The New Orleans Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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THE WEEKLY CRESCENT is published every Saturday. Subscription $5 per annum, invariably in advance.

SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NEW OPERA HOUSE—Benefit of Mmes Ramadie and Cave Fejour's new drama in five acts "Les Noces Venitiennes." Monday night, "L'Africaine."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Dramatic and Variety Entertainment—"Grand Duchess of Alaska, or Black Fawn of America."—Songs, ballets, burlesques, etc.

TIVOLI CIRCLE—Ames's new mammoth Menagerie and Circus. Matinee every day

VARIETIES THEATER—Professor Roberts's Illuminated Tableaux—Music by Miss Filomino.

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

The infamous carpet-baggers excelled themselves in infamy yesterday. Frauds have heretofore been perpetrated at elections; and attempts upon the purity of the ballot-box have not been unfamiliar in our past political history; but those who have resorted to these expedients have, usually, preserved some show of decent respect for public opinion. But the carpet-baggers did not try to hide their rascality beneath even a thin veil of concealment. They organized in the face of the public, and partially consummated a gigantic scheme of swindling, by which they hoped to suffocate the will of the legal voters of this city. So audacious, indecent and flagrant a conspiracy to carry an election by open and unblushing fraud was never before seen in this country, and we trust that it may never be seen again. The law of Congress permitting non-residents to vote on a residence of ten days, was designed to place an engine of fraud in the hands of the "trooly loil" scalawags, and the patriotic creatures made full use of this invaluable privilege. They imported hundreds of negroes from the surrounding parishes, took them to the office of one Gifford, a justice of the peace, who issued to them affidavits of ten days' residence, and armed with these precious documents, crowds of ignorant ragged plantation negroes were marched to the polls of the First District by the shameless carpet-baggers, who had organized this villainy, and forced to vote the Warmoth-radical ticket. Such a sight was a sad commentary on the times on which we are fallen, and on the character of the persons who have the insolence to aspire to rule the people of Louisiana. In spite of this flagrant outrage, it is pretty certain the Democratic city ticket has been successful. Nevertheless we trust that some means may be adopted to punish the persons who have been guilty of this gross outrage.

Mr. Commissioner Shannon yesterday tried to help the carpet-baggers to carry the city by issuing warrants for the arrest of commissioners of election who had tried to check the bare-faced and shameless frauds perpetrated by negroes, under the guidance of their vagrant and mendicant masters. Gen. Buchanan immediately ordered the release of the arrested commissioners, and thus the scheme failed.

METAIRIE RACES—*Extra Day.*—There will be two more races at the Metairie to-day—the first, a special stake for two year olds bred in Alabama, twenty-five dollars entrance fee, the club adding $250; and the second, mile heats, purse and stake of $300. For each of these there are three entries, the races being under the rules of the Metairie Jockey Club. In view of the sport which is promised, a lively time and a large attendance may reasonably be anticipated.

The productions of literary and musical talent must always bring enjoyment to a refined mind; but when to this mental pleasure is added the knowledge that such productions are presented not with a view to benefit those whose accomplishments please us, but solely for the good of others, the heart becomes interested in the success of those who thus devote their talents to the use of others. A notable example of this combination of mental and moral excellences will be the entertainment to be given on Friday evening next, by the Orleans Literary and Debating Society, for the benefit of the Seventh street Orphans' Home. This is a charitable institution about whose excellence there can be no question, and is certainly worthy of every dollar that can be bestowed upon it. But, aside from the object of the entertainment, its intrinsic excellence, as will be seen by a glance at the programme in another column, will amply warrant the small expenditure (one dollar) necessary to enjoy it. Reserved seats can be obtained at No. 82 Baronne street, from Mr. Ph. Werlein. Our acknowledgments are due to the committee of arrangements for complimentary tickets. If possible, we shall be present.

A GOOD SALE.—We learn that Mr. Chas. T. Nash sold, yesterday, 35 bales of damaged cotton, at a price averaging $119 50 per bale. Cotton men will understand the excellence of this transaction, made, as it was, in the face of a depressed market. That those who are about to dispose of damaged cotton appreciate Mr. Nash's merits as an auctioneer can be readily seen by a reference to our advertising columns.

GOOD SENSE FROM A NEW QUARTER.—A letter in the Atlantic Monthly for February gives utterance to the following sound and manly views:

"Complaint is made that the Southern people have recently elected military men to most of their local State offices. We do ourselves a wrong in making this complaint. I found it true almost everywhere in Georgia and the Carolinas that the best citizens of to-day are the Confederate soldiers of yesterday. Of course, in many individual cases they are bitter and malignant, but in general the good of the Union, no less than the hope of the South, lies in the bearing of the men who were privates and officers in the armies of Lee and Johnston. It may not be pleasant to us to recognize the fact; but I am confident that we shall make sure progress towards securing domestic tranquility and the general welfare just in proportion as we act upon it. I count it an omen of good when I find that one who bore himself gallantly as a soldier has received preferment. We cannot afford to quarrel on this ground; for though their courage was for our wounding, their valor was the valor of Americans."

A Berlin letter contains the following: "To me the crown prince is the most agreeable of all. He is about five feet ten, has broad shoulders and a fine manly figure. He is fair, and wears a mustache and a long, silky beard. The expression of his manly face is as pleasant as can be, for it is natural and extremely kind. The ladies are of course in ecstacies about him, and everybody loves him, with the exception of the highest aristocracy, to whose taste he is not sufficiently dignified. He cherishes his dear little crown princess, Queen Victoria's daughter, and is so vulgar and citizen-like as to be fond of being surrounded by his little ones. There is a pretty photograph out representing this happy family. He has one of his children in his arms, and he looks as disgustingly contented as any shopkeeper. The nobility do not expect anything good of him, and are much afraid that he may consider the Constitution of the country not as a bad joke, but as a solemn pledge. As this tendency is attributable in a great part to the influence of Victoria's clever little daughter, you can hear the aristocracy speak of her with shrugs of the shoulders and a sarcastic twitch of the mouth."

THE ELECTION.

The election yesterday passed off quietly; so quietly, indeed, that a stranger would not have supposed that the white population of this great city were looking on at the boldest, most flagrant attempt to vitiate the purity of the ballot-box that ever was perpetrated in this country. At the time of writing we have no means of judging of the result of the voting in this city, though we hope that, in spite of the enormous frauds perpetrated by the vagrant and mendicant carpet-baggers, the Democratic ticket has been generally successful. We presume that above 30,000 votes have been polled—but even this is a mere estimate—and we believe that there is a decided majority against the Black Crook Constitution.

From the country our returns, of course, are as yet very meager; but we are not without hope that our friends throughout the State have exerted themselves to some effect.

RADICAL TRICKS.

The carpet-baggers worked yesterday with a zeal worthy of a better cause, in the duplication, triplication, and quadruplication of certificates and affidavits. To refer in detail to a tenth part of what they did or attempted in this way would exhaust our reading columns. One or two "specimen bricks," of which we have had occular proof, will suffice to exhibit the nature and quality of their work. "Dr. Jack" is the name of an ancient, and, apparently, an innocent darky from the country. He was an item among a large invoice of such chattels imported by carpet-bag express for simplex, duplex, multiplex voting purposes. Dr. Jack can't write. Dr. Jack made his mark, as directed, before Justice of the Peace Gifford, in the character of affiant under oath to the effect that he had lost his registration certificate and lived at No. 104 Phillipi street. This was on the 17th. It somehow happened that Dr. Jack failed to vote on that day, as it was intended he should. Nevertheless, he was again taken before Justice Gifford and subscribed his mark, as directed, at the bottom of another affidavit; and this time he was made to swear that he lived at No. 216 Dryades street. He then proceeded to vote according to instruction—instruction given in ignorance that he had not already voted on his first affidavit. Hence it came about that ancient and innocent, or innocent-looking, Dr. Jack presented both papers to the commissioner along with his ballot. When asked what he meant by two affidavits swearing to two residences, the old man answered that he "hadn't done nothing but what the gemman told him to do!"

The carpet baggers—facetious fellows!—are very fond of ascribing a Hibernian pedigree to spurious voters of genuine African descent. O'Neil and McBride figured numerously on fraudulent papers yesterday and the day before. We saw the original of a certificate held by a true O'Neil, who found, when presenting it, that a fac simile of it had previously been presented and voted on. He was astonished; so was the commissioner. He voted; but that did not remedy the fraud.

MARRIED:

At Bath, Me., by Rev. S. Dike, 11th inst., at residence of the bride's mother, Capt. J. E. P. DOYLE, of the New York press, to NELLIE GERTRUDE, elder daughter of the late Thos. Swanten.

At Christ Church, on Tuesday, the 14th instant, by the Rev. Doctor Leacock, ELIZA DE L., eldest daughter of John Watt, Esq., of this city, to JOSIAH, son of Daniel Wheeler, Esq., of Mobile.

On Wednesday Evening, April 15th, 1868, at St Paul's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Adams, JAMES D. TILDEN, to Miss R. FANNIE REID, both of this city. No cards.

Louisville, New York and Baltimore papers please copy.

At the First Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday, the 15th April, 1868, by the Rev Dr. B. M. Palmer, Mr. H. H. WOODWARD, of Indianola, Texas, and Miss FANNIE E. POOLE, daughter of Wm. L. Poole, Esq., of this city.

Texas and Charleston, South Carolina, papers please copy.

DIED:

On Friday, 10th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., W. M. SEMPLE, aged 59 years, a native of Virginia, and for the last ten years a resident of this city.

Virginia papers please copy.

On Friday, 10th inst., at 6½ P. M., JAMES KELLY, a native of Killendirrey, parish of Windgap, county Kilkenny, Ireland, aged 40 years.

In this city, at half past 4 P. M. yesterday, from fracture of skull occasioned by a fall, HOWARD MARTIN ROGERS, aged 1 year and 9 months, son of Wm. O. Rogers, Esq.

On Tuesday, 14th instant, at half-past 3 o'clock A. M., RICHARD, aged one year and ten months, youngest child of Joseph F. Dick and Louisa P. Beanger.

Musical

—AND—

LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT

—FOR THE—

Benefit of the Seventh Street Orphans' Home,

FOURTH DISTRICT,

—AT THE—

NATIONAL THEATER,

FRIDAY, 24TH INST., AT 7 1-2 P. M.,

Under the Auspices of the

ORLEANS LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY.

SENORITA FILOMENO, the wonderful Violinist and Pianist, and Mr. GREULING, as Accompanist, have been engaged. Miss G., Miss W. and Messrs. METEYE and PREVOST have kindly consented to assist.

Programme.

1. Fantaisie Sur Motifs de la Favorite par Dohler, execute sur le Piano par Miss Filomeno.
2. Essay—"Dissipation"—A. J. Tardy, Jr.
3. Vocal Duett from Lucie de Lammermoor, sung by Miss G. and Mr. Meteye.
4. Fantaisie et Variations sur Motifs de Anna Bolena par Alard, execute sur le Violin par Miss Filomeno.
5. Poem—"Locomotive"—by Damon, of O. L. and L. D. Society.
6. Song—Tenor Solo Aria from Zampa—sung by Mr. Meteye.

PART II.

7. Grand Marche Solennelle Apotheose par Gottschalk, executs sur le Piano par Miss Filomeno.
8. Oration—Wm. T. Houston.
9. Vocal Duett—Miss W. and Mr. Meteye.
10. Humorous Recitation—"Pickwick"—Peter Hart
11. Song—(Solo)—"Le Serment"—par Miss G.
12. Tarentello par Vieuxtemps, execute sur le Violin par Miss Filomeno.

Choice Whiskies.

H. S. HANNIS & CO. (ACME)

Pure Rye and Wheat Whiskies.

Double Distill'ed Old Rye WHISKY.
Superior Old Rye WHISKY.
Ex. Sup. Monongahela WHISKY, X.
Ex. Sup. Monongahela WHISKY, XX.
Ex. Sup. Monongahela WHISKY, XXX.
Ex. Sup. Monongahela WHISKY, XXXX.
Choice Old Virginia Mountain RYE.
Old Nectar WHISKY.
Pure Old Malted Rye WHISKY.
Pure Old Wheat WHISKY.
Old Cabinet WHISKY.
Imperial Cabinet WHISKY.
Eight and Ten Years' Old Pure RYE.

The subscribers are agents for the above mentioned WHISKIES, and offer the same to the trade on liberal terms.

A stock always on hand at our depot.

S. WOLFF & CO.,
17 Tchoupitoulas street.

New Masonic Work.

Messrs. KRULL & DICKEY have just received BROTHER ALBERT PIKE'S LITURGY OF THE ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED SCOTCH RITE, of which they are the sole Agents in this City.

Complimentary.

NEW ORLEANS, April 11, 1868.

Rev. J. C. Carpenter, 740 Magazine street:

Rev. Sir—We, the undersigned, citizens of New Orleans, having observed for several years past your arduous and benevolent labor as a good Samaritan in this community, and admiring your pious disregard of party, sect or creed in the discharge of your charitable ministrations, and well knowing that your material contributions have been far beyond the ordinary bounds, desire to give for your benefit a PUBLIC CONCERT, on such evening as you may be pleased to designate.

Signed respectfully,

Thomas A. Adams,	Thomas Sloo,
Charles Briggs,	John Pemberton,
Henry Hull, Jr.,	Samuel Smith,
Wm. S. Pike,	A. Brother,
A. W. Bosworth,	Thomas Anderson,
J. L. Warner,	George G. Garner,
I. N. Marks,	George W. Hynson,
E. J. Hart,	Louis Mayer,
Robert Pitkin,	J. B. Walton,
F. T. Phillips,	J. A. Breseman,
E. K. Converse,	E. Macpherson,
Wm. Stewart,	W. H. Foster,
K. L. Gibson,	Marshall J. Smith,
B. J. West,	George O. Sweet,
Hugh McCloskey,	Patrick Irwin,
Wm. Creevy,	H. R. Swasey,
John K. Collins,	Edward Barnett,
Samuel Hastings,	J. Q. A. Fellows,
Charles F. Whitmore,	David Stewart,
E. A. Bridge,	Samuel M. Todd,
Wm. H. McLellan,	T. C. Herndon,
John F. Saul,	F. W. Delesdernier,
Frederick Wing,	George Clark,
A. A. Maginnis,	Edward Ivy,
O. H. Slocomb,	E. A. Tyler,
B. Stille,	Gus. A. Breaux,
Sam Henderson,	George W. Race,
A. W. Cooper,	George M. Beaman,
Wm. Robb,	Wm. McCulloch,
J. M. Howell,	J. G. Bachelor M. D.,
G. H. Noble,	E. A. Hall,
Louis H. Pelle,	John Young, Jr.,
Thomas Murray,	S. J. Flatow,
P. R. Middlemiss,	J. N. Folwell, M. D.,
R. M. Montgomery,	O. Voorhies,
Edward Thompson,	C. W. Newton,
Williamson Smith,	James Modi,
Schneider & Zuberbier,	Joseph Santini,
A. W. Violett,	A. W. Hyatt,
F. Van Benthuysen,	Johnson Armstrong,
J. Curtis Waldo,	Thomas Handy,
G. C. Kendall,	Hugh Breen,
Ph. VanColbn,	L. H. Joseph,
Thomas Hassam,	A. Wackerbarth,
A. M. Holbrook,	E. Blessey,
T. D. VanHorn,	James H. Wingfield,
M. F. Bigney,	E. M. Sasha,
Joseph Ellison,	D. O. Mollan,
J. W. Black,	Thomas Askew,
C. E. Hall,	Albert Baldwin,
W. H. Thomas,	James B. Scott,
A. Thomas,	I. Bloom & Co.,
W. C. Shepard,	Robert Hughes,
A. L. Abbott,	Michael Gernon,
Norman J. Whitney,	Harmon Doane,
Joseph West,	S. Straight,
Wm. G. Austin,	D. E. Scruggs,
Samuel K. Walker,	Herman Rice,
Henry F. Wade, M. D.,	E. C. Palmer,
John A. Stevenson,	M. S. Cox,
W. R. Whittaker,	J. Born,
James A. Douglas,	Dennis Cronan,
T. F. Searing,	Samuel E. Moore,
A. H. Isaacson,	J. G. Dunlap,
J. D. Dameron,	Wm. M. Grant,
John Anderson,	Smith Bros.,
J. S. Whitaker,	D. C. Byarly,
J. R. Purvis,	E. H. Wilson,
George L. Kouns,	H. H. Denteel,
J. W. Rae,	David McCoard,
A. W. Merriam,	

NEW ORLEANS, April 11, 1868.

To Messrs. Thomas A. Adams, Charles Briggs, Henry Hull Jr., Wm. S. Pike, A. W. Bosworth, Thomas Sloo, John Pemberton, Samuel Smith, A. Brother, Thomas Anderson and others:

Gentlemen—Your letter of this date, tendering to me a Concert, was received this evening. This expression of your regard, prompted by your own kind feelings, and so wholly unexpected by me, could not take me otherwise than by surprise.

I am proud of the approbation of my fellow-citizens, but I have no words to express the emotions this action awakens in my heart, more than simply to say, it is fully appreciated by me.

Your reference to my past public labors recalls many deeply painful as well as pleasing reminiscences. In all of them I was actuated by a sense of duty, the performance of which was not only a pleasure, but was always followed by a present reward in the consciousness of trying to benefit my fellow man.

Gratefully accepting your kind proposal, gentlemen, and respectfully suggesting WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 20, as a suitable time, I am, gentlemen,

Most respectfully yours, etc.,

J. C. CARPENTER.

Visitors to the City

—IN NEED OF—

GOOD SHIRTS, AND ALL KINDS OF GENTLEMEN'S UNDERWEAR, GLOVES, CRAVATS, AND TOILET ARTICLES,

Will save at least 25 per cent., have the finest stock in America to select from, and be well pleased with their purchase, or have their money refunded, at

S. N. MOODY'S

Great Emporium, corner Canal and Royal streets.

TRY SIX SPLENDID SHIRTS FOR $9.

Frames Regilded!

—AT—

691 MAGAZINE STREET, (Near Corner of First,)

—AND—

Every description of Plain and Ornamental FRAMES made to order. Pictures Cleaned, Paintings Restored and Frames put up in any part of the city.

Remember—691 Magazine street.

Postoffice Address—Box 1823, New Orleans, La.

Tulane Building,

31 and 33.....CAMP STREET....31 and 33.

Depot for Fine, Fashionable CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS, at Wholesale and Retail. Great Variety and Extensive Stock at LOW DOWN PRICES.

GARTHWAITE, LEWIS & STUART,
31 and 33 Camp street.

Carpet Warehouse,

13.....CHARTRES STREET.....13

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

$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 each. All of Letter C, and dated 10th March, 1862, and numbered as follows:

2775 n. s.	8059	13903 n. s.	23723 n. s.	38336 n. s.
3119 n. s.	8591	14235 n. s.	25959 n. s.	38747 n. s.
3515	8903	18211	28823 n. s.	39307 n. s.
3907 n. s.	10015 n. s.	16543	28415 n. s.	39348 n. s.
4047	10303	16731 n. s.	28487 n. s.	40059 n. s.
4567	10719 n. s.	16847 n. s.	30223 n. s.	40619 n. s.
5227	11403	18043 n. s.	30633 n. s.	40831 n. s.
5363 n. s.	12019 n. s.	19131	31879 n. s.	41851 n. s.
6727	12147 n. s.	19195	34511 n. s.	41999 n. s.
7295	13619 n. s.	23135 n. s.	37839 n. s.	45551 n. s.

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

CH. JUMONVILLE,
New Orleans, March 26, 1868. Cashier.

Clothing at Retail, Very Low.

SPRING and SUMMER SUITS..$10, $12, $14, $16 and $18
SUMMER LINEN SUITS.....$4, $6, $8 and $10

BLACK ALPACA SACKS and FROCKS;
BLACK MERINO SUITS;
WHITE MARSEILLES VESTS;
FANCY " "
FURNISHING GOODS;
COMMON and PLANTATION CLOTHING;
RUBBER CLOTHING, Etc., Etc.;

At Prices to Suit these Hard Times.

J. C. DOWNING,
No. 1 Magazine street, corner Canal.

Turner's Drug Store

AND MINERAL WATER DEPOT,

623 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.

Carpet and Oil-cloth Warehouse.

ELKIN & CO.,

No. 3 Carondelet Street,

Offer for sale, at LOW PRICES:

Velvet Brussels and Tapestry Carpets; Three-ply and Ingrain Tapestry Carpets; Floor Oil Cloths all widths; Table Oil Cloths; Canton Mattings, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, white, check and fancy; Cocoa Mattings, plain and fancy; Window Shades in every variety; Damask Reps and Lace Curtains; Mats; Table Covers; Upholstery Goods.

Old Rye Whiskies.

TRADE CIRCULAR

—OF—

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 6, 1868.

While, as may be gathered from our many Circulars of late years, we have entertained but one opinion of the great and growing consumption of FINE Old Rye Whiskies, and their consequent greater scarcity and higher price, we are once more compelled to acknowledge that "we have not seen far enough." At the date of our last Circular, January 27th, it would have been thought, and indeed, perhaps was thought, by the unreflecting portion of the trade, that such extraordinary quotations as we then gave for New and Old FINE Rye Whiskies could not well be sustained. While we heretofore have repeatedly chronicled extensive movements and heavy advances, we have now to report heavier engagements than ever, accompanied by an unceasing advance in prices.

It is but two years ago, in the spring of 1866, that the trade perceived the first glimmering of what was in store for them. Distillers of Fine Whiskies, at that time, were vainly endeavoring to sell at the most tempting prices. It was the season of the year to make their contracts. Not a year had passed in the history of the trade, except the anomalous one of 1865, in which this custom of contracting in the spring was not adhered to. New Pure Rye, best quality, could have been bought on the spot, and for long future delivery, as low as fifty cents per gallon, in bond, while best half rye was offered on same conditions at forty cents in bond. Even Whiskies of six months age, scarce as they were, were held at but about ten cents more. As early as January 20, 1866, we gave to the trade publicly our then settled conviction of the existing scarcity of REALLY OLD FINE RYE WHISKIES. We, at the same time, made the emphatic assertion that the stock was totally insufficient to meet the growing demand. Yet such was the wanton apathy or perverseness of the trade that perhaps not one dealer in a thousand took advantage of such brilliant opportunities. About August, 1866, the trade, one after the other, began to open their eyes, and from that time to this scepticism, both on questions of scarcity and increasing demand, has been vanishing away. Indeed, those who doubted most, and who postponed their necessary contracts for lower prices or better trade, or for something, we don't know what, are now amongst the most sanguine, and are paying two-fold, and even three-fold as much for their new supplies as they could have done two years ago.

Since January 27th the excitement then recorded, caused in part, by the recent law prohibiting removals of Whisky from bonded warehouses, except upon payment of tax, thereby confining manufacturing in the interior to a few distillers of large means, who must have their warehouses near their distilleries, or have Class B in same district, has further, as above intimated, been intensified. Holders of bonded fine Whiskies, already in the seaboard cities, have had no scruple in advancing prices almost daily. In many cases large lots have been entirely withdrawn from market—the owners devoting their time more to the making of new contracts, and to the picking up of such bargains as offered, than to effecting sales. Decembers of 1867 in bond bring or are held from $1 40 to $1 70, according to quality or estimation of brand. Five to fifteen cents a gallon per month, for each older month, is demanded and obtained. For spring and summer make of 1867, $2 00 to $2 75, in bond, according to brand and age, is about the range of prices. As to the fine Whiskies of 1866, of which the consumptive demand is greater, and which must soon become quite scarce, they show same firmness. Best brands bring $2 25 to $3 75, in bond, according to age and character. One parcel, July, 1866, in heated rooms, a brand highly appreciated, is held at $4 00 in bond. Fine Rye Whiskies of 1865, of which originally so little was distilled, are but seldom offered on the market. Consisting of but few remnants, in most cases, they are required by dealers for their finer and smaller trade. It is therefore somewhat difficult to ascertain values. From $4 00 to $5 00 in bond, however, according to age, whether of the fall or spring manufacture, as well as of quality, may be considered a fair approximation.

While FINE RYE WHISKIES in bond have thus marvelously increased in value, the older free Pure Ryes have received increased attention. The stock of such, viz: that made anterior to 1865, consists also of but remnants, and when parted with, being very valuable and necessary to parties having fine custom, no higgling as to prices results. As much as $7 to $12 has been paid, within the last few days, for five to fifteen years old. A few years ago, even when trade was circumscribed in extent, a stock of two to three thousand barrels Fine Whisky, of four years old and upward, was considered a NECESSITY by any prominent house in the trade. Now, even including the Bourbon Whiskies, it is extremely doubtful if more than six or eight thousand barrels of fine quality, of those ages, exist in our whole country. One or two years more of such consumptive demand will certainly suffice for the trade to witness the almost absolute extinction of this class of Whiskies.

We have often of late been asked the old question, "Can these high prices continue? and if so, how long?" Prices are now so seemingly high, as to almost stagger any one who has not deeply looked into the question. We have ourselves, at times, hesitated considerably before answering the question, as we have always done, in the affirmative. Yet, the more and more we look into the matter, and we have studied it in almost every aspect, we feel the better assured "the end is not yet," nor can it be for a long time to come.

We do not mean to say that the advance in price, or that the extraordinary profits in holding stock will be as great as heretofore. Yet, if the advance be only half as much, or a fourth as much, there would still be enough to content any reasonable dealer or investor. FINE PURE RYE WHISKY OF GREAT AGE, has been usurping, for some years, Fine Brandy. The task is now nearly accomplished. It requires no argument now to convince the trade that the free old stock of fine Whiskies, manufactured prior to 1865, is very insignificant. In fact, that all the houses in the land combined have no more of such stock than any single house of first-class means and heavy custom, to conduct its business properly, should have alone. They are aware that during all of 1865 and early part of 1866 the distillers of FINE RYE WHISKY made but hundreds of barrels, when they should have made thousands. They are also aware, owing to scarcity and high price of older stock, that of 1866 and 1867 Whiskies, the consumption has been very great, and that it is now becoming greater. Prior to the war the stock of Fine Rye Whiskies was hardly sufficient to meet the Southern demand. This is proven by its then advancing price. Since the close of the war we have the North, with its vastly greater population, as well as the South, to supply. Place these facts together and it will be perfectly apparent that the stock of 1867, 1866, 1865 in bond, and the free older stock, is far below what it ought to be for the trade to so hold as to give requisite satisfaction to their customers.

We believe the consumption of Fine Old Rye Whiskies to be four-fold more than it was prior to the war. During the war, production was much diminished. Distillers turned their attention to Common Corn Whisky, which paid quicker and better returns. The production of really fine Whisky now, even under late and present stimulus, is barely up to the consumptive demand. The regions producing fine Whiskies are few, being confined to portions only of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky. During the war these States were overrun, or threatened to be overrun, by the armies of both sides. It was unsafe to hold stock for age. Considerable was destroyed. Even, however, were present production in excess of consumption, such excess could only affect that now being distilled. It could not affect the older stock, as such stock will about have passed away, before that now making could be fit for use. Even, in such contingency, the Whisky now making would then be old Whisky, possessing, of course, much enhanced value by its improvement of one, two or three Summers, as the case might be.

For these reasons, and many more that we might give, we are still of opinion that Free Old Ryes, of good quality, made prior to 1865, and those in bond of 1865, 1866 and 1867, must continue to advance in price as they improve by age, until they cease to exist. As to the new of really fine quality now being distilled, and to be distilled this Spring, while perhaps they may not pay so enormously to hold as last Spring's has done, yet there is ample room for large profits.

It may well be conceived that we must, with much gratification, view the efforts the trade of late have been making to place themselves in proper stock in advance of the coming warm weather. In acknowledging this, we are compelled to remark, that while the majority of our older and more experienced dealers are discreetly confining their operations to brands of approved quality, many have been, and are still, too prone to be led away by questions of the hour, and by the glitter of ostensibly low prices. Many of the whiskies coming from the far West are but imitations, frequently being nothing but COMMON CORN WHISKY, withdrawn from warehouse for redistillation or rectification, placed in new charred barrels, flavored, marked with some ficitious brand and then sent East for sale. Even where this process is not resorted to, and Whiskies are regularly made, and are perfectly straight, they are generally made upon the same principle as the Common Corn Whisky, the distillers thinking their task accomplished because they may use sounder grain and a greater proportion of Rye. To manufacture PURE Whisky, the distiller must use great care and have long experience. The water used in the mash must have certain properties, that of a mountainous region being the best. It fact, it has not come within our province to ever taste a REALLY fine Whisky manufactured on PRAIRIE LAND. Fine Whiskies, even at a much higher cost pay the best to hold. They can be readily disposed of. Satisfaction ensues to both seller and buyer. Ill made Whiskies cause, sooner or later, discontent with the buyer and loss of trade with the seller.

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,
218 and 220 South Front street, Philadelphia.
Distillery and Flour Mills, Martinsburg, W. Va.

S. WOLFF & CO., AGENTS,
17 Tchoupitoulas street, New Orleans.

The Ætna

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

—OF—

HARTFORD.

RELIABLE, PROMPT, ECONOMICAL.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1867.

Increase of Assets during 1867	$3,196,776 49
Total Assets, January 1	7,538,612 35
Policies issued in 1867	15,202 00
Amount insured in 1867	44,733,322 00
Receipts for 1867	$5,129,447 34

Dividend for 1867, 50 per cent.

THE GROWTH OF THE ÆTNA HAS NEVER BEEN EQUALED BY ANY OTHER COMPANY

Whatsoever, in Europe or America.

Its Premium Receipts at the present time are nearly

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS PER MONTH

—AND ARE—

RAPIDLY INCREASING.

Particular attention is called to the fact that while its business is increasing unprecedentedly, its ratio of expenses is comparatively small.

Economy of Management, Care in the Selection of Risks, Promptness in the Payment of Death Claims, and Security in the Investment of its Immense Trust Funds, are rigidly adhered to, and have ever characterized this Company.

The ÆTNA issues all the favorite kinds of Policies at the most favorable rates.

The ÆTNA issued last year more Endowment Insurance than any other Company.

The ÆTNA is as Liberal in Permits to Travel in all parts of the world, as a sound discretion will warrant, and is much more liberal than any other prominent Company.

The ÆTNA issues Policies on the All-Cash Plan, and also on the Half-Note Plan. It does not Insure on Credit, but by the Half-Note Plan it enables the insured to obtain at once (or by paying All Cash to obtain at the end of two years) double the amount of insurance that a strictly All-Cash Company will give.

The dividends of the ÆTNA will Double a Life Policy in two years, (or at once on the Half-Note Plan.) It requires twenty-three years to do the same in a strictly All-Cash Company, by annual additions to the policy.

The ÆTNA'S Ratio of Expenses or cost of New Business, is less than that of any other Company whatsoever, and less than two-thirds of the average.

The ÆTNA'S Immense Business, being mostly New Business, offers the insured great advantage in having few old and consequently decayed risks.

The ÆTNA'S Ratio Per Cent. Increase on Premium Receipts is greater than that of any other Company whatsoever, and more than twice the average.

The ÆTNA'S Ratio of Losses is 16 per cent. less than the average.

The ÆTNA issued last year more Policies than either of forty Companies, and nearly one-tenth of all.

The ÆTNA has more Policies in Force than either of thirty eight Companies, and more than one-fourteenth of all.

The ÆTNA'S Ratio of Assets to Liabilities is larger than that of either of twenty-nine Companies, and more than the average of all.

The general average of these comparisons places the ÆTNA first.

While all Life Companies are sound beyond question, being founded on the unchanging law of mortality, all are not equally profitable to the insured; the ÆTNA offers advantages that cannot be surpassed, and probably cannot even be equalled.

The ÆTNA has, among its members, large numbers of those most prominent in every department of trade and in the profession, both in the United States and in the Canadas.

The ÆTNA calls upon every Policy Holder to use his special efforts to secure a Policy in the Company for his friends—thus promoting the mutual advantage of all. Persons desiring to act as Agents for the ÆTNA, will address the Home Office, at Hartford, Conn., or apply to any General Agent of the Company in any prominent city or town.

WM. E. FITZGERALD,
General Agent for Louisiana. No. 2 Carondelet street.

BUCK & WENDORFF, German Agents.
GEORGES MUSTON, French Agent.
ALF. H. STEWARD, Special Agent.

DRS. L. G. CAPERS, JR., W. S. MITCHELL, and SAM. LOGAN, } Medical Examiners.

Correspondence.

[Copy.]

JEFFERSON, TEXAS, April 2, 1868.

Messrs. Jno W. Norris & Co., New Orleans:

Gents—Yours of the 21st ult. to hand and contents noted. We cheerfully comply with your request, and at the same time congratulate the makers, Messrs. Diebold, Bohman & Co., of (as we believe) your Unequaled Safes. The one purchased of you last spring was in the second story of our brick building at the time of its burning, and, after it had withstood the hottest fire of the night, fell into the cellar, where it remained for three days before sufficiently cool to open. With very little labor, we succeeded in getting it in an upright position, and judge of our surprise when the locks answered to the keys, and were opened with scarcely any more difficulty than before it was burned. The writer had left papers for the purpose of testing its virtue, and am pleased to say were preserved without a blemish. We, therefore, cannot too highly recommend your Safes to the public.

Yours truly,

(Signed) J. W. & J. R. RUSSELL & CO.,
Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Agricultural Implements, Jefferson, Texas.

THE GREAT AMERICAN

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

Above referred to, have received the GOLD MEDAL each year from the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association of Louisiana, and are used and indorsed by many of our principal Merchants.

JOHN W. NORRIS & CO., Agents,
27 CANAL and 17 CROSSMAN STREET.

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

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 Clergyman officiating:

The Rev. HENRY G. BADGER, of Cambridge, Mass.

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.

CHAS. J. LEEDS, President.
JOHN M. GOULD, Treasurer.
J. Q. A. FELLOWS, Secretary.

New Orleans, December 13, 1867.

W. I. Hodgson,

AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER

Office No. 21 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