The New Orleans Crescent.

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J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

VARIETIES THEATRE—Benefit of Mr. Somersal—"Grand Duchess of Gerolstein."

ST. CHARLES THEATER—Engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Watkins—"Smiles and Tears" and "Adventures of a Love Letter."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Dramatic and Variety Entertainment—Illuminated tableaux, songs, ballets, burlesques.

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

CITY MONEY.—By reference to the report of the proceedings of the council last night, it will be seen that the mayor recommends, substantially, the course, in reference to city money, suggested in the CRESCENT yesterday morning. That is to say, he recommends the adoption of an ordinance providing for the destruction of the city money as fast as it may be paid into the treasury, and from whatever source it may come. It is plain that if this currency is ever to be forced up to par with legal tenders this method alone can accomplish the object; and this method, if it be adopted by the council, ought certainly to have an immediate effect on the market. For the payment of the current expenses of the city, the mayor recommends the issue of certificates of indebtedness, to be taken at par by all city employes and contractors.

The consideration of an ordinance embodying these suggestions is fixed for Saturday night next.

HARD ON WALL STREET.—An effort is being made in New York to obtain the pardon of young Ketchum, now imprisoned in Sing-Sing penitentiary, for forgery. The Tribune recommends his release on the ground that he was insane when he committed the act, and brings forward the testimony of certain gentlemen in corroboration of this hypothesis. One witness, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, testifies as follows:

Question—What is the general impression in the community—and especially among the class of business men with whom Edward B. Ketchum formerly dealt—respecting his mental condition at the time he committed the acts charged against him?

Answer—They believe he was out of his mind. *So much so that the majority of the dealers in the street would be glad to see him in his old place.*

So *much* out of his mind that his fellow dealers would be glad to see him in his old place! We have heard a good many stories of Wall street peculiarities, but we never before knew that crazy people were so particularly popular among the operators in that financial laboratory.

On second page will be found minority report of the reconstruction committee on the admission of Alabama, and news items. On third page, Louisiana intelligence. On sixth page, letter from New York and "Pen Pictures of Congressmen." On seventh page, financial, commercial and river articles.

AN APPEAL FROM ATLANTA.—Mr. A. B. Sharp, of Georgia, is now in the city for the purpose of obtaining aid to build a house of worship for the First Baptist Church of Atlanta. The ravages of war so prostrated that people as to render them unable to accomplish so desirable an object within themselves. They have deputed Mr. Sharp to represent their claims. He comes well accredited, being indorsed by many of the leading business men of Atlanta, and by all the pastors of the different religious denominations. He is also indorsed by Gov. Patton, of Alabama, and by the Rev. Dr. J. C. Carpenter, pastor of the First Baptist Church, and the Rev. Dr. D. E. Burns, pastor of the Coliseum Place Baptist Church of this city. Mr. S. will visit our people, and we bespeak for him a liberal response.

RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE.—We are indebted to Gresham for a copy of the Riverside for April. It is an excellent number, and just the publication that our youthful population would like to have. Gresham has it for sale, and will also receive regular subscriptions.

Capt. William S. Yerger, whose death was recently announced, was the second son of the late George S. Yerger; was twice wounded during the war, in which he commanded a company of the 28th Mississippi regiment, Starke's cavalry.

Greeley says the man who pays more for his shop rent than for advertising, don't know his business.

The Pensacola Observer notices the departure of robins, whose place, however, is being supplied by that interesting bird of passage, the Pensacola chicken, so-called, which appears to be very much needed, as the feathered variety, under the assiduous attentions of the citizens of the new issue, is becoming as scarce as its own teeth are proverbially said to be.

The Brandon Republican suggests to the Northern papers a correction in the head "political" placed over their accounts of the proceedings of the Southern Conventions—it should be "polecatical."

Bishop Elder is now in Philadelphia, where he has been for several weeks. It is understood that he is delivering lectures for the benefit of his diocese, and will return to Natchez about the close of Lent.

The court house at Eutaw, Ala., was burned on the morning of the 20th inst. The fire occurred in the clerk's office, and all the books and papers were lost. The probate office was in a separate fire-proof building, and was unharmed. The latter fortunately contained all the records of deeds, etc. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Mobile Register states that the celebrated yacht Katie, so often victorious in her contests on the lake last summer, has been purchased by E. W. Rodd, of Bay St. Louis.

The Liverpool steamers Harriet Lane and Pelican, and brig Theober, were sold at auction in New York, on the 20th, for about $30,000.

The Albany Journal of the 20th stated that the governor has finally decided to refuse a pardon to young Ketchum.

GEN. FREMONT AND MEXICAN AFFAIRS.—A card from Gen. Fremont appears in the New York Tribune, correcting an alleged error in the statement about his connection with the Mexican loan. He says:

The leading feature in the negotiation with Gen. Ocaba and the reason for making it, were to procure a Pacific Railroad terminus at Port Guayanea in conjunction with road projects I was then and am still engaged in. The contract made with him had no reference to any loan with Mexico.

Cassius M. Clay, minister to Russia, has resigned that office at the request of Mr. Seward. Certain complaints made against Mr. Clay through the Russian minister at Washington, induced Mr. Seward to suggest the retirement of Mr. Clay.

CONTENDING FOR A RAILWAY MONOPOLY.

In no other country, perhaps, than the United States, at this day, could such a struggle occur as that which has been carried on between the two railway companies, the Erie and the New York Central, the first represented by Mr. Drew, the second by Mr. Vanderbilt. Wall street has hung breathless upon the combat, and has watched the maneuvers of the opposing railway chieftains with an interest such as was scarcely excited in the same quarter by the operations of Lee and Grant, or Sherman and Johnston, at the most critical conjunctures of the late war. Nor has the storm of battle been confined to the financial domain. The judiciary became involved in the struggle; and not as arbiters, but rather as partisans. That most trenchant weapon in the judicial arsenal, the writ of injunction, was wielded by court against court in behalf of the desperate contestants. This complication of the judiciary with the affair came about in this wise: Vanderbilt, finding it not easy to crush the enemy to death, was proceeding to devour him alive, by buying up wholesale all the Erie stock in the market, when Drew suddenly deployed an immense reserve of shares, before which his antagonist was compelled to retreat, despairing of victory by the process of deglutition. It was as though a large snake had undertaken to swallow what seemed to be a smaller snake, and the latter reptile had defeated the effort by developing an unlimited power of elongation. In short, even Vanderbilt's plethoric purse was threatened with collapse by the inflation of the Erie stock.

The case was urgent, not to say desperate. One of the New York courts was resorted to for the means of pricking the bladder of the formidable inflation. A writ enjoining Drew from the issue of a reserve of shares was the result. Hereupon, the representative of the Erie, as fruitful in resources as unterrified in spirit, applied to another court for a writ to restrain both Vanderbilt and the judicial officer who issued the injunction in his behalf, from the execution of their joint scheme of injustice and illegality. And, as if to furnish a signal proof that the New York judiciary are not one-sided, the prayer was granted; the judge appealed to by Drew seeming to argue that what was sauce for the Central goose was sauce for the Erie gander. But, be this as it may, it must certainly strike a disinterested observer that, if one of these writs was justified by the facts of the case, the other was not justified by the facts of the case. Either the judicial order in favor of the Central was an outrage upon private right, or the judicial order in behalf of the Erie was a scandalous aggression upon a coordinate tribunal. In the apposite language of a New York journal, though it is not possible, as the matter now stands, to be sure that either of these judges has acted with purity, it is certain that one of them has not so acted. "The bench has been degraded; its highest powers prostituted to selfish ends. A private purse has dictated a judicial process, and private passions and interests have spoken in the great name of justice."

The latest phase of the contest is extra-judicial. Drew and the Erie directory, it appears, losing confidence in judicial expedients, abruptly changed their base by crossing at midnight to the New Jersey side of the Hudson and fortifying themselves in a hotel. In this stronghold, provisioned for a long siege, they had, at last accounts, with rifles, revolvers and trained artillery, successfully defied an expedition of dark and sanguinary ruffians sent by Vanderbilt to capture or disperse them. This stage of the controversy will recall to many the actual war which Vanderbilt's filibustering adherents sometimes waged with those of rival steamship companies in Central America for the possession of the Nicaraguan route to California. If Drew thinks to finally beat him by superior muscle, audacity, or skill in a contest of like character, he is likely to rue so rash an estimate of the ability of so old and so fortunate an adept in this kind of warfare. It may be doubted, however, whether political misrule and general demoralization have so far assimilated the scene of this railway contest to the condition of Nicaragua, in the period referred to, as to admit of the fight being fought out in accordance with filibustering tactics.

In the meanwhile the struggle between the two railway chieftains has a wider significance than that which concerns the interest of the bulls or the bears of Wall street in the stock of one or the other company. Vanderbilt, representing the New York Central, a narrow gauge road connecting through Chicago with narrow gauges extending thence westward, became alarmed, it would seem, at the forwardness of a project to obtain for the Erie Central broad gauge a like connection that would not only secure it the bulk of Western freights, but establish its claims as the Eastern trunk of the great interoceanic railway line. In order to get rid of this rivalry, he attempted to purchase a sufficient amount of the Erie stock to give him control in both roads. The Erie directory defeated his purpose, for the time being at least, by the expedient of inflation, as we have seen. But it is too early to predict the final issue. Each party is aiming at a monopoly of Western railway freights and of interoceanic transportation. Should the New York Central succeed, its narrow gauge would fix a much lower maximum upon Western tonnage to New York than would be fixed by the broad gauge of the Erie. But, whichever may succeed, one of the tendencies of the monopoly will be to divert much of the produce and grain trade that formerly went overland to the Atlantic, down the Mississippi river, with a continuous water shipment to the Northern or European seaboard cities. A different result would be unprecedented. It is the instinct and the destiny of all monopolies to increase their charges and decrease their services. But the Mississippi river and the ocean cannot be monopolized. In proportion as great railway consolidations which are to be effected, shall prove imperious and exacting, the unstinted competition of river and ocean transportation will be sure to attract Western freights by its unlimited capacity and superior cheapness.

The jury, in the libel suit brought by M. W. Meyers, claiming $10,000 damages against Mr. Halstead, one of the proprietors of the Cincinnati Commercial, failed to agree, and were discharged. It is understood that the jury stood eight for defendent, two for one cent damages, and one for a larger amount.

"Is this what the ladies wear around their waists?" asked a country youth of a friend who was a clerk in a dry goods store in the city. "Of corset is," returned the counter-jumper, with a mischievous wink.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

The answer of the President to the impeachment charges, asserts his right as an American citizen to express his views on all public questions, and in regard to public men. It is hard to see how any reasoning man can deny this right to him without denying it to every citizen, and thus, not only abridging, but destroying freedom of opinion and of speech. To say that an act is a high crime and misdemeanor in the President, which in a private citizen would be only the exercise of a natural and indefeasible right, is to assume that the presidential office limits, instead of extending, the powers and prerogatives of the officer who fills that position. The expression of opinion on public topics is a right not even limited by the canons of taste. It may be true that the language of the President, in speaking of the policy and legislation of Congress was harsh and untimely, but harsh and untimely language is not an offense in a citizen or a "crime and misdemeanor" in a President. But, even were such language such a violation of constitutional obligations as to make the President justly liable to impeachment, it will ill become the Republicans in Congress to bring such a charge against him. From the very beginning of the controversy the language of the congressional radicals towards the President has been not only harsh and untimely, but actually libellous. Epithets scarcely fit to be applied to penitentiary convicts have been recklessly hurled at the chief magistrate of the republic with the object of bringing him into odium and contempt before the public. He has been stigmatized over and over again as a traitor and as the accomplice of rebels, as an enemy to the country, and as a conspirator engaged in a plot to overthrow the government. The widest latitude of justifiable criticism of policy and opinion has been exceeded, and the President has been arraigned as a notorious criminal. Such assaults are well calculated to arouse antagonism and resentment; and yet, in no instance has Mr. Johnson retorted these charges on his adversaries. Everything that he has said of them could be interpreted as the logical sequence of his opposition to a policy which he deemed destructive of liberty and of the theory on which the government is founded. How just were his criticisms, how sagacious his predictions, the conduct of the Republican party, at this moment, furnishes a conclusive demonstration. When the presidential office is made the sport of partisan ambition, all thoughtful men foresee that the triumph of such a party is the destruction of the constitutional system; and when the President is impeached, and tried, and convicted, for the expression of political opinion differing from those of the congressional majority, it is plain that liberty of thought and opinion is on the eve of forcible suppression.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

It has been stated in some newspapers, and the impression appears to prevail generally, that the "act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," deprives the President, absolutely, of the power of removal. The question has arisen in the case of the appointment of Gen. Wisewell to succeed Commissioner Rollins, and of Mr. Woolfley to succeeded Mr. Ready as assessor of internal revenue in this district, whether the mere sending of the names of new appointees to the Senate does not constitute a removal, and whether such removal is not in opposition to the "tenure of office" act. An examination of the law shows that no such construction can properly be placed upon it. The first section declares that officers shall continue to act until their successors are duly appointed and qualified—except in the case of cabinet officers, whose term extends to one month beyond that of the President by whom they may have been appointed. This section does not affect the power of removal and appointment when those powers are concurrently exercised, and when the successor to an officer properly removed, is confirmed and qualified. The second section confers on the President the right to suspend "during the recess of the Senate," and such suspension, and the reasons therefor, must be reported to the Senate within twenty days after the date of its next meeting. It is plain that this limitation and this condition are contrived in order that the Senate may participate with the President in the power of removal, as well as in the power of appointment. But no such conditions are imposed during the session of the Senate. If the President send in the name of a person whom he desires to appoint to a particular office, he thereby intimates his desire to remove the actual incumbent; and if the Senate confirm the new appointment, the incumbent is, necessarily, *ipso facto* removed. If the appointment be rejected the old officer holds over under the first section, which authorizes him to do so until his successor shall be appointed, confirmed and qualified. The mere sending of a name to the Senate is not a removal under the terms of the law; nor does the law impose any prohibition on the President, in this respect.

In the case of cabinet officers the law provides a specific duration of their term. Properly construed, this clause would operate to terminate the tenure of said offices at the close of the period specified. But it does not prohibit the President from removing them, because all such laws must be construed with relation to the constitutional rights of the appointing power. If there is anything more clear than another, it is that the President has the right to appoint and remove his cabinet officers at will; and this right cannot be abridged by law. Nor does the law attempt to abridge it. Its only effect is, as we have said, to affix a definite term to the tenure of office of cabinet functionaries, so that, at the end of the period stated their commissions would expire by limitation. But that term may be abbreviated in any one of several ways—by death, by resignation, or by removal; and either one of these would be quite as effective as the others. We presume that this is the line of defense indicated by the President's counsel when they deny that the removal of Mr. Stanton violated, or was intended to violate the "tenure of office" act.

The father of the late General Wadsworth was noted for his very dark complexion. Near his estate dwelt a distinguished Indian chief and his wife. The chief died, and his widow survived him. One day, when Wadsworth was passing, he jocosely remarked to her that as she was a widow and he a widower perhaps the best thing they could do would be to unite their fortunes. The old lady looked quietly at him a moment and said: "I had made up my mind that the next time I married it should be to a white man." Wadsworth laughed and passed on.

Editorial Paragraphs, Etc.

Wm. H. Gilliland, of Charleston, is dead.

Ole Bull played in New York on the 18th.

T. M. Gales played Baptist preacher in Macon, Ga., and run off with a borrowed horse.

Waco, Texas, has a racing course, and there was to be sport on it on the 21st.

"Historicus" refers, in the London Times, to the New York Herald as the "Rowdy Journal," which is unparliamentary, but graphic.

James Johnson, nephew of A. J., is a citizen of Brownsville, Texas. He is said to resemble his uncle.

A critic in a Boston paper, desirous of concealing what he had to say from his readers, spoke of Hawthorne's genius as "crepuscular."

The question was yesterday deliberately raised, by a wretch who came into our office, whether Mark *Twain* was not *Bismarck*.

The Josephine excursionists visited Matamoros, and were courteously received by Gen. Palacios, who honored them by ordering a military review.

The Waco, Texas, Examiner hears of the destruction by drift of the Clifton flouring mill on the Bosque river.

The liver of the hare is said to make as good *pates de foie gras* as the liver of the goose, and foreign gourmands are jubilant at the announcement.

White men are putting their hands to the plow in Mississippi—

"He who by the plow would thrive
Must either hold himself or drive."

Secretary McCulloch has suspended H. M. Field, special deputy collector at Brownsville, for alleged frauds in permitting goods to be carried over the Rio Grande free of duty.

The Harvard University Boat Club are having a six-oared paper boat built, the weight of which will be only one hundred pounds—about one hundred per cent. lighter than wooden boats of its size can be made.

The Washington correspondent visited A. H. Stephens in his bed room. Mr. Stephens says we are tending to centralization, but says he means to stay in the country and go down with the ship.

It is said among the Massachusetts members of the radical Jacobins that it was Charles Francis Adams who advised with his son John Quincy Adams, and prompted him in his late Democratic contest for the gubernatorial chair in his State.

"Where is the fire, sentry?" inquired a gentleman of a young Hibernian in blue, pacing the sidewalk in front of military headquarters, at a late hour the other night, just as the fire bells had struck an alarm. "Sure, I dunno," replied Pat, "but faith an' I think it's in the Fith Militry Distric'!"

Chicago is to have a purely literary paper, to be issued next month and to be called the Chicagoan. Rev. Robert Collyer is to have a special department; Fitz Hugh Ludlow, Harriet E. Prescott, E. P. Whipple, Dr. Tyndall, of London, and other prominent writers, have been engaged to contribute.

It is said that William B. Ogden, who is sometimes called the Astor of Chicago, is about to erect four hundred houses in Hudson City, at an average cost of ten thousand dollars each. He owns property in the main avenue, valued at from a half to three quarters of a million of dollars.

It is undeniable that the weight of legal reputation is against the managers, and in favor of the president's counsel. No lawyer in the United States can be named, with the approval of the profession, before Judge Curtis, of Boston. Wm. M. Evarts ranks with Charles O'Connor, James T. Brady and Daniel Dudley Field, the four being held, by common consent, the foremost lawyers in New York.

W. K. McCoy & Bros., well known cattle dealers of Illinois, have issued a circular announcing the completion of their extensive cattle yards at Abilene, Kansas. This point is situated about one hundred miles west of Topeka, on the line of the Union Pacific Railway, in the midst of an extensive and finely watered district, where good grazing may be obtained for the thousands of cattle which will find their way from Northern Texas and other portions of the far Southwest.

Theatricals.

THE OPERA.—The operatic week has commenced magnificently. On Monday we have had "Trovatore," in which Madame Audibert gave new evidences that whenever she is so inclined, there is no limit to, not only the volume, but to the melody of her voice also. "O, ma patrie," was sung by her with a pathos that we do not wish to see excelled. We hope to hear her again soon in her good mood. The performance of last night consisted of "Faust," and if the audience was not large, it was at least brilliant and appreciative. Mesdames Seguin and Fauschetti and Messrs. Damiani, Lechevalier and Van Hufflen surpassed themselves, and would have satisfied Gounod himself, had he been present. To-morrow night one of the most conscientious and talented artists of Mr. Albaiza's troupe, takes his benefit in Verdi's "Jerusalem" (I. Lombardi) in which he will be assisted by Madame Audibert, Picot, Lechevalier, and all the talent of the troupe. Mr. Van Hufflen has claims upon our public which will insure him a crowded house. The performance itself will attract a goodly number of people who have not had the opportunity of listening to "Jerusalem" for many years.

ST. CHARLES.—An attractive entertainment is offered this evening, under the auspices of Mrs. Charles Howard Watkins and Mr. Harry Watkins, who will appear in a beautiful domestic drama entitled "Smiles and Tears, or a Mother's Prayer," and in another piece, "The Adventures of a Love Letter;" in both of which, wherever played, they have met with enthusiastic commendations. We shall look for a large audience upon this occasion. "Trodden Down, or the Lost Cause," is the title of an interesting drama shortly to be produced.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The magic illuminated tableaux, which were repeated last evening, elicited a well merited appreciation. We have rarely, if ever, seen optical effects so pleasing and beautiful as are some of the pictures thrown in lines of luminous light upon the curtain. The effect of a falling snow storm in the Alpine scene is wonderfully wrought. These tableaux are to be repeated this evening, together with a choice olio entertainment, introducing the Clinetops, Miss Nellie Taylor, the Miacos, Stewart and the others.

VARIETIES.—Mr. Gomersal will have a benefit this evening, appearing as *Fitz* in the "Grand Duchess of Gerolstein," a character in which, in the previous presentations of the piece, he has won an enviable reputation. Throughout the season Mr. Gomersal has been active in his efforts to contribute to the entertainment of his audiences, and we hope that the reciprocation tendered him this evening may be correspondingly ample.

THE FILOMENO FAREWELL CONCERT.—On Friday evening, Senorita Josefina Filomeno will give, at Lyceum Hall, her farewell concert, prior to her departure from the city. It needs, we presume, nothing more than this bare announcement to fill the hall with the admirers of this talented young lady. Tickets and reserved seats may be obtained at the music stores.

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM.—This place of resort retains its hold upon public popularity, daily receiving crowds of visitors. It is located on St. Charles street, between Common and Gravier, and is always open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

ALE AND PORTER.—Messrs. Henning & Co., grocers, 95 and 97 Camp street, advertise in another column the receipt of a large invoice of ale and porter, consisting of all the popular brands. This order was made to meet the demand for these mild and favorite beverages this spring and summer when strong liquors are in a very great measure dispensed with. Messrs. Henning & Co. intend to make this one of the specialities of their trade and will keep constantly supplied with the best India pale, Jeffries's and Wm. Evans's sparkling ale. E. G. Barkley, Perkins & Co. best London stout and Byass's best London porter, together with Muller's Bremen lager beer. These are healthful and strength-giving tonics and a wonderful aid to digestion, and we are satisfied that so soon as it is generally known by Messrs. Henning & Co.'s large list of customers, and the public, they will have their hands full in supplying the demand.

The young lady who caught a cold let it go again.

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Address

—OF THE—

PARISH DEMOCRATIC

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS,

Carrollton, March 23, 1868.

To the People of the Parish of Jefferson:

On behalf and in the name of the Democratic Central Committee of the parish of Jefferson, we address you on the present occasion in the interest of the country, and not only in behalf of the country, but in the interests of society, of intelligence, of law, of liberty, of property, in a word, of the people. You are not in the midst of an election which simply involves the success of this or that party, such as you have passed through a score of times, but you are in the midst of a revolution. No mere political slogan calls you to the ballot box, but your immediate social privileges and legal rights are at stake. Whether you are to be taxed without representation; whether you are to hold property for your own interests or for the interests of adventurers; whether you are to be exempt in hotels, in schools, in churches, in your public and private resorts from offensive intrusion; whether you can travel or stay at home, eat, sleep, drink or do any of the ordinary acts of life free from the forced companionship of negroes, are the momentous issues now presented for your decision. The Constitution which suited you, because you made it, has been ignored, and an organic law, irrepealable and above legislation, except at great cost of money, time and labor, is the object of your ballot. Are you prepared to accept it with all its evils, or are you willing to oppose it? It is an absolute deformity, shamefully set up as your own act and conclusion. Odious to reason, to justice and to the age, it affirms your participation in its conception, your aid in its elaboration and your sanction to its validity. But one occasion will ever offer when you can deny this charge. If you submit without resistance, posterity can only judge that the preamble declares the truth, and that the people of the South, having bravely lost on one field, ingloriously threw away their arms and deserted to the enemy, leaving their heroes to the mercy of a barbarous and malignant foe, and their allies to bear the burthen of the fearful contest for our rights and for constitutional liberty. To be neutral now is to act with the enemy—idleness is opposition.

Are you prepared to fail in this disgraceful fashion? Shall Alabama and Arkansas wear the palm alone? With their examples before us, with the victorious Democracy of the North as our great reserves, shall the people of Louisiana fail of their great duty? The result that announces to the Union the defeat of the mongrel Constitution in this State will kindle bonfires throughout the country, because it will deprive the Radicals of another State in the electoral college. Will you damp the popular ardor? With the means to win a victory, shall it be said that you were too imprudent to improve your opportunities? Never. The issue is too fearful—the stake too great! You cannot lose your liberties by such a defection.

There is but little time to prepare, but your Committee have not ventured to address you without first having ascertained the prospects of the contest. By a canvass of the parish, by inquiries in the camp of the enemy, we are satisfied that you are strong enough to win the victory if you are willing to engage the enemy. It will not do, nor is it necessary in this address, to state the particulars of the situation, but we beg you to accept our assurance that the contest is not at all assured against us.

But to win, your aid and assistance is needed. There must be no stragglers. All on furlough must come to camp. Every ballot must be ready on the day of election. Every man must register, and see that his neighbor has registered. Those who have not taken out their naturalization papers must be prevailed upon to do so at once. If they are too poor to pay, the money must be raised to meet the emergency. Personal interests sink into obscurity in presence of the great issue, and every private consideration must fall before the paramount duty to register and vote.

Your Committee are making preparations to hold Mass Meetings in different divisions of the Parish, and it is working, and intends to work incessantly, to bring about a victory. We ask the well wishes and a due co-operation of every conservative, law-abiding, intelligent man in the Parish and in the State, that we may not fail in this high and responsible undertaking.

J. J. KREIDER, President.
G. McD. MADERE, Secretary.

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15.....CHARTRES STREET.....15

A. SEGOUSSEAU & CO., importers, offer at low prices. CARPETING—English and American, of all kinds; floor furniture and enamel OIL CLOTHS; MATTING—500 rolls China, 100 pieces Cocoa; WINDOW SHADES; Table and Piano Covers; Crumb Cloths—Drugget, Linen and Felt; Curtains—Lace, Reps, Worsted, Damask, etc.; Furniture Covering—Linen and Cotton, striped; Cornices, Bands, Pins, etc.

Safety and Security.

Bankers and business man 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,
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AND MINERAL WATER DEPOT,
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JAMES TURNER, formerly Apothecary Charity Hospital, and lately of the firm of Turner & Wailes, 25 Royal street, begs to announce to the medical profession and the public that he has opened as above, where he will give his personal attention to the Prescription and Compounding Departments, and solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage which has been extended to him in other locations.

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Prescriptions put up at all hours, day and night.

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Offers for sale 35,000 HAVANA CIGARS, of several brands and sizes, at the low price of 10 cents a piece or $90 per thousand. The connoisseurs are invited to call and examine the stock. Remember,

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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 SHERIFF 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 on Account of Underwriters, or whom it may Concern, PUBLIC WARDEN SALES, SALES OF STOCKS and STOCK HOUSEHOLD and OFFICE FURNITURE, LIVE STOCK, etc., etc., etc.

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

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We are responsible for no Cigars sold under our brand that are not originally purchased from Mr. JOSE DOMINGO, he is our duly authorized agent for their sale.

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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.

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Orders for Cigars of the finest Havana Leaf Tobacco filled with dispatch and strict attention.

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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.

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Important to Lawyers.

THE ACTS OF THE LAST LEGISLATURE

Held and begun on the 13th 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.

Post Office Notice.

POST OFFICE, New Orleans, Nov. 26, 1868.

Until further notice the Mails at the New Orleans Post Office will be closed as follows:

Mails for Mobile, Montgomery, Atlanta, Augusta and Columbus, Ga., close daily at 5 P. M.

Coast Mail for all Post Offices as far up the river as Bayou Sara, closes Mondays at 3 P. M., and Fridays at 5 A. M.

Vicksburg Mails close at 3 P. M. every Tuesday and Saturday, via the River.

Mails for Lower Coast close at 9 A. M. every Tuesday and Friday.

Mails for Covington close at 8 A. M., every Monday and Thursday.

Mails for Algiers close daily at 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 5 P. M.

Mails for Galveston, Brazos Santiago and Brownsville, Texas, close at 7 A. M. Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, via Opelousas Railroad.

Mails for Ouachita River close at 3 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays, via the River.

Mails for Northeastern Texas and Red River, close tri-weekly Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Mails for Havana will be forwarded by every vessel clearing for said Port.

Mails North, East and West, via New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, close daily at 6 P. M.

Way Mails via Jackson Railroad closes at 6 A. M.

OFFICE HOURS.—Opens 8 A. M., closes 6 P. M.

The Delivery will be kept open until 7 P. M.

SUNDAYS.—Office opens 9 A. M., and closes 12 M.

R. W. TALIAFERRO,
Postmaster.

H. M. Thompson,

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

Goods purchased only of first class Houses, and as low not lower than parties can purchase themselves.

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Commissions on sums not exceeding $100, 5 per cent. exceeding $100, 2½ per cent.

Collections on all points promptly attended to.

References—COL. J. O. NIXON, Proprietor of New Orleans Crescent.

To all Interested

—IN THE—

CAUSE OF LIBERAL CHRISTIANITY.

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

The Rev. J. H. HEYWOOD, D.D., of Louisville, to Feb. 1st.

The Rev. F. A. FARLEY, D. D., of Brooklyn, will follow.

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

By order of the Board of Trustees.

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

New Orleans, December 13, 1867.