The New Orleans Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA,

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 27, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—"Pocahontas"—"Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady."

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

VARIETIES THEATRE—Engagement of Edwin Adams—"Dreams of Delusion"—"Dramatist."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Variety Combination—"Jim Crow Alive"—"Algerine Dancing Master"—New songs, dances, sketches, burlesques, etc.

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM—Nos. 40 and 42 St. Charles street—Wonderful living and natural curiosities.

THE WEATHER.—In writing of the weather we are aware that we are interfering with the special prerogative of one of our Camp street contemporaries; but we cannot help saying that yesterday was what most people would call most "villainous" in respect of the weather. It was bad enough that many of us were suffering from headache and drowsiness in consequence of our arduous labors on Mardi-Gras. It made it still worse that one of the gloomiest days we have ever seen in New Orleans, should add to the miseries that usually attend those who believe it a sort of duty to celebrate the carnival. After all, life is a strange mixture of joys and sorrows, and we would never enjoy the former unless we had now and then a touch of the latter. And then again there may be a difference of opinions as to whether the weather yesterday was really bad weather, after all. We recollect reading that Edward Everett once was to deliver an address at an agricultural celebration. On the day appointed the rain descended in torrents from morning till night. Nevertheless, Mr. Everett made a most eloquent address to the few people who assembled in the hall where the exhibition was held. "Gentlemen," he said in substance, (we do not pretend to reproduce his eloquent language,) "I have been met to-day with frequent complaints that it is a bad day. Bad, it is, undoubtedly, for your celebration. But there is no such thing as a bad day, every day is good. The rain which to-day is falling, is designed by a good Providence for the benefit of us all. It will moisten the parched earth—it will revivify our plants and vegetables. It will refill our almost empty cisterns. It will purify the atmosphere and give freshness and fragrance to the earth. It will cause the violets and other flowers to look up and laugh, and it will make every blade of grass feel greener, and every little rivulet murmur with a more cheerful ripple."

Since we read that speech of Mr. Everett, we have never complained of the weather which Providence sees fit to send us, no matter how "bad" it may be, in the common use of the word. It is, perhaps, intended as a blessing to us that at the beginning of the Lenten season we should have such weather as to cause us to withdraw our thoughts from the pleasures of the outside world—to look within our own hearts—to repent of our transgressions, and to make resolves of better conduct in future.

And so, as we have so little news to day wherewithal to entertain our readers, we give them this homily on the weather; and trust as the "rain falleth on the just as well as the unjust," there is not one of them that may not be classed among the former.

For matters of interest every day, see inside pages of the CRESCENT.

Jasper Blackburn protests against Gen. Hancock's late financial order.

A great many physically dilapidated people about town yesterday.

Cheap substitute for poison—wilted cucumbers.

President Juarez has been allowed six months' leave of absence to visit Washington.

The Kentucky Democratic State convention met at Frankfort on the 22d, and was numerously attended. The convention was permanently organized by the election of Hon. Jesse D. Bright as chairman and W. T. Christman as secretary. Hon. D. W. Stevenson was nominated for governor by acclamation. The following gentlemen were chosen delegates to the national Democratic convention for the State at large: R. H. Stanton, Wm. Preston, J. A. Spalding, J. G. Carlisle. Alternates: Aron Green, O. H. Harris, W. B. Read, David Mammoth. The convention expressed its choice for Pendleton as the Democratic standard bearer.

Secretary McCulloch recognizes Stanton as secretary of war.

Cloudy, wet and cheerless yesterday.

The members of the Virginia "reconstruction" convention, according to the reports we see in the Richmond papers, make a daily practice of calling each other liars and scoundrels—with a profane prefix.

Mr. A. B. Nichols, a well-known citizen of Bedford county, Virginia, died recently.

Mrs. George Stevens, better known as Mary Gannon, actress, died on the 22d.

Fifteen or twenty millions in gold changed hands in New York on the 22d at Gallaher's room at 142¾@143¼, closing at ten at night at 143½; New York Central 129¾; Erie 69¼ bid, 69¾ asked.

Brick Pomeroy addressed an excited Democratic meeting in Philadelphia on the 23d, on the recent events in Washington.

The farmers in Woodford county, Kentucky, have organized means for the substitution of white for negro laborers, and the former, mostly German, are arriving in the county from the east at the rate of twenty-five or thirty a week.

The California legislature sustains the late action of the president, and censures Congress.

Several Northern men are looking at the lands in the counties near Fredericksburg, Va., with a view to purchasing.

Mr. E. A. Pollard, the historian, is lecturing in Baltimore on "the last hope of the South."

The Confederate ram Albemarle is being cut up for fuel in Norfolk.

FROM NEW YORK AND HAVANA.—We are under obligations to Purser E. F. Spearing, of the steamship Bienville for a list of her consignees and passengers. The Bienville left New York on the 15th, arrived at Havana the 20th, left there the 22d, was detained at the bar fifteen hours by fog, and arrived here yesterday. She is consigned to Messrs. Jas. Connolly & Co.

Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., preached in Christ Church, Chicago, last Sunday. The church was, of course, crowded. The Tribune thus describes him:

Mr. Tyng is a small, slight man, with a young looking face, and features rather delicately formed. His hair is of a light color, and is combed plainly back. The lower portion of his face is fringed with a beard of a sandy color. His appearance, generally, is that of a mild mannered, pains-taking student, rather than of a man invested with the courage to make a daring innovation upon long-established church usages and prejudice. His voice, usually low, is singularly clear and agreeable. He speaks mainly in a low, gentle tone, and only in the height of an impassioned utterance does his voice swell and his face glow with all the fire of earnestness for which his name is so well known.

THE RECONSTRUCTING ELECTIONS.

After a good deal of dallying the Senate have at last passed the bill authorizing the ratification of the negro supremacy Constitutions by a majority of the votes cast. The bill had previously passed the House; so that it now goes to the President. It will be vetoed, of course, and then be passed by the required two-thirds. Henceforth the policy of the Southern people in relation to the reconstruction will differ from that which has, heretofore, been pursued. The policy of abstention, reinforced by active exertion, on the part of the whites, to keep the negroes from the polls, as in the case of Alabama, must now be abandoned. The only hope of defeating the carpet-bag Constitutions now, is by a direct vote. Taking the example of Alabama as a guide, this can be accomplished in almost all of the Southern States. In Virginia and North Carolina, Arkansas and Texas, the whites are in a majority on the registry; and this majority will be increased when the lists are revised. In those States, unless there shall be a large defection from the white vote, which is scarcely probable, the Constitutions will certainly be defeated. In Mississippi our friends are confident of their ability to achieve success at the polls. In South Carolina and Louisiana the work will be difficult; but it can be done and must be done. A revision of the lists ought to increase the white vote in this State by twenty thousand, and diminish the negro vote by at least ten thousand, which changes would make the disparity insignificant and almost immaterial. But, even if the numerical relations of the two classes of voters should not be materially altered, it is still possible to defeat the Constitutions. Work—zealous, energetic, unremitting work is necessary; but by such work the object can be accomplished. There is work for individuals, work for clubs and work for committees. In this State there will, probably, be no such shameless swindling tolerated as was practiced in Alabama, and the challenging committees will be able to keep out the black men in buckram who figure on the registry, and who were to be voted early and often, by convenient proxy, on election day. Moreover, the negroes are rapidly discovering that the carpet-bag adventurers are not able to provide them with food, clothing and lodging, and many of them will be unwilling to vote in opposition to their white friends and neighbors, for the sake of gratifying these charlatans. It is time now for every white man to apply himself persistently and resolutely to the work, and if this be done we have no fear for the result.

THE WATER WORKS.

Few cities in the American Union require a supply, in abundance, of pure healthy water, at all seasons of the year, more than New Orleans. The heat of the climate, and the great length of the summers, in a population as large and compact as ours, render such a supply indispensable for comfort, refreshment and health. No city government can be regarded as having properly discharged its duty to its citizens which is indifferent to this vital matter. Up to this time New Orleans has left it to the State, for the most part, to make adequate provisions for the urgent necessities of its citizens in this particular, and has submitted to the tender mercies of the corporation brought into being and invested with large powers and privileges by State authority, but which has had more regard to the advancement of its own interests than to the public good.

New Orleans has been too long in leading strings, but the time is now at hand when the charter of the corporation which has impeded her movements expires, and when she will be able to act independently in this important matter, and with a single view to the good of her entire population.

By section 4th of the act chartering the company, it is provided that, "after the expiration of thirty-five years" from its passage, "it shall be lawful for the corporation of the city of New Orleans to purchase from the Commercial Bank of New Orleans the Water Works of said company, by virtue of this act, and said company shall not refuse to sell the works, with all the rights and privileges appertaining to the same," and the 5th section points out the way in which the purchase shall be made.

It is scarcely necessary to say that public opinion is strongly in favor of the purchase of the Water Works by the city government, and will thoroughly sustain it in such a movement. There is a rapidly increasing distrust in this great and growing emporium in the power exercised by private corporations. The belief is nearly universal that the great interests of the people will be best promoted by their remaining in their own hands, or in the hands of those who are appointed to represent them. The public good should be the main object of all legislation—not special favors to a favored few, who, with patriotism on their lips, aim only or chiefly to promote their own aggrandizement. The Water Works, improved as they should be, and as they doubtless will be, by those who have the direction of city affairs, may be made a source of revenue, and a means of abridging the taxes which now fall heavily upon the people. At any rate, whether they have this result or not, the people demand that the public good should be regarded in the first instance, and that the interest of companies which have their own aims to promote, and which often conflict with the general welfare, shall be looked upon as entitled to minor consideration in comparison.

The Democratic State Central Committee this morning publishes a call for primary elections, to be held in this city next Monday night, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the State Convention. These elections ought to be held under the auspices of the ward clubs, and it is therefore desirable that such clubs be immediately organized throughout the city. In some of the wards clubs have been already formed; in others there is as yet no organization. There is danger that, in these, no elections may be held, on account of a failure to designate places of meeting. It is to be hoped that no such failure will occur. The convention is to meet for a very important purpose, and it would be disgraceful to New Orleans if any portion of the city were to be unrepresented in that body. We trust that there will be no further delay. The committee have prepared a practical plan of organization; they have called a convention, and have appointed a time for the primary elections, but their labor will be futile if it be not seconded by the people. Let the organization be perfected in every ward of the city, at once.

PROGRESS OF REPUDIATION IN THE WEST.

Western politicians of diverse antecedents and associations are getting into a muddle with reference to methods for disposing of the national debt. There can be no doubt that the qualified and partial repudiation of the face of the United States bonds, is regarded with almost universal favor among the masses in the West. Along with this sentiment, there has heretofore been a desire to do the thing under soft names, and by smooth, temperate and indirect devices. And the favorite of such devices was that which proposed to pay the bulk of the public debt, or at the least that part of it included in the five-twenties and amounting to upwards of eleven hundred millions, in national currency, thus putting the most numerous class of the public creditors on the same footing with producers and tax-payers of the country who are compelled to receive their dues in this kind of money. But recently many of those who at first favored the project begin to suspect that it would prove a double-edged instrument. They fear that if it would have the effect of razeeing the public debt on the one hand, it would have the effect of proportionately reducing the value of the people's money on the other hand. To this apprehension they are led by perceiving that, under this plan, the payment of the five-twenties would require the doubling or trebling of the present volume of currency, and by realizing that this currency constitutes that part of the national debt which bears no interest and is diffused among the masses of the people. It must follow that government obligations held by the people as money, must be depreciated equally with those in the hands of bondholders, by a positive increase of the aggregate of government indebtedness, comprising both classes of obligations, in relation to the financial resources of the country. Hence it is that Judge Caton, of Illinois, and some other Democrats in the West, have concluded that it would be inexpedient to commit their party to the policy of diluting the currency in order to stop the interest of a debt by paying its principal before maturity. They think it more prudent to let the Republicans fall in with this plan and make the most of it. Should a different course be pursued, and a revulsion ensue from doubling or trebling the currency, and thus rendering it worthless, Judge Caton argues that responsibility for the catastrophe would be thrown upon the Democrats, and the Republicans would escape it. Meanwhile, the Republican leaders in the West evidently consider an expression in favor of the financial policy in question a political necessity; and if it contains a fatal snare, as Judge Caton believes, they are at this moment plunging headlong into it. For example, the Indiana Republican convention which, the other day, nominated a State ticket, and instructed its delegates to the Republican national convention to vote for Grant and Colfax, adopted the following among the articles of its platform:

The public debt, made necessary by the rebellion, should be honestly paid, and all the bonds issued therefor should be paid in legal tenders, commonly called "greenbacks," except where, by their express terms, they provide otherwise; and paid in such quantities as will make the circulation commensurate with the commercial wants of the country, and so as to avoid too great an inflation of the currency and an increase in the price of gold.

The large and rapid contraction of the currency sanctioned by the votes of the Democratic party in both houses of Congress has had a most injurious effect upon the industry and business of the country, and it is the duty of Congress to provide by law for supplying the deficiency in legal tender notes, commonly called greenbacks, to the full extent required by the business wants of the country.

Should, however, Republican leaders in the West get in advance even of Pendleton and his followers on the subject of currency payment of the national debt, it is not impossible that Democratic leaders in the same section would go so far as to advocate open and direct repudiation, to the extent at least of reducing the face of the bonds to the gold value at which they were purchased; and that they would do this in the full confidence of being thus enabled to take the popular breeze from the sails of their adversaries. They would insist, at the same time, that if any of the principal of the public debt was to be paid in gold, the currency held by the people should have the preference, because this is a debt which draws no interest, and because its holders do not acquire it by voluntary negotiation, but are forced to receive it as legal tender.

In these remarks we have rather understated than exaggerated the tendencies and the possibilities of a general spirit of repudiation among the Western masses. To one phase of it we have not yet adverted. We mean that which looks to the wholesale repudiation of the bonded debt contracted during the war. This thought has already made such headway as to command a special organ, just started in St. Louis, under the title of "Repudiator." We are by no means surprised at such a development. Nor need our readers be surprised at it; for they must have seen it frequently predicted in our columns that the revolutionary projects, the profligate expenditures, the corrupt and perfidious legislation, the financial ignorance and recklessness of the dominant party, would, if persisted in, inevitably force the people to the plea of bad faith and false pretense in respect to the intolerable burden of debt and taxation which this party was heaping upon them. This plea is boldly and cogently set forth in the prospectus of the Repudiator, as may be judged from the subjoined extract:

The object of this journal will be to accomplish the repudiation of the so-called national debt, except that portion of it represented by legal tender notes. These notes, popularly known as "greenbacks," having been received by holders in good faith, must be in good faith redeemed; and with a view to this end must be made receivable by the government in all its pecuniary transactions. But that portion of the debt represented by bonds has no such claim to consideration. These bonds are the representatives of fraud, of stealing, of public plunder and other forms of rascality; and the people cannot pay them without making themselves parties to the crimes which the bonds represent. In this view of the subject, the repudiation of this so-called debt becomes a high moral duty. But it is a duty in a yet higher sense. Man's first duty, in his political or social capacity, is the establishment and maintenance of liberty. But debt and liberty cannot co-exist. Such were the opinions of our revolutionary fathers—hence they repudiated the debt created by the war of the Revolution. The policy of the knavish conspirators who now rule and ruin the country seeks to fund this debt and make it perpetual as a means of accomplishing that very revolution which has been the chief end of their insidious schemes from the first. They well know, what all history teaches, that a system of taxation such as this debt necessitates, operates as a perpetual mortgage upon the property, the lives and the toil of the people, and, as a necessary consequence, converts them into practical slaves—the slaves of the bond-holders. We are therefore in the precise condition of our revolutionary fathers; we must decide, as they decided, between debt with slavery, or repudiation and liberty. If the world has justified them in repudiating their honest debt, shall we not be justified in disowning a debt which is the hideous product of unwhipped knavery and of plunder patronized by usurped authority? But how came this debt upon us? The ruling party said to the people: "Give us your bonds by which to realize the necessary money, and we will restore the Union; we will re-establish the Southern States in the Union, with all their rights and dignities unimpaired." The bonds were furnished; the ruling party got all the money they wanted for the war, besides a still larger sum pocketed by thieves. But have they fulfilled their part of the agreement? Have they restored the Southern States to the Union with all their rights and dignities unimpaired? Have they not, on the contrary, wantonly, perversely and maliciously kept the Union asunder, when they might have restored it in an hour? They have thus repudiated their part of the contract, and now undertake to tell us that honor demands we shall sanction their fraud and become participants in their crime. We reply, never! never! never!

The Indiana Republican convention adopted, as part of its platform, a resolution in favor of paying the United States bonds in treasury notes. This was only a few days after the New York Tribune had declared that nobody but a thief would support this scheme. The Indiana Republicans do not seem to fear this aspersion on their character. They snap their radical fingers at the gentle Horace, and shout lustily for greenbacks. Their position is eminently suggestive, at this time. It shows that the Republicans of the Northwest distrust the efficacy of the congressional policy, and that they are looking about for some collateral and popular issue, on which they may go before the country in the next canvass. It is also significant that these Republicans have been obliged to follow in the track of a distinguished Democrat, and that they have committed themselves to a doctrine which their party organs in the East denounce as the final development of copperheadism. Whilst the Tribune is denouncing Mr. Pendleton as a repudiator, the Republican party is making haste to mount his platform.

A Conservative Love Feast in St. Louis—Two Hundred at Table—Toasts Given and Responded To.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.—The grand Democratic Conservative banquet, in honor of Washington's birthday, at the Southern Hotel, to-night, was a brilliant affair. About two hundred persons, among whom were many prominent Democratic and Conservative politicians, sat down to table, and the utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed.

The following regular toasts were given, which were appropriately responded to:

"The Memory of George Washington—The foremost man of all the world. Among his many virtues let us remember his inflexible adherence to the principles of constitutional liberty, and resolve that we will manfully attempt to preserve what he nobly won."

"The President of the United States—Planted upon the rock of the constitution, the waves of faction and usurping violence will beat against him in vain."

"The Supreme Court of the United States—Established to preserve and expound the constitution. All who love the constitution of our fathers and the liberty which it secured, will resist the impious attempt to impair its authority or destroy its independence."

"The Members of the Convention of 1787—The work of their hands needs no such changes as the passions and the prejudices of the present day may bring."

The Army and Navy—Subordination to the civil authorities is the chief ornament of the American soldier, and the true test of his loyalty."

"Civil and Religious Liberty—Their friends should be resolved, devoted and unflinching in this, their hour of peril. America expects that every man will do his duty."

"Our Adopted Citizens—Their protection our protection; their oppression our shame."

"The Flag of the Union—The emblem of nationality, based upon the union of co equal and independent States. Any act of oppression towards one is treason against all."

"The Women of America—Will never consent to debase the blood of their imperial race."

"A Free Press—Essential to the maintenance of civil and religious liberty, it will survive or perish with it."

The Woes of a Prince.

[From a London Letter, Jan. 22.]

"Let me crave your sympathies in behalf of a prince," which his name it is Christian. The said Prince Christian married the English Princess Helena, and the people, by a sort of instinct, came to the conclusion that the young lady had been forced into the marriage, and that the whole business was a "shame." Since that time Prince C. has been growing more and more unpopular, not on account of anything that he has done, I think, so much as because he is disliked. It is the Dr. Fell sort of business. The other day the prince went with his wife and some others of the royal family to Liverpool, and the people who waited outside hissed him heartily, but cheered all the rest.

The affair was hushed up, but there is reason to believe that it caused some little sensation at Windsor. The photographs of the prince have partly been the cause of his unpopularity. He is a churlish looking man, with a very bald head, and the bald head has, I fear, done his business. The Princess Helena was only nineteen when she married, and the English people (who like the royal ladies especially) were not satisfied, and thought her husband was not nearly good enough for her. Then, again, the Prince of the Bald Head was unquestionably one of the very smallest of the very small Germans who have been strapped on to the shoulders of patient and cloud-witted John Bull. He had before he came over here as revenue from his immense estates and other sources in Germany, a total income of exactly £200 a year.

This enormous income was not enough to be married upon, and very glad he must have been to catch one of the queen's daughters, and be taken into comfortable lodgings in the house of the aforesaid J. B. The next thing, of course, was to make an income for this rather farcical prince. Some very ugly stories of him were in circulation, most of them probably untrue, but they helped to make people dislike him. Nevertheless, parliament voted him a grant of £30,000 (as dower to his wife), and £6000 a year. Imagine what a change for a poor devil to be taken from the midst of debt and poverty to live in one of the queen's palaces, and have a large income given him, upon no other condition than that he should marry a well educated and rather pretty girl.

But things do not always go smoothly with Prince Christian. As I have said, he was soundly hissed in the public streets the other day, and now this week a stinging caricature has been leveled at him in the Tomahawk, a paper which is making wonderful progress in consequence of the boldness and freedom of its cartoons. We are shown an unpleasant little man perched on the back of the British lion, and tugging away at his mane. Underneath is written, "Set a beggar on horseback, or—translation from the German." This will not please the family circle at Osborne or Windsor. The Tomahawk goes everywhere now; it has cut Punch out, so far as the influence of its weekly cartoon goes. There are no other illustrations in the number, and the "jokes" are rather of the literary gent description. But the cartoon (drawn by a Mr. Mathew Morgan, of whom no one scarcely ever heard before,) is first-rate, and would make any paper.

Fancy Prince Christian has rather a bad time before him. The queen is understood to insist upon his residing in this country, and under her own eye—apparently with a due regard for the protection of her daughter. A man ought to behave himself properly on £6000 a year, seeing that he has done nothing to merit a farthing. There are Englishmen (would you believe it?) of better and nobler descent than this very little German, and of handsome private means and station, who would be happy to make good husbands to any of the royal princesses (except those who are already married, pray understand). But no, that would not do. A seedy gentleman, all out at elbows, from fatherland, is the only eligible person. The inevitable consequence of such a system is—Prince Christian.

ITALIAN FINANCES.—Bayard Taylor writes as follows from Florence:

The great failure of the government is in the department of finance. The expenses appear to be as reckless and ill-regulated as the taxation is oppressive. A large part of the revenue is eaten up by the expense of collecting it. An immense standing army and internal police are kept up, yet robberies were never more frequent or brigandage so rampant. Fifteen hundred persons (so I am informed) are employed as auditors, clerks, etc., in the navy department, and the nation possesses scarcely one serviceable fleet. The king gets $3,000,000 a year, and has six hundred horses in his stables, and the country needs schools in every province. The secularization of the church property will bring a temporary relief, but an entire reform in the administration of the finances can alone save the country from ruin.

THE RECONSTRUCTION CONVENTION.

SEVENTY-SECOND DAY.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, 1868.

The convention met at 10 A. M.; Judge Taliaferro, presiding; fifty members present.

The journal was read and approved.

Mr. Underwood offered the following resolution: *Resolved*, That the office of assistant secretary be declared vacant from February 1st, 1868. Adopted.

Mr. Moses offered a resolution that no member shall be allowed to speak more than five minutes upon any subject without first obtaining the consent of the convention. Carried.

Mr. Moses also offered the following:

Resolved, That no member of this convention receive his per diem as a member who is not here to sign the Constitution unless he may be sick at home.

The resolution lies over under the rules.

Mr. Blackburn entered a protest against the order of Gen. Hancock, declaring the State bankrupt, and spoke at great length upon the subject. Mr. Cooley followed, in a speech defending the course of the general and the policy of his order. The convention then adjourned until this morning at ten o'clock.

THE OPERA—"*Le Prophete*."—Whoever has not seen this gorgeous opera as placed upon the stage at the Opera House, with its beautiful scenery, ballet, skating scene, the electrical sun and the life-like grand conflagration scene at the close of the fifth act, has certainly missed a treat. Another opportunity, however, is offered them to-night to witness this grandiose lyrical gem of the great master Meyerbeer, with Audibert as *Fides*, Seguin as *Bertha*, Picot as the *Prophet*, and the other characters by Van Huffien, Lechevalier, Dupin and Decré. The house of course will be a crowded and most fashionable one. On Friday next there will be an extraordinary performance. Mr. Gilbert, a conscientious young actor, a native of this city, will open the benefit season with "Orpheus in Hades" and "Les Femmes Terribles," Mr. Gilbert taking the laughable part of the *King of Beotia* in Offenbach's operetta. We wish him a deserved success. On Saturday one of Auber's remarkable productions, "The Dumb Girl of Portici."

PATTI'S MATRIMONIAL TROUBLES.—In my last I informed your readers that the union between Mlle Adelina Patti and Marquis de Caux had been irrevocably broken off. It is so; but can dreams be irrevocably forgotten? The young marquis, whose only misfortune is to have more aristocracy than capital, is quite a victim. He was last seen at Rome in a side box, during the Diva's performance of *Lucia* in that city. A strange rumor concerning her journey north has been told. She was expected at Havre, and the performance was ticketed, when suddenly Mr. Bagier, the manager of the Italiens, to whom she is engaged for all this season, put his veto to her appearing before the Havrais. When the question was asked why he had authorized her to play at Rouen, (where the small opera house made in one evening 12,000f.,) the Havrais were informed that an American vessel on the point of sailing was mounted by a crew of enterprising young men, who had sworn to carry the young prima donna to New York, Mr. Strakosch, her manager, nothing loth. This is the story, and it may not be so improbable and romantic as it appears. America is the El Dorado of artists, and if Adelina Patti is wise she will not walk in the footsteps of some of the artists who cross the Atlantic when the last bloom is worn off their talent. This way of playing the Dickens will in time be worn out, for when a nation can pay (and American ladies prove that they do pay) it has a right to the first fruits of art's best.—[Cor. N. Y. Herald.

Col. S. E. Goodson has sold his farm, one mile north of this place, to Dr. Huffman, of Pennsylvania, for $18 50 per acre in gold. A good price considering the times. Dr. Huffman has arrived, bringing with him 400 blooded sheep. He is a scientific farmer and experienced stock raiser. This is a good omen. We have room enough for a few more of the same sort. Let them come.—[Bristol (Va.) News.

Notice.

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Published This Day.

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Refers to E. Salomon, Esq., Glendy Burke, Esq., J. O. Nixon, Esq., J. Morgan Hall, Esq.

W. Dauphin & Co.,

IMPORTERS OF

STRAW AND SILK MILLINERY GOODS,

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, ETC.,

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

Near Chartres—Up Stairs,

NEW ORLEANS.

Post Office Notice.

POST OFFICE, New Orleans, Nov. 26, 1867.

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 9 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 5 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 close 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.

Read This Certificate.

HOME EVIDENCE FOR

GREY JACKET BITTERS.

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 1, 1868.

Messrs. BARRETT & 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. R. CHAPMAN.
AND MANY OTHERS.

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 2d, 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.

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.

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.

Sutley 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.

First Premium Photographs.

(DIPLOMA.)

The FIRST PREMIUM, (a Diploma) has again been awarded to W. W. WASHBURN, 113 Canal street, New Orleans, for the best PHOTOGRAPHS exhibited at the Louisiana State Fair for 1868.

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.

Sloat's

ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE TRIUMPHANT.

The Louisiana State Fair awards the Highest Premium to SLOAT'S ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE.

I am selling them now at the very low price of $50, 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.

Carpet Warehouse,

19.....CHARTRES STREET.....19

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; Drugh Cloths—Dragged, Linen and Felt; Curtains—Lace, Rep, Worsted, Damask, etc.; Furniture Covering—Linen and Cotton, striped; Cornices, Bands, Pins, etc.

Important to Lawyers.

THE ACTS OF THE LAST LEGISLATURE,

Held and begun on the 20th 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.

To all Interested

—IN THE—

CAUSE OF LIBERAL CHRISTIANITY.

The First Congregational (Unitarian) Society announces 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. PARLEY, 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 12, 1867.

H. M. Thompson,

PURCHASING AND COLLECTING AGENCY,

147 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK,

(SPECIAL AGENT OF NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.)

All classes of MERCHANDISE, AGRICULTURAL ELEMENTS, etc., etc., purchased on commission.

Good (purchased only of first class Houses, and as low not lower than parties can purchase themselves.

A sufficient sum must be remitted to cover freight and cash missions, the balance PAYABLE ON DELIVERY.

Commissions on sums not exceeding $100, 5 per cent, exceeding $100, 2½ per cent.

Collections on all points promptly attended to.

References—COL. J. O. NIXON, Proprietor of New Orleans Crescent.

Havana Cigars, Havana Cigars.

J. GUMA,

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

Offers for sale 25,000 HAVANA CIGARS, of several brands and sizes, at the low price of 10 cents a piece or $90 per thousand. The connoisseurs are invited to call and examine the stock. Remember,

J. GUMA,
No. 155 Common Street.