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J. G. HENON, Editor and Proprietor.

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FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1892.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

Academy of Music—Dramatic and Variety Entertainments—Three Acts—Songs, Ballads, etc.

Notice to Voters—Voters who have lost their registration papers, and have not had an opportunity to register, can obtain new papers by applying at the following places:

DeBow's Review.—The number of this Review for March abounds in valuable and interesting contents, and altogether, it is very creditable to the talent, and judgment, and industry of its editors.

Baker, we understand, is appointing a large number of supernumeraries on his force. Does this eminent and "trooly loil" street commissioner suppose that he can make white men vote for the Dryades street infamy by giving them a few days' employment?

The itinerant Conway is on the Warmoth State ticket. Conway is the man who sent the lying telegram North to influence the New Hampshire election; whom Greeley abandoned to the jeers of an incensed public, and whom the respectable colored people refuse to associate with.

The "trooly loil" saints are just now engaged in getting up charges of perjury against Democrats, for daring to exercise the rights which the law confers on them. The "trooly loil" saints know how easy it is to swear to a lie, when anything is to be gained by perjury; but they cannot conceive that other people may be more fastidious.

The "trooly loil" carpet baggers complain that the white people persuade the negroes not to vote the radical ticket, which is good, considering that the "trooly loil" carpet baggers want to prevent white people from voting at all.

Tax-payers, remember that the pre-eminent "loil" Baker is on the radical ticket. Do not lose sight of the fact that the main issue in the coming election is the adoption or rejection of the infamous Black Crook Constitution. Speak against it; work against it, and vote against it.

Vote against the Black Crook Constitution, and get your neighbor to do likewise. The Black Crookites have about finished up their cheating, as far as the registry is concerned—now look out for them at the polls. If there is any style of fraud which they have not conceived, and for which they have not prepared, it must be something surpassing human ingenuity.

Do the coffeehouse keepers want their business broken up? If not, let them exert themselves to defeat the infamous Black Crook Constitution.

Sales of Stocks, Bonds, Etc., "On Change." We learn that arrangements have been made for the daily sale of stocks, bonds, and other securities, at auction, on "Change immediately after the adjournment of the Board of Brokers, Mr. W. I. Hodgson, auctioneer, commencing the new enterprise to-day. The daily markets, marine and steamboat news are regularly reported for "Change Hours. The Board of Brokers' noon session is well attended, numerous files of newspapers are always on hand, and it is hoped that the business community will appreciate the efforts made to render the undertaking a useful one.

Mrs. Gainer's Case.—A Washington dispatch of the 6th says: There was quite a scene in the Supreme Court today over the decision in the Gainer's case. A number of her female friends wept and laughed alternately over the joyful result. Thus, after thirty years of litigation, this plucky lady has established her rights, and triumphed over obstacles which would have appalled the stoutest hearts. The decision is so broad and comprehensive as to preclude any further attempt to deprive her of these just rights she has so bravely earned.

Plan of the President's Defense.—A Washington dispatch of the 6th to the Cincinnati Enquirer says: The counsel for the president are under the impression that they could with safety demand the dismissal of the impeachment case, the managers having utterly failed to maintain any charge of crime or misdemeanor; but after consultation with Mr. Johnson it was ascertained to be his wish to proceed with the defense, as a prima facie case had been made out against him. Judge Curtis will therefore open for the defense on Thursday, after which the evidence will be given in detail. Evans and Stanbery will conclude on the part of the defendant, and Butler and Bingham for the prosecution, if the court does not remove the restrictions as to the number of counsel to speak on each side. It is probable this will be done.

The Health of the Pope.—There is probably no European potentate whose health is an object of such various and wide-spread interest as that of the pope, as there is none whose death would give rise to greater or more sweeping changes in the politico-religious world. His illness is well known to suffer from occasional epileptic fits, a disease to which he was subject in his youth, but which he seemed to have thrown off after the development of a venereal ulcer in the leg. The fits have, however, reappeared, and whether the exciting events of the last few months, or the unusual exertion he has just put forth in giving audience and assisting at ceremonies be the cause, he had a violent attack of his old malady on Friday, the 6th inst. His physician, Dr. Viale Trevis, was instantly in attendance at the Vatican, and his illness recovered. Complete abstinence from administration of business and from the more fatiguing occasions of religious ceremonial has been peremptorily enjoined on him by Dr. Viale Trevis as the indispensable condition of his health.—[The Lanet.]

FOR GOVERNOR.

The Democratic party have no candidate for governor in the field. If they vote at all, they will be compelled to choose between the two competing Republican candidates. The question, then, is, shall they vote? We believe the general feeling to be that they should. The general question of nominations was involved in perplexities and embarrassments. The State convention undertook to solve the problem, but left it just where they found it. At that time the arguments against placing candidates in the field, to compete for office with the vagrant and mendicant carpet-baggers, seemed to be conclusive. But very soon a growing opinion in favor of nominations was manifested. The party was, and is, united in opposition to the Dryades street Constitution. Its first object is to defeat that Constitution. But, at the same time, the contingency of failure must be contemplated. The rejection of the Constitution may be achieved; but, reasonably, the chances are in favor of the majority; and, through the manipulations of Sheridan's registrars the minority in the State is represented by a large majority on the registry lists. It is, therefore, the part of reasoning men to provide for this emergency; and, if success cannot be achieved on the main issue, at least to thwart the radical programme in that particular which, to the carpet-baggers, is more important than all the rest. Those ingenious creatures are ravenous for office. Without office they will starve. Thus far most of them have lived on the plunder which they succeeded in wringing from the people during the congenial regime of Butler, Banks and Hahn, and on the hopes of another saturnalia of the same kind. The Dryades street Constitution gives them the chance for which these patriotic Micawbers have been waiting. If that instrument be ratified the renegades and plunderers and carpet-baggers; the vagrant and mendicant office hunters, and the "trooly loil" patriots, fancy that they will immediately come in to the fortunes which Congress has assigned to them. The entertainment to which they suppose themselves to be invited consists of multitudinous offices, and unlimited emolument. If they are disappointed in these fond anticipations, they will immediately depart from a community in which their room is so much preferred to their company, and perform the only virtuous act of their lives, by leaving their country for their country's good. If no other advantage were gained by defeating the carpet-bag candidates, this one would be sufficient. To get rid of the "trooly loil" vagrants, and the mendicant plunderers who have for so long infested the State, would be a pre-eminently desirable result. It is with this view, and not by any means to engage in a scramble for office and power that the Democratic party have resolved to nominate candidates in the parish of Orleans. But the same reasons that apply to the case of the parish of Orleans, apply to the whole State. The election of Warmoth would, indeed, be a degradation more profound than any to which this unhappy State has yet been subjected; an humiliation surpassing even that involved in the supremacy of the negro population. Warmoth is the essential radical candidate. He is the chosen instrument of the congressional reconstructionists. He is the peculiar representative of vagrant mendicancy and mendicant vagrancy. He is carpet-bagery incarnate. In his hands the State administration would become an asylum for refugee vagabonds from all parts of the country; a retreat for all the "trooly loil" loafers in the State, and a refuge for all the renegades who have allied themselves with the enemies of their race, their section and their State. The more intelligent colored people distrust his pretensions, deride his claims, and refuse to recognize him as a candidate. They know him to be the genuine type and representative of a small faction of degenerate white men, who court the alliance of the negroes only that they may be able to plunder their adversaries and their allies with equal facility and equal profit.

Between this man and Judge Talaferro the white people have to choose, and there can be no doubt that their choice will fall on the candidate who, if a radical in politics, is at least a sincere and honest man. It is to be hoped that all the opponents of the Constitution will vote for Judge Talaferro, and thus assure the defeat of carpet-bagery in Louisiana.

The printed rolls of voters in the several precincts are very incorrect. Many names of registered voters are omitted from these rolls, even when such names have not been struck from the lists. Voters who may suppose that their names have been struck off, and who have neglected to register anew, should not, on that account, suppose that they have lost their right to vote. They may find, on examination, that their names yet stand on the original lists, and they should take means to ascertain whether or not such is the case. For this purpose they should apply either at the registry offices, or at the polls on the day of election.

The intelligent colored people of this city do not hesitate to say that they utterly loathe and scorn the vagrant and mendicant carpet-baggers. Many of these people will yet recede from an alliance which they sensibly feel disgraces and degrades them. A respectable colored man must feel ashamed to be caught in the company of the itinerant plunderers who have taken charge of the Republican party.

Persons who have lost their registration certificates, but whose names appear on the lists, should make affidavit to the fact, and they will be permitted to vote. The Black Crook Constitution says that every business requiring a license is "public business." The legislature and the council can require a license for anything—so that if the Black Crookites get into power, there will be no such thing as private business or private rights in the State of Louisiana. Everybody's business will be everybody else's business, and everybody will be forced to entertain negroes, whether he wishes to do so or not. The only way to avert such a tyranny is to reject the Black Crook Constitution.

Do you want to be forced to send your children to school with negroes? You do not? Then be sure to vote against the Black Crook Constitution. Let the laboring men remember that the Black Crook Constitution puts them under the control of negroes, and thus practically deprives them of their rights of citizenship.

SOUTHERN COTTON WANTED.

The Northern cotton manufacturers propose to hold a convention in New York for the purpose of organizing an association for promoting the cultivation of cotton in the United States. The projectors of this movement are liberal and considerate enough to profess that it is based on the "recognition of identity of interests between the cotton grower and the cotton manufacturer." There is nothing new in such a recognition. The wolf, if he ever reflects on the conditions of the prosperity of his race, must recognize that, under a rational regulation of his appetite, his interests are identical with the interests of the sheep. For, supposing wolves to derive nourishment from flocks, it would be simply suicidal in them to break up flocks by excess of slaughter. They are enjoined by the plainest dictates of economy, by the instinct of self-preservation indeed, to foster the growth of sheep, and to stimulate this useful branch of production up to the point demanded to supply the lupine demand for good and wholesome food. A like identity of interest has been illustrated in the policy heretofore sustained by the Northern cotton manufacturers and the Southern cotton producers. The former have usually been shrewd and influential enough to induce the federal government to perform the office of their shepherd over the meek and patient bearers of the cotton fleeces in the South. But, in recent years, this league between wolf and shepherd has not resulted to the advantage of either. The slaughter was excessive; the shearing has cut under both fleece and skin. Between the protective tariff, the cotton tax, the drawback in favor of the cotton manufacturer, the systematic demoralization of labor, political uncertainties and social disquietudes, all of which have their sources in a general policy which the cotton manufacturing interest of the North has either supported or not openly and decidedly opposed, the cotton producing interest of the South was rapidly approaching a catastrophe that would consign it to the category of the glories of Babylon and the might of Troy—gone in the wind, a thing that was and is not, and, perhaps, to be no more. Though such a result was not intended, and was threatened in consequence of a slight miscalculation as to the amount of burdens under which Southern cotton production could live, still the Northern cotton manufacturing interest was by no means inconceivable at the prospect, as long as India promised to offer what was needed to supply deficiency of production in the United States. But it appears that this source of consolation is fast drying up. The Indian crop, in spite of the enormous stimulation which it has received within the past eight years, is fast relapsing into its former state of chronic uncertainty and general sterility. Not only that, but exhaustive experiments in adapting machinery to the spinning of the fibre of the India cotton, so as to make it serve the purpose of the long fibre of the American cotton, have ended, it is now commonly admitted, in failure to accomplish this object. In these two facts, doubtless, much more than in the short crop in the South last year, lie the explanation of the remarkable rise in the price of cotton which has taken place this year. If this be true, it is scarcely to be apprehended that the price will again, under existing conditions of Southern agriculture, go down to what it was last fall. While Southern cotton is produced, to manufacturers in both England and New England a certain quantity of it will be indispensable. And herein, unquestionably, is the secret of the project referred to for a convention in New York to organize an association for increasing the product of American cotton. Our agriculturists, however, can not be too wary in regard to this and all similar projects. If they have planted in cotton the present year but one half the breadth which they planted last year, they will do well to adhere to that proportion. With a moderately favorable season, and with more efficient if fewer laborers, they will make crops almost if not quite equal to those of last year, crops which will bring prices a third higher, and yield them a considerable net profit. Such a result of the present year's planting operations would place in this city twenty or thirty millions of dollars to be divided between planters, factors, bankers and merchants. But the experience of last year has shown that all these classes are liable to a deficit of this amount, if cotton be cultivated with inefficient labor at high wages to the neglect of the home production of the necessities of life. It appears likely that for some time to come a small supply of Southern cotton will realize as much money as a large one; and as it costs less to produce the former the present policy for our agriculturists with reference to cotton is obvious.

It remains to be seen what views are now entertained by Northern cotton manufacturers respecting identity of interests between themselves and Southern cotton producers, and in what practical forms they are prepared to explain these views. Heretofore they have construed this identity to mean for them the kind of interest which the wolf has in encouraging the production of palatable mutton and in opposing the utter extinction of sheep. Meanwhile our agriculturists can afford to wait; but they cannot afford to try any further costly experiments with cotton.

NAPOLÉONVILLE ITEMS.—The Pioneer of Assumption, a lively sheet published at Napoleonville, doesn't mean to be obnoxious to the charge of ignoring matters of local occurrence, as will be seen by the following: Herman W.—treated last week, from which fact we infer business is improving. Oscar also opened his heart and forked over two boxes of Chesapeake Bay oysters, a bottle of wine, cheese, crackers, etc. Peter and myself were the recipients and send compliments to the liberal donor. Mis — has caught a bean, so says Mrs. —, and she knows everything. G. W. J. is repairing his house well; it needs sprucing. Steinman is yellow-washing his whole block-god idea. The postmaster has changed the postoffice to the store of Rodolph Webster, Esq. John Gouaux has greatly ameliorated the condition of his dog store.

Rev. Dr. Newman Hall, on his return from this country to England, received the following from a certain pugilist and former companion of Tom Sawyer: My dear brother in Christ, our precious Savior, you will be glad to hear that I am having glorious meetings in Wales, etc. I am so happy you arrived safe home again. I must say that the devil is opposing me; but Christ is blessing me. Hallelujah! Christ is now my second to back me up in my glorious fight with sin and Satan and the world. Oh, for more courage and humbleness of mind, prayeth yours in Jesus, my precious Savior, GEORGE KING.

To secure the best family sewing machine of the day, go to Grover & Baker. Office 182 Canal street.

BRITISH PARAGRAPHER, ETC.

Paris now reports blonde hair from America. The title of Cardinal Bonaparte is St. Paderina. Myther Ignatius, the eccentric ritualistic preacher, is attracting great crowds in London. Col. Fenagh believes impeachment has broken down. J. B. S. of the World, thinks not. There are five hundred and seventeen miles of railroad in Texas. The schooner "Bodie Coffin" was struck by lightning, very properly, on North river. The Scientific American thinks the vapor of carbolic acid a sure preventive for cholera. A race of sculptors—the Chip-away Indians. Secretary Reward went to see Maggie Mitchell in Fanchon the other night, and was delighted. Since Mr. Disraeli's advance to the premiership, the London Journals have teamed with advertisements of his literary works. Senator Yates is so continually intoxicated that unless he resigns the Republicans will probably expel him. The Princess of Wales has just been presented a Bible purchased with the contributions of 1513 Sunday schools. It is estimated that young Boston has thrown \$1500 in bouquets at the feet of "White Fawn" ballet girl. Judge Black has written a long letter to Gen. Garfield explaining the "Alta Yels Case," and accusing Seward of trickery. The St. James Lodge, A. F. and M., have adopted resolutions expressive of their admiration of their late brother, Gen. L. D. Watkins. London is to have a club called the "Creme de la Creme." Entrance fee five hundred dollars. The name of the divinity which "shapes the ends" of the Pennsylvanians, and sometimes those of Congress, is Thad-Deus.—[Ex.] The French are very indignant because outside barbarians call the "caucan" one of their national dances. Blue coats and brass buttons for evening dress are again to become fashionable in England. We would again state that our editorial room is not a public reading room, nor a social club room, nor anything but an editorial room, where editorial work is to be done, and that only.—[Pia.] Judge Curtis, one of President Johnson's attorneys, told a client of his in Massachusetts, whose case comes up for trial on the 15th of April, that the impeachment trial would be concluded by that time. Fanny Kemble has two daughters living, one of them the wife of Dr. Wistar, of Germantown, Philadelphia, and the other now resides on her father's Georgia plantation, where she has secured the love of the freedmen by her humanity. Messrs. James G. Bennett, Jr., Lawrence Jerome, the Baker, and Wright Sanford, who cruised off south about a month since on a hunting and fishing campaign in Florida, are still absent, but expected back daily. Their letters report excellent sport.—[Wishes Spirit, 4th.] Goldwin Smith, in a lecture at Brighton, England, said that the root of monarchy in Queen Victoria and the English people was purely one of personal affection. Every afternoon says it is proposed to have ladies' trains made separate from their dresses, so that they can be removed and hung in the hall, after being dragged through the dirt, when the wearer wishes to go into the clean drawing room. Garibaldi has written another letter. It is to Carl Blind, the German radical, under date of March 10, and says: "To combat Bonaparte is to combat the evil one. In my opinion, therefore, not only all Germany ought to withstand him, but Italy also. Nay, the whole world ought to make common cause against him." The nicest and most convenient thing with which to make a delicious sandwich that has ever captivated our palate, is the devilled ham contained in sealed cans, and kept for sale by J. C. Barell, at No. 77 Tchoupitoulas street. For a sportsman, or a picnicer, or a traveler who would like to be independent of execrable way-side restaurants, nothing could be better. Recently the superintendent of the New York police issued orders for the seizure of all copies of the Illustrated Police News, wherever exposed for sale. The wholesale dealers hearing of this order, declined to sell any copies to the newsmen, and sent the edition back to Boston. This is well, but the authorities should not stop with the licentious press of "the Hub." The vilest of vile papers are published in New York, and daily exposed upon the streets. Just previous to the commencement of a lecture on Spiritualism in Chicago, by Robert Dale Owen, a somewhat sorrowful looking person, who was sitting at one corner of the stage, arose and, pointing his finger at a lady who was seated in the body of the hall, inquired if her husband was in the spirit world. She responded negatively, when the individual remarked that he had just emerged from a trance wherein he had seen a spirit who claimed her as his wife. The incident created considerable diversion, which had not subsided when the lecturer made his appearance.

THE ADVANTAGE OF SMALL FARMS FOR COTTON CULTURE.—The following private letter confirms what has been repeatedly urged concerning the advantage of cutting up the large plantations in the Southern States: COLUMBIA, GA., March 24, 1892. Since writing on the subject of the change from large plantations to small farms at the South, we have succeeded in obtaining additional and more reliable information, and beg to submit it to you and Mr. A. for consideration. We find that the districts, and counties where there are but few large plantations—say in Harris, Meriwether, Muscogee, Chattahoochee, Marion, Heard, Coweta, parts of Troup and Talbot counties, and above in Georgia, and in Russell, Lan, Chambers, Tallapoosa, Coosa, Talladega, Randolph, and above in Alabama.—The people are comparatively prosperous, as they are not much in debt, made good provision crops, and cotton enough, the sale of which supplied their outside wants, and many of them have money in their pockets; the present high prices have stimulated them to plant cotton, and they will no doubt plant more than last season. They cultivate only the best part of their lands, hire but few hands, and are said to pay more attention to saving their manures. It has also been demonstrated that guano and superphosphate can be used to great advantage in the cultivation of cotton, and we hope they will be more extensively introduced hereafter. We have heard many experienced small farmers assert lately, that if they were not too heavily taxed, and subjected to deprivations from idle negroes, they could raise cotton profitably at less cost per pound, and we believe that the independent farming population of Europe and New England, if introduced here, would be able to produce it for still less. In a large portion of Florida the almost total failure of crops has impoverished the people, white and black, as in Southwest Georgia, Southeast, Middle and Southwest Alabama, as well as large portions of Mississippi and Louisiana, where the system of large plantations still prevails there is much distress and hopeless bankruptcy. Large numbers of the finest plantations formerly cultivated by small farmers, were left untouched by plow or hoe—the mules, cattle, plantation implements, etc., having been taken for debt. We think that this is conclusive evidence that no large crop of cotton can be again raised in the South, until a change from large plantations to small farms is well established.

SAILING OF THE KENNEDY.—The steamship Kennedy, Capt. Hodge, sailed last evening for Boston via Havana, with full freight and the following named passengers: For Boston—Capt. Watts, Capt. Adams, S. C. Russell. For Havana—Prince Philippe de Coburg, Duke of Penthièvre, Capt. de Penthièvre, Capt. Teague, La Penhion, F. Berent, and others in steerage. FANNY FERN AND PARTON.—The contrast between Fanny Fern and her husband is striking. She has a fresh, full face, and crimps her hair. Her husband is a thin, straight black hair, and looks like one of the Jerry boys. He is a miser; he is a thoughtful Hamlet. She smiles often and loud; over her face the dim shadows slowly creep, and no smile turns down the corners of his mouth.—[New York Mail.]

IN COMPLIANCE with the urgent and numerously signed petitions which I have received, pressing me to run as an independent candidate for the office of Street Commissioner, I feel it a duty I owe to those who have so complacently preferred me, to acquiesce. I therefore consent to become an independent candidate for the office of Street Commissioner at the approaching election. GEO. D. HITE.

THE STEAMSHIP TANTAR. We, the undersigned representatives of several parties of emigrants, having carefully investigated the evil reports concerning the Steamship TANTAR, have become fully satisfied that she is every way seaworthy, and have determined to set sail, with our families, on said steamer, on the day advertised. H. F. STEAGALL, R. W. WIGGINS, T. D. SMITH, RICHARD CARLTON. New Orleans, April 8, 1892.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES. HIGHEST PREMIUMS. SECOND LOUISIANA FAIR AND EXPOSITION. THE LARGEST AND FINEST ASSORTMENT OF MACHINES IN THE SOUTH. Sales Rooms 182 Canal street, New Orleans, La. TO COUNTRY BUYERS. Call and examine the Goods. J. C. DOWNING, No. 1 Magazine street.

TURNER'S DRUG STORE AND MINERAL WATER DEPOT, 628 Magazine Street, BETWEEN JOSEPHINE AND JACKSON STREETS. JAMES TURNER, formerly Apothecary Charity Hospital, and lately of the firm of Turner & Wallis, 50 Bay 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 admits a continuance of the liberal patronage which has been extended to him in other localities. Depot of Turner's Standard Southern Preparation. Prescriptions put up at all hours, day and night.

CARPET WAREHOUSE. A. BROUSSEAU & Co., Importers, 628 CHATEAUX STREET. CARPETING—English and American, of all kinds; floor, wall and ceiling cloths; HAITING—50 rolls; 100 pieces; Green, WINDOW BLINDS; Table and Piano Covers; Ormolu Clocks—Dresden, Limon and Paris; Carriage-Linen and Cotton; Striped; Corsets; Bed, Bath, etc. E. L. E. Bonnet, 62 CHATEAUX STREET, (UP STAIRS). Has just received his Spring styles in MILLINERY GOODS, and is prepared to offer inducements to city and country merchants.

SILVERWARE AND JEWELRY. A heavy stock of SILVERWARE, JEWELRY and DIAMONDS, at A. B. GRISWOLD & Co.'s, corner Canal and Royal streets. Also, such useful articles as Clocks, Trunks, Sewing Machines, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Dressing Cases, Spectacles, Cutlery, etc. For sale at extremely low prices. A. B. GRISWOLD & Co., Corner Canal and Royal streets. ZIMMERMANN'S JEWELRY MANUFACTORY. SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY. 94 AND 96 CANAL STREET. Orders for Fine Jewelry, Medals and Presentation Plates Promptly and Carefully Executed. REPAIRING PARTICULARLY ATTENDED TO. Watches regulated, adjusted and regulated by the very best Workmen, at ZIMMERMANN'S, 94 and 96 Canal street. Important to Lawyers. THE ACTS OF THE LAST LEGISLATURE. Held and begun on the 23rd January, 1892, in the city of New Orleans. His honor's library complete without this valuable work. JAMES A. GREENHAM, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, 24 CAMP STREET. Respectfully asks the attention of Members of the Bar to the above announcement.

Read This Certificate.

HOME EVIDENCE FOR GREY JACKET BITTERS. NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 1, 1892. Messrs. BARRETT & LION, Manufacturers of "GREY JACKET BITTERS." Gents—The undersigned having used the GREY JACKET BITTERS During the past two years, take pleasure in testifying to their value. Respectfully, etc., Capt. L. W. COOPER, Capt. W. H. WALKER, THOMAS C. HERRING, FRANK A. BARTLEY, Hon. A. W. WALKER, JOHN H. CARTER, GEORGE WOLFE, EDGAR TOMAS, L. BRIDGEMAN, G. K. WILSON, G. BROWN, R. CLARK, D. R. SHERBOURNE, W. E. CHAPMAN, AND MANY OTHERS.

\$10,000 Reward. STOLEN from the CANAL BANK, THIS DAY, a package made up for the Southern Express Company, addressed M. MORRAN'S ROOM, New York, containing FIFTY THOUSAND (\$50,000) DOLLARS in Legal Tender Notes of One Thousand and \$100 Dollars, all dated 15th March, 1892, numbered Letter O, as follows: 2775 5000 15003 23725 85300 3319 8001 14385 25099 20747 3007 10018 30543 25115 20043 4047 10003 16751 20857 40010 4007 10219 16047 20223 40019 4007 11403 18043 20463 63851 5053 12019 19151 18179 41851 627 1219 18119 24511 41099 7205 12018 25135 27859 45001. The public are cautioned against trading for the same, and the above reward is offered for the recovery of the money, and for the apprehension of the thief. CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier. New Orleans, March 5, 1892.

W. J. Hodgson, AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER. Office No. 31 Commercial Place. Having taken a Commission, I am prepared to make Sales at PUBLIC AUCTION of REAL ESTATE, City, Suburbs or Country; also, OUT-DOOR SALES of every description, and would respectfully solicit the MEMBERS OF THE BAR, ADMINISTRATORS, EXECUTORS, SHIPPERS, INSURERS, and other INTERESTED PARTIES, to call on me, in relation to the SALE OF BANKRUPT ESTATES, SALES OF MERCHANDISE AND PRODUCE, in Store, Warehouse, Press, or Shipboard, or in Bond; SALES OF DAMAGED COTTON, and CARGO SALES, Sales for Account of Underwriters, or when it may concern, PORT WARDEN SALES, SALES OF STOCKS and BOND, HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, LIVE STOCK, etc., etc., etc. In addition to his own experience of the last nine years, with Col. J. E. WALKER, 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.

Slocumb, Baldwin & Co., HARDWARE. 74 Canal and 95 Common Street. NEW ORLEANS. Established 1822. SLOCUMB, BALDWIN & Co., 74 Canal and 95 Common Street, New Orleans, Importers and Dealers in HARDWARE. Agents for the celebrated Weymouth Nails, Baldwin, Black & Co.'s Sugar Plow, etc. We would particularly call the attention of Merchants to our recent and extensive importations of Cutlery and Guns. SLOCUMB, BALDWIN & Co., 74 Canal and 95 Common Street.

Havana Cigars, Havana Cigars. J. GUMA, 152 COMMON STREET. Offers for sale 5000 HAVANA CIGARS, of several brands and at the lowest prices. He orders a place or \$50 per thousand. The consignment are invited to call and examine the stock. Remember, J. GUMA, No. 152 Common Street. Genuine Imported Havana CIGARS. We are responsible for the cigars sold under our brand the are not originally produced from Mr. JOSE DOMINGO, who is our only authorized agent for their sale. And many other favorite brands. J. G. CODINA Y CA. JOSE DOMINGO, Wholesale Depot, 41 Canal Street, Retail Depot, 21 Charles Hotel.

The First Premium. HAVANA CIGARS AND TOBACCO. George Alces, No. 155 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. Sole Agents for the States of Louisiana and Mississippi. Mr. Alces took the First Premium at the Louisiana State Fair in September 1891; at the Baton Rouge State Fair in December, 1891; and at the last World's Fair at New Orleans in each instance over a host of competitors. GEORGE ALCES, 155 Rampart Street, below Canal.

E. M. Thompson, PURCHASING AND COLLECTING AGENCY, 147 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK. (SPECIAL AGENTS OF NEW ORLEANS COURTESY.) All classes of MERCHANDISE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, etc., purchased on commission. Good prices secured only of first class Houses, and as low as the lowest if their parties who purchase themselves. A reduced sum must be remitted to cover freight and commissions, the balance PAYABLE ON DELIVERY. Commissions on sums not exceeding \$100, 5 per cent.; exceeding \$100, 3 1/2 per cent. Collections on all points promptly attended to. Reference—COL. J. G. FLYNN, Proprietor of the New Orleans Courtesy.

Post Office Notice. Post Office, New Orleans, Nov. 8, 1891. Will further notice the Mail to the New Orleans Post Office will be closed as follows: Mails for Mobile, Montgomery, Atlanta, Augusta and Opelousas, La., close daily at 3 P. M. Cash Mail for all Post Offices as far up the river as Bayou La Poudre, close Mondays at 3 P. M., and Fridays at 2 P. M. Voucher Mails close at 3 P. M. every Tuesday and Saturday, via the River. Mails for Lower Coast close at 3 P. M. every Tuesday and Friday. Mails for Covington close at 3 P. M. every Monday and Thursday. Mails for Algiers close daily at 3 P. M. Mails for Stennis on Opelousas Railroad will close daily, at 3 P. M. Mails for Lafayette Parish will close on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 P. M. Mails for Galveston, Brownsville and Brownsville, Texas, close at 3 P. 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 Northwestern Texas and Red River, close at 3 P. M. every Tuesday, Thursdays and Saturdays. Mails for Houston will be forwarded by every vessel clearing for said Port. Mails North, East and West, via New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, close daily at 7 P. M. Way Mails via Jackson Railroad close at 8 P. M. OFFICE HOURS.—Open 8 A. M., close 4 P. M. The Railway will be kept open until 7 P. M. SUNDAY.—Office open 8 A. M., close 12 M. B. W. TALIAPFERO, Postmaster.