The New Orleans Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

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THE WEEKLY CRESCENT is published every Saturday. Subscription $5 per annum, invariably in advance.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 29, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NEW OPERA HOUSE—French Opera Troupe—"Massaniello, or The Dumb Girl of Portici."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Variety Combination—"Jim Crow Alive"—"Mardi Gras Ball"—New songs, dances, sketches, burlesques, etc.

VARIETIES THEATER—Engagement of Edwin Adams—"Wild Oats"—"Black Eyed Susan."

ST. CHARLES THEATER—"No Thoroughfare"—"Flying Dutchman."

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

Matinees at noon at the Varieties and Academy of Music.

THE SUNDAY CRESCENT.—The Sunday CRESCENT, in all respects, is a paper which we offer as creditable to the literature and journalistic enterprise of New Orleans. Filled with the latest news by telegraph and mail, with interesting local events, with a miscellany of literary contributions original and selected, and with the latest financial and commercial intelligence, it is a paper which we offer to the public with entire confidence in its being acceptable. The Sunday CRESCENT being carefully and leisurely read, is a paper the advantages of advertising in which are so apparent that nothing further on the subject need be said.

The Weekly CRESCENT, issued every Saturday morning, contains the news of the week by telegraph and mail, editorials, local matters of interest, financial and commercial summary, state of the markets and a collection of interesting miscellaneous articles. It is an acceptable present to send to a friend or correspondent in the country. Copies, put up in wrappers, ready for the mail, can be had at our counting-room. We will receive a limited number of advertisements for the Weekly, and as the paper circulates in all the surrounding States, its value as an advertising medium is very great.

It was extensively rumored in town yesterday, that in view of the late order of Gen. Grant, restoring the deposed members of the City Council, Gen. Hancock had asked the President to relieve him of the command of the Fifth Military District. If such is the case, it is believed and hoped that the President will deline to grant the request.

The resumption and conclusion of the debate on impeachment in the House of Representatives on the 24th will be found elsewhere.

We give this morning the concluding portion of the president's late message, relating to the removal of Stanton.

Hon. Jefferson Davis is stopping at the St. Charles Hotel.

There was an exceptionally large and fashionable audience for a Friday in Lent at the Opera House last night. "Orpheus in Hell" and "The Terrible Women" was the bill. To-night, "The Blind Girl."

Yesterday was a bright, invigorating day—something too cool for thin-blooded folk, but very enjoyable to the robust.

Great attractions at the Fair Grounds to-day and to-morrow.

Our account of the Mardi-Gras carnival is contained in the Weekly CRESCENT, published to-day.

See all the inside pages of the CRESCENT for news and other matters of interest.

Have we cannibals among us? Somebody advertises in a city journal—"Wanted, a girl to cook."

THE GRAND FETE AT THE FAIR GROUNDS.—The Fair Grounds Association are deserving of great credit, not only for their determination to afford our citizens abundant amusement, but for their energy in trying to carry out the great aim of their laudable undertaking. They have certainly labored under very many disadvantages during the past year, and the payment of the very liberal premiums they offered has left the association too much embarrassed, financially, to carry forward their projects on the liberal scale they desire. We hope our citizens will take advantage of this occasion and show these gentlemen that they are determined to sustain them, and turn out *en masse* and make a grand holiday of it. Certainly the attractions offered embrace much that is novel and interesting to all classes of our community.

The grand mammoth concert which is to take place Sunday, under the direction of Prof. Meyer, assisted by Charles Jaeger's celebrated silver cornet band, embracing over one hundred and fifty performers, will certainly be a very brilliant affair. We understand this is to be given in the octagon building, which will make it the more attractive. This alone should attract thousands to the grounds. Let us give the gentlemen of the association substantial evidence of our determination to assist them in their labors.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—From Bielock & Co., 130 Canal street, we have received a late reprint of "Zanoni," one of Bulwer's most popular works. It is from the publishing house of Lippincott, Philadelphia.

We have also received from Bielock three of the latest issues of that excellent weekly, Littel's Living Age.

Our neighbor Gresham sends us the last number of the Riverside Magazine, gotten us especially for young folks, and so deservedly popular with them.

John Mullaly, Esq., the able editor of the New York Metropolitan Record, was to lecture in Mobile Thursday night on "The Question of the Hour."

We have no doubt that when the following sententious specimens of humor are explained to the public, everybody will "snicker right out:"

Orphan's fare—Bread and milk.

Civil Court—Will you marry me? Yes, sir.

When, remarks an exchange, governors of States make haste to pledge the support of armies to one side, and powerful political clubs in large cities talk of arming and marching to the support of the other, it would be folly to shut our eyes to the fact that we are living among explosive elements.

THE FAIR GROUNDS FETE.—We hear that the gates will be opened at the Fair Grounds to-day, at 10 o'clock, and the exhibition will commence at 1 o'clock. At night, we understand, the grounds will be brilliantly illuminated.

The Richmond (Va.) papers all contain eulogies of Major John Dooley, a warm-hearted, patriotic and public spirited citizen—native of Ireland—whose death seems to be universally lamented.

A female of Green county, Penn., recently challenged a man for breach of promise. She had proposed to him and had been accepted, but afterwards discarded. Let them fight it out.

THE COMMANDER OF THE FIFTH DISTRICT.

It would be idle to deny that the revocation of Gen. Hancock's orders relative to the City Council, and the consequent reinstatement of the old boards, by direction of Gen. Grant, have proved a shock to the hopes and the just expectations of our whole population, outside of a petty circle of public jobbers and self-seeking partisans, who have no interests in common with the substantial welfare of the general community. And it would be equally vain to dissemble the grief which we all feel at the spectacle of apparent discomfiture and humiliation presented by a commander who has won our esteem and confidence in an unprecedented degree, when he is compelled to retract a step which considerations of self-respect and duty had imperiously required him to take. At the same time it would be difficult for a superficial and unimpassioned observer to account for the prevalence in this community of sentiments so warm and so pronounced towards General Hancock. He came here, expressly appointed, and with the explicitly declared purpose, to continue the execution of a law regarded by all intelligent and well-meaning people of the State as odious and pernicious in its political, social, material, and all other aspects. He has not swerved from the plain requirements of the law, either to the left or to the right. And this, indeed, is the simple though strange explanation of the fast hold which he has gained of our good opinion, and even of our hearts. We were not accustomed to see in his position a man who was sufficiently above fear, favor or affection, to do us full but only bare justice under the iron letter of the law. He promised only this in the beginning, and his subsequent acts evinced his earnest desire to fulfill this promise, conceding nothing to our advantage, imposing nothing to our detriment without warrant in an unbiassed interpretation of the various provisions which it devolved on him to observe and to carry out. In short, he did not make his administration a running supplement to the reconstruction acts. He did not eke out congressional omission where, exactly and construed applied, they might fall short of partisan designs. He did not overstep even the enormous powers with which he was invested, in order, by so doing, to vex, disquiet, humiliate and depress us. Our feelings towards him have come to be such as the people of a Roman proconsulate might have had towards a Scipio, a Cato, or a Brutus, sent to administer to them the law of the conqueror. In the strict administration of a similar law, his manhood, frankness, dignity and honesty have won our respect and our trust. That is the whole story.

It may well be conceived, then, that our people would look upon the retirement of General Hancock from his present command, as scarcely less than a public calamity. And hence it is that they recur with painful apprehensions to the recent correspondence between himself and General Grant, in which he expressed his desire to be relieved, in case his action regarding the City Council should be reversed. In that correspondence General Hancock said:

My self-respect as commander of the district made it absolutely necessary that I should take summary measures, regardless of the consequences with which partisans might threaten me. I do not know what fitter report could be forwarded in the case, for all the papers explaining my action have been sent to you.

To suspend my order would be to destroy my usefulness here, and in such an event a sense of what I consider due to me and my position in this matter would necessitate a respectful request to be relieved from my present command.

Fortunately it is the President, and not Gen. Grant, who is empowered to grant a request to be relieved in such a case. And when the President understands, as he doubtless will, that Gen. Grant's final order in this matter was in furtherance of a partisan manœuvre to get rid of the present commander of the fifth district, in order that a minion of radicalism may take his place and manage the coming elections in this State and Texas, it is not to be doubted that the President will be extremely reluctant to grant the request, and it is to be hoped that Gen. Hancock will be reconciled to his position. It is well to recall here these words in his letter of Feb. 9 to Gen. Grant:

I was astonished at the action of the Council, and could not account for it except by the fact that they had been instigated to do it by designing men who believed that if I dared to make these removals, it would end in my own removal from this place, and that they would be protected at any rate.

Gen. Hancock divined truly when he supposed that this whole matter originated with designing men who wished to provoke him to acts that would end in his removal. The same men are still at work here and in Washington. And it must be clear to the general that the granting of his request to be relieved would be to these men a triumphant event.

A NEEDLESS APPREHENSION.—A Washington special, of the 25th, to the Cincinnati Commercial, says: "Much of the feverishness in the public mind in regard to the impeachment proceeding arises from the supposition that Congress will attempt to suspend the president while the trial is in progress; that he will resist the same, and that serious difficulties will ensue. From what is learned, there is not the least ground for the belief that it will be attempted to suspend the president. On the contrary, the indications are that the impeachment trial will go on under the well established forms of procedure.

According to radical authority, the president acted against the advice of prominent Democrats in regard to Stanton.

The official Gazette contains the permanent appointment of Sir S. E. Belleau and Gen. Doyle as lieutenant governors of Quebec and Nova Scotia.

The West Virginia (so-called) legislature has authorized the governor to tender the assistance of the State to Congress. The "grand armies" of Illinois and Indiana are reported spoiling for a fight. The Wisconsin assembly tells Congress to stick to its position. The New York 21st is ready to march to Washington, and Gov. Fenton is reported to have offered 50,000 troops to support Congress. The Maine legislature sustains the action of the House, and the governor of Iowa says "a hundred thousand Iowans are ready to maintain the integrity of the Union, the Constitution and the laws." Recruiting offices for men to support the president are reported open in New York, and the Democratic Keystone Club of Philadelphia has turned into a military organization. So say dispatches to the Western press.

The colored Democrats of Memphis held a meeting in that city on the 26th. Some colored rads attempted to break it up, but were prevented by some white friends of the colored Democrats. The radicals and their policy were bitterly denounced.

The venerable sexton of the Episcopal Church in Vicksburg, William Bosley, died Tuesday, at the age of 82.

Dry goods at wholesale fifteen per cent. below New York prices by L. H. Gardner & Co., 91, 9 and 95 Common street, adjoining the City Hotel.

ASSESSMENTS ON PROPERTY.

General Hancock's recent order in relation to State finances declares that the taxes for the current year, 1868, shall be collected on the basis of the assessments of 1867. The reason given for this innovation on the usual method—avoiding the expense of a new assessment—would be sufficient, if the plan were not attended with serious difficulties and embarrassments, and if it were not sure to work great injustice and inequality. The changes in the tenure of property from year to year are such that a large proportion of the taxes, based on the assessments of a previous year, could not be collected at all. Thousands of pieces of property change hands in this city alone, in the course of a year; and in such cases the name of a fictitious owner, in all probability totally irresponsible, would appear on the assessment books. Of course the State would lose the taxes on all property in this situation. In this city, likewise, many buildings are destroyed by fire, in the course of a year; yet the losers would be taxed just as if they had suffered no loss. In all such cases as these either the State would lose the taxes, or persons would be taxed on property which they do not own; the real owners totally eluding payment. There are many instances, too, in which the unproductive property of last year, has been improved, and consequenty, become liable to a much heavier taxation than before. For instance on the square bounded by Fulton, Rousseau, Second and Third streets there were only three building when the assessment rolls for 1867 were made out—now there are nineteen tenements on that square. The batture between Canal and Conti streets was, last year, assessed as vacant lots, at $50,000. Now there are warehouses on this site, valued at $750,000.

In other departments, likewise, there have been great changes. Many commercial firms have dissolved or failed since the last assessments were made; and many new firms have been established. How will it be possible to relieve the former, or to collect licences from the latter if the old assessment rolls govern the tax collectors? Besides this there are licences to be provided for new markets, shoemakers, blacksmiths, hucksters, peddlers, and other tradesmen; contractors, pawnbrokers, bankers, etc. In short, the changes which take place in a great city like this, from year to year, are so numerous as almost to defy estimate. The consequence, therefore, of adhering to the assessment of 1867 would be great injustice to individuals and serious loss to the State. It is to be hoped that General Hancock will revise this portion of his order, and thus obviate the perplexities and embarrassments which would otherwise be sure to ensue.

PLAZA POLITICS.

The radicals instinctively take their lessons in party strategy from the worst precedents in the history of their own, and of every other country. And, in doing so, they invariably, if that be possible, add to the superlatively bad a hyper-superlative badness. This is the extent of their power of origination. If they were to borrow the grimiest imp of hell, they would not be satisfied until they had put him in their own livery by giving him a shade of deeper blackness. We have heretofore shown that they obtained absolute control in the present Congress by a base imitation of the Roundhead expurgators of the Long Parliament, whose heroic medicine reduced that body to the "Rump" which Cromwell's boot was destined to kick into nonentity. And as to their maneuvering to capture the executive office by a short cut, we need go no further than Mexico to discover the source of their strategical inspiration in this particular. They are merely bent on transplanting for radical service in the United States the politics of the Mexican plaza; an interesting fact that will render the purposed visit of President Juarez to Washington highly opportune. Down in the happy country of that distinguished Aztec, it has been customary, when a set of men were seized with a patriotic ardor to rule the country, for them to seize incontinently, by surprise or storm, the main plaza, and, having imprisoned, shot, bought over, or otherwise disabled their principal opponents, to take quiet possession of the government. Having thus elected themselves to power, the next step is to refer the choice to the vote of the people, with the proviso that only the suffrages in favor of ratification shall tell in the result. But, meanwhile, financial exigencies demand attention. The precious pack of self-installed patriots disdain to puzzle their brains over intricate and circuitous contrivances of taxation. They proceed to add spoliation to usurpation by the straightforward and simple method of intercepting conductas, robbing churches, and levying forced loans on unhappy citizens who have not been impoverished to the point of utter destitution. It is not left for the American mind to imagine a translation of the processes here briefly sketched, from the Mexican plaza to the American arena of partisan schemes, conspiracies and struggles. The radical version, with characteristic variations, of plaza politics, is before everybody's eyes; so plainly set forth, too, that a Western journal, which has heretofore supported radical policy, is at length forced to confess that, "we have not far to travel now, to reach the broad road down which the Spanish republics have rushed to death." Not far to travel, in woful truth! A snail's pace could measure the distance in one second. And the road is not only broad, but terribly precipitous. "*Facilis descensus averni.*"

DENIED.—The report that the president had sent for General Emory, and that during the interview in response to the summons, he had informed the president that he would obey no order unless it came through General Grant, is denied by General Emory. So says a Washington special to the Cincinnati Commercial.

We invite the attention of the public and heads of families to the sale of furniture which will be made to day at 11 o'clock A. M., by G. de Feriet, auctioneer, at No. 188 Bourbon street, Second District. The sale being without any limit or reserve, deserves the serious attention of speculators and others desirous of securing cheap bargains.

"Fighting" Joe Hooker, as he is called by a few people of a humorous turn of mind, is now in Rome.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE FOR PUBLIC PATRONAGE is Billy Murphy, the well known caterer to the habitues of St. Charles street, who has just opened a new house opposite the postoffice. He sets a sumptuous lunch every day, and deals out to his friends and customers the finest of wines and liquors. With these inducements he confidently invites a call, feeling satisfied that once tasting, were it the last drop in the cup 'twould be to him they would drink.

GEN. STEEDMAN'S POSITION.

The host of friends and admirers of the gallant gentleman whose name is signed to the following communication, will be delighted to read this unequivocal declaration of his views. With those who know General Steedman, no such explanation is necessary, and it is strange that any one should have doubted, even for a moment, his devotion to the Democratic party, and to the great cause of constitutional freedom. His whole career is a protest against the aspersions which his political adversaries have sought to cast upon him; and the record of his public acts, especially during the last three years, ought to protect him against the calumnies which are invented only to injure him in the estimation of a community which recognizes him as a trusted leader, and an efficient champion.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Feb. 28, 1868.

Editor New Orleans Crescent:

Sir—I have just been informed that there is a report in circulation in this city, that, in responding to a toast to "The President of the United States" at the festival given by the Association of Ex-Officers of the United States Army and Navy, at Lyceum Hall, on the 22d inst., I expressed sentiments which were regarded as unfriendly to President Johnson; and I respectfully ask leave, through your paper to state, that to preserve the harmony of a social meeting from which I understood political expressions were to be excluded, I consented to respond to that toast and to omit the expression of my political opinions.

I had supposed it was too well understood in this community that I am the personal and political friend of Andrew Johnson, and the political opponent of Gen. Grant, for any such absurd report to obtain the slightest credence, but as I understand there are some citizens who do believe that I entertain sympathy with Gen. Grant, I deem it due to myself to say that I am as strongly opposed to the political views and action of Gen. Grant as any man in Louisiana.

The usurpations of Congress, sustained by Gen. Grant, are as abhorrent to me as they are to the great body of the conservative people of America, and I most earnestly hope that both he and Congress may be defeated in their attempt to trample upon the Constitution and usurp the government.

I am, very respectfully,

JAMES B. STEEDMAN.

Theatricals.

THE OPERA.—For an extra night in lenten times, the audience at the Opera House last night was exceptionably large, and must have been gratifying to the beneficiary, Mr. Gilbert. M'lle Lambelé, in her role of *Eurydice*, was charming. She plays and sings with more inspiration and fire than formerly, a fact which we are happy to chronicle. To-night, for the first time in several years, Auber's beautiful five-act opera of "Massaniello," or the "Dumb Girl of Portici," with Picot as *Massaniello* and M'me Seguin as *Emma*. The performance will include a pas de deux by Mr. Weitheff and M'lle Acosta. On Sunday a grand new drama, entitled "Rocambole."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Saturday comes around again, and once more from all the four corners of the city the little ones, accompanied by older folks, will be seen gaily tripping toward that great holiday center, the Academy. Dr. Spalding, antic pating their coming, has prepared a pleasant little entertainment for them there. They will see the "Man with the Carpet Bag," the "Jealous Husband," the "White Statue," and "Didn't I Move Him." That funny man who sang "My Father Sould Charcoal" last Saturday, will to-day show them the manœuvres of an "Algerine Dancing Master," and those Clinetop Sisters will glide like twin fairies over the stage, in one or two of ther graceful dances. This is but a portion of the attractive programme offered the juveniles who attend at noon, and the more sedate children of larger growth who will be present in the evening.

VARIETIES.—Bulwer's comedy of "Money" afforded Mr. Adams last evening an opportunity for a capital impersonation of *Alfred Evelyn*, in which he was materially sustained by Floyd as *Sir Frederick Blount*, Dyott as *Sir John Vesey*, Fiske as the humorous *Mr. Graves*, and Miss Placide as *Clara Douglas*. To-day at the matinee the "Marble Heart" will be repeated, and this evening Mr. Adams again offers his admirable performance of *Jack Rover* in "Wild Oats."

ST. CHARLES.—Mr. DeBar reproduced "No Thoroughfare" last evening, after an interval of a few nights, but to no purpose. We regret to say it, for the piece certainly ought to draw, if any could, replete as it is with scenes of the most thrilling interest, and with the principal characters in the hands of such pleasing performers as Mr. Harkins and Mrs. Perrin. We can only hope that the final presentation of the piece this evening may call together an assemblage worthy of its merits. Miss Charlotte Thompson will commence an engagement on Monday evening.

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM.—The really attractive collection of curiosities offered for the inspection of the public at this museum afford to many visitors a welcome opportunity for passing away an agreeable hour or two. The museum is located opposite the St. Charles Hotel, and is always open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

The Josephine.

It was our good fortune, yesterday, to receive and accept an invitation to visit and inspect the new steamer Josephine, of the Morgan line, now lying at the foot of St. Joseph street, and recently built for the Texas trade by Messrs. Harlan & Hollingsworth, of Wilmington, Delaware, a firm that has constructed for Mr. Morgan thirty-seven ships in all. It is with no little pleasure that we communicate to the public the few interesting facts of which we came into possession during a brief but agreeable sojourn on board.

The tonnage of the vessel is 1300 tons, greater by 300 tons than that of any other of the seventeen boats now plying in the Morgan trade between this port and Galveston or Mobile. She has a total length of 250 feet over all, 34 feet beam, and 19 feet depth of hold. The engine is of 800 horse-power. There are two boilers, and an allowance of 35 pounds of steam to the inch. Fresh water is used entirely in the boilers, and, under the Lighthall patent, the same water may be used over and over again as many times as may be desired. Five boats of the Morgan line, we may here state, are supplied with the same arrangement. Steam pipes for warming purposes, as well as for the extinguishment of fire, in case of necessity, are led through the vessel. The hull, which is of iron, is divided into five water and air tight compartments. This construction in the case of the steamship Austin has already proved a beneficial one, that vessel after sustaining serious injuries having been kept afloat for a period of five days, although with a hole in her hull five feet in length.

A speed of thirteen knots an hour is anticipated for the Josephine by her builders. Certainly the beauty of her model and sweep of her lines render this anticipation a reasonable one. The interior arrangement and finish of the vessel cannot for elegance and comfort be surpassed. To one inspecting them the idea suggests itself that in the construction of the Josephine the builders have combined all that taste, skill and modern improvements could offer to make a vessel attractive and comfortable. There are accommodations for one hundred and eighty passengers, there being fifty-seven staterooms on deck and twenty-six below. The dead lights in the lower rooms are double the ordinary size, making those apartments unusally desirable to travelers. The upper saloon is elaborately finished in satinwood, rosewood and mahogany, and is richly carpeted; the lower or dining cabin is finished in rosewood and mahogany alone, with a neat floor of inlaid ash and black walnut.

The accommodations for the stowage of freight and cattle in the forward part of the vessel are extensive and systematic. The pantries and storerooms on the outer side of either gangway are models of neatness and convenience. The total cost of the Josephine was $235,000.

We should not complete our sketch of the vessel without stating that the Josephine will be under the command of Captain Lockwood, a tried and true seaman, late in command of the I. C. Harris, in the same trade.

The vessel will be open to visitors to-day and to-morrow, and we can promise all those who have any fondness for a fine ship with a jovial commander, that a trip to the Josephine will amply repay them. And do not neglect in passing through the upper saloon, to pause for a few moments beside the exquisite working model of the vessel, in silver and gold, twenty-two inches in length, made by a Mr. Benton, a jeweler in Wilmington. The crank, propelled by the machinery of a music box in the stand below, works the beam and revolves the paddles smoothly and gracefully, until one, watching the quiet motion, fancies he sees the ship passing by, far off upon the ocean, and unconsciously awaits the raising of her signal flag.

Altogether, our visit to the Josephine was a delightful one, and we can only say in conclusion that those who desire to pass a pleasant hour or two can do so by following our example, and paying a visit on board.

Two Grand Fete Days

—ON—

THE FAIR GROUNDS,

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE

FAIR GROUNDS ASSOCIATION.

The misfortune of the past year has left the Association, financially, in an embarrassed condition, and we feel the necessity of raising funds to carry on an enterprise so essential to the interests of Louisiana. Relying implicitly upon the public of New Orleans to sustain and perpetuate this institution, we propose, with their assistance, to carry out its objects with renewed energy.

The following attractive Exhibition will take place on

Saturday, Feb. 29, and Sunday, March 1.

The celebrated Aeronaut, LOUIS BUISLAY, will make his

GRAND BALOON ASCENSION,

every half hour during SATURDAY and SUNDAY, commencing at 2 o'clock each day.

Exhibitions in the Arena:

HERR LENGSFELD will enter the Den of the Wild

Lions and Lionesses,

one of the most daring feats on record.

The BROTHERS MIACO have volunteered their services, and will appear in their celebrated

Acrobatic and Gymnastic Feats.

Mr. BARNERE SMITH, an old veteran of New Orleans, has kindly volunteered his services, with his family, and will appear in a number of their Dazing and Graceful Acts on a BAREBACK STEED.

Mr. SMITH will introduce his Wonderful Act on a Fiery Steed, without Saddle or Bridle, carrying his little Son, only seven years of age—a feat never before attempted but by one person before.

W. H. NAYLOR in his celebrated BAREBACK HURDLE ACT.

Great Trotting Race—Purse $300,

WILL TAKE PLACE ON

SATURDAY, FEB. 29, 1868,

between the following celebrated horses:

Mile heats, 3 in 5 to harness, and to Rule.

T. P. Roach names c. m. MOLLIE BUCKNER.

W. J. Payne names s. g. W. J. PAYNE.

M. Q. Townsend names g. g. JOHN ELMORE.

ON SUNDAY—In place of the Pacing Race which was advertised, the

Grand Mammoth Concert,

Which was to have been given at the late Fair, will take place at 3½ o'clock, under the direction of Professor MEYERS, assisted by CHARLES JAEGER'S celebrated Silver Cornet Band, and will consist of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PERFORMERS.

PROGRAMME OF SUNDAY.

FIRST PART.

1. Overture—Triumph March ..... F. Ries
2. La Lune Blanche—Brass Band ..... Beddies
3. Pot Pourri of Rossini's Stabat Mater ..... Mercadante
4. Cavatina—Robert le Diable ..... Meyerbeer
5. Chorus—Grand March ..... Becker

SECOND PART.

1. Overture—"Tannhauser," first time in this city— R. Wagner
2. Finale—"I Puritani," Brass Band ..... Bellini
3. Divertisement—Les Charmes de Voyage ..... Lobe
4. Fair Grounds Schottische—Brass Band ..... Boll
5. Chorus from Faust, with Brass Band accompaniment ..... G. B.

ROBERT MEYER ..... Leader of Orchestra
CHARLES JAEGER ..... Leader of Brass Band

ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY MUSICIANS, and a Chorus of sixty of the best talent of the city.

Charles Jaeger's celebrated CORNET BAND will be in attendance on both days, and will conduct the DANCING ON THE PLATFORM.

Admission to all parts of the Track—Fifty Cents.

Children under ten years of age, and schools, will be admitted free.

Subscribers to the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association, free.

In case of postponement, a Blue Pennant will be displayed at Crescent Hall.

Murphy's Postoffice,

(Vis a Vis,)

Old Levee street, opposite Customhouse and Postoffice.

JUST OPENED.

The best WINES, LIQUORS and POPULAR MIXTURES.

A sumptuous LUNCH every day.

Down with your stamps.

W. E. MURPHY, Proprietor.

We Are Offering

OUR HEAVY STOCK OF STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

FULLY 15 PER CENT. BELOW NEW YORK PRICES.

L. H. GARDNER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS,

Nos. 91, 93 and 95 Common Street,

(Adjoining the City Hotel.)

Zimmermann

—HAS SO—

HEAVILY REDUCED THE PRICES

—OF—

His Large Stock

—OF—

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CORALS, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE AND FANCY GOODS,

That his Goods cannot be undersold by any one in the city. Particular attention paid to Watch Repairing and Diamond Setting at

94 AND 96 CANAL STREET.

Phœnix

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

ASSETS.....$3,500,000.

GEORGE S. DARLING, GENERAL AGENT,

Office corner Canal and St. Charles streets,

Entrances No. 112 Canal and No 8 St. Charles street,

New Orleans.

Refers to E. Salomon, Esq., Glendy Burke, [illegible] Nixer, 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 3 P. M.

Coast Mail for all Post Offices as far up the river as Bayou Sara, closes Mondays at 3 P. M., and Fridays at 8 A. M.

Vicksburg Mails close at 3 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 3 P. M.

Mails for Lafourche Parishes will close on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 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 6 A. M.

OFFICE HOURS.—Opens 8 A. M., closes 4 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. 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. WM. [illegible]
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. E. 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 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.

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.

Self 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,
[illegible] Rampart street, below Canal.

[illegible] for the transaction of business, [illegible] invested with full power to frame and adopt [illegible] laws, rules and regulations as they may deem requisite and necessary for the Company and the transaction of its affairs; provided, the same shall not conflict with the true intent and meaning of this Act of Incorporation, or with the laws of this State. And in the temporary absence of the Managers [illegible] to preside at their meetings.

If allowed to continue [illegible]

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. [illegible] everywhere.

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.

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 Decks, Dressing Cases, Spectacles, Cutlery, Guns and Pistols, for sale at extremely low prices.

A. B. GRISWOLD, [illegible]
Commissioner and Notary Agent,
[illegible] without the sanction of said [illegible]

Sl[illegible]

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 [illegible] $50 each with each will throw in one of [illegible] FITTING LADIES' and CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

M. S. HEDRICK,
At the Great Southern Machine Depot, 87 Canal street.

Carpet Warehouse,

[illegible] CHARTRES STREET.....[illegible]

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, Rep, Worsted, Damask, etc.; Furniture Covering—Linen and Cotton, striped; Cornices, Rods, Pins, etc.

Important to Lawyers.

THE ACTS OF [illegible] as not liable or responsible [illegible] Holder [illegible] of his stock in said Company, [illegible] faults of said Company, be[illegible] any mere informality in the organization of said [illegible] have the effect of rendering the pre-emt charter null, [illegible] exposing a Stockholder to any greater liability than the amount of his stock therein.

ARTICLE XI.

The said Company shall [illegible]

[illegible] 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, to Dec. [illegible] ville, 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 13, 1867.

H. M. Thompson,

PURCHASING AND COLLECTING AGENCY,

147 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK,

(SPECIAL AGENTS OF NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.)

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

Goods purchased only of first class [illegible] not low [illegible] parties can purchase [illegible]

A sufficient sum must be remitted [illegible] missions, the balance PAYABLE [illegible]

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

Collections on all points promptly [illegible]

References—COL. J. O. NIX, [illegible] New Orleans Crescent.

Havana Cigars. [illegible] Cigars.

J. GU[illegible]

155..... COMMON [illegible] 155

Offers for sale 35,000 [illegible] of several brands and sizes, at the low price [illegible] A piece or 500 per thousand. The connoisseurs are invited to call and examine the stock. Remember,

J. GUMA,
No. 155 Common Street.