The New Orleans Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

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OFFICE, NO. 94 CAMP STREET.

Yearly Subscriptions, in advance, $12; half yearly, $6; quarterly, $4. Single copies, 10 cents.

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

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NEW OPERA HOUSE—French Opera Troupe—"The Grand Duchess of Gerolstein."

VARIETIES THEATER—Engagement of Edwin Adams—"King of the Commons"—"Jenny Lind."

ST. CHARLES THEATER—Benefit of Mr. H. D. Guion—"Hamlet."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Dramatic and Variety Entertainment—Farces, burlesques, songs, ballets, etc.

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM—Nos. 49 and 42 St. Charles street—Wonderful living and natural curiosities.

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.

Local on second page.

THE NEW ORLEANS COTTON AND PRODUCE CIRCULAR AND MERCHANTS' AND BROKERS' PRICE CURRENT.—Our letter sheet will be distributed to regular subscribers as usual this morning at or before 7 o'clock, and orders for extra copies will be attended to at the counting room of the CRESCENT throughout the day. The fact that our presses are kept steadily running twelve hours on the days of publication, is the best evidence that our prices current are constantly becoming more popular.

We had the pleasure of meeting yesterday Mr. John Mullaly, editor of the New York Metropolitan Record, who had just arrived in the city. This gentleman deserves cordial greeting everywhere in the South, for the manliness and vigor with which he has combated, through his paper, and out of it as well, the pestilent isms and the malignant policy of the radicals. He is now completing a Southern tour, having already visited Richmond, Charleston, and other cities east of this; and in a few days he will start on his return via the West. Meanwhile he is stopping at the St. James Hotel.

FILOMENO.—The marvelous genius of this wonderful girl artist met with a gratifying and enthusiastic recognition last night at the National Theater, on the occasion of her third appearance in New Orleans. For the first time in this city she was met by a large audience, which was repeatedly moved to the most enthusiastic admiration and applause. It is scarcely within our power to add anything to the eulogy which we have already bestowed upon this remarkable violin player, unless we quote the remark of a gentleman in the audience last evening, who, although having listened to Vieuxtemps and Ole Bull, declared Filomeno the greatest violinist he had ever heard. We trust, for the sake of our citizens yet unacquainted with her surprising genius, that Filomeno has not appeared before the New Orleans public for the last time.

METAIRIE JOCKEY CLUB.—A special meeting of the Club on particular business, will be held this evening at the office of Messrs. James & Wilson, the lessees of the course, 146 Common street, at seven o'clock. See the call in our column of special notices.

Country merchants seeking a wholesale market for the purchase of goods suitable for the spring trade, must not overlook the inducements offered by New Orleans. The wholesale market of our city, observes the Bulletin, in every department of trade, has ample stocks from which to make selections. These purchases were made before the late rise; therefore merchants are enabled to fill orders on as favorable terms as can be procured in any Northern city. In fact, in many instances goods have been sold in New Orleans at prices considerably below what they could be purchased for in New York.

Twenty-four candidates for the Republican nomination for governor of Illinois have been announced.

From Boston to Iowa, a terrible snow storm, accompanied with a furious gale, prevailed Sunday and a portion of Monday. The railroads were much blocked up, and the trains impeded in various places. Further south the storm was one of rain rather than snow. It cleared off intensely cold.

Municipal elections were held in the cities of Portland, Bath, Saco and Lewiston, Maine, Monday. The Republicans were victorious in each place, and also in Newport, Ky., but in several cases, by decreased majorities.

It is reported that the president has retained the following lawyers for his defense: James T. Brady, Charles O'Connor, Ben. T. Curtis, J. S. Black, A. G. Thurman, William S. Groesbeck, William Schley, R. H. Dana, and Reverdy Johnson, Jr.

John Hecker, the last radical candidate for mayor in New York, has published a card in which he declares that "he will hold no intercourse whatever with any man who will not uphold the president" in the vindication of his constitutional rights against Congress; and in the event of his impeachment calls upon all men whose sentiments accord with his own, to unite as a vigilance committee in his support, "never to yield until our constitutional rights are secured."

Soulé University, at Chappell Hill, Washington county, Texas, has opened the term for this year, under the presidency of Prof. Wm. J. Hancock.

Professor John Gamgee, of the Albert Veterinary College, of London, has, after protracted experiment, discovered a new method of preserving meat and keeping it a long time in its original condition. The process is simple and inexpensive, and does not injure the flesh for food. Some sheep, slaughtered in London, one, two, three and four months ago, and thus preserved, are now on exhibition in the windows of the Agriculturist office, in New York city.

The Galveston council are seeking a mode to prevent the obstruction of navigation to that city and the filling up of the harbor.

TERRORS OF THE GRANT ADMINISTRATION.

During the late war there were differences of opinion among the armed Confederates as to whether General Grant was, in himself, a formidable military antagonist. Criticism is still divided on this subject, and it must be remitted to impartial history to determine whether, as a soldier, his greatness was intrinsic or adventitious, the result of genius or of accident. But in the new part which he has undertaken to play, as chief minion of the radical conspiracy, in administering the affairs of New Orleans, he leaves no room for doubt respecting either his capacity or his achievements. Both friends and foes must agree that his two recent movements against this city have evinced in him the native possession of equal courage and power to inflict swift and sweeping mischief on disarmed and helpless people who are obnoxious to the cause which he serves. In this sphere he is strong and terrible to a degree that an army with banners could not surpass. For this species of terror his genius is beyond question, almost beyond comparison. His interference with our municipal affairs has spread among property-holders and city note holders, among retail dry goods merchants and retail grocers, among butchers, bakers, confectioners, market women, and every other peaceful and harmless class of our population, a consternation such as no military operation of his ever created among his armed adversaries. The city currency has performed the office of a thermometer in indicating popular depression and distress under the terrorism of this last phase of the reconstruction-Grantian dictatorship. The general distrust of the competency and honesty of the municipal regime foisted upon the city by a stroke of the dictatorial pen at Washington, took effect upon the circulating obligations of the city, and they are descending to zero with a rapidity proportionate to the degree in which the community may despair of a fitting reorganization of the city government, and of a wholesome reform of its financial policy. But the sudden decline of city notes is in no inconsiderable measure attributable to sheer panic—a blind, unreflecting impulse which no facts can fully explain, which no arguments can check, and which must run its allotted course, like other transitory deliriums and frenzies. A statistical exhibition of the funded and floating debt of the city, and of its financial resources, would show it to be, substantially, in no worse condition in those respects at this moment than it was one, two, or three years ago. In regard to some particulars, indeed, its position is improved. The amount of city money in circulation now is considerably less than at the time when Gen. Sheridan replaced the municipal administration elected by the people with officers of his own appointment. In spite of stagnation of capital, discouragement of industry, and impoverishment in the surrounding country, the producing and taxpaying classes of the city have gradually enlarged, and its total population is estimated to have increased from less than two hundred thousand in 1860 to nearly three hundred thousand in 1868. In a political aspect, the situation is not essentially changed from what it was when Sheridan inaugurated congressional reconstruction.

The recent orders of General Grant are logical incidents of the system then established. Grant is simply doing from Washington work in the radical carpet-bag interest, which it was presumed that a district commander, faithful to the intent, rather than to the laws, of the congressional reconstructionists, would do on the spot, without suggestion or direction from headquarters. While Sheridan and Mower were commanders, such interference from partisan considerations was at any moment liable to occur. And, if the course of General Grant may allow little or no hope for obtaining at present a different disposition of things by appealing to Washington, it is well to remember, on the other hand, that in his recent action with regard to our municipal affairs, he has assumed responsibility for the character and conduct of the officials whom he has forced upon the city. They constitute, so to speak, the body of an administration of which he is the chief. He must shoulder whatever infamy it may incur by profligacy and corruption. If it cause taxation to grind the people, and the money of the poor to shrivel to worthless rags in their hands, upon his head will fall the maledictions of the sufferers; and though his fame were before as fair as an angel's, the widow's tear and the orphan's curse would stain and blast it with the mark and the brand of indelible shame and immortal scorn and detestation. It, therefore, devolves upon General Grant, if he sets any value upon his reputation for only its partisan uses, to see well to the future proceedings of the administration which he fastens upon this city.

For the rest, we advise our people in general to do their utmost to overcome a tendency to panic, in themselves or others, in respect to the city finances. Let them endeavor to make the force of public opinion a power in the city government, no matter what may be its political origin or complexion. Let them insist, manfully and earnestly, but not boisterously and frantically, that the mayor and council shall take measures at once for funding the excess of city circulation, and for putting the city finances in a definite, intelligible and satisfactory shape that would restore confidence in city money, and bring it to par with greenbacks. This money ought never to be under that par. It is on a better basis than the greenbacks are on. The aggregate debt of which it is a part is in a far less proportion to the resources pledged to its redemption, than is the aggregate debt of the United States. The very existence of the city is in pledge for this money. And, amid the perils and doubts of these disjointed and convulsive times, the existence of New Orleans is one of the very few certainties which either hope or calculation can grasp or firmly hold as a staff that will not break now or hereafter. Reconstruction may at last end in worse distraction; radical frenzy may wreck the Union forever, and the federal government may sink amid the ruins of constitutional liberty; but New Orleans will stand as surely as water shall continue to run, grass to grow and the sun to shine.

Just as boys make frantic attempts to imitate the flip flaps of every circus acrobat who comes along, so all the little politicians endeavor to "go through the motions" of the big fish of the political pond. Ex. gr., resolutions charging Governor Fenton with high crimes and misdemeanors, and asking the legislature to impeach him, were presented at a meeting of the New York Board of Aldermen, on the 1st.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The action of the Democratic convention yesterday, in nominating an electoral ticket, was the fitting and logical sequence of the appointment of delegates to the National Democratic Convention. The theory on which delegates are chosen to represent the State in the national convention, is that these States are really States, in the constitutional meaning of the term; that they are not out of the Union, but in the Union; and that they are entitled to exercise all of their constitutional prerogatives in spite of a constraint which is unconstitutionally exercised. This is the theory of the Democratic party. It is a theory which it is the interest of these States to accept, because only by the success of that theory can they be saved from the tyranny of a sectional faction, and the horrors of negro supremacy.

Acting on this assumption, the Democracy of the North invite the representatives of the South to meet them in convention, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Presidency. In that convention the representatives of the Southern States will stand on an equality with the representatives of the Northern States; just as if they were voting in the electoral college, on the model of which the convention is constituted. But it would be both intrusive and impertinent on the part of the Southern States to participate in the nomination of a Democratic candidate for the Presidency, unless they intended to aid in his election to the extent of their ability. It is very true that their votes may not be counted. It is very true that the party which has excluded their representatives from Congress, may, likewise, exclude their votes from the electoral college. But this is no reason for not casting the votes. That rights will be denied is no reason for declining the effort to exercise them. All functions become impaired by disuse. Rights are lost by remitting their practice. The assertion of a right, even when its practical enforcement is impossible, is valuable to the extent that it preserves that love of liberty and regard for law which, otherwise, would soon become extinct. It is, therefore, clearly the duty of the people of this State to vote for presidential electors next November, and to transmit their electoral vote to Washington, in order to strengthen the hands of that great party on which we rely for salvation from the perils which now surround us. We should pay no heed to the fraudulent Constitution which radical tyranny may seek to impose on us. We should not recognize, or tolerate it, except so far as we are compelled to do so. The Republicans rely on the negro vote of the South to keep them in power. The Democrats rely on the white race—the only constitutional political community existing within the limits of these States. It is for us to give them the opportunity to profit by an alliance which must be of far more benefit to us than to them. We repeat, therefore, that the nomination of an electoral ticket was an eminently proper and consistent act.

The resolutions are the same in tone and spirit as those which were adopted by the meeting at the St. Charles Theater. They are temperate, but firm and emphatic, and fairly express the views of the people of Louisiana. The appointment of a State Central Committee is now to be effected by the president of the convention, and, when this is accomplished, we shall be ready to enter on a vigorous campaign against the infamous Constitution prepared by the Dryades street assemblage.

THAT TRAIN AGAIN.—George Francis Train has been again arrested. He had advertised that he would lecture on the 3d at the Rotunda, in Dublin, and was about proceeding to the hall when he was taken into custody. An audience of five hundred people had assembled, and when they were informed of Train's detention they were very indignant, and demanded the return of their money at the door. At one time a serious disturbance was threatened, but the crowd finally dispersed. It is given out this time that Train was arrested for debt.

The Republican State Committee of New Hampshire has made a canvass of the State, and claims a Republican majority of from two thousand five hundred to three thousand.

Mr. John Mullaly, editor of the New York Metropolitan Record, has, by special request, repeated his able lecture on the "Questions of the Hour" in Mobile.

Ten years ago a newsboy gained control of his business on one of the railroads leading from New York, and from the proceeds of that business has just paid $30,000 for a residence on the Hudson.

The Metropolitan Hotel at Peoria, Ill., was burned on the 1st. Loss $80,000.

The Republican State Central Committee of California, dissatisfied with the action of the Union Central Committee, have resolved to send delegates to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, and have nominated presidential electors for that State.

At Chicago, on the 2d inst., McDevitt and Hanahan played a match billiard game of one thousand points, McDevitt discounting his competitor, and winning by 387 points.

Advices from South America report the death of Ex-Governor Dana, of Maine. Six other former residents of Maine also died within a few days, all of cholera.

The Boston Post has been generally considered a sensible newspaper. Yet it publishes in its columns such a miserable piece of nonsense as the following:

A New York billiardist punched his cue entirely through a billiard ball the other day, in proof of which curious story the ball is shown with the hole.

Somebody wants to know if a Greek quotation credited "D. Siculus" is from the writings of Gen. Dan. Sickles. We think not.

[Mobile Register.

So do we.

Rumor tells the Liberty (Texas) Gazette that Commodore Vanderbilt was to take charge of the Texas and New Orleans railroad on the 1st of this month, and finish it all the way through in a year. The same paper learns that an association of capitalists in New York desire to purchase 40,000 acres of land in the counties of Liberty and Polk. It also says that farming prospects this year are more encouraging to the thoughful observer than they have been hitherto since emancipation.

GENERAL S. B. BUCKNER.—The Louisville Courier, of the 4th, makes the following well merited remarks:

This distinguished gentleman arrived in our city yesterday, on a visit of business, and during his stay here will be the guest of his old friend Dr. G. W. Bayless. Few gentlemen have more or more devoted friends than Gen. Buckner, and the warm-hearted and cordial greetings he will everywhere meet with will demonstrate that the admiration entertained for him has in no wise been diminished by his long absence from his old Kentucky home. He is one of the noblest specimens of the true and chivalric Kentucky gentleman, and as such we are all proud of him. We trust his visit will prove so pleasant as to incline him to again locate here.

THE WATER WORKS ONCE MORE.

We wish to keep this subject before the public with a degree of persistence at this time, justified by its importance, by the near approach of the expiration of the charter of the Commercial Bank, and the opportunity which is now afforded by the city government to become the purchaser and owner of these important works.

We are aware that there are clouds in our political horizon, which threaten a stormy day, and that the monetary affairs of the city are not, at this moment, in as favorable a condition as our citizens could wish. But nothing is more changeable than the weather, and rain, in this warm climate, is often necessary to lay the dust of shelled streets, and thunder and lightning equally so to purify the atmosphere, which is infected with all sorts of complaints and mischievous rumors.

It is objected to the purchase of the Water Works that the city is in debt, and cannot afford to raise the money just now for so large a purchase. This objection might have weight, were it not that the charter of the Commercial Bank expressly provides a mode of payment that will not be at all embarrassing to the city. The price of the Water Works is to be left to arbitrators, and "is payable in bonds to the mayor, aldermen and inhabitants of New Orleans, bearing an interest of five per centum per annum, interest payable thereon semi-annually, and redeemable in not less than ten, nor more than thirty years from the day when the Water Works are delivered over." By the time the bonds fall due, and long anterior to that period, the city government may be expected to be able to meet all its obligations.

Indeed, the present alarm, arising from the depreciation of the city currency, is nothing but a gust, which will soon blow over. It is quite unnecessary for anybody to be disturbed about the matter. The wealth of New Orleans rests on too solid a basis to be unsettled by any temporary derangement in our affairs, the causes of which are well understood, may be remedied, and will be remedied with all possible speed. The income of the city for the year 1868 will exceed its expenditures by nearly a half million of dollars. This is a matter not suggested by fancy, nor dreamt of by hope, but one which rests on figures. There is no occasion for consternation—none for despair in the prospect before us. The announcement of a simple fact like this, in a quiet way, a fact which cannot be contradicted, is enough to silence the roar of all the trumpets that can be sounded throughout the city, at every street corner, by those who wish to injure the credit of the city, and produce, if possible, a panic in our midst.

The Water Works have too long been in the hands of a private corporation—a corporation as well intentioned, probably, as any other, but neither representing nor promoting, in times past, the interests of a great and growing city like New Orleans, in respect to a supply of water. The people are the party to be consulted in this matter. They do not wish to be altogether behind the age in their public works. They wish them to be under their own control for their own benefit, and not in the hands of a private company for the special benefit of that company. The time has come for a change to be made in the ownership and control of our Water Works, and we trust it will be consummated. The city must become their purchaser.

The Vote in the House on the Impeachment Articles.

The first article was adopted—yeas 126, nays 41; second, yeas 122, nays 41: third, yeas 121, nays 42; fourth, yeas 144, nays 39; the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth, yeas 126, nays 41; ninth—changed from number 10—yeas 108, nays 46.

Messrs. Clay and Stewart voted no. They were the only Republicans who did so. The Democrats voted no. Mr. Cox stated that his colleague, Mr. Morrissey, was absent on account of sickness, but would, if present, vote against each article.

Mr. Boutwell stated that his colleague, Mr. Moorhead, was absent necessarily. If present he would have voted for all the articles.

Mr. Eckley announced that he was paired off with McCullough.

The following is the vote in detail, the other votes showing no party changes:

Yeas—Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnell, Ashley of New York, Ashley of Ohio, Bailey, Baldwin, Beatty, Banks, Beaman, Benton, Bingham, Blaine, Blair, Boutwell, Bromwell, Broomal, Buckland, Butler, Cake, Churchill, Clarke of Ohio, Clark of Kansas, Cobb, Coburn, Cook, Cornell, Covode, Cullom, Dawes, Dixon, Dodge, Donnelly, Driggs, Eggleston, Elliot, Farnesworth, Ferris, Ferry, Field, Garfield Gravelly, Griswold, Halsey, Harvey, Higby, Hooper, Hopkins, Hubbard, Hurlburt Hunter, Ingerell, Jencks Judd, Julian, Kelly, Kelsey, Ketchum, Kitchen, Koontz, Laflin, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lawrence of Ohio, Lincoln, Loan, Logan, Longbridge, Lynch, Malfory, Marvin, McCarthy, McClurg, Mercer, Miller, Moore, Morrill, Mullins, Myers, Newcomb, Nunn, O'Neil, Orth, Payne, Perham, Peters, Pike, Plants, Poland, Paisley, Pomeroy, Price, Raum, Robertson, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Shanks, Smith, Spalding, Starkweather, Stevens of Pennsylvania, Stokes, Taffey, Tiller, Thomas, Trimble of Tennessee, Trowbridge, Twichell, Upson, Vanaerman, Van Horn of New York, Van Horn of Missouri, Van Wyck, Ward, Washburne of Wisconsin, Washburn of Illinois, Washburne of Massachusetts, Walker, Williams of Pennsylvania, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Ohio, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom and Woodbridge—126.

Nays—Adams, Archer, Axtell, Barnum, Beck, Boyer, Brooks, Burr, Carey, Chanler, Eldridge, Fox, Getz, Glossbrenner, Galladay, Grover, Haight, Holman, Hotchkiss, Humphrey, Johnson, Jones, Kerr, Knott, Marshall, McCormick, Morgan Mungen, Niblack, Nicholson, Pruyn, Radnall, Ross, Sitgreaves, Stewart, Stone, Taber, Trimble of Kentucky, Van Anken, Van Trump and Woodward—41.

Louisiana Intelligence.

The Lake Charles, (Calcasieu parish) Echo complains grievously of the failure of the mail carrier to fulfill his contract, and come in "on time."

Our city is so well behaved we can't manufacture local items. Plenty of idle negroes to be seen, but change is so scarce they can't get on a spree or gambling frolic, or get up a ball or any other source of mischief. Micawber like, they are patiently waiting for something to turn up. A dead eagle, with a negro astride, is now a fit national emblem.—[Shreveport News.

A party has been made up in Shreveport to go to California via the overland route through Marshall, Austin, San Antonio, El Paso, etc.

The Alexandria Democrat of the 4th says: The rain of Saturday night and half of Sunday, was the heaviest and most continual we have witnessed for many a long year. The river has felt sensibly the effects of this drenching flood—it has risen very fast in consequence—having gone up fully twelve feet, and still rising. The Bailey dam has entirely disappeared and we now have a big, decent, navigable stream.

Rev. R. K. Dossy gave us a call this week while on his way to the upper parishes. He notes a substantial improvement throughout the country. The ruin and wreck of war is fast disappearing. Despite the hard times plantations are being ditched and fenced. Political feeling in St. Mary growing warm.—[St. Landry Progress.

The season has thus far been most favorable for the preparation for planting, but we see very little work going on in that direction. In former times, with such a season, most of our lands were broken up by this time. We have not seen a half dozen plows at work this year, and very little "cleaning up" going on. We understand, however, that in anticipation of supplies from the bureau many of our citizens will commence planting operations immediately. It is high time they were at it. The river until within the last few days has been very low for the season, giving strong hopes that we would not be visited by an overflow this year. It is now rising rapidly.

[Madison Parish Journal.

Shepard, Abbott & Co., 55 Camp street, are selling their stock at greatly reduced prices.

Theatricals.

THE OPERA—*The Grand Duchess of Gerolstein.* A grand dress rehearsal of this remarkable production of the quaint and original composer, Offenbach, took place last evening at the Opera House. The result was a perfect success, insuring a still greater one for the artists engaged when they appear to-night, with the incentive of a crowded and fashionable house to urge them to use their best efforts in rendering this exquisite operetta. Nothing will be omitted; the operetta will be performed entire, and precisely as it was originally played in Paris for nearly, if not over, 400 successive nights. Lambélé, the beautiful and charming Lambélé, appears as the *Grand Duchess*, Decré as *Fritz*, Goujon as *Prince Paul*, Rossmbeau as *Baron Puck*, and Chamouin, the inimitable, as *General Boum*. Whoever is desirous of listening to "The Sabre of My Papa," and "Pif, paf, pouf, and ta, ra, pa, pa, poum," those laughable, musical oddities, had better apply early at the box office of the Opera House for seats, and even then we fear that many may be disappointed. However, go and try your luck, for this is subscription night, and you may depend on it, you shall enjoy the audience as well as the performance, which will be truly grand.

VARIETIES.—There has not, probably, been any piece presented during the season at the Varieties in which the characters were so admirably cast as in the "Colleen Bawn," on the occasion of Mr. Adams's benefit last evening. Dan Bryant as *Myles-na Coppaleen*, Edwin Adams as *Kyrle Daly*, Floyd as *Danny Mann*, Parkes as *Bardress Cregan*, and Mrs. Gomersal as *Eily O'Connor*—all were completely up in their parts, and rendered them in a manner extremely pleasing to their audience, which was an unusually large one. The scenery of the peace was superb, particularly the moonlit lake scene, with the light glimmering in *Eily's* cabin in the distance. The beneficiary also appeared as *Sir Bernard Harleigh* in "Dreams of Delusion." To-day, at the noon matinée, the "Colleen Bawn" will be repeated with the same cast as last evening. To-night "The King of the Commons" and "Jenny Lind" will constitute the entertainment.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The benefit performance of the Clinetops called together last evening, as we had anticipated, a brilliant audience. The fair sisters, evidently animated and enlivened by the flattering popular tribute, exerted themselves to give an unusual *eclat* to the entertainment. Their action in the skipping rope dance was the embodiment of playful grace, while the Chinese dance, by Miss Lucie, was both novel and pleasing. In both of these, as well as in the ballet divertisement, they were amply applauded. To-day the usual Saturday matinée and evening performances will be given, introducing a programme replete with variety and humor, and concluding with the popular piece of "Schemerhorn's Boy."

ST. CHARLES.—"Griffith Gaunt" was presented last evening for the first and only time, Mr. Harkins playing the hero of the drama, with Mrs. Perrin as *Kate Peyton* and Miss Sylvester as *Mercy Vint*. The piece, particularly the trial scene, was creditably placed upon the stage, and should have drawn a much larger audience than it did. The farce of the "Fat Boy," with Mr. De Bar as *Master William Wardlowe*, sat everybody in a roar, and terminated the entertainment mirthfully. This evening, Mr. H. D. Guion, well known to the patrons of the St. Charles, will have a benefit. "Hamlet" is announced as the performance, three amateurs of the Shakspeare club appearing as *Hamlet*, *Horatio* and *Laertes*, with Mr. Guion and Mrs. Perrin as the *King* and *Queen*, Mr. Harkins as the *Ghost*, and Ben DeBar as the *Grave Digger*. This cast of characters promises a good Shakspearean representation, and ought to draw a crowded house.

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM.—The collection of curiosities here to be found on exhibition, is daily inspected by admiring throngs. The recent destruction of Barnum's Museum, leaves the Crescent City Museum unrivalled by any in the country.

General Items.

At Murfreesboro, Tennessee, on Saturday, a radical meeting was interrupted by a conservative negro, and the latter was backed by a number of whites. A general fight resulted. Pistols, guns and rocks were freely used, and seven or eight persons were wounded—three mortally. One is reported dead.

The treasure-seeking mania has broken out again in California. A "Cos Island guano and Pirooi treasure expedition" has been organized, and parties are endeavoring to get up an expedition to raise a frigate laden with gold and silver ingots, doubloons, etc., sunk on the Peruvian coast nine hundred years ago! A remarkable circumstances connected with this frigate is that it is sunk in only fifteen feet of water.

The fishing vessels are arriving at Cape Ann from the Georges, with great freights of fish.

The Richmond Whig is of opinion that grape culture and wine manufacture will become, at no distant day, a leading interest in Virginia. It says hundreds of people are turning their attention to the matter, and when it is known how favorable are the soil and climate, thousands of emigrants from abroad, as well as the skilled grape raisers in the Northern States, will flock thither.

A Western editor remarks that he is glad to receive marriage notices, but requests that they be sent soon after the ceremony and before the divorce is applied for. He has had several notices spoiled in that way.

How may you best keep eggs from spoiling? By eating them while they're fresh.

Why does the fool who never laughs remind you of the wisest men? Because he is a Solemn'un.

MARRIED:

On the 22d of February, 1868, by the Rev. Father J. B. Avenard, of the Church of Saint François Xavier, Alexandria, La., Mr. ARMAND QUERINGER of New Orleans, to Miss MARGARET DAVID, daughter of John David of Pineville.

On Tuesday, February 18th, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. T. B. R. Trader, FREDERICK H. PERKINS, of Lafourche, to Miss EMMIE BLANCHARD, of Assumption Louisiana. No cards.

City Money

OF ALL DENOMINATIONS AT PAR.

TULANE BUILDING,
New Orleans, March 7, 1868.

Notwithstanding the PANIC IN CITY MONEY, we are still taking that par for CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, TRUNKS, VALISES, TRAVELING BAGS, etc., etc., and selling our goods at very Reduced Prices.

GARTHWAITE, LEWIS & STUART,
31 and 33 Camp street.

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.

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 McALL'S ROYAL CHARTS FITTING LADIES' and CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

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At the Great Southern Machine Depot, 87 Canal street.

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MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

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

GEORGE S. DARLING, GENERAL AGENT,
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Refers to E. Salomon, Esq., Glendy Burke, Esq., J. O Nixon, Esq., J. Morgan Hall, Esq.

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HEAVILY REDUCED THE PRICES

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DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CORALS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE 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.

Important to Lawyers.

THE ACTS OF THE LAST LEGISLATURE,

Held and begun on the 28th 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.

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.
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THOMAS C. HERNDON,
FRANK A. BARTLETT.
Hon. A. W. WALKER.
JOHN H. CARTER.
GEORGE WOLFE.
EDGAR THOMAS.
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C. BROWN.
S. CLARK.
D. E. SCRUGGS.
W. E. CHAPMAN,
AND MANY OTHERS.

Safety and Security.

Bankers and business men generally who desire SAFETY FROM FIRE AND SECURITY FROM BURGLARS, are requested to call and examine the

GREAT AMERICAN SAFES,

Made at Cincinnati by Messrs. DIEBOLD, SHUMAN & CO.,

—And sold in New Orleans by—

JOHN W. NORRIS & CO.,
27 Canal Street.

They have been again awarded the premium of a Gold Medal as the BEST FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES. Many of the principal business houses in the city are using these Safes, and for safety and security, combined with elegance of finish, they are unsurpassed.

JOHN W. NORRIS & CO., Agents,
27 Canal street, and
17 Crossman street.

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Office No. 21 Commercial Place.

Having taken a Commission, is prepared to make Sales at PUBLIC AUCTION of REAL ESTATE, City, Suburban or Country; also, OUT-DOOR SALES of every description, and would respectfully solicit of MEMBERS OF THE BAR, ADMINISTRATORS, EXECUTORS, SYNDICS, ASSIGNEES, and others, SUCCESSION and SYNDIC SALES, SALES OF BANKRUPT ESTATES, SALES OF MERCHANDISE and PRODUCE, in Store, Warehouse, Press, on Shipboard, or in Bond; SALES OF DAMAGED COTTON, and CARGO SALES, Sales for Account of Underwriters, or whom it may Concern, PORT WARDEN SALES, SALES OF STOCKS and SCRIP, HOUSEHOLD and OFFICE FURNITURE, LIVE STOCK, etc., etc., etc.

In addition to his own experience of the last nine years, with Col. J. B. WALTON, in the same business, he possesses the advantage of having the assistance and experience of Messrs. GREEN & ELDER, (in the same office) so long and favorably known as REAL ESTATE AGENTS, thus enabling him to guarantee entire satisfaction to those who may employ his services as Appraiser, or in making Sales, and trusts he may be favored with a share of public patronage.

To all Interested

—IN THE—

CAUSE OF LIBERAL CHRISTIANITY.

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

The Rev. J. H. HEYWOOD, D.D., of Louisville, to Feb. 1st
The Rev. F. A. FARLEY, D. D., of Brooklyn, will follow.

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

By order of the Board of Trustees.

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

New Orleans, December 15, 1867.

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.

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.

Havana Cigars. Havana Cigars.

J. GUMA,

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

Offers for sale 35,000 HAVANA CIGARS, of several brands and sizes, at the low price of 10 cents a piece or $40 per thousand. The connoisseurs are invited to call and examine the stock. Remember,

J. GUMA,
No. 155 Common Street.

Post Office Notice.

POST OFFICE, New Orleans, Nov. 25, 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 on the river as far up the river as Bayou Sara, closes Mondays at 3 P. M., and Fridays at 3 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 2 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 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.

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 Houses, and as low not lower than parties can purchase themselves.

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

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