The New Orleans Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE, No. 94 CAMP STREET.

THE DAILY CRESCENT

is published EVERY MORNING—Mondays excepted. Yearly Subscription, in advance, $15; Half yearly, $8; Quarterly, $4; Single copies, 10 cents.

Rates of Advertising:

Squares.	1 month	2 months.	3 months.	6 months.	12 months
One	$ 13 net	$ 23 net.	$ 30 net.	$ 60 net.	$ 75 net
Two	22 "	35 "	50 "	85 "	125 "
Three	30 "	48 "	70 "	110 "	175 "
Four	38 "	67 "	90 "	140 "	225 "
Five	45 "	80 "	105 "	170 "	275 "
Six	54 "	93 "	120 "	200 "	325 "
Seven	60 "	105 "	135 "	230 "	375 "
Eight	65 "	115 "	150 "	260 "	420 "
Nine	70 "	125 "	165 "	290 "	450 "
Ten	75 "	135 "	180 "	320 "	500 "
Eleven	80 "	145 "	195 "	350 "	540 "
Twelve	85 "	155 "	210 "	380 "	580 "
Thirteen	90 "	165 "	220 "	410 "	620 "
Fourteen	95 "	175 "	230 "	450 "	660 "
Fifteen	100 "	185 "	240 "	480 "	700 "
Quarter	175 "	330 "	450 "	750 "	1,200 "

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First and Fourth page monthly advertisements, each square, $30 per month.

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First and Fourth page transient advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.

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Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from above named transient rates as may be agreed upon; provided, that in no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.

All business notices of advertisements to be charged 20 cents net per line, each insertion.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

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All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

A square is the space occupied by ten lines solid agate.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

is published every Saturday morning. Subscription, $5 per annum, in advance; half-yearly and quarterly, same rates. Single copies 10 cents.

Rates of Advertising:

Squares.	1 month	2 months.	3 months.	6 months.	12 months
One	$ 5 net.	$ 9 net.	$ 12 net.	$ 20 net.	$ 30 net.
Two	8 "	16 "	20 "	32 "	50 "
Three	12 "	22 "	28 "	44 "	70 "
Four	15 "	27 "	35 "	56 "	90 "
Five	18 "	32 "	42 "	68 "	110 "
Ten	30 "	55 "	75 "	130 "	200 "
Fifteen	40 "	75 "	100 "	180 "	280 "
Thirty	70 "	130 "	180 "	300 "	480 "

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1868.

AFFAIRS IN ST. JAMES PARISH.

Special Correspondence of the New Orleans Crescent.]

PARISH OF ST. JAMES, March 9, 1868.

We have had in this parish two radical meetings of the pepper-and-salt type, composed chiefly of almost beardless young men, whose extravagant oratory ventilating the system of politics-run-mad which they have adopted, beautifully illustrates the Spanish proverb, "*Poca barba, poca verguenza.*" At one of those meetings, J. Gentil, Esq., editor of the Louisianais, and a Republican in stern contradistinction to the modern maniacs who have assumed that time honored cognomen, insisted on a hearing, in spite of the exclusive article in the wire pullers' platform—that no "outsiders" should be permitted to expose the heresies of the radical creed. Eloquently and logically did Mr. Gentil (pointing to the stars and stripes that fluttered in the breeze) plead his right to discuss public questions on the public domain; while, with the tact of an advocate, he convicted the fire-and-faggot incendiaries there present, of the most shameless effrontery in stealing Republican livery to serve the cause of despotism in.

Père Recullon, who figured at the opening of the State Fair, and who is now preaching the Lenten sermons at the St. Louis Cathedral, electrified the congregation at the parish church of St. James, not long since. The gist of his eloquent discourse, was the false idea of liberty, so prevalent in modern society. After demonstrating that the most clamorous for liberty are precisely those who, by their intolerance and injustice make liberty an impossibility to others, the reverend preacher defined in what true liberty consists, and marked the limit beyond which it cannot go without injuring society. It is almost needless to observe that Father Recullon particularly insisted that human liberty, like every human activity, must be regulated by the law of God; and then, having completely exhausted the subject, in a sermon of nearly an hour's duration, he deduced the corollary—that as the liberty of Christian truth is designed to save the human soul, so is the liberty of Christian politics the savior of a people's nationality.

I must not omit allusion to the two institutions of learning, which, more than anything else, are the distinguishing characteristics of this parish, and of whatever fame it may have outside of its own, or the State's boundaries. One of these institutions is the far-famed "Convent of the Sacred Heart," now under the presiding care of the equally famed Madam Shannon. Who does not know Madam Shannon, and who does not recollect the multiplicity of resources she employed, *in her own way*, to alleviate the hard-hearted concomitants of our late internecine struggle? The other educational establishment is known as "St. Mary-Jefferson College," under the conduct of the Marist Fathers, of whom Père Recullon is one. Both of those institutions are suffering, in common with the whole community, from the effects of the false politics and false policy of our baleful rulers.

In spite of the depressed circumstances of the country, however, the alumni of the college passed the semi-annual examination very creditably—having first entertained and delighted a discriminating audience by a magnificent "exhibition," which embraced music and song, sentimental recitations and patriotic speeches; laughable dialogues and side-splitting comedies—alternating in English, French, Spanish, and, I believe, German. Of this last I am not perfectly certain, but I am sure that German was included in the examination; for I had the hardihood to intensify the ordeal of one of the pupils, by putting the question: "*Wie viel geld haben sie?*" And then to show our erudition we asked another: "*Cual es la razon mas importante para hablar siempre la verdad?*" to which the cunning young shaver, as if divining our sentiments, replied: "*Que los labios mentirosos de los radicales son la abominacion del senor y de los hombres!*"

While on the question of education, I may as well observe that many of the public schools of this section are closed, and the efficiency of the rest destroyed, not less by the action of the crazy conventionists lately exhibiting in your city, than by force of our depleted State treasury. Fully alive to the practical wisdom embodied in that trite adage, "Better to play for nothing than work for nothing," some of the school teachers have retired (and small blame to them) from the onerous duty of "teaching the young idea how to shoot." But, what with the hardness of the times, and what with a house full of babies to provide for, and with a whole year's salary unpaid, I greatly fear that the professor's wonted "*otium cum dignitate*," will be minus the *dignitate*; somewhat like the poor Irishman's dinner of potatoes and roast beef, which was just that, "barring the beef!" *Pauvre professeur! "Tui me miseret."*

PLORATOR.

IMPORTANT TO BANKERS AND BUSINESS MEN.—The great American safes manufactured in Cincinnati by Messrs. Diebold, Bahman & Co., and sold in this city by Messrs. J. W. Norris & Co., 27 Canal street, are made upon the most scientific principles, and, from what we learn, by one of the most profoundly learned men in the science of mechanics in the country. They have been awarded the first premium upon several occasions and are universally esteemed the best fire and burglar proof safes now in use. Many of the principal business men of this city are now using them, and for safety and security, combined with elegance of finish, they are unsurpassed. Parties who wish to insure themselves against the ingenuity of burglars and the ravages of fire should not fail to procure one of these valuable safes. The price will be found reasonable, while the agents offer unusual advantages to the trade. See advertisement on the fourth page.

ECONOMY.

This principle demands that in all the relations of human existence, in all the departments of individual and social activity, nothing, absolutely nothing, shall be wasted. It will not permit to be thrown away, with impunity, anything that is useful or utilizable. Its penalties are surer than the denunciations of any criminal code, from the period of Solon to the period of Blackstone. In this aspect it is utterly implacable, admitting neither appeal nor pardon. It requires as the fundamental condition of civilized society, that men shall study to make their administration of the resources of life an analogue of the economy of nature, which allows not one atom to be lost, to be annihilated, or to be idle; under whose hand decay is made to nourish new life and to bloom into new forms of beauty, and whatever may seem dead and sterile, that may look like dross and rubbage, is but in transition into something rich and strange, admirable and precious.

All that the principle referred to teaches, and all that it denounces, may be summed up in these words: economy is wealth, and waste is want. These are trite maxims, to be sure; but they are of that class which, because everybody accepts them as truisms, nobody takes the pains to comprehend logically, or to apply strictly. No one is so affluent that he can afford to waste a particle of his substance. No one is so poor that he may not become poorer by neglecting, and richer by cultivating economy. Waste, in whatever form, will inevitably be followed by some form of want. Nothing short of Almighty power can break this relation of sequence and antecedence. Excess of wealth is only waste; waste in one of its most pernicious forms. Hence, the squalid poverty, and the manifold misery in high places as well as in low places, so often witnessed among populations which, in their aggregate and national aspect, are accounted prosperous and happy. In England, for example, while multitudes of the poorer class, by reason of one species of unthriftiness, are constantly swelling an army of vagrant and pauper drones, the wealthier class, by another species of unthriftiness, are also constantly swelling an army of drones consisting of men who represent inert capital and idle resources, and who lead lives that are, in an economical sense, wholly inconsequential and null. How bitterly English society suffers the penalty of this twofold delinquency and waste, is every day indicated by the press of that country. The great problem, indeed, which now occupies English statesmanship is to devise peaceful means of remedying the terrible pauperism on the one hand, and the terrible plethora of wealth on the other hand. And meanwhile, the longer remedial measures are postponed, the more audible is the promonitory muttering of revolution, coming like the rush of many waters, and threatening a deluge such as swept over France at the close of the last century, and solved a social problem similar to that which now perplexes the statesmen of England.

But nowhere on the face of the globe was ever seen so flagrant and so portentous a defiance of economy, as has been exhibited in the United States within the past seven or eight years. The late war, no matter where the responsibility of causing it may rest, was a tremendous economical mistake, the mischievous consequences of which no unjust exercise of power, no effort of selfish ingenuity can relieve the conquerors from sharing with the conquered. We need not fill in the details of the dismal picture whose colors are taken by the genius of ruin from hate, and pride and desperation on the part of men who chose to be tyrants, destroyers and spendthrifts, when they could have been generous restorers, healing the hurts and repairing the ravages of war. It is more profitable and wholesome to look at a different picture. While the sort of national waste to which we have referred is an evil against which our people here in the South may vainly protest, there are still within their reach, as individuals, many possibilities of economy.

And these possibilities they should be vigilant to seize; and they should resolve to improve and make the most of them, in a spirit of indomitable hopefulness, of uncomplaining fortitude and untiring perseverance. Let them, in respect to all that concerns their own industry and enterprise, scorn to repine and recriminate. Let them not paint the future so black as to blot out hope from the prospect. Let them not mope. Let them not croak. Men and gods abhor croaking. The croaker invites misfortune, disgusts friendship, repels help. Moping and croaking become intolerable bores. Most persons may forgive the malevolence which has injured them; but no one, unless he had attained to sainthood, ever forgave the querulous stupidity which bored him. It is only in labor, conducted upon wise views of economy, that our people can make themselves as individuals and as a community strong, healthy and respected. It is only thus that they can draw hither from Europe the abundance of capital which Mr. Everitt and others—who come among them and talk as if they had just discovered the South, and as if Southerners were profoundly ignorant of its resources—tell them is ready to hasten to them on wings as eager as the thoughts of Mammon and as swift as the feet of Mercury, if they will only organize this, that, or some other scheme involving a sort of hodge-podge mortgage in advance of lands and usufructs for money that is yet wholly invisible and problematical. The application of specifics usually betokens humbuggery on one side, and hypocondriac weakness or incurable sickness on the other. The more our people search after specifics, the worse is likely to be their case. They cannot do better than throw all such stuff to the dogs.

Here is another bulletin from a "reliable gentleman," who is supposed to be Parson Conway. The New York Tribune's special from New Orleans says:

We have further complications under General Hancock's rule. It has been charged that Gov. Joshua Baker committed perjury in taking the test oath, while he is said to have put obstructions in the Bayou Teche, in 1862, to prevent the Union troops from approaching. He is to be arrested by Commissioner Shannon to-morrow. Similar charges are to be prepared against others of Gen. Hancock's appointees.

The report which is published in the rebel newspapers that the president has just telegraphed that he will relieve Gen. Hancock, and put him in command at Washington, gladdens the Union men, who hope that Gen. Mower may be put in command here.

The Times warns the rebels against any demonstration similar to that which was awarded to Jefferson Davis and Gen. Hancock, on account of its effect North.

Rebel boards of registration are to be appointed, with a view to defeating the Constitution.

The panic about the city money still continues.

Go to Ballejo's and try his stock of wines and liquors.

A TRIBUTE TO GEN. HANCOCK.

Below will be found a letter to Gen. Hancock signed by residents of our city, of Northern and Western birth, who have deemed this a proper occasion to express their confidence in him, and their admiration of his administration of the military and civil affairs of this district. It is only necessary to look over this list to see that it comprises many of the best merchants and most active and energetic business men of the city—not politicians or office-seekers, but men who are as much interested in our political security, and the stability of our public affairs, as in the material prosperity of our city and State. When such men speak, their voices should be heard—especially in the North and West, whence they came, and where it seems so difficult for the people to appreciate our real situation. The slanders that have been circulated in regard to Gen. Hancock by unknown, and therefore nameless adventurers, but who evidently belong to that carpet-bag fraternity who are endeavoring to rob the people of Louisiana of their rights, their liberties and their property, are properly repelled by this voluntary tribute to our military commander, coming as it does from gentlemen of the highest character, who mean every word that they say. If Gen. Hancock has been defeated in his attempt to restore a certain degree of prosperity to our people, and confidence in our future, and to administer justice to those over whom he has been placed in command, he can at least refer to this generous testimonial that he has met the expectations and desires of so large a number of our people—not Southerners nor "rebels," but gentlemen of Northern birth and extraction residing in our city who feel as keenly as any the distresses, political and commercial, under which our people are now suffering and groaning:

NEW ORLEANS, March 14, 1868.

Major Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, Commanding Fifth Military District:

General—We, the undersigned, being Northern and Western men by birth, now residing and doing business in New Orleans, without regard to party or political questions of any kind, but feeling the deepest interest in the welfare of our common country, have perceived with deep regret the necessary countermanding of your previous orders, as expressed in your special order No. 44, consequent upon the demand of a superior officer at Washington. We desire to assure you that we have regarded your course here, while in command of the Fifth Military District, as actuated by the sole desire to perform your duty to your country in strict conformity with its Constitution and its laws, in a truly conservative manner. Firmness and moderation have ever characterized your course, and while maintaining strict obedience and order, you have protected and fostered the judiciary in the performance of its duties. Our object in now addressing you is to make manifest the approval of the Northern and Western born citizens of this place, of the course pursued by you officially while here, and that this communication may assure the people in the North and West that your official course has been grossly misrepresented before the country by a few partisans of extreme views, or office seekers for self-interest. As citizens, originally from other sections of this country, we feel that these expressions will be received by our countrymen as being uninfluenced by any sectional prejudices.

With expressions of sincere respect, and our most heartfelt wishes for your success in the truly honorable and patriotic course you have pursued,

We remain your sincere well wishers,

Chas. Morgan, N. Y.	John H. Bower, R. I.
J. L. McKeever, N. Y.	Moses Greenwood, Mass.
Thos. Sloo, Ky.	John Phelps, Miss.
Thos. A. Adams, Mass.	B. F. Glover, Ct.
Henry V. Ogden, N. Y.	Henry J. Voss, Mass.
H. M. Spofford, N. H.	Albert Baldwin, Mass.
E. A. Bradford, Ct.	I. W. Arthur, N. Y.
Webster & Co., Me. and N. Y.	G. W. Griffin, Mass.
N. B. Dudley, Ct.	E. S. Keep, Mass.
John P. Nelson, N. Y.	E. K. Converse, N. H.
F. J. Odendahl, Ind.	Smith & McKenna, Pa.
Chas. E. Spencer, N. Y.	Sam. Smith, N. Y.
T. J. Chenoweth, Ky.	A. W. Smith, N. Y.
W. H. H. Witherell, Vt.	C. Chism, Me.
E. A. Yerke, Pa.	Jos F. Lovell, Mass.
A. G. Ober, Mo.	W. S. Bailey, Me.
Cohen M. Boria, N. Y.	W. D. Leavitt, O.
S. E. Moore, Mass.	Harry McCall, Pa.
L. Folger, N. Y.	F. Van Benthuysen, N. Y.
Porter, Peterson & Fenner, N. Y. and Pa.	A. B. Griswold & Co., N. Y.
	J. H. Stauffer, Pa.
W. M. Geddes, Pa.	S. T. Lonsdale, N. Y.
B. Russel, Mass.	Wm. Von Phul, Mo.
F. A. Keffer, late U. S. A., Pa.	G. W. Byrne, N. Y.
	John T. Moore, Jr., Md.
F. A. Peterson, Mass.	B. G. Davenport, Mass.
S. F. Pennington, O.	B. F. Glover, Ct.
A. J. Bill, Me.	J. M. Baldwin, O.
G. W. Bynson, Md.	W. C. Raymond, N. Y.
B. F. Bynson, Md.	J. C. Hoy, O.
G. W. Woodberry, Mass.	Jos. E. Wescott, N. Y.
L. H. LeGay, N. Y.	W. Chambers, Ky.
D. Spadenburg, N. Y.	Foster & Co., Mass.
T. C. Amery Dexton, Mass.	W. F. Pratt, Mass.
C. S. Hunt, N. H.	M. M. Hawes, Mass.
R. Marsh Denman, N. J.	E. C. Palmer & Co., N. Y.
Anderson D. Lister, Md.	W. H. Horning, N. Y.
J. E. Thomas, Mass.	R. T. Packwood, N. Y.
Z. Foley, N. Y.	Artemon Hill, Mass.
W. R. Seymour, Ct.	David Hill, Mass.
N. R. Stratten, N. Y.	Elijah Veazie, Mass.
Wm. H. Stevens, N. Y.	Richard Halliwell, Me.
J. Armstrong, Ky.	T. W. Kidder, Me.
G. Burke, Md.	B. Stille, Pa.
Henry Green, Md.	Theo. A. James, Pa.
John W. Saunders, Pa.	Chauncey Tyler, Ct.
J. McElroy, N. Y.	S. H. Aby, Va.
E. A. Tyler, Mass.	Sam. Barnes, Md.
George E. Strong, N. Y.	C. E. Wynne & Co., Ohio.
John Smith, N. H.	Edmund S. Tyson, Pa.
H. W. Reynolds, Ct.	W. L. Williams, W. V.
E. J. Watkinson, N. Y.	George Purselove, Pa.
Thomas B. Bedley, Ohio.	J. W. Burbridge, Pa.
L. P. Seelye, N. Y.	J. H. Ashbridge, Pa.
Robert R. Decan, Pa.	Edward P. Norton, Me.
E. F. Stevens, N. Y.	Wm. S. Norris, Pa.
James B. Woods, Ohio.	A. J. Buck, N. Y.
Wm Heyl, N. Y.	H. H. Hansell, Pa.
E. R. Hurt, Mass.	A. S. Archer, N. Y.
G. W. Saucker, N. Y.	Everitt Lane, Mass.
Wm. C. Tompkins, Mass.	John M. Gould, Mass.
E. w. Page, Mass.	C. H. Nobles, R. I.
Robt. Gibson, N. Y.	Benj. F. Sackett, N. Y.
Harmon Deane, Vt.	J. J. Irby, Va.
H. T. Bartlett, Ct.	Alex. Norton, Ohio.
L. T. Murdock, Ind.	J. M. Carter, Ky.
Geo. W. Brown, Ills.	T. D. Harris, N. Y.
G. M. Bayley, Va.	John Eaton, Vt.
J. W. Norris & Co., Ills.	W. D. Sanger, Ills.
John Y. Casey, Mo.	Darcy & Wheeler, N. J.
G. B. Hopkins, N. Y.	C. J. Barstow, Ct.
M. W. Smith, Ct.	C. L. Chase, Ct.
Edgar Sherman, Ct.	A. M. Holbrook, Vt.
Edward Hancock, Pa.	W. H. C. King, Pa.
F. H. Phelps, Ct.	W. H. Matthews, Mo.
A. W. Woods, Mo.	E. H. Fairchild, Ind.
H. Tyler, Ct.	Augustus Rice, Ohio.
Chas. Campbell, Pa.	W. R. Green, R. I.
John B. Hollister, N. Y.	G. N. Morrison, Pa.
Vinard & Herrick, N. Y.	E. W. Elliott.
Rep. Teca.	J. E. Groves.
Wm. P. Healey, N. H.	Alfred Bonville.
R. B. Post, Ct.	J. Morgan Hall, N. Y.
Saml. J. Seymour, N. Y.	J. C. Goodrich, Ct.
J. W. Shearer & Co., Va. and Ky.	P. G. Tunstall, Mo.
	J. P. Tunstall, Mo.
John H. Keep, Mass.	J. K. Bell, Ky
A. Q. Kennett, Mo.	W. Gilkinson, Me.
R. G. Barclay, Ky.	S. B. Pratt, Mich.
B. Paris, Ky.	A. B. Bacon, N. Y.
Geo. Hunnewell, Mass.	

New Appointments of Common Councilmen.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, New Orleans, La., March 13, 1868.

Special Orders No. 57.] [Extract.]

* * * * * *

2. George Kellogg is hereby appointed a member of the Board of Aldermen of the city of New Orleans, vice C. Schnieder, resigned.

J. E. Scott is hereby appointed a member of the Board of Assistant Aldermen of the city of New Orleans, vice J. H. Oglesby, resigned.

Upon accepting these appointments, the above named persons will forward to these headquarters a copy of the oath prescribed by law.

* * * * * *

By command of Major General Hancock:

GEO. L. HARTSUFF, Ass't Adj't General.

ATTENTION, GAS FITTERS, STEAMBOAT OWNERS AND OTHERS.—Messrs. Bostick & Seymour advertise in another column a large invoice of wrought and galvanized iron pipe, suitable for steam, water or gas, together with a full assortment of iron fittings, brass cocks, etc. Also the best quality of winter-strained lard oil, linseed and lubricating oil, all of which they will sell at New York prices for cash. Their stock of cotton, hemp and gum packing, rubber hose, paints and shelf hardware is one of the most complete in the city, and their prices moderate. Parties purchasing this line of goods could not select a better house than that of Messrs. Bostick and Seymour, wholesale dealers in hardware, etc., corner of Common and Front streets.

BOARD OF MANAGERS OF ORPHANS' HOME.—In our advertising columns will be found a notice of this board informing the public, that owing to the difficulty in procuring a suitable room and the limited condition of their resources, they have been compelled to relinquish the idea of holding their annual fair. This is a sad disappointment, and the board is driven to the necessity of appealing to our generous people to aid them in providing for the helpless little ones committed to their care. We feel confident that the call will meet with a liberal response.

Editorial Paragraphs, Etc.

Fine weather of late.

Quincy, Ills., aspires to be the national capital.

The hotels of St. Paul are overflowing.

Ole Bull is in Philadelphia.

There are seventeen cities in New York State.

Thanks to the officers of the steamer Morgan.

The Grand Jury does not think everything was square in the street commissioner's department.

In Memphis a little boy drank the oil out of a sardine box, became sick and died.

The Louisville Democrat is becoming scintillant again.

Ex-President Fillmore has been named as the possible Democratic candidate for president.

The city elections in Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Centralia, Ills., went Republican.

Mrs. Kemble will read in Philadelphia next week.

Mrs. Bowers is going to California. Her Philadelphia friends have just given her a benefit.

The New York Herald relieves the eyes of its readers with larger type.

Can a man learn the ropes that are not taut? [Louisville Democrat.

Of the West Point graduates fifteen are editors and fifteen clergymen.

Maryland has repealed the law requiring registration of births, marriages and deaths.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul are traveling through Scotland.

A Bachelor—No miss take. [Louisville Democrat.

Thanks to Mr. Carr, purser of the steamer Harlan.

Blackberry bushes are white with promises of a plentiful crop.

Lord Russell is writing a history of his diplomacy.

Springfield, Ohio, is to have a new hundred thousand dollar hotel.

Col. T. P. Andrews, of the pay department of the army, died recently, aged 76.

Rossini received a golden laurel crown from the musicians, on occasion of the five hundredth performance of his "William Tell."

The friends and opponents of a minister in Indiana went into a knock-down fight in church a few days ago.

Wear an habitual smile on your face if you want to prosper in this world. It frequently brings a grin-back.

Buchanan, the poet, calls Carlyle's works "the insincere brutalities of our German Scotchman."

Swinburne is at work upon his poem of "Bothwell," which is based on the life of Mary, Queen of Scots.

A ten year old boy weighing three hundred pounds appeared on the streets of Nashville recently.

We had supposed that Andrew Jackson was dead, but the Mobile Tribune notices his arrest in that city on a charge of stealing.

Felis says he knows a fellow who ostentatiously carries round with him a brace of Deringer pistols, but he wouldn't dare injure anybody with them.

The Boston Post thinks that the classic London Spectator makes a curious slip when it speaks of Matilda Griggs, who "was stabbed by a lover to whom she had borne a child in thirteen places."

The latest style of Paris bonnet is the Fanchon with a diadem of very narrow rim on the front edge, against which the flowers and lace forming the inside trimming rest.

Perch and catfish seem to abound in the waters along the line of the Gentilly Road, judging by the loads which men and boys were bringing in yesterday.

Of what, asks a lecturer on the decay of feminine virtue, are distinguished heroines made? It is hard to tell, but one of them was Maid of Orleans. [Louisville Democrat.

The medal ordered by the Legislature of Wisconsin, in 1867 to Cyrus W. Field, is of solid gold, costing one thousand dollars, and is inscribed to Cyrus W. Field, the original projector of the Atlantic telegraph.

Red Bug, a flourishing but not very well known town in Southern Illinois, is to have a new German and English newspaper, to be called the Egyptian. That part of Illinois is familiarly known as "Egypt."

A bare-headed, bare-footed, unkempt, unwashed, half-clad Diego, mounted upon a scurvy nag, and chasing a herd of cows half starving upon a feed of dwarf palmettos, or the faintly green grass of the city commons in March, is a thing of beauty, if not a joy for ever.

The Kuklux Klans, of Tennessee, whoever they may be, are said to be committing outrages daily. A petition from citizens of Nashville has been sent to General George H. Thomas, praying for the suppression of the Kuklux Klans by military authority.

At the Varieties next Wednesday night, will be performed for the first time, a new musical burlesque from the pen of Mr. Edward Hancock, of this city, entitled "Sky-High." Mr. Hancock possesses a fine literary and poetic taste united with a good degree of humor, and we have reason to anticipate a good thing.

Under the instructions of Mr. Cyrus W. Field, a verbatim report of a long debate on the Alabama question in the British Parliament was sent over the Atlantic telegraph cable, and the New York journals of the next morning give up more space to Friday's debate in London than they did to the same day's proceedings in Washington.

It is certainly odd enough that Chief Justice Chase should now give as a reason for again postponing the trial of Jeff. Davis that he must first preside at the trial of Andrew Johnson. When Davis fell into the hands of justice, Johnson, of all men in the country, most earnestly demanded his trial and punishment. Three years have passed away, Johnson himself is denounced as a traitor and enemy to his country, and the trial of Davis is postponed in order that the trial of Johnson may be prosecuted.—[N. Y. Times.

An article in the Galaxy, for March, circumstantially reveals the fact that the London Chronicle, for a considerable time previous to its disgraceful death, was a subsidized organ of Louis Napoleon. Its editor, a miserable manager, was an American, named Peyton, to whom was awarded the position on account of his letters from Paris to the National Intelligencer, lauding the policy of the emperor. It is said the Peyton and Chronicle sunk 2,000,000 francs of Napoleon's money in fourteen months.

Thousands of acres of good land in the immediate vicinity of the city will not be touched by a hoe or plow this season, and so will not laugh with a harvest. We suppose this wasteful neglect is largely due to the impossibility of keeping the fruits of the earth, grown near a large city, from the spoliation of thieves. Those who succeed in growing and saving fruits and vegetables in this vicinity, owe their success to eternal vigilance, watchful dogs, or tall, strong fences.

Speaking of a late performance in Washington by Blind Tom, the Intelligencer says it is not too much to say that such indescribably soft, silvery, and exquisitely sweet and delicate touches were never before heard from a piano in Washington as vibrated beneath his fingers from one of Steinway's grand pianos on Saturday night, at Odd Fellows' Hall. Everything is played from memory, and the most elaborate music is grasped with the most unerring accuracy, and ever retained from hearing one repetition. In this matter he has gathered up into his prodigious memory, it is said, more than five thousand different pieces.

Correspondents say that the last ball in the Tuileries was very crowded. The empress wore a robe of green crape, trimmed with evergreens. Green is the color of the house of Napoleon. Upon her brow flashed a bee of diamonds and rubies, which is the emblem of the Bonaparte family. The Princess Metternich, Austrian ambassadress, was enveloped in a perfect cloud of white gauze. The Princess Korsakoff (Russian) wore drab crape. A very pretty young lady in a pink robe, had ridiculous wings of white satin at the back. But still more ridiculous was the appearance of an English beauty, large, full, pink and white, who wore *mauve* crape, covered with every specimen of garden vegetables, from the shoulder to the feet.

The Life of Elder Knapp, the revivalist, is published. In 40 years he claims to have converted 100,000 souls, and how many more is not known, for he dropped the tally after arriving at that figure. He says he made converts at one place in New York, faster than the church could receive them. He has baptised about 5000. This insignificant figure is due to the fact that he preferred to put the moist work upon other clergymen. He boasts of baptising 60 persons in 30 minutes on one occasion. If he had had colored candidates to struggle with, there would have been less dispatch. The elder's "life" abounds in instances of special providence. His particular horror has always been infidels and Universalists, synonymous terms with him, and numerous instances of the miraculous conversion of these rancorous and terrible beings are mentioned as a part of Knapp's stewardship. Those of them who came to scoff or assail him were almost invariably converted, or they brought up in hell shortly afterward. By praying at any specially obstinate case of Universalism, the doomed person was sure to succumb. If the elder was beset by a mob, the elements of thunder and lightning came to his aid and dispersed the ungodly, and also converted some of them. Knapp, now 70 years of age, has gone to California to work more miracles.

AUCTION SALES.

CHAS. T. NASH'S SALES.

COTTON.....COTTON.....COTTON.

BY CHAS. T. NASH,
AUCTIONEER—Office Masonic Hall Auction Mart, Corner St. Charles and Perdido streets.

MONDAY, 16th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Orleans Cotton Press, for account of whom it may concern, will be sold—
51 bales cotton slightly damaged, saved from steamer Enterprise.
☞ TERMS—Cash in U. S. Treasury Notes.

FURNITURE.....FURNITURE.....FURNITURE.

BY CHAS. T. NASH,
AUCTIONEER—Office Masonic Hall Auction Mart, Corner St. Charles and Perdido streets.

MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at salesrooms, corner St. Charles and Perdido streets, will be sold—
A large and complete assortment of Rosewood and Mahogany Furniture of every style and description; 4 fine Rosewood Pianos, and 1 Brunswick Billiard Table—to be sold unreservedly.
☞ TERMS—Cash in U. S. Treasury notes.

COTTON.....COTTON.....COTTON.

BY CHAS. T. NASH,
AUCTIONEER—Office Masonic Hall Mart, Corner St. Charles and Perdido streets.

MONDAY, 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Levee Steam Press, Third District, for account of whom it may concern, will be sold—
25 bales Cotton, slightly damaged, saved from wreck of steamer Cuba.
☞ TERMS—Cash in U. S. Treasury Notes.

CITY NOTES OF ALL DENOMINATIONS TAKEN AT PAR.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE CONTENTS OF AN Elegant Two-Story Residence.

BY CHAS. T. NASH,
AUCTIONEER—Office Masonic Hall Auction Mart, Corner St. Charles and Perdido streets.

THURSDAY, 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., on the premises, No. 180 Terpsichore street, between St. Charles and Carondelet streets, will be sold, on account of departure, without limit or reserve,
The entire contents of said Residence, consisting in part of magnificent Rosewood and Mahogany Bedroom Sets, elegantly carved Sideboards and Pier Tables, splendid French Plate Mirrors, beautiful Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Lava, China and Biscuit, Mantle and Whatnot Ornaments, one fine Rosewood Pleyel & Pianos, elaborately carved Etageres. The whole being one of the most elegant assortments of Furniture ever offered to the public.
☞ TERMS—Cash.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FURNITURE ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE.

BY CHAS. T. NASH,
AUCTIONEER—Office Masonic Auction Hall Mart, Corner St. Charles and Perdido streets.

TUESDAY, 17th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, corner Common and Bolivar streets, will be sold peremptorily, on account of departure—
The entire contents of said Residence, consisting of Bedsteads, Bureaus, Armoirs, Washstands, Chairs, Sideboard, Carpets, Window Shades, Mattresses, etc.
☞ TERMS—Cash in U. S. Treasury notes.

CITY NOTES
—OF ALL—
DENOMINATIONS TAKEN AT PAR.

A SPLENDID OCCASION TO INVEST YOUR CITY MONEY AT PAR AT THE GREAT AND UNRESERVED SALE OF UNREDEEMED PLEDGES OF OVER $200,000 WORTH
—OF—
DIAMONDS, GOLD WATCHES, CHAINS AND JEWELRY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
REMOVED FROM ST. CHARLES STREET LOAN OFFICE FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE.

BY CHAS. T. NASH,
AUCTIONEER—Office Masonic Hall Auction Mart, Corner St. Charles and Perdido streets.

SATURDAY, 21st inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at salesrooms corner St. Charles and Perdido streets, without Limit or Reserve, will be sold—
ONE OF THE LARGEST AND CHOICEST STOCK OF DIAMONDS, Double and Single-Cased GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, Bracelets, Chains, etc., of the finest and most superior quality; Silverware, Table Spoons, Forks, elegantly and elaborately Chased Tea Sets, magnificent Brulean Bowls, etc., etc.
The Diamonds are of the first water, and the whole being the largest and most valuable stock of Jewelry ever offered at auction in the South, and affords the rarest chance of speculation to brokers, jewelers and outsiders.
☞ TERMS—Cash.

CHARLES T. NASH,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER.
Office, Masonic Hall Auction Mart, corner St. Charles and Perdido streets. Real Estate, Sale, Lease or Purchase. In and Outdoor Sales of any description. Regular sale days at Mart—MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Parties having Household Furniture, Real Estate, Produce, Cotton or any other goods to dispose of, will please give me a call. Will give personal attention with promptness and dispatch. A large assortment of Household and Office Furniture and Sundries constantly on hand. Thankful to my friends and the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a continuation of the same.

W. I. HODGSON'S SALES.

POSITIVE SALE
—OF—
AN ERARD UPRIGHT PIANO,
—AND—
MAHOGANY AND BLACK WALNUT PARLOR, BED ROOM AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE, BY AUCTION,

BY W. I. HODGSON,
AUCTIONEER—Office, No. 21 Commercial Place.

MONDAY, March 16th, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises 192 Camp street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets, will be sold—
An assortment of MAHOGANY AND BLACK WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting in part of Victoria Bedstead and Cottage sets, Armoirs, Washstands, Bureaus, Sideboard, Table and Extension Table, Chairs and Arm Chairs, Easy Chairs and Rockers, Mattresses, Sofas, Brussels Carpets, Pillows, Bolsters, Vases, Ornaments, Crockery, Glassware, etc., etc.
—ALSO—
One of ERARD'S PICCOLO PIANOS, second hand, very sweet tone and in good order.
☞ TERMS—Cash in U. S. Treasury Notes.
The Furniture will be delivered immediately after the conclusion of the sale, and can only be seen on that day.
☞ The house also for rent. Apply to Green & Elder, at the office of the auctioneer.

MONTGOMERY BROS. & CO.'S SALES.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT Match and Single Horses, Elegant Saddle Horses, Fine Work Mules, Fine Milch Cows, Buggies, Harness, Wagons, etc., etc., at auction.

BY MONTGOMERY BROS. & CO.,
R. M. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
Office—57 Camp street