

The New Orleans Crescent

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

G. C. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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THE WEEKLY CRESCENT is published every Saturday. Subscription \$3 per annum, in advance.

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—'Mazeppa' and 'Forty Thieves.'

NEW OPERA HOUSE—'The Captive of Malta' and 'The Two Widows.'

VARIETIES THEATRE—'The Two Widows' and 'The Two Captives.'

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—'The Two Widows' and 'The Two Captives.'

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM—No. 60 and 62 St. Charles street—Wonderful living and natural curiosities.

We publish elsewhere, without present comment, a proclamation by Mayor Heath, received last night at half past twelve o'clock.

THE GRAND DEBUTS.—The Opera House overflowed last night with one of the most brilliant audiences of the season, on the occasion of the first presentation of the 'Grand Duchess of Gerolstein.'

The scene contrasted strangely with all we hear and witness of hard times, depressed business, a bankrupt State treasury, starvation and a depreciated city currency, and afforded a grateful relief to the prevailing gloom of the times.

The play went off with admirable spirit and grace. It is to be repeated on Monday.

THE LAW REGISTER FOR 1868.—We have received by mail—but we really do not know to whom we are indebted for the favor—a book of great value—the Law Register for 1868.

It is a volume of more than one thousand pages, handsomely printed and handsomely bound. It contains a list of lawyers in every State in the Union, a list of members of Congress, with biographical sketches of each one, a table of valuable statistics, and so much other useful matter that we despair of being able to enumerate it in a brief notice.

We thank our unknown friend, whoever he is, for the favor.

APPOINTMENT OF A SHERIFF.—Special orders No. 51 from military headquarters announce that Mr. Charles V. Ledoux is appointed sheriff of Rapides parish, instead of Charles A. Ladreit.

LECTURE BY COL. S. C. REID.—We publish elsewhere a very complimentary call upon our well-known fellow-citizen, Col. Samuel C. Reid, to deliver a lecture upon 'The present condition of the South, and the means of restoring its prosperity.'

This call upon Col. Reid is signed by some of our best citizens, and as his lecture is upon a most interesting subject, we hope he may be greeted with a crowded house on the occasion of his lecture.

NEW MUSIC.—Mr. Philip Werlein, 82 Baronne street, has sent us 'Chant du Proscrit,' or song of the exile, a piece for the piano, by J. Leybach.

The Israelites of Vicksburg are raising funds to purchase ground and erect a house of worship in that city.

On Saturday night some negroes were enjoying a dance at Pensacola when some sailors came, put out the lights, and commenced an indiscriminate cutting. Several of the negroes were severely cut. The police came up and after a slight brush arrested the offenders.

Dr. Fournier has been appointed city physician of Mobile at a salary of six hundred dollars a year.

A widow lady of Bullitt county, Kentucky, recently sent a hoghead of tobacco and a gam, or live, of honey to the Louisville market, and much to her surprise, the honey brought her more money than the tobacco.

PET OYSTERS.—Mr. D., of —, has in his possession an oyster, which is so tame that it follows him about the house like a dog.

We have heard before of a dog being named 'Oyster.'

Benjamin Disraeli, the new British premier, is not, as a paragraph going the rounds of the press says he is, an Israelite in faith. His father, Isaac Disraeli, (the celebrated author of 'Quarrels of Authors,' and many other works, embraced Christianity some years before Benjamin's birth; and the premier himself declared, during a cross-examination in court about four years ago, 'I am, what I have always been, a Christian.'

The following petition, we learn, is being circulated, and numerously signed. Its object commends to all who, with large and enlightened views, have the interests of the city at heart. It is very desirable that the City Park should be made more accessible to all classes of citizens for purposes of recreation. The proposed improvement of Murat street, and the more frequent passage of the horse cars would conduce to the convenience of all, and add much to the value of the Park. We are not personally cognizant of the fact, but learn that the cars on the Metairie Ridge line, run with great irregularity, accompanied with a disagreeable detention of passengers at the stables. It would be better both for the company and the public if this evil was corrected.

To the Mayor and Common Council of New Orleans:

The undersigned, citizens of New Orleans, and property owners and residents near the City Park, respectfully petition your honors that Murat street be graded and ditched, and bridges be constructed across the crossings, from Canal street to the main entrance of the City Park. This street is the shortest, and the only street entirely open from Canal street to the Park, and at small expense could be made a good walk and drive; and thus save picnic parties and others seeking recreation at the Park, a ride of more than a mile; since at present they are compelled to go to the Half-Way House, and thence across the Metairie Bridge, or cut Esplanade, and by the Bayou Road. The proposed repairing of this street would also add greatly to the value of property in the neighborhood of the Park, and to the value of the Park itself, and thus more than repay the expense of the work.

The owners of property in this part of the city pay as much taxes into the city treasury as the owners of the most improved portions, where the streets are paved, lighted, swept, cleaned and guarded at the city's expense.

Wherefore, in view of what is due to the owners of property in this section, and of the great benefit it would be to the city itself, and the convenience it would afford all classes of citizens in visiting the Park for recreation, we beg that this street be rendered passable at the city's expense.

THE MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE—Purchase of Another Steamer—Arrival and Departure of the Gen. Grant.—The Merchants' Steamship Company, in order to complete their arrangements for making their line to New York a first-class one in every respect, and to furnish every facility for the receipt of goods, the shipment of freights, and the transportation of passengers, have added to their ships by the purchase of the 'United States.' She is a steamer of the first class, and added to the line, now makes five good, substantial, sea-worthy and reliable ships that have been put in the trade.

The 'Gen. Grant,' of this line, will be due here this evening, and will remain all the week, leaving Saturday evening next, the 14th inst., at 5 o'clock. The 'United States' will be the next one in order, leaving here on Saturday, the 21st.

Merchants, shippers of cotton or other freights, and passengers who desire a quiet trip to New York, undisturbed by the annoyances and privations of railroad travel, will be glad to know that this line is established. Messrs. Wood, Low & Ludwigen are the agents.

THE ANTIQUITY OF BARBARISM AND CIVILIZATION.

DuChailu has just concluded a series of lectures in New York on the results of his African explorations. The last one of these treats largely of the antiquity of the race, and of the barbarous characteristics, of the negroes now inhabiting Equatorial Africa. The observations and the conclusions of this intelligent and adventurous traveler, which bear upon the vexed question of the original unity or diversity of mankind, have a peculiar value. To the eager but unprejudiced student of ethnology they contain ingredients of interest and refreshment such as may not be found in the disquisitions of an Owen, a Darwin, a Draper, or even of an Agassiz. For these men conduct their observations and elaborate their conclusions from the standpoint of one or another theory; and, while they are admirable authorities to consult for the purpose of confirming opinion, they are not so apt to present new aspects of their subject, and to lead to new avenues of truth, as a man like DuChailu, who pursues his inquiries, not in libraries and among scientific repositories, but face to face with nature, and with eyes, heart and intellect frankly open to all impressions incident to such a communion. He is no philosopher, no doctrinaire, imprisoned in the logic of foregone assumptions. As an explorer and a thinker, it is as natural and spontaneous for him to be candid and impartial, as it is for him to see with his eyes, taste with his palate, feel with his touch, and breathe with his lungs. It is this disposition of mind which claims for the subjoined reflections in his concluding lecture an attention which an authorship much more famous for scientific research and philosophical speculation might fail to command.

He said that all the negro tribes of the present day must have been derived from one parent stock, who, like themselves, must have been negroes. The negro race he believed to be of the oldest race of mankind. He noticed that upon both continents the populations are divided into many tribes, with many different languages. America possesses many beautiful buildings of great antiquity, particularly in Central America, which remind us of the high state of civilization and progressive power which were the forerunners of the inhabitants of times exceedingly remote. In those portions of Africa which are the abodes of the negro, travelers have been seen in vain for anything to remind us of the forerunners who enjoyed a higher state of civilization than that which they now present. The Australian or Polynesian of this day seem to be in no way superior or inferior to their progenitors, but from all the lower types and races of men, such as the Hottentots, Bushmen, Oboungous, Australians, and various other tribes of negroes, we shrink from a comparison of ourselves with them, and the doubt ensues as to whether we all sprang from one primal type. For not only do these people differ from us in color and the formation of their bones, but, above all, in the measure of intelligence. Their receding forehead at once accounts for the inferiority of their intellectual powers, as compared with those of the higher races of men. For mankind to have come from several distinct sources, as that which we now hold must have required a prodigious number of years. This we know of a certainty; but we do not know who our ancestors were. As far back as we have any historical record, we find the living types and races of men in the same relation to each other as they are to the present day. The pictures on the ancient Egyptian temples, several thousand years old, the negro and Caucasian physiognomies are distinctly portrayed, and exhibit the same contrast as they would if taken to-day. These would seem to indicate the permanency of types among men, and has led many to believe that each race had a separate origin.

What it is important to note here is the antiquity of barbarism ascribed to the negritian tribes of Africa, and to all other uncivilized populations of the present day. 'In those portions of Africa,' we are told, 'which are the abodes of the negro, travelers have searched in vain for anything to remind us that the negroes ever enjoyed a higher state of civilization than that which they now present.' In this fact is to be found the true measure of the possibilities of negro civilization. Hayti and Jamaica simply repeat, under the full blaze of the historic epoch, the story which Africa mumbled amid her jungles, in times that reach back of history, and when generation after generation perished there and left no sign. And there is in the United States a combination of spurious philanthropists and public knaves and charlatans which aims to establish on these shores this second-hand quotation from Africa, as the crowning feature of their work of political reform and social regeneration. The only trouble which they encounter is fundamental, radical, and ineradicable. If general opinion, and, above all, if nature would assent to their theory, that the negritian Caffee and Quashee were primeval of the same stuff and cast in the same mould with Hellenic Socrates and Plato, they would have plain sailing, over a smooth sea, to a quite practicable destination. But general opinion, while typified by DuChailu's frank and healthful way of seeing facts and reasoning upon them, can never be reconciled to this theory, and nature, through all her organs, protests against it, and invariably spurs it out with loathing when the attempt is made to smuggle it down her throat in the shape of a sweetened nostrum or a gilded bubble.

What Mr. DuChailu has said about the antiquity of African barbarism, is extremely suggestive as to the antiquity of Indo-European civilization. If it is impossible to go behind the beginning of the one, it is equally impossible to go behind the beginning of the other. That there ever was a period when the Caucasian race knew nothing of civilization, is a mere dream of speculative philosophy. According to all that history can tell us, and according to all that scientific investigation can plainly teach us, the gulf now observed between the highest culture among the Caucasian families and the highest culture among the negritian tribes, always existed, and, by parity of reasoning, must always continue to exist. Indeed, history and science, and common experience, concur in affirming present distinctions of race to be original and indelible. The differences are not so much in diversities of intellect as in diversities of instinct. Intellect, strictly so called, however unequal in degree, must be, in kind, identical in all men. The laws of reasoning, like the truths of mathematics, are precisely the same for one man as for another. And hence, under the operation of those laws, various races, brought under the same or similar conditions, if uninfluenced by dissimilar and inextinguishable instincts, would inevitably be moulded into like forms of civilization. But there is not a solitary instance in which such uniformity has been arrived at; while innumerable facts attest the perpetuity of pre-

THE DILEMMA.

The difficulties of the position occupied by the Republican party have never been so clearly displayed as in the matter of the impeachment of the President. They are in that situation in which to advance is death, and to retreat is destruction. Nobody pretends that the President has been guilty of an impeachable offense, and yet he has been impeached. Nobody can specify the high 'crime or misdemeanor' which he has committed, and yet he has been formally accused of 'high crimes and misdemeanors.' To convict and depose him would be an outrage on public opinion more flagrant than any of the flagrant outrages already committed by the Republican party; and yet his conviction and removal from office offer the only chance of salvation to the conspirators who have determined to maintain their power by flaunting a shameless lie in the face of the country, and by suppressing the indignant voice of the public. The case is well put by a leading Republican journal when it says:

The Washington correspondents endeavor to create the impression that there is a weakening of the senatorial vote, from fear that the people will not sustain impeachment. We do not believe that any such cowardly spirit prevails. But if it does, let the trembling souls contemplate the alternative, as presented by the Union, that the 'malicious prosecutors' in the House of Representatives will be the ones aimed at in the president's campaign, and with reason, too. If the Republican members of Congress unflinchingly impeach the President, and a Republican Senate acquit him of the charge, the fact furnishes the Democratic a most available argument in proving either the incompetency of the House or Senate, or both. THE HUBBARD IS PASSED. There is no salvation in retreat. Forward is victory. Retreat is disaster. A demoralized army, with a harassing enemy on its flanks and rear, will be the result. Onward, then.

Here the confession is made that the President must be convicted, not because he is guilty, but because the Republican party would suffer by his acquittal. The Senate is charged to persevere in spite of public opinion; not because public opinion is wrong, or the Senate right, but because a failure to convict would place the House in the attitude of false accusers before the country. Over the slaughtered presidency the Republicans are required to march to a victory, which will be a victory, likewise, over the Constitution, and over the will of the people. Here is the culmination of the Republican doctrine that the end justifies the means. Every measure adopted by the radicals during the last three years has been defended on the ground that all things are right and proper that tend to benefit the Republican party. States are excluded from the Union because they will not pledge themselves to support the Republican party. Negroes are enfranchised, because negro votes will strengthen the Republican party. White men are disfranchised, because white men will vote against the Republican party. The privileges guaranteed to-day are revoked to-morrow, because those privileges have operated against the interest of the Republican party. The President is impeached because he has declined to co-operate with the Republican party. He must be convicted, because to acquit him would be fatal to the Republican party. The Republican party is right—consequently everything and everybody opposed to the Republican party must be wrong. If the Constitution is in the way, the Constitution must be disregarded. If the Supreme Court is suspected of opposition the Supreme Court must be ignored. If the President is an adversary, the President must be removed. But, having accomplished all these things, the Republican party will finally come face to face with an outraged public opinion; and when this issue presents itself the same reasoning which has justified the expulsion of political adversaries from Congress, the subversion of State governments and the annihilation of the executive power, will equally justify the forcible suppression of the will of the majority and the overthrow of popular government.

New Publications.

THE CAMPAIGN OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL N. B. FOREST, and FOREST'S CATASTROPHES, with portraits, maps and illustrations. By Gen. Thomas Jordan and J. P. Pryor. Biellock & Co. New Orleans, Memphis and New York, 1868. For sale in this city by Biellock & Co., 130 Canal street.

If general, like poets, are born and not made, then the chief figure in the stirring and eventful operations described in this volume derived an authentic title to distinguished leadership in the late war, from nature's own hand. Whether judged by a critical analysis of his movements and plans, or by the test of success, no officer on either side in the contest can be held up as a more felicitous example of practical generalship and of native genius for war. The volume before us is prepared with care and completed with thoroughness by the accomplished writers named in the title page; and General Forrest, who confided to them his military papers and records and copious notes, attests under his signature the fidelity with which they have performed their task. An acceptable feature of the volume is its numerous portraits, including that of General Forrest; and in other points it is brought out in a style highly creditable to the publishers.

OTIS CHILDREN IN HEAVEN. By Wm. E. Hall. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1868. For sale by Biellock & Co., 130 Canal street.

This is no ordinary book. It is a rare exhibition of genius embodied in sorrow, and of sorrow illuminated and exalted by spiritual light and hope. It is a mingling of pathos, piety, philosophy and Swedenborgianism. In his brief preface, the author says: 'I publish it, hoping to alleviate the sorrows of others by some thoughts which were suggested by my own; hoping also to lead the mind of my readers, by little things and through quiet paths, to a recognition of the highest truth yet revealed to man.'

THE ELEMENTS OF PSYCHOLOGY AND HYGIENE—a text book for educational institutions. By Thomas H. Huxley and Wm. J. Youmans, with numerous illustrations. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1868. For sale in New Orleans by Krull & Dickey, 106 Canal street.

The name of Prof. Huxley, of London, a man without his superior in his walk of science, is enough to stamp this work as altogether excellent of its kind.

Waverley; or 'The Sixty Years' Strife. By Sir Walter Scott. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1868. For sale in New Orleans by Krull & Dickey, 106 Canal street.

The success of the publishers' cheap edition of Dickens's novels has encouraged them to undertake a similar edition of the Waverley novels, and the present volume is the first of the latter series. We are indebted to Biellock & Co. for that fine eclectic Littell's Living Age for February 22d and 29th.

A manufacturer in New York City is filling an order for 200,000 thimbles at eighteen cents per dozen, for the managers of a popular gift enterprise. 'No blanks! Every ticket entitles the holder to a present!'

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FOR CITY NOTES.

SUGAR CURED HAMS AT 15c 3/4.

SUGAR CURED BREAKFAST BACON AT 15c 3/4.

GREEN SHOULDERS AT 14c 3/4.

FOR CITY NOTES.

AT RETAIL.

For sale by S. B. CHURCHILL & BRO., No. 11 Thibodaux street, Between Poydras and Lafayette streets.

Adam Horn,

457.....DEVADES STREET.....457

Dealer in Hardware, Paints, Window Glass, Carpenters and Mechanics Tools of Every Description.

BRIGHT TIN AND JAPAN WARE.

A large variety of COOKING and HEATING STOVES, including the celebrated

CHARTER OAK COOKING STOVE, Acknowledged by all housekeepers the only practical Cooking Stove for family use.

All Goods delivered free of frage.

A Card.

The undersigned, THIS DAY, drew in the GEORGE STATE LOTTERY, (charitable) Class 21, a Prize of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and in the GEORGE STATE LOTTERY, (charitable) Class 21, a Prize of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

CHARLES BRUCE, 123 Julia street, New Orleans, March 6, 1868.

McLaughlin

Not only continues to do all work at TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. CHEAPER than any other place in the City, but will

Take City Money at Par.

For every description of RE-GILDING, at 50 MAGAZINE Street. All orders addressed to Post Box 1835 will be promptly attended to.

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TAKEN AT PAR.

We will sell our Stock of CARRIAGES at the next Twenty Days for CITY MONEY AT PAR, and at prices Twenty Per Cent. Less than last year.

E. MARSH DENMAN & CO.

City Money

OF ALL DENOMINATIONS TAKEN AT PAR.

TULANE BUILDING.

Notwithstanding the PANIC IN CITY MONEY, we are still making it pay for GOLD, SILVER, FURNISHING GOODS, SHIETS, TRUNKS, VALISES, TRAVELING BAGS, etc., and selling our goods at very Reduced Prices.

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

City Notes Taken at Par.

Small CITY NOTES will be taken AT PAR for all kinds of CONFECTIONERIES and RE-FURNISHMENTS to be had at Bellenger's Old House, corner Canal and Bourbon streets.

P. DEMONTEIL, Successor.

Carpet Warehouse,

11.....CHARTER STREET.....11

A. BROUHAU & CO., Importers, offer at low prices, Carpets, Brussels, and all kinds of Floor, Oil, and Linoleum, also, all kinds of Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, Grass Cloths—Drugs, Lard and Tallow, Candles, Soap, Wash, Detergent, etc. Furniture, Dry Goods—Linen and Cotton, Stamped, Crochets, Braid, Pins, etc.

First Premium Photographs.

(DIPLOMA.)

The FIRST PREMIUM, (a Diploma) has again been awarded to W. W. WASHINGTON, 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 SEWING MACHINE. I am selling them now at the very low price of \$20, and FITTING LADIES' and CHILDREN'S DRESSING.

M. S. REDDICK, At the Great Southern Machine Depot, 37 Canal street.

Phenix

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, La.

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

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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 29th January, 1867, in the City of New Orleans. No lawyer's library complete without this valuable book.

JAMES A. GRESHAM, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, 98 CAMP STREET.

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

Auctioneers' Catalogues.

PRINTED ELEGANTLY AND CORRECTLY, UPON THE SHORTEST NOTICE, AT THE CRESCENT JOB OFFICE, 94.....CAMP STREET.....94

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE SOUTH

THE MEANS OF RESTORING ITS PROSPERITY.

BY S. C. REID.

THE LYCEUM, CITY HALL, Wednesday Evening, March 11.

Lectures to commence at 7 1/2 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents—two Tickets admitting a gentleman and two ladies. To be had at the bookstores and hotels, and at the Lyceum in the evening.

Correspondence: NEW ORLEANS, March 6, 1868.

Dear Sir—In view of the depressed condition of our people, and our trade and commerce, the undersigned, in common with our fellow-citizens, deem an exposition of the present condition of our country, and the means of restoring its prosperity, as best calculated to relieve the public mind.

Knowing your ability and familiarity with these topics, we take the liberty of requesting you to deliver an Address or Lecture on this subject, at a time and place to suit your convenience. Very respectfully your obedient servant,

H. B. Brady, H. T. Lonsdale, Brooks, Macdonald Wm. Fox, E. Milkenberger, R. C. Co., Hunt & Macneily, Summers & Brantley, J. H. Stauffer, A. Hoffman, Alf. Moulton, J. W. Burbridge, John Thornhill, Meeker, Knox & Co., D. Wallace, C. H. Stearns, J. R. Walden, R. A. Folsom, Wm. Creery, C. Schneider, B. A. Griswold & Co., Cobb, Deland & Co.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7, 1868.

Gentlemen—I have the honor to acknowledge the distinguished compliment paid me in your letter of the 6th inst. The occasion and importance of the object of this letter to our people are so great, that, however responsible the task, I do not feel at liberty to decline your invitation.

I therefore cheerfully comply with your request, while, at the same time, I do not wish a feeling of diffidence in my being able to give fully an interesting subject.

I will name WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, the 11th inst., at the Lyceum, City Hall, as the time and place to deliver the Address. I am, gentlemen, very truly

Your obedient servant, SAM C. REID.

To Messrs H. B. Brady, H. T. Lonsdale, Brooks, Macdonald & Co., Wm. Fox, J. H. Stauffer, and others.

For City Notes.

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