The New Orleans Crescent.

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THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NEW OPERA HOUSE—French Opera Troupe—Verdi's grand opera "Jerusalem."

VARIETIES THEATER—Benefit of Mr. F. Hight—"Aline" and "Object of Interest."

ST. CHARLES THEATER—Engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Watkins—"Daughter of the Regiment" and "It Takes Two to Quarrel."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Dramatic and Variety Entertainment—"Eton Boy"—Illuminated tableaux, songs, ballets.

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

DEATH OF MR. R. B. SUMNER.—It is with regret we announce the death of this good citizen, good merchant and excellent gentleman. As long ago as 1839 he entered the shipping house of J. P. Whitney & Co., as a clerk; but made himself so useful that in a short time he was admitted to a full partnership. For many years Mr. Sumner managed and directed the extensive business of that house, and he did it so successfully that he became a large proprietor of real estate, and one of our heaviest capitalists. His wealth, however, was never devoted to base purposes, but was liberally dispensed in good deeds, and in the cause of benevolence. Mr. Sumner was fifty-four years of age. While the political and military troubles of the country lasted he withdrew to France, where he continued until his death, which occurred in Biarritz. He was one of those old citizens who gave credit and character to New Orleans in the prosperous days of old, which have, unfortunately, passed away, and we record this tribute to his virtues with a sigh over the reflection that so good a man should have been lost to our community.

BALL FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE GERMAN PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM.—We have received from Mr. Geo. Stromeyer, secretary, the compliment of cards of invitation to the ball to be given in compliment to the ladies of the late fair for the benefit of the German Protestant Orphan Asylum, on Saturday, March 28th, 1868, at the National Theater.

It is tantalizing, to those who like a good dinner, to pass one of our first-class restaurants now-a-days. Yesterday we saw in the show-window of one of them a very large and fat wild turkey, green peas, shrimp, quail, green cucumbers, strawberries, very large and fine, and sundry other things to constitute an Apician feast. The only trouble is that in these "distressful" times there are very few people who can stand the exorbitant charges which our restaurateurs are in the habit of making.

Mr. T. C. DeLeon has published a book entitled "Four Years in Rebel Capitals." This is a very unmeaning title. We would like to know what is his interpretation of the word "rebel."

The spring meeting of the Magnolia Jockey Club Association will begin March 30th.

There are four squirrels among the trees of Bienville Square in Mobile.

The Mobile Register has a paragraph under the strange heading of "Honest Thieves." It is, however, but fair to state that the notice refers to thieves who returned through the postoffice some papers which were of no account to the thieves, but were valuable to the owner.

The "Kuklux Klan" have had a public procession in Montgomery, Ala.

The Mississippi menagerie has decided upon capital punishment in cases of rape, arson and murder in the first degree.

The carpet baggers of Macon, Ga., are trying to induce gentlemen of that place to run on their city and county tickets.

There have been twice as many defalcations in the last twelve months in New York as during any similar period for the last twenty-five years.

One hundred Germans have settled about twenty-four miles from Columbia, S. C., and are going to work in earnest.

Mr. Mullaly was to lecture in Baton Rouge a few nights ago.

It is said Hayti has now excited the ambition of Napoleon, on the pretext that she has not paid her debt to France.

The Winona Democrat, speaking of the biography of Gen. Grant, by his father, now being published in the New York Ledger, says: "Since the days of Abraham and Isaac, there has not been a worse attempt by a father upon the life of his offspring."

CUSTOMARY SUITS OF SOLEMN BLACK.—The New York Tribune publishes the following, translated from the Paris Journal des Demoiselles:

Black dresses are decidedly in favor this year, and it would appear as if capricious Dame Fanchon had some great grief at heart, for nothing is seen but black, and black again. New Year's day was received in black, wedding dresses are black, and so are visiting toilets for morning—all resembling each other in style. Young ladies wear black, old matrons wear black, and, with the exception of a few less melancholy shades which make their appearance occasionally, you are sure to see nothing but black velvet, satin, or atlas—any material, in fact, provided it be black. We are consequently compelled to make our calls in black costume in the midst of the present days of festival and pleasure.

Without indorsing the policy recommended in the following from the Baton Rouge Advocate, we publish it for the sake of the information which it contains:

The Citizens' Bank.—By process of law this wealthy corporation has become possessed of large tracts of land, situated in various portions of the State. Previous to the war, loans were made by the bank, secured by mortgages upon lands and negroes. The result of the war deprived it of all claims to property in the latter, and nine-tenths of the planters indebted to it, unable to meet their notes, or not willing to pay them in order to secure plantations now worth much less than when they were mortgaged, surrendered them to the bank, which in consequence is the possessor of many thousands of acres of land, unsaleable at the prices demanded to cover principal and accumulated interest of the amount advanced upon them.

The Citizens' Bank can sell these lands at full prices, and at the same time be the means of conferring inestimable benefits upon this people and country. If the directors would divide the large plantations in forty acre tracts and sell them on long credit to actual settlers, a flow of immigration would be one immediate result, and the eventual payment to the bank of the large sums now invested in these lands would be another.

In this parish several thousands of acres of fine lands are thrown out of cultivation because they belong to the bank, and there are none desirous or able to buy them. A small outlay applied to the distribution of maps and the advertisement of terms, etc., in the densely populated European countries, would effect the desired result. Like many other large landed proprietors in the South, however, the bank may prefer to continue a listless policy of waiting for a time of high prices for lands.

So far as their coast sugar plantations are concerned, that policy may prove a good one, but their high lands will never sell for anything like their cost, unless subdivided, and the immediate adoption of that plan in connection with a scheme to procure purchasers in immigrants, would be of incalculable benefit to the country.

Messrs. Freame & Co., the contractors on grand levee, are resolved to not give up that important work.—[Baton Rouge Advocate.

CONVERTING CITY MONEY.

In public, as in private affairs, a bad beginning is the almost inevitable precursor of a disastrous ending. Neither a government nor an individual can, with impunity, defy logic, economy, arithmetic; to say nothing of the justice which, even in the secular sphere, includes all of these. Of all follies the folly of a bad beginning is the most inexcusable and the most pernicious. Its generative power is fearful. The greatest difficulties of finance are found in combating the consequences of initial errors, in trying to work out a good ending from a bad beginning. The genealogy of the present trouble with the city currency, so far as this trouble is a financial question, can be plainly traced to the original issue of treasury notes, in the form of paper money, in anticipation of the taxes of the city. These notes would, necessarily, under the most favorable conditions, have suffered a depreciation, in some way, equivalent to the interest of the sum which they represented. In effect, from the moment when they were put in circulation the people, by receiving this sort of money, and the city government, by paying it out, have alike been paying interest on the uncollected taxes of the city. Even when city money was nominally at par, or nearly so, this interest made itself to be felt in the net results of its circulation. It could not have been otherwise. What, indeed, gave to the notes in question a value distinct from all other classes of city obligations, was the fact that they were issued in the nature of drafts against the incoming taxes. These drafts were discounted in the act of their acceptance on the part of the public. Supposing the volume of the currency to have averaged four millions of dollars, the average of this discount can not have been less than four hundred thousand dollars a year. Such is the price, apart from the additional discount expressed in depreciation from other than strictly financial causes, which the people of this city have paid for the honor of cashing their own liabilities as tax-payers in the form of discounted paper. Add to this the further loss resulting from political changes and uncertainties, and from official mismanagement and profligacy, and it would not be too much to say that this process of discounting the taxation of the city has cost the people at the annual rate of hardly less than a million of dollars. No one in his senses can desire to see it resumed after the interruption of it caused by the late panic on the subject of city money. Every one in his senses must distrust, deprecate, and oppose any scheme which should propose, instead of eradicating the evil in this case, only to change its form, and to leave it to operate with progressive aggravation in the future. And it does appear to us that the ordinance now before the City Council, and to be acted on by them next Saturday, strikes, not at the root of the evil, but merely at one of its dead branches. The city currency having been blasted by the late panic, it is proposed to lop that off. Very well, if this be done without injustice, on the one hand, to those who hold such currency in good faith as money circulated on the credit of the city, and without exacting too much from the financial resources of the city on the other hand. But, at a time when the mass of the population becames daily more and more pinched for money of any sort, it is the express object of the ordinance referred to to extinguish city money, and to substitute for it certificates of indebtedness which, for whatever they may be worth, will be certain to pass into the hands of a few capitalists as stock. Nor would this operation reduce in the least the debt of the city; nor would it stop the discount of the city taxation. It would add to the debt of the city the interest on whatever amount of currency may remain after the sale of the stalls in the thirteen markets, say two and a half millions, supposing this amount to be invested in certificates of indebtedness at eight per cent. interest per annum. And this interest, formally stipulated, would be only another form for the unexpressed discount which attended the circulation of city money. The people at large would no longer have the benefit of the money, but they would have to pay at the rate of two hundred thousand dollars per annum towards making it good to a few capitalists in its new shape of certificates of indebtedness. Of course, this formal and specific addition to the aggregate liabilities of the city could not but lower its credit in the stock market in a corresponding degree, unless the increase were accompanied by a proportionate augmentation of its financial ability. But no such augmentation is contemplated. On the contrary, this ability would be largely reduced by closing up for ten years one of the principal sources of city revenue.

We would like to see some promise of a real improvement of the city finances in any project hitherto broached either by the mayor or the council. But we cannot. Between the downward course of city money and the upward tendency of city expenditures, between the corrupt leakages, know and unknown, in the street commissioner's, and possibly in other departments, and the new drains upon the people's pockets which the legislation of the council threatens to open, there seems to be wofully small room for the hope that the present city authorities will ever be able to reach a good ending out of the difficulties consequent upon the bad beginning which was made in the matter of the city currency. The financial candle has been for some time burning with fearful rapidity at both ends; and it is greatly to be feared that measures yet to be adopted by these authorities will only accelerate this ruinous process. The truth is, they are under the cloud of public suspicion; and as long as this lasts the shadow of it will fall upon almost any financial project which they may devise. It matters not how earnestly, or in how many ways, they may try to guarantee the financial solvency of the city with their indorsement, as long as their solvency as indorsers is in question. It is related that a person once proposed to bet with John Randolph, who tried to evade the proposition by suggesting that there was no one with whom to deposit the stakes. "My friend Brown will hold the stakes," replied the other. "But who will hold Brown?" asked Mr. Randolph.

At his readings in Rochester, Mr. Charles Dickens was much amused, as well as shocked, at a party of strong-minded women from a water-cure in Dansville, New York, who entered the hall dressed in bloomers. They went to Rochester on purpose to hear Mr. Dickens and show their trousers. In Mr. Dickens's forthcoming "American Notes" we shall expect to see them pictured at full length, and the universal verdict will be, "served them right." It will be recollected that Rochester was the birthplace of the table-tippings.

The "trooly loil" conspirators who are trying to convict Governor Baker of perjury, find the testimony going very strongly against them. That of Colonel Soulakowski, especially, is rather damaging to their case. This gentleman is known to be a gallant soldier and a good and upright citizen. Yet the carpet-bag conspirators declare, through their lawyers, that they intend to procure the rejection of his testimony, on the ground that, by taking the oath to the Confederacy, he had violated his naturalization oath. If anything were wanting to nauseate the public with the whole system of political oaths, it would be these malicious prosecutions of gentlemen like Governor Baker, by a set of vindictive and grasping adventurers; and the very culmination of sickening absurdity is reached when the carpet-bag mendicants and "trooly loil" renegades presume to impeach the testimony of a gentleman whose simple word is worth more than all the affidavits that they could bring up in a month's persistent swearing. Of course nobody would think of arguing the point of the admissability of Colonel Soulakowski's evidence. The objection is too frivolous and puerile to be even considered in any respectable court. But the fact that it is seriously urged is so congruous with the characteristic impudence of "trooly loil" carpet-baggery, that it surprises no one. It is fast becoming a proof of political and personal honesty to be selected as an object of the persecutions and assaults of the "trooly loil" beings who have undertaken the task of showing that Governor Baker and Colonel Soulakowski are perjurers and villains.

It seems that the Alabama convention adopted a secret ordinance providing for the raising and organizing immediately 137 companies of volunteer militia, to be paid out of the State treasury, and, for this purpose, a fund was to be created, derived from the property to be seized and captured by these prehensile and militant chevaliers. Of course, as this force was to be composed of "loil" men, and as white men—excepting a small number of vagrant and mendicant carpet-baggers—can never be "loil," the new militia was to be raised from among the negroes. These troops were, no doubt, to be employed as the body guard of the "trooly loil" creatures, who expected to seize on the offices, and enrich themselves by plundering the public. Were any secret ordinances adopted by the Louisiana menagerie? Have our carpet-baggers, likewise, made arrangements to raise a negro army for the purpose of overawing the people and maintaining the infamous supremacy which they expect to achieve?

The "trooly loil" patriots of Richmond have been practicing their usual strategy again in the manipulation of the registry in that city during the recent revision. In Marshall ward, for instance, where the assessment shows 431 negroes, these "loil" and indefatigable creatures have registered 736. Of course, in pursuance of their "trooly loil" objects, they will extemporize a number of new issue citizens sufficient to represent all of the fictitious voters on the registry. They will, doubtless, try the same game in this city. Carpet-baggery is the same everywhere. Vagrant and mendicant "loilty" in Louisiana is the counterpart of vagrant and mendicant "loilty" in Virginia or Alabama. It will cheat wherever it gets a chance, and try to cheat whether it has a chance or not. Let the registrars be on their guard against "trooly loil" frauds. Their duty is to keep out fraudulent votes, as well as to register legal voters. They cannot be too careful in registering the new applicants sent up by the vagrant and mendicant committees.

There seems to be no doubt that the Black Crook Constitution is defeated in Arkansas by a direct vote of the people. Thus the radical "trooly loil" plan of reconstruction has failed as to the first two States in which it is brought to a test. Virginia will follow in the same track, and North Carolina and Texas are sure to go the same way. Thus the bottom falls out of the radical programme, and the conspirators are at their wits' end. The whole scheme has been devised simply for the purpose of gaining the seventy electoral votes of the Southern States for the Republican candidate; and now it seems that all the plotting and conspiring; the shameless tyrannies of Sheridan and Pope; the disfranchisement of the whites; the Black Crook conventions; the fraudulent registrations, and the still more fraudulent elections, are all for naught. Even the potent plan of declaring the Constitutions adopted, when they have, in fact, been rejected, offers no hope of improving the situation. If Alabama and Arkansas are declared to be in the Union, and pronounced to be "loil" enough to vote at the presidential election, the same majority which voted down the Constitutions will be competent to give the electoral vote of those States to the Democratic candidates. It seems, indeed, that if the radicals count on the votes of the South in the next election, they will only lessen instead of augmenting their chances of success. This is what those romantic creatures are fond of calling political justice. It is another case of hoisting the engineer with his own petard—the biter bit—the artificer of slaughter slain with his own weapon.

Arrived at Star wharf at half past ten P. M., the Baltimore and Havana Steamship Company's steamship Liberty, Thos. A. Baine, commander. We are indebted to her purser for the following memorandum and list of passengers: Sailed from Havana 21st, 5 P. M., arrived at bar 24th, 5 A. M. She brings assorted cargo from Havana and Baltimore.

From Baltimore and Key West—Mrs. Machette, Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, Miss Hilderbrandt, Mr. Hilderbrandt, Lieut. E. W. Creesy, A. Pickens, Bullock, Henshell, Henry Robinson Hart, Joe Dutch and wife.

From Havana—Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Mitchell, Miss King, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Misses F. and H. Allen, Mrs. and Miss Kissel, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Tobey, Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin, Mr. Stevenson and son, Miss Leland, Mr. and Mrs. Norman and three children, Mrs. and Miss Wagling, Miss Carnaggio, Miss Poncini, Messrs. Robt. Fisher, A. Merins, Van Wyck, Little, Dr. Wheeler, Bloomfield, Villegas, Kinney, Whittingham, Patten, Helme, Cassella, Weinrich, Segovin, Kimball, Armstrong, Cass.

Passengers by the steamship Bienville, from New York, via Havana: F. Browning, T. Magee, W. P. Payne, Mrs. E. C. Hall, C. C. Hall, M. D. Getty, W. A. McDonald, L. Noot, L. Wenal, Mrs. M. Lovejoy, Miss S. Lovejoy, J. Ward, Miss E. C. Green, M. L. Delafield, Miss V. Rowland, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. W. Everett, E. Romer, G. Robertson, Miss A. Carroll, Gen. G. Tyler, Mr. and Mrs. A. Spiers, Mr and Mrs. S. Fleming, F. Borckhardt, H. Borckhardt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fuller, Miss M. L. Tyler, N. Millaudon, W. J. Wilson, H. W. Dodge, J. Larchane, J. F. Brady, L. Lambard, P. W. Milburn.

The general impression produced by the recent horse dinner in London seems to have been very much like that left on the Yankee after he had won a bet that he would dine on a crow: "Wasl, stranger, I ken eat crow; but darn me if I hanker after it."

SOMETHING ABOUT WHAT IS DONE IN LOUISIANA.

One of the pleasantest and most instructive affairs of the kind in which it has ever been our good fortune to participate, was the excursion party which yesterday morning went to Kenner—pleasant both from its occasion, which was the inspection and trial of a passenger car recently built by Messrs. Raoul, Sons & Bodley at their works at Independence, La., and from the happy manner in which it passed off—and instructive, because a few hours spent in the company of the men who composed it, could not be otherwise. But to begin at the beginning:

At 11 o'clock yesterday we proceeded to the Jackson Railroad depot, where we found quite an assemblage, comprising some of our most prominent merchants, and a number of railroad men from different parts of the country, all occupied in discussing the various merits of the lion of the hour, the new car, which, decked in all the bravery of fresh paint and varnish, seemed to challenge the criticism which it elicited. A hasty survey of the outside of the car satisfied us of its excellence, and we passed on to the interior. There it is that the admirable complete workmanship of the builders displays itself to the best advantage. The panelling, with its variety of pine, oak, ash, holly, magnolia, cherry and other woods, made beautifully bright and smooth, not with varnish, but by being polished, each piece a study for an artist, and all most tastefully arranged. The luxuriously easy seats, the handsomely painted ceiling, the transoms of stained glass, are each beauties well worthy of being more fully descanted upon than our limits will permit. Suffice it to be said that every appointment of the car is as perfect as any of its class we have ever seen which came from Northern factories. But its crowning merit is that every portion of the wood work, save two mahogany doors, was cut from the forests of Louisiana, and that everything else about it, except the bare wheels—for the truck was made at Independence—is the product of a Louisiana factory. We had no idea, till the ocular demonstration was yesterday given us, that our people were capable of such things, and it was truly a delightful surprise. It is, however, but another illustration of the maxim—God's own truth—"*Labor, omnia vincit*" an illustration, too, that, in these times of general depression, comes home to us with telling force. Too much credit cannot be awarded Mr. Raoul and his coworkers, who, encountering at every step obstacles apparently insurmountable, have yet pressed steadily on, till they have finished a work in the consummation of which may be read a happy augury for the future; a future which will be just what we choose to make it—which if we waste, the present will be worse than the past; but which will be, if we go to work in earnest *now* to develop the resources which a good God has placed in our hands, infinitely fuller of substantial blessings than any *ante-bellum* period to which we can look back.

But while we are descanting upon possibilities yet to be, the car has started, and in its almost motionless motion (if that be an allowable expression) gives us a new proof of the skill with which it was constructed. To demonstrate its superior excellence in this respect, Mr. Raoul invited the party into the forward car, that a comparison might be instituted. While settling the question, Kenner was reached, when, nobody knew exactly how, each gentleman found himself with a glass in his hand, which, in a few moments, became marvelously filled with something; and before general consciousness was recovered, Mr. Meek, of the Times, in a neat little speech, proposed the prosperity of the Southern Car Works and their projector, Mr. Raoul, when the glasses suddenly became empty.

Other gentlemen of the party, the CRESCENT'S representative not being forgotten, were then called upon for sentiments, and responded variously, the general topic being, however, the recuperation of the South by the development of those resources which she has within herself. Mr. Henderson, a director of the Jackson Railroad, told us what that road had accomplished since the war, and drew from its past success an assurance of its future prosperity. Thus, in the giving and responding to sentiments, in the interchange of information and ideas, an hour was pleasantly passed, and New Orleans was reached with a universal regret that the trip was over.

Sylvia, an old Congo negro woman, the former slave of the late Dr. B. F. Harney, died Wednesday. She was very old, and there is no data from which to ascertain her exact age. Those of our citizens who were in this place thirty and forty years since remember her then—an old woman. She was of Royal Ashautee or Congo birth, and in former times, when there were many Congo negroes in this vicinity, few if any of that particular breed of "men and brethren" came into her presence without prostrating themselves. She has been allowed by the late family connections of the late Dr. Harney to retain possession of the outbuildings so long occupied by her, and a small amount has been paid her by their agent in this city. This pittance and the contributions of the neighbors have sustained her in comfort to the end of her days.—[Baton Rouge Advocate.

THEATERS IN JAPAN.—The Paris Magazine quotes an amusing account of the theaters in Japan. It seems that at Osaka there are five theaters, all in one street. They are very large, and built on about the same plan as ours, with parquette, boxes and galleries. The musicians are stationed in one corner, and a flooring upon which the actors pass back and forth unites the stage to the parquette, a curtain falls in front of the scene, and there is a dressing room in the rear.

The representations last all day and a part of the night. The spectators eat, drink and smoke during the performances and the intervals. For their convenience numerous restaurants surround the theaters, and furnish them continually with hot meals, soup and mulled wine. The women are dressed in rich and elegant costumes, so that the effect of the scene is really brilliant. The costumes of the actors are often splendid. The action is conducted with much spirit, and a special genius seems manifest for tragedy, which often causes the entire audience to melt in tears.

Besides the legitimate drama, exhibitions of feats of prestidigitation, tight rope dancing, etc., are much in fashion. Approbation is expressed by cries and clapping of hands, after the latest Bowery style. The actors take an undisguised interest in the excitement of the audience, and holes are pierced in the stage curtain to enable them to peep through and ascertain when the impatience of the house has reached to such a point as to make it advisable to begin the performance.

JOHN RANDOLPH.—Randolph was in a tavern, lying on a sofa in the parlor, waiting for the stage to come to the door. A dandified chap stepped into the room with a whip in hand, just come from a drive, and, standing before the mirror, arranged his hair and collar, quite unconscious of the presence of the gentleman on the sofa. After attitudinizing for a while, he turned to go out, when Mr. Randolph asked him:

"Has the stage come?"

"Stage, sir, stage?" cried the fop; "I've nothing to do with it, sir!"

"Oh, beg your pardon," said Randolph, abruptly; "I thought you were the driver!"

A GOOD JOKE.—The Charlotte, S. C., News says:

The following is said to have occurred at Union Superior Court. A colored gentleman on the jury is objected to on the ground of incompetency. The following questions are propounded by the counsel to a juror:

"Sam, are you a freeholder?" "Yes, sar." "What do you mean by saying you are a freeholder?" "I means bein' free and holdin' on, and so on." "What is a verdict, Sam?" "I dun know, sar." "What is a defendant?" "I dun know, sar, I'se green 'bou dese things."

Here Gen. Canby's order was read, from which it appeared he was competent; so the man and brother was "cussed" in, and took his seat.

BUNYAN AND THE QUAKER.—John Bunyan, while in Bedford jail, was called upon by a Quaker desirous of making a convert of him. "Friend John, I have come to thee with a message from the Lord, and after having searched for thee in all the prisons in England, I am glad that I have found thee at last."

"If the Lord has sent you," returned Bunyan, "you need not have taken so much pains to find me out; for the Lord knows I have been here for twelve years."

It is reported that at Fulton, Ill., a few Sundays ago, a clergyman opened the services at his church by reading at length a very full and correct local price current—how much flour, butter, meat, lard, eggs, etc., were worth, and the price of shoes, cloth, prints and muslins. He read the report without explanation or comment, but the most obtuse in the congregation understood very well what this unusual procedure meant. The congregation took the hint and responded with a liberal donation.

A gentleman connected with the internal revenue department at Buffalo is kind enough to send us the following copy of an indorsement made upon an income return sent in to one of the assistant assessors of that district:

"No wife, no child, nor house, nor land,
No cash in mortgage, bond, or bank, or hand;
My daily bread by daily sweat I earn,
And hope take oath this is a true return."

Theatricals.

THE OPERA.—It should not be forgotten that the eminent and talented basso of the opera, Mr. Van Hoffien, takes his benefit to-night. Verdi's grand opera of "Jerusalem" (I Lombardi) will be performed by the first artists of the company. We need not predict that there will be a crowded house at our fashionable theater to greet Mr. Van Hoffien.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The "Virginia Mummy," with Dick Parker as *Ginger Blue*, was productive of much amusement last evening. Ryman, Carter, Schoolcraft, Stewart, the Misses Clinetops, and Misses St. Clair and Taylor, all appeared in an olio programme, and the entertainment concluded with Professor Robert's illuminated tableaux. The same performances and attractions will be offered this evening again.

VARIETIES.—Gomersal was in excellent humor last evening, assuming the character of *Fritz*, in the "Grand Duchess," with much spirit, and supported by Fiske as *General Boum*, Floyd as *Prince Paul*, and Mrs. Gomersal as the *Duchess*. To-night, Mr. F. Hight is to have a benefit, on which occasion the drama, "Aline, or the Rose of Killarney," and the farce, "Object of Interest," will be presented, Mrs. Leighton having volunteered to take a part in the latter piece.

ST. CHARLES.—There was a fair audience last evening to witness the performances of Mr. and Mrs. Watkins as *Wandering Davy* and *Aline*, in the beautiful domestic play, "Smiles and Tears." The plot of the piece is a beautiful one in itself, and was rendered additionally interesting by Mrs. Watkins, who sang "Kitty Clide" and "Ever of Thee" in her accustomed taste and feeling. Miss Sylvester, as *Silly Lover*, was charmingly humorous and sprightly. The entertainment concluded with the comedietta, the "Adventures of a Love-letter," with Mr. and Mrs. Watkins as *Mr.* and *Mrs. Trotter Southdown*. The pieces announced for this evening are "The Daughter of the Regiment" and "It Takes Two to Make a Quarrel."

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.

DIED:

In Biarritz, France, on the 23d inst., MR. R. B. SUMNER, a native of Newburyport, Mass., for the past thirty years a resident of this city.

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In the PRICE OF CLOTHING, at GARTHWAITE, LEWIS & STUART'S.

Great reduction in the price of FURNISHING GOODS, at GARTHWAITE, LEWIS & STUART'S.

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Corresponding Sec'ty.

Carpet Warehouse,

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A. BEAUSSEAU & 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, Rope, Worsted, Damask, etc.; Furniture Covering—Linen and Cotton, striped; Cornices, Bands, Pins, etc.

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.,

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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.

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AND MINERAL WATER DEPOT,
823 Magazine Street,
BETWEEN JOSEPHINE AND JACKSON STREETS.

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.

Depot of Turner's Standard Southern Preparations.

Prescriptions put up at all hours, day and night.

Havana Cigars. Havana Cigars.

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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 $50 per thousand. The connoisseurs are invited to call and examine the stock. Remember,

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City Money! City Money!

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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.

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94.....CAMP STREET.....94

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.

W. L. Hodgson,

AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER

Office No. 81 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, FORWARDER SALES, SALES OF STOCKS and SHARES, HOUSEHOLD and OFFICE FURNITURE, LIVE STOCK, etc., etc., etc.

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

Read This Certificate,

HOME EVIDENCE FOR

GREY JACKET BITTERS.

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 1, 1868.

Messrs. BARNETT & LION, Manufacturers of "GREY JACKET BITTERS:"

GENTS—The undersigned having used the

GREY JACKET BITTERS

During the past two years, take pleasure in testifying to their value.

Respectfully, etc.,

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

Genuine Imported Havana

CIGARS.

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

A. UASARGA Y CA.
J. CODINA Y CA.

And many other favorite brands.

JOSE DOMINGO,
Wholesale Depot, 44 Canal street.
Retail Depot, St. Charles Hotel.

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.,
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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.

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185 Rampart street, below Canal.

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(DIPLOMA.)

The FIRST PREMIUM, (a Diploma) has again been awarded to W. W. WASHBURN, 115 Canal street, New Orleans, for the best PHOTOGRAPHS exhibited at the Louisiana State Fair for 1868.

Important to Lawyers.

THE ACTS OF THE LAST LEGISLATURE,

Held and begun on the 26th January, 1867, in the city of New Orleans. No lawyer's library complete without this valuable work

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

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

Post Office Notice.

POST OFFICE, New Orleans, Nov. 26, 1867.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mails for Algiers close daily at 9 A. M.

Mails for Stations on Opelousas Railroad will close daily, at 2 P. M.

Mails for Lafourche Parishes will close on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 P. M.

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

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

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 8 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.