The New Orleans Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

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

VARIETIES THEATER—Engagement of Edwin Adams—The new comic drama "Ours."

ST. CHARLES THEATER—Engagement of Alice Kingsbury—"Little Barefoot" and "Comfortable Service."

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

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

Our old friend McCranie, editor of that able and fearless paper, the Ouachita Telegraph, is in town. In these degenerate days it is pleasant to meet as honest and as big hearted a man and editor as McCranie is, and we welcome him to the city. He publishes not only a good paper, but one that is an honest exponent of the true sentiments of the people of Louisiana.

The Harrisonburg New Era.—We publish today the prospectus of this excellent paper, which is the organ of the parish of Catahoula. The publishers, Messrs. Gibson and Walker, have secured the services as editor of Capt. W. L. Ditto, who adds to the accomplishments of a soldier, a gentleman and a lawyer, that clear intellect which will enable him to conduct a paper which will be creditable to Louisiana, and a faithful defender of her rights and her interests. It is with pleasure we commend the New Era to the consideration and favor of our people. It is published in a section of the State which we hear is recuperating rapidly, and we welcome to the ranks of journalism so good a recruit as our friend Ditto.

A Lecture by John Mullaly.—It will gratify many of our people, who have long heard of that able, sound and constitutional paper, the Metropolitan Record, of New York, to know that its editor, Mr. Mullaly, is to deliver a public lecture here on the present condition of the country. The correspondence between him and some of our best citizens, wherein the invitation to make the lecture is given and accepted, will be found in to-day's paper. The lecture will be delivered to-morrow (Thursday) evening, at half-past seven o'clock, at the National Theater. Mr. Mullaly is a man who has always held the true faith on all public questions, and his lecture, we know, will be interesting and instructive. In Mobile, where he has recently been, everybody was pleased with him. We refer to the correspondence in another column.

On the eighth page of this morning's Crescent will be found full particulars of the late great fire in Jefferson, Texas, which we take from an extra of the Jimplecute of the 1st inst.

The "Grand Duchess" again at the Opera House to-night.

The Galveston Republican is the name of a radical weekly paper, just started in Galveston. Ferris & Duncan are the publishers.

Elsewhere is the full text of the communication to the Senate from Chief Justice Chase, regarding the power of the Senate in the matter of adopting rules of proceeding in cases of impeachment.

Lecture on the Means of Restoring the Prosperity of the South.—We beg to remind our readers that the lecture or address of Sam. C. Reid, Esq., comes off this evening at the Lyceum (City) Hall, at half-past 7 o'clock. The subject is one of absorbing interest to our people, especially the commercial community, and from the well known reputation of Mr. Reid, he will no doubt handle his subject with ability. We learn that the prospects are fair for a crowded audience, and we hope to see a fair sprinkling of ladies present.

The radicals carried the New Hampshire election yesterday.

Safety of the Rambler.—The bark Rambler, sailing from this port, which was reported to be lost, is, we are glad to hear, safe and sound, and all right. We have been shown a letter from Minatitlan, Mexico, to Mr. A. C. Pierpoint, of the house of Biscoe & Simms, announcing that although the Rambler encountered heavy weather and severe gales, she reached port safely on the 7th of last month. At the date of the letter referred to she was taking on a cargo of two hundred tons of mahogany, and she is now daily expected to arrive at our port.

Capt. Seville of the steamship Mexican, which arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, brought the captain and crew, eight in number, of the British brigantine Blonde, which vessel was wrecked recently at Minatitlan.

New Orleans and Brazilian Line of Steamships.—We take pleasure in announcing the early inaugural of a line of first class ocean steamships between this port and Rio de Janeiro, for the purpose of carrying freights and of taking emigrants, particularly those of the agricultural class. An advertisement in another column of Mr. E. L. Hart, the agent of Mr. Chas. Nathan, announces that on the 11th of April next the pioneer of this enterprise, the swift, well appointed and equipped iron steamship Tartar, (one of the best of the Charles Morgan line,) will leave for Rio. The advertisement should be read by all who are desirous of going to Brazil, as it contains many items of importance, but fuller details are contained in a circular, which can be obtained by all who apply to the agent. The rate of passage is less than by the mail steamers from New York to Brazil, and a great saving is effected in time and expense of journey to New York. One great feature of this line is that Mr. Nathan has instructed his agent to furnish all passengers alike with the best accommodations. Mr. Hart, the agent, has been arranging the preliminaries of this enterprise for some weeks past, and has secured another fine steamship to follow the Tartar. The contractor of this line, Mr. Chas. Nathan, was a resident of New Orleans before the war. His brother, Mr. Geo. Nathan, was well known in this city for many years from his connection with the Brazil coffee trade, and was latterly a partner in the house of Lonsdale, Nathan & Co. Both brothers are now engaged in mercantile life in Rio de Janeiro. Their relatives and business connections here and there are of the highest character. We hope this enterprise of Mr. Nathan will greatly aid in restoring to New Orleans the immense coffee business it once enjoyed.

Marquis Pepoli, formerly French minister to Russia, has been appointed to Great Britain in the same capacity.

Our thanks are tendered to the purser of the Morgan for Galveston papers of Monday.

If the genius who sent a telegraphic dispatch to the New York Tribune announcing that Gen. Hancock and Mr. Davis were seen riding out together, intended to carry the New Hampshire election for the radicals by a lie, he may be congratulated upon his success.

A Washington special says Gen. Vickers, the new senator from Maryland, was formerly a Whig, but, on the demise of that party, he joined the Democracy. He is a man of ability and reputation, and has held several official posts.

THE TRUE LEGAL TENDER.

The almost invariable tendency of constitutional guarantees, like riches when fortune's tide is turned, to make unto themselves wings and fly away in the hour when most bitterly needed, has not been more signally illustrated in the practical suppression of *habeas corpus*, than in the legislative and actual establishment of irredeemable paper as legal tender. No competent and candid expounder of the United States Constitution would deny that it was the clear intention of the framers of that instrument that only the tender of specie should operate the compulsory extinguishment of debt. The intrinsic evidence conducting to this conclusion is powerfully reinforced by circumstantial probabilities. The miserable explosion of John Law's paper bubble was then fresh in the memory and in the reflection of all well informed and thoughtful men; and the patriots and statesmen of that day could not but revert to the collapse into worthless rags of the old "continental money," as not only a public disaster but a national scandal. It was in this condition of mind on the subject of currency that they addressed themselves to the work of prescribing the powers and limitations of the government of the new Union; and, hence, there is not a line or a word in the Constitution framed by them which invests Congress, or any other branch of the government, with authority to force upon the people a legal tender manufactured out of paper, or to establish a monetary standard possessing no intrinsic value and of infinite mutability of measure. Not content with thus unqualifiedly withholding such a right from the federal government, they took care to expressly forbid the exercise of it by any of the States.

Nevertheless, no sooner did the occasion of the late war furnish a pretext, based on a seemingly overruling national expediency, for supplying the pecuniary wants of the government with the products of a paper money mill, than greenbacks were put forth as legal tender, and urged upon creditors with such emphasis that individuals and courts alike almost universally acquiesced in the proceeding either on the plea of necessity or of patriotic duty. From that hour up to the present the United States Supreme Court has systematically evaded the consideration and decision of the question of the constitutionality of greenbacks. But there are now some indications that the time is at hand for a definitive judicial disposition of the question. Greenbacks have lost their odor of national sanctity. The dominant party no longer devotes itself to "saving the life of the nation" with that or any other species of unconstitutional expedient, but it thinks only of saving its own life, and is ready to do so, if need be, by laying destructive hands on greenbacks, or whatsoever other obligations it may have contracted in the name of the nation. That in these circumstances the Supreme Court should at length give symptoms of a willingness to pass upon the question of the constitutionality of the legal tender act, is very suggestive of the tendency of such bodies to take their bent and complexion from the prevalent sentiment and the strongest force of the hour. Among the recent intimations that the Supreme Court was thus disposed is the statement of a correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, that it is thought that this court will decide that "greenbacks are unconstitutional," and that the secretary of the treasury will settle all claims as they may arise by paying them in coin. "This," he says, "will settle the whole matter in a manner satisfactory to the people." The New York Times demurs in advance to such a decision, saying: "What will become of debts, public and private, that have been already paid in greenbacks? If such payment was unconstitutional, they must be paid over again in gold. Such a decision would create wider distress and greater confusion throughout the country, ten times over, than a decision that the reconstruction acts are unconstitutional."

It does not follow that debts formerly paid in greenbacks would have to be paid over in gold. Creditors who had accepted payment in such money would be bound by the acceptance. They would have to abide by the acknowledgment which they had given of the debt, even though they should have accepted payment in chips and shavings. It is their default if they have received as money in satisfaction of their dues that which was not legal tender under the Constitution. In the event, then, of such a decision, we can see no reason for anticipating "wider distress and greater confusion" as apprehended by the New York Times. But there would be ground to apprehend trouble from the large increase in the amount of outstanding liabilities, in case the decision should be construed to require gold payment on the face of debts contracted on a paper money basis. It is scarcely conceivable, however, that such a construction, so at variance with the fact and the equity of the case, would be maintained. Nor does it follow that because greenbacks would no longer be legal tender, they would suffer a ruinous depreciation in the hands of their holders. As a part of the national debt, they would stand on the same footing as the principal, without interest, of the five-twenty and other bonds of the government; with this advantage in their favor, that they are payable on demand at the treasury, whereas those bonds do not mature before the lapse of fifteen or twenty years. The decision of the constitutional incompetency of Congress to create a legal tender of paper would, of course, devolve upon the treasury the obligation of taking up greenbacks presented for payment in the true legal tender of the country, the gold and silver coin of the United States. Whether there would be such a run on the treasury as to exhaust its specie, is a question that admits of a variety of aspects, and is liable to be affected by many possible but uncertain contingencies. Meanwhile, it is safe to say that, were political tranquility and confidence re-established, fifty millions of the greenbacks would not be redeemed in gold, before the remainder would circulate as an equivalent of gold; and, therefore, holders would have no motive for demanding specie payment of them from the treasury.

A telegraphic dispatch from Memphis to Louisville announced a speech by John Morrissey at a Democratic meeting in Memphis on Friday. In point of fact, as we learn from the Memphis Bulletin, Mr. Morrissey was in attendance at the spectacular drama of the "Black Crook" at the New Memphis Theater, and did not go to the meeting.

A fine audience attended the third presentation of the "Grand Duchess" at the Opera House last night.

THE PATENT PLAN.

The comfortable radical plan of carrying measures through the Congress is about to have another illustration in the Senate. When it was necessary to get two-thirds of each house, in order to nullify the presidential veto, members were quietly ejected—some on the pretence that they were not "loyal," whatever that may be; some on the pretext that they had been informally elected. Under ordinary circumstances, and with any other party than the Republican party, these devices would have been spurned as not only indecent but destructive of the theory of free government and popular representation. At no other time, and by no other party, would there have been a bold and shameless search for expedients and devices through which an accidental majority might suppress the rights of the minority, and secure to themselves a limitless heritage of power. From that time to the present the whole policy of the Republican party has been strictly accordant with the plan by which they acquired their initial preponderance. From the exclusion of States which were sure to vote against them, to the exclusion of representatives and senators whose voices might make their projects ineffectual, was an easy transition. With instruments thus fashioned in their hands, the temptation was irresistible to construct "reconstruction" on the same plan; and of this sort of "reconstruction" devised for party advantage, the impeachment and removal of the President are natural incidents, and the suppression of an adverse public opinion is the logical sequence.

But it seems that, as to the impeachment of the President, there is some fear that certain senators may prove recusant and recalcitrant. Some of the radical members of the High Court of Impeachment are suspected of lingering decency, and furtive regard for their constitutional obligations. The defection due to such causes may defeat the project; may prevent Wade from occupying the presidential chair; may keep Andrew Johnson in the White House. Votes are wanted, therefore, to supply the anticipated losses. Two-thirds must be had. But how to do it? There are no more senators on whom the plan of expulsion can be tried, except Vickers, of Maryland, concerning whom Mr. Schenck has imparted some valuable information as to his conduct *pendente bello*. Against him "disloyalty" may be proved, and if it can be shown that he ever lent half a dollar to a Confederate soldier, or remonstrated against Schenck's patriotic brutalities, he will surely be compelled to walk from the Senate doors in the path of his predecessor. But the expulsory expedient is here at an end. It is requisite now to invent votes, since votes can no longer be destroyed. With this view two senators are to be admitted from Alabama—a State which, on the radical theory, is not in the Union—a State, on radical theory, without a government—a State the people of which have rejected the radical plan of reconstruction, in the manner indicated by the reconstruction acts themselves. No matter for all this! The Senate has a right to judge of the qualifications of its own members, and if this confers the power of excluding any one whom the radicals want to keep out, why should it not, likewise, confer the power of admitting any one whom the radicals desire to let in?

Theatricals.

The Opera.—Another excellent audience was present last evening to witness the third performance of the "Grand Duchess of Gerolstein," and we are glad to state that as the repetitions of this operetta progress, a decided improvement in the manner in which it is rendered occurs nightly. Lambelé has entirely recovered from the cold which interfered so seriously with her singing upon the occasion of the first representation of the "Grand Duchess." Last night she sang exquisitely, which made up in part for the lack of action for which she too often is to be blamed. Chamonin was exceedingly funny as *Gen. Broum*, but the other actors with the exception of Mr. Rosambeau, who is always acceptable, to say the least, might have been funnier. To-morrow the "Grand Duchess," which is placed upon the stage with great effect and regardless of cost, will be repeated.

Academy of Music.—As we had anticipated, there was a rousing audience at the Academy last evening, to witness the performances on the occasion of Dolly Davenport's benefit. The beneficiary, after an absence of three months, appeared, assuming the role of *Splash*, in the "Young Widow," with a zest and a spirit which imparted itself to the spectators and elicited frequent evidences of Mr. Davenport's popularity. In addition to the dramatic entertainment there was offered a variety programme of unusual interest, including a new and amusing song by Dick Parker and some exquisite humorisms by Emerson. Another varied and attractive programme is announced for this evening, and to-morrow evening the "Red Crook" will be presented.

St. Charles.—Miss Alice Kingsbury, the charming young actress, whose first appearance on Monday evening, in the character of *Fanchon*, was the occasion for universal commendation, won a repetition of those plaudits last evening in the character of *Capitola* in the "Hidden Hand." Her vivacity and grace of manner, and her artless naiveté withal, combined with a pleasing voice and diction, to render the performance entertaining to the not over large audience which was present. This evening that charming drama, "Little Barefoot," will be played.

Varieties.—"Ours" was repeated last evening. It is essentially a military piece, abounding in

"The roll of the stirring drum,
And the trumpet that speaks of fame."

Introducing scenes previous and incident to the Crimean war. The tableaux are especially beautiful, and are put upon the stage evidently at enormous expense. It may be that in one or two places the dialogue is tedious, but this is forgotten in the excitement aroused by the preceding and subsequent scenes. We would really recommend the piece as possessing unusual merits, and certain to please.

Crescent City Museum.—The opportunity of inspecting ten thousand curiosities, animal, vegetable and mineral, attracts daily many visitors to this museum which is on St. Charles street, opposite the St. Charles Hotel. It is open from 9 A. M. to midnight.

Thanks to the officers of the steamship Morgan.

The city council of Atlanta, Ga., passed resolutions on the 28th ult. binding the city to furnish, free of cost, to the State for ten years, suitable buildings for the General Assembly, residences for the governor and other State officers, and suitable rooms for the State library and Supreme Court; also to give the State any ten acres of unoccupied ground in the city that may be selected by the General Assembly as grounds for the capitol buildings and governor's mansions. The convention has accepted the proposition, the people will probably ratify it, and so the capital of Georgia will be removed from Milledgeville to Atlanta.

Wendell Phillips says in the Anti-Slavery Standard that "the action of the Senate, especially for the last three years, shows that chamber is filled by greedy men, using place for profit, and by party plotters, looking at every measure from the stand-point of presidential candidates' interest. We shall not be surprised, therefore, if Johnson is able to bribe or bully the Senate into an acquittal."

Arrest of the Murderer of Mr. Bassett.—James Edgar, the young man who murdered Mr. Henry D. Bassett at Baird's Mills on the 22d of February last, has been apprehended. He was caught about 10 o'clock last night on Bull's Island, in Sibly's mill pond, at the head of Fowl river, by Green Lewis.—[Mobile Tribune, Sunday.

Editorial Paragraphs, Etc.

The ice moved at Burlington, Iowa, on the 6th.

Some of the Blue Noses want to be annexed.

Botts says he is opposed to repudiation.

A well one hundred and ten feet deep has been sunk in Mobile.

No artist has appeared in Havana for years that has created such a *furore* as Ristori.

Tilton discourses independently upon "the criminal in the White House."

Barnum has lost three museums by fire. He is to build another. Phineas is a second Phœnix.

Lady Fitzmaurice is called the handsomest woman in England.

The Irish asylums for the insane treat their patients successfully with the Turkish bath.

Barnum's Museum was burned merely because the hydrants in the vicinity were frozen.

Sprague meditates building a large cotton factory at Wilmington, Delaware.

It is said Beecher receives a copy of every new book published.

Garibaldi has sent his photograph and autograph to Wendell Phillips.

The first Kemble reading in New York yielded $1110.

A colored person was the largest buyer at the sale of Sir Frederick Bruce's effects.

H. G. says the rumor of the death of T. W. is untrue.

Thanks to Mr. Charles Bruff for California papers.

Ben. Wade has just been designated by the Norfolk Virginian as a "blasphemous old light-wood knot."

Col. O. L. Shepherd, of the 15th infantry, has been appointed to the command of the "sub-district"—whatever that is—of Alabama.

Dr. Cummings has recently had the kindness to postpone the destruction of the world for a period of one million years.

The New York Tribune complains that nearly all the Associated Press reporters are in hearty sympathy with the Democratic party.

Notwithstanding its rather mixed politics, Flake's Galveston Bulletin is one of the most piquant papers that comes to our table.

Lord Derby's valet has committed suicide by cutting his throat in consequence of an unrequited affection for one of the noble earl's female domestics.

"Mack" says Boutwell has all the bitterness of Sumner without his idiocy. Boutwell was once a Democratic governor of Massachusetts, and a hater of Abolitionists.

It is said to be within the range of possibilities that Dexter will make his appearance in public, perhaps for the benefit of a charitable institution, sometime during the coming summer.

The marble columns of the building in Philadelphia once used for the United States Bank are to be given away to be recut into soldiers' monuments.

Speaking of a case of death by heart disease a New Hampshire editor says "the autopsy revealed extensive cardiac disease, hypertrophy complicated with aneurism of the aorta just below its bifurcation."

A new prima donna, Madame Agatha States, is beaming upon New York. She has acquired distinction in Italy, Paris and California, and has a soprano voice of great volume, sweetness and sympathy.

Solon Robinson, of the New York Tribune, now in Florida, writes that he has found Florida sugar cane juice sweeter than that of Louisiana. A sugar grower in that State told him that six gallons of juice would make one gallon of syrup.

The Chicago Times devotes over eight columns to an account of the first reception of the Chicago Academy of Design, at the Opera House. The wealth, beauty and fashion of the city were gathered on the occasion to witness the largest collection of works of art ever seen in the Northwest.

"Hamlet," a new opera by the composer Thomas, is to be produced in Paris. It is asserted that the music of one of the scenes is so fine that the orchestra, after playing it through for the first time, laid down their instruments and indulged in uproarious applause.

In that part of Northern Maine known as Madawaska, it is said that all debts are paid in shingles and buckwheat. Cakes of the latter article are served at the taverns in the section, some of which have been found to measure two feet in diameter.

The editor of the Turf has regaled his palate with a new and most appetising dish in the shape of a green ham skinned, boned and reduced to a pulp, properly flavored, forced into sausage-shaped bags and slightly smoked, then sliced and broiled.

Bayard Taylor, writing from the place in Germany where meerschaum pipes are made, says that only one meerschaum in ten is genuine, and that nine smokers out of ten, therefore, will strain their cheeks and trouble their souls in desperate efforts to obtain a color which, alas! they can never get.

A German newspaper tells of a most touchingly simple will that was left recently by a German clergyman of Reifnitz. It consists of this line only: "My soul to God, my body to earth, and my money to our Deaf and Dumb Hospital." The property of the deceased, who has led a most rigorously abstemious life, amounts to $35,000.

Consecration of Dr. Beckwith.—The following official circular, in reference to the consecration of the bishop elect of Georgia, is published in the Savannah journals. Numbers of distinguished persons, besides bishops of several Southern States, are expected to be present on the occasion:

To the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Georgia:

My Dear Brethren—I am glad to inform you that all necessary preliminaries to the consecration of a successor to the late Bishop Elliott have been completed.

The Rev. Dr. Beckwith accepts the office, tendered him with entire unanimity by the convention of our own diocese, and all the standing committees and bishops whose replies have been received; and the presiding bishop, accordingly, has taken order for his consecration, in St. John's Church, Savannah, on Thursday, April 2d, 1868.

The bishops of Mississippi, South Carolina, North Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana and Florida, will participate in the solemnity.

It is desirable that the laity of the different parishes be represented by one or more members of their vestries.

Very faithfully your obedient servant in Christ,

WILLIAM H. CLAKKE,
President of the Standing Committee.

P. S.—Bishop Beckwith proposes, if you desire it, to visit your parish on the 10th and 12th days of April.

Augusta, Ga., Feb. 28, 1868.
To the Churches in Savannah.

MARRIED:

On the evening of the 27th of February, 1868, at the residence of Hon. H. M. Bry, Monroe, La., by the Rev. H. L. Jewel, Mr. JOHN K. STEWART, of Trenton, to Miss HANNAH BRY, of Monroe.

DIED:

On Tuesday morning, March 10, at 10 o'clock, J. C. HARDMEY, aged 52 years, a native of Germany, and for the past twenty years a resident of this country.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, which will take place THIS AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, from his late residence on the corner of Howard and Poydras streets.

NOTICE—THE MEMBERS OF QUITMAN LODGE NO. 76, A. F. and A. M., are hereby notified to meet at their Hall, at 3½ o'clock THIS AFTERNOON for the purpose of paying the last sad rites to the remains of our deceased brother, J. C. HARDMEY. By order of the W. M.

WM. T. DEWING, Secretary.

Prospectus.

HARRISONBURG, LA., March 4, 1868.

The undersigned, Owners and Proprietors of the HARRISONBURG NEW ERA, published at this place, have made arrangements with Capt. W. L. DITTO to conduct the Paper as Chief Editor; to be assisted by other Editorial Contributors. We will fill out the unexpired Volume to all Subscribers and Patrons who have paid their Subscription, and we will continue the publication of all Advertisements which are not yet completed.

We will do all manner of JOB WORK at reasonable rates. We solicit the patronage of our friends and the public generally.

GIBSON & WALKER.

Correspondence.

NEW ORLEANS, March 9, 1868.

John Mullaly, Esq.:

Sir—The Citizens of New Orleans, appreciating your efforts for the cause of Constitutional Liberty, are desirous to hear you on the condition of our unhappy country. Could you do so, we do most earnestly request that you would deliver a lecture during your sojourn in our city.

We are, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

H. D. Ogden,	Edward Bermudez,	George A. Fosdick,
J. B. Cotton,	B. F. Simms,	J. M. Cass,
P. Poursine & Co.,	F. W. Tilton,	John T. Moore,
T. Gilmore,	C. Chism,	W. C. Raymond,
George W. Byrne,	Jas. O'Brien,	Wm. Stuart,
Keep & Canifield,	D. Flanery, Sup't,	E. H. Harris,
W. B. Schmidt,	J. M. Schwartz,	W. M. Randolph,
M. W. Brady,	G. W. Race,	T. Fitzwilliam,
P. McCann,	W. B. Lancaster,	W. J. Castell.

NEW ORLEANS, March 9, 1868.

Messrs. H. D. Ogden, Fosdick and others:

Gentlemen—Your esteemed favor of this date has been received, and you will please accept my sincere thanks for the opportunity afforded me of addressing the people of New Orleans on the prominent political topics of the day.

I cordially accept your kind invitation and shall, at what ever time and place you may appoint, deliver a lecture on the signs of the times as indicated by the reaction that has taken place throughout the North, and which will make itself still more manifest when the great Presidential Campaign shall have commenced.

Again thanking you for this proof of your confidence and respect, am full of hope in a glorious victory for Constitutional freedom next November. I remain very truly your obedient servant,

J. MULLALY.

The Committee have appointed THURSDAY EVENING, 12th instant, at 7½ P. M., at the NATIONAL THEATER. Seats will be reserved for Ladies.

"Our Children in Heaven."

"DR. HOLCOMBE, of New Orleans, has written a Charming Work that all can enjoy."

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

Has received OUR CHILDREN IN HEAVEN. Price $1 50.
OLD FRITZ (Miss Muhlbach's Last) ..... Price $1 50.
THE BROWNLOWS (Mrs. Oliphant) ..... Price 37½c.

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, BAHMAN & 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.

W. I. Hodgson,

AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER

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 advantages 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.

For City Notes.

SUGAR CURED HAMS at 18c ℔ ℔;
SUGAR CURED BREAKFAST BACON at 18c. ℔ ℔,
GREEN SHOULDERS at 14c. ℔ ℔.

FOR CITY NOTES,
AT RETAIL.

For sale by

S. B. CHURCHILL & BRO.,
No. 81 Tchoupitoulas street,
Between Poydras and Lafayette streets.

A Card.

The undersigned, THIS DAY, drew in the GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY, Combination Class 221, a Prize of FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS, having purchased a Ticket containing the 4th, 5th and 6th drawn numbers for ONE DOLLAR.

CHARLES BRUCE,
New Orleans, March 6, 1868. 162 Julia street.

City Money! City Money!

TAKEN AT PAR.

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

R. MARSH DENMAN & CO.

City Notes Taken at Par.

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

F. DUMONTIEL,
Successor.

Carpet Warehouse,

13.....CHARTRES STREET.....13

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; Cur tains—Lace, Rope, Worsted, Damask, etc.; Furniture Covering—Linen and Cotton, striped; Cornices, Bands, Pins, etc.

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 new at the very low price of $50, and with each will throw in one of McCALL'S ROYAL CHARTS FITTING LADIES' and CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

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

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, La.

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

Important to Lawyers.

THE ACTS OF THE LAST LEGISLATURE

Held and begun on the 20th January, 1867, in the city of New Orleans. No lawyer's library complete without this valuable work.

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

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

Lecture

—ON THE—

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE SOUTH

—AND—

THE MEANS OF RESTORING ITS PROSPERITY,

BY S. C. REID,

—AT—

THE LYCEUM, CITY HALL,

Wednesday Evening, March 11.

Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 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.

Sam C. Reid, Esq.:

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 servants,

M. B. Brady,	H. T. Lonsdale,	Brooks, Macdonald & Co.,
Wm. Polk,	E. Miltenberger,	
Hunt & Macauley,	Summers & Brannins,	J. H. Stauffer,
A. Hoffman,	Alf. Moulton,	J. W. Burbridge,
John Thointill,	Meeker, Knox & Co.,	D. Wallace,
C. H. Slocomb,	J. B. Walton,	E. A. Deslonde,
Wm. Creevy,	C. Schneider,	A. B. Griswold & Co.,
Cobb, Doibonde & Co.		

NEW ORLEANS, March 7, 1868.

Gentlemen—I have the honor to acknowledge the distinguished compliment paid me in your letter of the 6th instant. The occasion and importance of the object at this time 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 it is not without a feeling of diffidence in my being able to grasp fully so momentous a 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. M. B. Brady, H. T. Lonsdale, Brooks, Macdonald & Co., Wm. Polk, J. W. Burbridge and others.

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. WESTERFIELD,
THOMAS C. HERNDON,
FRANK A. BARTLETT,
Hon. A. W. WALKER,
JOHN H. CARTER,
GEORGE WOLFE,
EDGAR THOMAS,
L. ELDRIDGE,
G. EWING,
C. BROWN,
S. CLARK,
D. N. SCRUGGS,
W. R. CHAPMAN,
AND MANY OTHERS.

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. 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.

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 $50 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. 26, 1866.

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 Royal 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 7 A. M. every Tuesday and Friday.

Mails for Covington close at 3 A. M., every Monday and Thursday.

Mails for Algiers close daily at 3 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 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.

H. M. Thompson,

PURCHASING A