST, and is a beautiful specimen of the art of painting. It is a beautiful specimen of the art of painting. It is a beautiful specimen of the art of painting.

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