The New Orleans Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ST. CHARLES THEATER—Engagement of Mr. and Mrs Watkins—"Kathleen Mavourneen."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Dramatic and Variety Entertainment—"Three Bras"—Songs, ballets, burlesques, etc.

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

On and after to-day the CRESCENT will be printed on a single sheet and supplement, except on those days when the pressure of advertisements will compel us to issue a double sheet. It was our custom before the war to publish a single sheet during the summer; and in returning to this custom, as we expect to do, we are not unmindful that the interests of both ourselves and our friends will be subserved by it. We will give the same quantity of news, though necessarily in a more abbreviated and condensed form, and our subscribers will have a paper which it will be much more convenient to read than when it was published in the old form.

DEATH OF TWO WELL KNOWN CITIZENS.—We have to record the death, since our last issue, of two well known citizens and merchants of New Orleans, Messrs. John Gauche and Hamilton M. Wright. Mr. Gauche was a native of France, but has resided here for many years, and had "made his fortune" in the china-ware business on Chartres street. Lately he became the possessor, by purchase, of the beautiful Moresque building on Camp street, where he was carrying on an extensive business, both in china-ware and dry goods. He was forty-nine years of age. He was a member of the City Council, and a man of great energy and decision of character.

The following official notice in regard to his death has been issued:

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, April 1, 1868.

The members of the City Council, and other officers of the city government, are requested to meet at the City Hall to-morrow morning, at precisely half-past 9 o'clock, and proceed thence, in a body, to attend the funeral obsequies of the much lamented Hon. John Gauche, late assistant alderman.

E. HEATH, Mayor.

We have also to record the death of Mr. Hamilton M. Wright, of the late firm of Wright, Allen & Co. He was a merchant of great activity and success before the war. Of late his health has been feeble. Mr. Wright was one of our leading merchants and best citizens. He has left a widow and several children.

PENSACOLA RAILROAD.—At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen of Pensacola, last Thursday, a resolution was adopted to guarantee to the recent purchasers of the Florida and Alabama Railroad the titles which they have obtained by the purchase, on condition that the road be rebuilt and completed by the 1st of January.

We would call the attention of the voters of New Orleans, to the card published by the friends of Mr. J. F. Dick, suggesting his name as a candidate for the clerkship of the Seventh District Court. We cheerfully recommend him to the consideration of our citizens.

Capt. Chester Hillard, who was the only survivor of one hundred and twenty-one passengers who embarked on the steamer Lexington, on the 13th of January, 1840, died at Norwich, Conn., on Saturday.

We have received from T. B. Peterson & Co., publishers, a copy of Charles Dickens story, "Hunted Down," being the nineteenth of the series of their cheap edition of that author's works; also a copy of "Walter Scott's Antiquary," published in the same form. These and the others of the series may be obtained at the well known book stand of Messrs. Krull & Dickey.

John M. Cooney, the accomplished minute clerk of the Fourth District Court, has been appointed commissioner of deeds for the State of New York.

EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The stockholders of the above named company, who have a strong organization and a solid capital, had a meeting a few days ago, when Mr. John Pemberton was called to the chair, and Mr. Edward Barnett was appointed secretary. The board then elected as president of the company Capt. Joseph Ellison—a gentleman of fine practical sense, of excellent business capacity, and one who is known for his intelligence, his integrity, and his energetic administration of all affairs intrusted to his hands. The president, together with Mr. Pemberton and Col. C. E. Girardey, were appointed a committee to organize the company fully, and make all the necessary arrangements for going into business. Messrs. E. Rigney and Edward Barnett were authorized, in connection with the president, to frame a set of by-laws for the company. The company starts under most favorable auspices, and we are glad to know is under the auspices and management of gentlemen who have sufficient capital, as well as the requisite business energy to make it a financial success.

Colonel Forsyth, in one of his letters from Washington to his paper, the Mobile Register, expresses the opinion that the president will not be convicted, and that Chase is opposed to such a step.

He further says that he attended a levée at the White House, and that the president "looked as serene as a May morning."

A Democratic meeting was to be held last Sunday in Plaquemines parish at the Buras Settlement.

Serious troubles are expected in the elections in Tennessee. The negroes are arming in large numbers. One mongrel white man has gone so far as to organize a company at Gallatin, with orders to shoot down any conservative who dares to challenge the vote of any negro. Troops have been sent from Nashville to preserve order.

WHEAT.—The Rome (Ga.) Courier of the 19th says: "The wheat crop generally in this section looks first rate, and the prospect has seldom been better for a large yield."

PUBLIC SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS, SCRIPS AND OTHER SECURITIES.—Mr. W. I. Hodgson, auctioneer, 21 Commercial Place, will hereafter give his special attention to the sale of bonds, notes, scrips and other securities. Every Tuesday and Friday Mr. Hodgson will make sales at the Exchange room, on Common street, at half-past 12 o'clock. He will also keep a stock book open at his office. His notice, in which all particulars are given, will be found in to-day's paper.

SAILING OF THE ORIENTAL.—The steamship Oriental, Capt. Snow, sailed last evening for Boston direct, with a full freight and a number of passengers.

Professor Frederick is entertaining the Mobilians with feats of necromancy and illusion.

THE REMEDY TOO LATE.

The procrastinating and elusive propensity of judicial remedy, in periods when it is most bitterly needed, has been illustrated in the tardy decision of the Supreme Court with reference to confiscation on account of disloyalty and rebellion, by proceedings *in rem*. The prosecutions referred to took place under an act of Congress which no lawyer in the land, having a decent regard for his professional fame, ever pretended to consider as justifiable in point of constitutionality, justice or reason. The figure known in rhetorical nomenclature as personification, was made the basis of a legislative enactment. Inanimate properties, regardless of the sentiments or the actions of proprietors, were subjected to the imputation of treason, and pursued, seized, tried, convicted and confiscated for a fictitious and impossible criminality. But while thus prosecuted as though they were animate and veritable traitors and rebels, they were not allowed trial by jury, and other conditions precedent to conviction, which the Constitution guaranteed in such cases. This trivial inconsistency, however, was not destined to bar the path of prosecutors whose patriotic ardor was kept hot and bright by flames of inextinguishable greed. Carpet-baggery was then in its nascency, and its infantile hunger was fearfully prophetic of the Gargantuan voracity which was to be developed in its maturer age. The forms taken by its prehensile instincts and powers were modified then, as they are now, by its existing environments. For, after all, carpet-baggery is mortal, and "trooly loil" mortality, though of the most exquisite simon-purity, must work within the limits of sublunary possibilities. The unconditioned and the absolute can be predicated of nothing human or earthly, and even the etherial and transcendental virtues of a Baker or a Conway have not yet lifted him into the supramundane sphere of divine and intangible essence. It may be said that carpet-baggery, in the period to which we refer, was merely whetting its appetite for the feasts which it scented in the impending era of reconstruction; and in this way the judicial grindstone, turned by faithful judges and untiring district attorneys, served its purpose well. The proceedings *in rem* against various properties for imputed treason constituted an indispensable crank in performing the operation. This city, for example, abounded in loose materials which could not be conveniently or prudently grabbed in a private way. Manufactories, printing offices, houses and lots, it was found expedient for the most part to gobble by some sort of judicial hocus-pocus under the act of Congress before indicated; a process ingeniously quickened by making district attorneys, informers and detectives partners in the spoils. Those were palmy times, truly. It thrilled the heart of the patron demon of carpet baggery, Beelzebub to-wit, with ineffable emotions to see the cormorants and carrion crows rend and devour their prey, and the jackals and hyenas lick their reeking jaws in sign of satisfaction after feasting. But those palmy days ended when the war ceased, and judicial spoliation become impolitic and unfashionable; and at last it would seem that the Supreme Court sees fit to declare the invalidity of all expropriations effected by proceedings *in rem* for the benefit of infantile carpet baggery. With few exceptions, however, the declaration, like the delayed patronage of Lord Chesterfield to Dr. Johnson, comes too late—comes when either the substantive value or the person who might have enjoyed its restoration has passed away. Where confiscation applied to movable property, so much time has elapsed as doubtless in many cases to set up the bar of prescription against the dispossessed owner, even supposing the effects to be discoverable and accessible. In such cases the decision can be no more than an empty and mocking voice, reminding sufferers, to be sure, of what should have been, yet was not; but otherwise signifying no more than the inconsequential gibberish of an idiot.

DEPARTURE OF FIRST STEAMER—*Brazilian Line.* The pioneer of the monthly line of steamships between New Orleans and Brazil (Mr. Chas. Nathan, formerly of our city, has inaugurated and contracted with the Brazilian government to establish this line), will leave here on Saturday, April 11th, for Rio de Janeiro.

This vessel, the first-class, iron steamship Tartar, is one of the Charles Morgan line, and has been specially chartered because of her excellent accommodations, swiftness and other good qualities. She is ably commanded, well appointed, and thoroughly equipped and amply provided with accommodations of the first class and an abundance of food, medicines, medical attendance, servants, etc. Mr. Nathan, we learn, has particularly instructed Mr. Hart to make no distinction, but to furnish all alike in the best manner.

By this line passengers need not fear the discomfort of steerage accommodations which do not suit our Southern people, especially during hot weather. They will also save the delay and expense of a trip to New York to take the Brazilian steamers from that port. Besides this the expense is less, and no extra charge is made for transportation of emigrants' personal effects, heavy baggage, or agricultural implements.

Mr. Hart's office is at No. 10 Union street, where he will be gratified to give any information relative to Mr. Chas. Nathan's contract or the country.

The Ku Klux have made their appearance in Camden, Ala. Says the Wilcox Vindicator:

On Saturday night, just before cockcrow, the house of one well known negro radical, Charles Moye, who lives in the north portion of the town, was visited by the spectres, who, draped in long robes of white, presented a most unearthly and supernatural appearance.

COLDNESS BETWEEN GRANT AND HANCOCK.—Some little significance is given here to the fact that, during his stay in this city, Gen. Hancock did not call on Gen. Grant, as is said to be customary among prominent officers visiting the seat of government. Upon inquiry it is ascertained that Gen. Hancock did not visit Gen. Grant for the purpose of having a conversation with him, but that on the first day of his arrival here he did call at Gen. Grant's headquarters, and recorded his name as present in Washington, in compliance with an order of long standing.

At that time it is said that one of Gen. Grant's staff officers asked Hancock if he wished to see Gen. Grant, to which Hancock answered: "No, I have no business to lay before the general now. I am stopping at the Metropolitan, if the general should wish to see me." On the next day Generals Grant and Hancock met in the street, exchanged greetings and shook hands, but had no conversation. The significance attached to the failure of Hancock to pay the customary visit to the general-in-chief is pointed at to prove that an unfriendly feeling exists between them. This understanding of the omission, however, is not warranted by the facts, and there is good reason for saying it is entirely erroneous. There may not be that degree of friendliness between Grant and Hancock that subsists between the former and other generals of the army, but there has been no serious falling out between them.

[New York Herald's Washington Cor.

Love, the toothache, smoke, a cough, and a tight boot, are things that cannot be kept secret very long.

ACTION FOR THE WARD CLUBS.

The various ward clubs meet this evening. We rejoice at this evidence of vigilance, promptness and activity on the part of the opponents of the odious Dryades street Constitution. Of course, these clubs can have but one object in meeting, as they can plead but one reason for organizing and existing. We will assume that they meet for work—practical, earnest, vigorous, determined, efficient, triumphant work. We assume so much without reservation; for, depend upon it, gentlemen of the ward clubs, you and those with whom you co-operate must succeed, because you cannot afford to fail. Your status as citizens, your status as men, your country, your homes, your wives and children, all that you love and cherish in every relation of life, are staked upon the issue, and urge you, with an eloquence that you would be stone not to heed, to nerve yourselves up to the emergency.

At the sessions to be held this evening, one special duty, it seems to us, demands attention before all others. It is to appoint registration committees who will see to it that no one entitled to register shall be omitted from the lists; and who will see to it also that the carpet-baggers shall not pile up fraudulent entries to offset the additions of genuine names and honest voters. Such committees may render invaluable service in the five days during which the books will be open. Of course, they will be appointed.

The Situation.

Colonel John Forsyth, editor of the Mobile Register, gives his opinions of "the situation" in the following letter from Washington to his paper:

> The readers of the Register know how I have been haunted for some time back with the apprehension that the spirit of the North was not equal to the duty of defending its liberties against the daring party that is openly assaulting them. Since I have been here I have eagerly watched the temper of the public mind and the public men, and I have seen nothing to lay the ghosts of my apprehensions. I have not met the first man who will admit that the people will resist (except at the ballot-box) at any extremist point of usurpation. The general feeling is that the people have had enough of war, and will prefer peace in chains to the turbulence and risks to property and life in an open struggle to defend the free institutions of their fathers. In other words, that the people are a great, big, cowardly giant, who will plow, and plant, and pursue his private ends, while the government is crumbling into ruins and its destroyers are quietly putting handcuffs on his wrists. Is it not passing strange that the same "nation" that rushed to arms and fought so persistently against secession upon the feigned issue of defending the Union, and who find that, three years after their struggles and sacrifices, the Union is still unattained, and that they were in reality only fighting the battle of an Abolition party—is it not strange that this "nation" is so exhausted by this swindling war, and so weary of its sacrifices, that it has not courage left to command the usurpers to spare their own liberties? "Truth is stranger than fiction," and it would be in keeping with human experience and with the ways by which a mysterious Providence works out its ends, if it should eventuate that the intense spirit of "nationality" that filled the ranks of Grant's and Sherman's armies, was, while seemingly turned against the South, really exerted to destroy itself—in brief, that the manhood of the North and West was wielded by cunning hands to overturn its own free Constitution and bind the people to the dominion of a party, most ignoble in its sentiments and reckless of the public good. And thither are events marching. The public apathy in the presence of a revolution that is hurrying to its inevitable consummation is something wonderful. The tragedy which is being pushed to a close with hot fury and indecent haste in the Senate chamber, attracts as little attention as a case of assault and battery in a village court house. And yet, that tragedy means to tumble down one of the three main pillars that support the government. The regicides of Charles I pretended that their only purpose was to remove a tyrant out of the path of reform and public amelioration. Yet, it turned out that it was not the king, but the kingly office of the British Constitution that they were after. So, while the radical impeachers personally hate Mr. Johnson, their real aim is to absorb the powers and destroy the majesty of the chief executive office.
>
> While this appears to be the temper of the people, and these the designs of the Congress, the Supreme Court has got the Chinese weight fairly hitched to its tail. This august body dares not bray for the Constitution it was ordained to defend, and pauses in its adjudication of a clear right, vested by existing laws in a citizen, until Congress shall have time to annul its jurisdiction by a retrospective act. No principle of law is better established than that "the very essence of a new law is a rule for future cases," and that a civil right once vested, and before the courts, can no more be affected by a new law than a man can be punished, criminally, under an *ex post facto* penal statute. But the supreme judges, six to two, have determined to wait for the orders of the rump.

COL. FORSYTH'S OPINION OF CHASE.—Colonel Forsyth's letters from Washington to his paper, the Mobile Register, are so interesting that we find it difficult to decide what to select and what not; on account of the pressure upon our columns. But we make room for the following about Chase:

> In a few minutes after, Chief Justice Chase, robed in his black silk judicial gown, entered by a side door and shuffled and slid, rather than walked up to the vacant seat, used his gavel with a nervous hand, and sank into the big arm-chair behind him. I was greatly disappointed in the looks and bearing of Justice Chase. There was a total and striking absence of that dignity and impressiveness which one had a right to expect from the position of the man and the lofty occasion. And yet Mr. Chase possesses all the personal and physical qualifications for effect. It struck me forcibly—that man is not the owner of a big soul, which, in his case, instead of expanding and illuminating his body, seems to dwarf and shrink it. Perhaps my impressions were colored by the thought of what the court, whose chief he was, had done on Saturday previous—resolved, by a vote of six to two, to postpone its decision in the McCardle case until Congress had time to pass an act to deprive it of jurisdiction. That resolve was to me an open surrender of the court to the rump—an humble bowing of its neck to the radical collar. At any rate, Mr. Chase failed to play his *role* to my satisfaction. He neither stood erect like a man, spoke out like a man, nor had the easy bearing of a gentleman accustomed to high and responsible public position.

THE MOBILE RACES.—From the Register we take the following summary, regretting that we have not room for the full account, which occupies nearly two columns:

FIRST DAY, Monday, March 30—Challenge Plate, value $1500. Mile heats for two-year-olds; $50 entrance, p. p.

W. Cottrill's b. f *Puss Broadnax*, by Daniel Boone, dam Maggie G., by Brown Dick	1
H. W. Broadnax's br. c., by Daniel Boone; dam Eliza Goldsby, by Wagner	pd. ft.
Same, br. c. by Daniel Boone; dam by Brown Dick	pd. ft.

Galloped over.

SAME DAY—Alabama Stake. Mile heats for two-year-olds bred in Alabama; $25 entrance, p. p.; the club adding $250.

T. B. Patterson's ch. c. *Whisenhunt*, by Sherrod, dam by John Hunter	2	1	1
H. W. Broadnax's b. c. by Daniel Boone; dam by Brown Dick	1	2	2
E. Warwick's b. f. by Sherrod; dam by imp. Sovereign	3	3dis	
T. B. Patterson's b. c. *Calculus*, by Sherrod; dam by Bigger	pd. ft.		

Time:

	1st quarter.	1st half.	Mile.
1st heat	28¼	55½	1:55¼
2d heat	27¾	56¼	1:56½
3d heat	27¼	56	1:55¾

SAME DAY—Magnolia Stake. Miles heats, best three in five, for all ages; $50 entrance, p. p.; the club adding $400.

T. G. Moore's b. c. *Gen. McMahon*, 4 y. o., by Lexington; dam by imp. Yorkshire	1	1	1
W. Cottrill's b. f. *Jennie C.*, 3 y. o., by Daniel Boone; dam by imp. Glencoe	2	2	2
E. Warwick's b. h. *Joe Johnston*, 5 y. o., by imp. Goodwood; dam by imp. Sovereign	3	3	3
T. G. Moore's g. c. *Stonewall Jackson*, 4 y. o., by Lightning; dam by imp. Sovereign	pd. ft.		

Time:

	1st quarter.	1st half.	Mile.
1st heat	28	56	1:50
2d heat	27¼	55¾	1:49½
3d heat	30	27	1:53

"I wish I could prevail on neighbor Rinder to keep the Sabbath," said good old Mr. Jones. "I'll tell you how to do it!" exclaimed young Smith; "get somebody to lend it to him, and I'll be bound if he don't keep it. He never was known to return anything he borrowed."

Editorial Paragraphs, Etc.

The peach buds in Delaware were frozen.

Spoke is locked up in a private lunatic asylum.

Bierstadt has taken a studio in Rome.

Charles Dickens was forced to decline an invitation to one of Mrs. Bennett's soirees.

The fair lookers-on at impeachment are laying wagers of gloves and candy on the result.

After July next there are to be no underground lodgings in Boston.

Fish spawn can be transported without injury by mail.

When lovely woman stoops to lobby—what should be done with her?

Olive Logan, clad in pink silk, lectured to the Cincinnatians.

New York is to have a Jardin Mabille, or monster garden, a la Paris.

Black is becoming very fashionable in New York.

New York is to have a new Democratic paper—the Globe.

The New York Herald is said to employ many Southern writers.

City Treasurer Lord, of Portland, a veteran and honest official, is dead.

The city treasury of New Orleans contains cents in nickels.

The sweet gum trees are budding, poetically observes the Jefferson Times.

The most provoking of thieves—Money borrowers who never pay.

The Charleston Mercury reminds its readers of their last opera-tunity in that city.

Alice Cary speaks of flowers "fresh from the darling dew."

Filomeno plays at the Opera House Friday night for the benefit of the perishing Prussians.

Mrs. Ben Wade discountenances "hugging dances."

The name of the steamer Ericsson has been changed to "The Grand Duchess of Gerolstein!"

The English ministry promise to treat Burlingame as well as if his hair was braided into a tail.

Upon a grave-shaped heap of mud in Fulton street, New York, some sufferer placed a placard, "Reared for the street contractor."

Ullmann was taken sick on Patti's recent continental tour, and Vieuxtemps had to take the entire management.

The N. Y. Express thinks the young ladies have suddenly become musical, as each carries a brass band on her head.

We fear it will soon be all day with Young's Every Afternoon. It is too good, or too dull, to live.

There is a "champion baptizer" out West, who dips forty six persons in twenty minutes. The mantle of Knapp has descended upon him.

Miss Dix occupied a place at Madame de Bornemann's table in the Princess Metternich's charity fair.

The Cincinnati Commercial says both Grant and Sherman have expressed themselves in favor of negro suffrage.

Mrs. Stanton's paper thinks a woman would pop the question in a less awkward, stammering way than man.

It is estimated that the Houston Telegraph pays its new traveling editor, Col. Morphis, $4000 a year.

The Chicago Post has no objection to the release of Train's person from the Dublin jail, but insists on their keeping his jaw shut up.

Eliza Archard opines that the way for women to gain equal rights with man is to acquire equal muscle.

Train has in two months written the New York World forty-seven letters, in which Train is mentioned some 3000 times.

An English editor advertises for an editorial apprentice. Some of the best editors in this country commenced their apprenticeship by "playing the devil."

An insane doctor in the Edinburgh asylum insists that he knew Noah very well, declaring that he was a nice boy in early life, but afterwards fell into dissipated habits.

A correspondent says Grant and Butler speak to each other, and Grant never refuses any request that Butler may make; but the old bald swivel is a long hater.

A conscientious writer wishes to know if it would be plagiarism to commence a poetical address to an ancient ballet girl after this manner: "Superfluous legs, the veterans of the stage."

Andrew H. Dawson pitched into the colored gentleman in a lecture in New York the other day. He don't think Sambo is a statesman by intuition.

The World says it as absurd to dream that Chief Justice Chase could be induced to accept a Democratic nomination as that the Democratic party could be induced to bestow it.

If, says Mrs. Stanton, Senator Yates, through a diseased, morbid appetite, is sometimes himself betrayed into intemperance, it is all the more noble and manly for him to preach the true doctrine even if he condemn his own practice.

In an English rural church the other day some newspaper reporters were rebuked for not kneeling in prayer. One of the knights of the pencil retorted and elicited an apology for the attack upon his party.

Thirty-five years ago a merchant of New York was "crossed in love," sold out his business, and went to the wilds of Michigan, where he established himself a hermit, wore cotton bags as clothing and slept in a coffin. In this singular bed he was found dead the other day.

G. A. T. has transfixed Grant. He says the general has a look of pain, as if an invisible world pressed him down from above. He always walks as if steadying himself under this load. You can feel his headache.

Wm. Small, a working farmer, living in Auburn, Maine, 36 years old, reads 36 languages, speaks half a dozen of them fluently, has mastered the science of law, weighs 230 pounds, lifts 500 pounds with ease, sleeps only 5 out of the 24 hours, is strictly temperate, and has a wife and daughter. The latter is 9 years old, and speaks German, French, Italian and Spanish.

An English liberal organ of the largest circulation, in seeking a reason for the general sympathy of army officers with the policy of Congress, remarks: "The quiet social avoidance of these officers by the aristocratic, however defeated Southerners, stung them to the quick, and has made them ready, not only to distranchise this people, but to humiliate them by enforcing on them negro suffrage and ascendancy."

It is said Mr. Walter's control of the London Times is not complete, and that his reported pledge, given while in this country, of a change of tone in that paper, has not been exactly fulfilled. The London News did not champion the cause of the North without a severe internal warfare between the editors and proprietors. Bull Run Russell, it is said, in *private* letters to England, used to predict the downfall of the Confederacy.

The Galaxy, in an article on the Tyng case, says:

> That Mr. Tyng did what was in itself a wrong or an unchristian act no man in his senses will maintain. But Mr. Tyng is not only a preacher of the gospel; he is the ordained minister of a certain church. He has voluntarily taken upon himself certain vows, and has assumed certain subordinate relations as the condition of a certain standing and authority within that church. He is bound by his own choice, and by the most solemn of vows, to observe the rules of that church, and to submit to its substituted authorities.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—The Suez canal is said to be rapidly approaching completion. It is announced that from January 4th to February 7th, one hundred and thirty-seven merchant ships passed from Port Said to Suez. On February 6th, at Port Said, there were four three-masted vessels and three smaller ships employed in landing cargoes of coal. The English government already profit by the enterprise, as men and war material are sent to Abyssinia with much greater facility and ease by way of Suez than by the old route. The consequence is that there is nothing doing at Alexandria or Cairo, whereas traffic is brisk at Port Said.

Military Order.

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, La., March 31, 1868.

Special Orders No. [illegible]

2. On the recommendation of his excellency, Governor Baker, of Louisiana, Charles Altmann is hereby appointed justice of the peace for the eighth ward, Parish of Pointe Coupée, La., to fill an existing vacancy. Upon accepting this appointment he will forward to these headquarters a copy of the oath prescribed by law.

6. The following changes and appointments in the boards of registrars for the State of Louisiana, for the parishes respectively named, are hereby made:

Baton Rouge, East.—S. Wrotnowski, relieved.

Concordia.—Isaac A. Abbott, relieved, and Wesley Conner appointed to fill the vacancy.

Iberville.—Nelson Kenyon, relieved, and Chas. Clements appointed to fill the vacancy.

St. Mary.—Joseph W. Lyman, appointed, vice J. G. Parkinson, resigned.

By command of Brevet Maj. Gen. R. C. Buchanan:

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official: NATHANIEL BURBANK,
Second Lieutenant Thirty-Seventh Infantry,
Brevet First Lieutenant U. S. A.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

DIED:

At 4 o'clock Wednesday morning, 1st inst., HAMILTON M. WRIGHT, aged sixty years.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his family, are most respectfully invited to attend his funeral THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON at 4½ o'clock, from his late residence, corner Esplanade and St. Claude streets, without further notice.

Headquarters,

FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,

OFFICE OF SECRETARY FOR CIVIL AFFAIRS,
New Orleans, La., March 30, 1868.

CIRCULAR NO. 11.]

In compliance with Special Orders No. 55, Current Series, from these Headquarters, registration will be opened for revision at the following named places in the city of New Orleans, for a period of five days, commencing on Friday, the 3d of April, 1868:

First Ward—No. 416 St. Charles street.
Second Ward—Corner Baronne and St. Joseph streets.
Third Ward—City Hall, Room No. 7.
Fourth Ward—No. 213 Canal street, corner Rampart street.
Fifth Ward—Corner Orleans and Bourbon streets.
Sixth Ward—No. 54 Gallatin street, opposite U. S. Mint.
Seventh Ward—No. 13 Frenchman street.
Eighth Ward—Corner Marigny street and Levee.
Ninth Ward—No. 21 Montegut street, between Moreau and Levee.
Tenth Ward—No. 196 Prytania street.
Eleventh Ward—Corner Washington and Magazine streets.
Office hours from 7 A. M. to 12 M., and from 1 to 7 P. M.

By command of Brevet Major General R. C. BUCHANAN.

ROBERT CHANDLER,
Captain Asst. Secretary for Civil Affairs.

Post Office Notice.

POST OFFICE, New Orleans, Nov. 28, 186[illegible].

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

Mails for Mobile, Montgomery, Atlanta, Augusta and Columbus, Ga., close daily at 3 P. M.

Coast Mail for all Post Offices as far up the river as Bayou Sara, closes Mondays at 3 P. M., and Fridays at 8 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 8 A. M.

Mails for Stations on Opelousas Railroad will close daily, at 7 P. M.

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

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

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

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

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

Mails North, East and West, via New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, close daily at 5 P. M.

Way Mails via Jackson Railroad close 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.

Notice.

ROOMS STATE DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
New Orleans, March 31, 1868.

Whereas, This Committee, representing the Democracy of the State of Louisiana, having been appointed and constituted for the purpose of suggesting and adopting such measures as may assure the rejection of the Radical Constitution, framed by the Dryades street Convention, and having in pursuance of this object, after mature deliberation, become convinced that this purpose would be materially assisted by the recommendation of a ticket composed of well-known citizens, pledged to co-operate with the Committee and with the people of the State in opposition to this new Constitution; and

Whereas, This Committee did recommend such a ticket to the people of the State and of the city of New Orleans, and its having come to the knowledge of this Committee that dissatisfaction exists in regard to the action of the Committee; and

Whereas, This Committee have no desire to assume the powers and rights which properly belong to the people, but on the contrary are sincerely desirous of promoting unanimity of opinion and harmony of action among the people of Louisiana, in order that the great object of defeating the Dryades street constitution may be the more surely accomplished; therefore

Be it Resolved, That the ticket recommended by this Committee be hereby withdrawn, and that the various Ward Clubs of the city of New Orleans and Algiers be requested to assemble at their respective places of meeting, on Thursday night, April 2, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to a City and Parish Convention, to meet at Senate Chamber, Mechanics' Institute, on Saturday night, April 4th, at 7 o'clock, in order that the whole subject of local nominations may be discussed and decided by the said Convention, and if nominations are decided upon, for the further purpose of nominating candidates for all offices—Congressional, Judicial, Legislative, Parochial and Municipal.

Resolved, That this Committee urgently recommend to the Clubs and to the Convention to be assembled, that in making their nominations of Delegates, and their selection of Candidates for the numerous offices to be filled, they adhere to the proposition that our first purpose and the great object of the Democratic Party is to defeat the Constitution.

Resolved, That the said Convention shall be constituted on the basis of the representation in the last Democratic State Convention.

Resolved, That this Committee still adheres to the recommendation already published, that full Congressional, Parochial, Legislative and Judicial tickets be placed in nomination in the parishes throughout the State and that the present incumbents, as far as practical be re-nominated, if consistent with the interests of the party, and conducive to the defeat of the proposed Constitution.

THOMAS L. MACON,
President.

T. L. MAXWELL, Secretary.

$10,000 Reward.

STOLEN from the CANAL BANK, THIS DAY, a package made up for the Southern Express Company, addressed M. MORGAN'S SONS, New York, containing FIFTY THOUSAND ($50,000) DOLLARS in Legal Tender Notes of One Thousand ($1000) Dollars, all dated 10th March, 1862, numbered Letter C, as follows, viz:

2775	8069	13908	23793	38330
3119	8591	14235	25959	38747
3815	8903	15211	28323	39307
3907	10015	16543	28415	39343
4047	10203	16731	28487	40059
4567	10219	16847	30223	40617
5227	11403	18043	30463	40831
5363	12019	19131	31679	41851
6727	12147	19195	34511	41999
7295	13619	23135	3[illegible]839	45551

The public are cautioned against trading for the same, and the above reward is offered for the recovery of the money.

CH. JUMONVILLE,
Cashier.

New Orleans, March 26, 1868.