The New Orleans Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Dramatic and Variety Entertainment—New Demon Ballet—illuminated Trapes—Songs, ballets, burlesques, etc.

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

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

See Supplement.

Mr. Shannon has again arrested Mr. Cavanac, one of the commissioners at Poll 1, Precinct 9, Fourth Ward. We do not know on what charge Mr. Cavanac is arrested, but we do know that Mr. Shannon has no more right to arrest anybody for anything connected with the election, than to pick a pocket or rob a bank. His interference with the election at all is a bold defiance of the authority of the commanding general, and we hope that General Buchanan will not permit such interference with the duties and powers which the law expressly confides to him alone. Mr. Shannon seems to think that he can arrest anybody, for anything, because he is a United States commissioner. Some one ought to show him his mistake.

The Hon. Hugh McCluskey.—Dr. Avery after receiving the order of Gen. Buchanan, holding sheriffs responsible for the preservation of the public peace, in their respective parishes, during the election, was naturally solicitous that the deputies selected by him for the important duty of attending the polls, and preserving order, in a contest so exciting, should be resolute and reliable citizens, upon whose fidelity and impartiality he could depend. To secure the services of so large a number, as was required for the service, he judiciously counseled with old citizens of the highest respectability, in making his appointments; and the fact that there was less disturbance in the city, on the two days of the election, than is recollected to have occurred in any two consecutive days, for many years past, shows his discreetness in meeting the grave responsibility that rested upon him. One of the radical organs in the city, dissatisfied because white people were allowed to vote, sneers at the appointments of Dr. Avery, and even ventures upon an unseemly reference to the Hon. Hugh McCluskey, who had the temerity, in defiance of radical ire, to assist the sheriff in distributing badges to the deputies. The vulgar effusion, is doubtless from the pen of some one who has lately hung up his carpet-bag here; for among the herd of vagabonds who are seeking to rule this city and State, not one among those who are indigenous could be found bold enough to publish a disrespectful word of Mr. McCluskey, who during a residence of thirty-five years in New Orleans has commanded the universal respect of the community, by his scrupulous integrity, his honorable instincts, his public spirit and his never-failing benevolence. To assail such a man before the people of New Orleans, would, in the estimation of a Fouche, be something "worse than a crime—a blunder."

A Testimonial to Dasher.—As will be seen by the correspondence published elsewhere, a number of our citizens have tendered Mr. Dasher, the author of the "Red Crook" and "G. D. A. B. F. A.," a complimentary benefit, the occasion for which has been fixed for Saturday evening by the recipient. Mr. Dasher has done much, during the season, to enliven matters at the Academy, and we know of no better opportunity for the patrons of that institution to testify to their appreciation of his efforts than to give him a rousing benefit.

The Riverside Magazine.—The May number of this elegant and altogether charming work for young people has been received by Gresham, at 92 Camp street. It contains a large number of beautiful wood engravings from sketches by Darley and others, and a very choice table of contents, including a May Day story, the continuation of "The Young Virginians," by Porte Crayon, etc., etc.

Particular attention is directed to the notice, in another column, wherein the members of Louisiana Lodge No. 102, F. & A. M., are requested to assemble in their lodge-room this morning at 9 o'clock, as they are expected to participate in the consecration ceremonies of the Masonic Cemetery. Prompt attendance is earnestly requested.

A Bold Outrage—*A Gentleman Shot at in Bed by a Party of Ruffians—Mysterious Affair.* Tuesday night a most outrageous affair occurred in this city, near the New Orleans Machine Shop, the bare thought of which makes one's blood boil within him. It shows, also, how easy it is for a man's life to be taken, even in his own house, and while slumbering by the side of his wife, in bed. The victim of this villainous proceeding is Mr. Baer, the master machinist of the Texas and New Orleans Railroad. Tuesday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, he and his wife were suddenly awakened by a crashing noise which he soon discovered was his door falling under the blows of some persons outside. Immediately after the falling of the door, three men sprang over it into the bedroom of Mr. Baer, and as he was about to arise one of the ruffians shot at him, scarcely missing him, the ball passing near him, and nearer his wife, who was in bed with him. As soon as the scoundrel discharged his pistol, the trio turned right about and ran, but not with impunity, for Mr. Baer had reached under his pillow and drawn out his faithful Colt, which he fired rapidly at the fugitives, hitting one or two of them, as their tracks were filled with blood, which no doubt proceeded from the bodies of the dastards. Mrs. Baer and her sisters, who were in the house, fearing a return of the blood-thirsty wretches to carry out their original design of murdering Mr. Baer, or perhaps the whole family, commenced halloing "murder," which soon brought the police to the spot, who proceeded to examine the house and the grounds, but could obtain no trace of the villains. This is certainly one of the most atrocious attempts at murder that has transpired for some time.

[Houston Telegraph.

The New York Partner of the Prince of Wales.—"Olivia" writes from Washington to the Philadelphia Press: "Reader, let your mind's eye wander to the galleries. At the right of the diplomatic seats sits a woman reminding us of an English duchess. She is not delicate or sylph-like; on the contrary, nothing shall be said about avoirdupois. She is elegant and distinguished-looking. Her black flowing drapery is moire antique; a costly camel's hair shawl is thrown carelessly back from her shoulders, and lilac plumes dance and flutter with every turn of her head; amethysts and diamonds hang suspended from her ears, and her left hand sparkles with the weight of a moderate fortune. Would you know her title? It is the same whose name flew all over the country in connection with the Prince of Wales at the time the Gothamites feasted the prince and provided him with a partner also. It will be remembered that on that most important evening the floor fell into the cellar, and there are people of to-day who are no wiser than to say, 'No wonder! No wonder!' In the sky of wealth and fashion in Washington this queenly woman is a flaming star of the first magnitude; or, more properly speaking, she is the Pleiades, Hyades, and possibly the 'big dipper' also."

THE FRAUDS OF THE CARPET-BAGGERS.

The frauds committed by the infamous carpet-baggers last week were general throughout the city, but the Third and Seventh Wards were especially favored with these delicate attentions. In the Seventh Ward some of the polls were taken in possession by bands of negroes armed with bludgeons, and white men were excluded from access to the ballot-box. Hundreds of these negroes came in from the country, many of them from as far as Chef Menteau; and, in reply to questions addressed to them, they said that they had been instructed to vote as often as possible. We have not at hand the registration returns from this ward, but we are confident that the poll lists will show a large excess of negro voters over the registry.

After the election, one of the boxes, unsealed and unlocked, as we are told, was taken several times from the poll in charge of negroes; but of what happened to it during these excursions we are ignorant as yet. In the Third Ward carpet-baggery achieved its most signal and brilliant triumphs. No kind of fraud that could be devised by the ingenuity of the experienced creatures who manipulate the party of Black Crookery was left uncommitted or unattempted. Double voting, voting on false papers, voting under false names, voting under false affidavits, were only a few of the expedients resorted to. But these would have been insufficient except for the audacious and shameless colonization of hundreds of non-resident negroes, with the plantation mud fresh on their brogans, and the awkward stuffing of tell-tale ballot boxes. Battalions of ignorant and deluded negroes were marched through the streets, and marshaled at the polls by shameless white conspirators, who insisted on voting them in bold defiance of the orders of the commanding general.

In response to an application from these persons General Buchanan had issued an order instructing the commissioners to receive the ballots of "legal" voters, in the precinct in which they resided. This was done in order to obviate inconveniences arising from the undue crowding of some of the polls. On the strength of this order, which was intended to protect "legal" voters only, the leader of one of the bands of vagrant voters obtained an order from the member of the Board of Registration of the ward, permitting persons to vote at *any poll in the ward*, and authorizing the person in charge to instruct *crowds* where to vote. General Buchanan did not intend to revoke his own order, limiting the voter to his own precinct, nor did he imagine that a "trooly loil" carpet-bagger would be invested with the power of voting *crowds* of plantation negroes wherever his interests or his fancy might dictate. The issuing of such an order by the registrar who signed it is a circumstance which requires explanation. At poll 3, seventh precinct, the count was not finished on Wednesday, and then the whole matter was in such a muddle that the authorities were compelled to order the delivery of the box to the registrars, by whom the canvass was completed.

The circumstancee attending this revision were such as to excite grave suspicions in the mind of one of the registrars; and that gentleman seems to have been so well convinced of important irregularities in the conduct of the count by the commissioners, that he addressed a letter on the subject to General Buchanan. This communication we give below, and to it we invite the especial attention of our readers:

City Hall, Third Ward, First District, Registry Office, New Orleans, La., April 23, 1868.

To Brevet Major General Robert C. Buchanan, Commanding Fifth Military District:

General—On Tuesday afternoon last, about 2 o'clock, Mr. Hall, clerk in this office, delivered to the commissioners of Poll No. 2, Precinct 7, an order from headquarters, directing the commissioners of Poll No. 3, Precinct 7, to close their poll box and convey the same to this registry office, the commissioners having represented that they were unable to make a correct return from the list prepared by them, and requested the commanding general to allow them to adjourn until the following morning, in order to enable them to recommence their work.

It was not until Mr. Hall had left poll No. 2 that the mistake in the delivery of the order was ascertained. Shortly after one of the commissioners (or clerks,) from poll No. 2, delivered the order to the commissioners of poll No. 3, at their office, corner of Poydras and Liberty streets. At first the commissioner, (or, rather, chairman, as I supposed,) refused to receive the order because it was not delivered officially, although the commissioner (or clerk) from poll No. 2 represented the case as it occurred. The latter was upon the point of leaving poll No. 3, when I asked him for the order, and took upon myself the responsibility, as one of the registrars of this ward, of delivering the order officially to the commissioners, who accepted it, and then desired to turn over the poll box to me. I refused to receive it, but told the commissioners I would accompany them to the registry office. The lists and poll books were then placed in the box, when, at the request of the commissioners, I placed a private seal upon the top and lock of the box, and in this condition, (carried by two of the commissioners, and accompanied by the duly authorized officers of the law and twelve or fifteen private citizens,) the box was conveyed to the City Hall and delivered over to the registrars authorized by the commanding general to receive it.

The same evening I was directed by Colonel Gentry to make out a report of the number of votes cast for each candidate at the poll. I proceeded as far as the vote for the clerk of the Seventh District Court, but could proceed no farther to give a clear statement, on account of the names of R. L. Shelley and E. Duluc being both entered as candidates for this office, and the Republican votes cast for them exceeding the whole vote polled, including both the Republican and Democratic vote; for instance, Mr. Shelley is represented by tally to have polled seven hundred and fifty-three votes, and Mr. Duluc four hundred and ninety-five. Another roll made out by the commissioners shows seven hundred and fifty-three for Mr. Shelley, and three hundred and sixty for Mr. Duluc. In the rolls made out by this board of registrars from the tickets in the poll box (irrespective of the rolls of the commissioners), Mr. Shelley receives seven hundred and sixty-two votes and Mr. Duluc thirty-one, the name "Richard L. Shelley" being found pasted over that of Duluc on the majority of the tickets. A question is raised whether the names were pasted on the tickets in all cases before or after the election. On Sunday morning, about 7 o'clock, Mr. F. Lambert, one of the registrars of this ward, states that one of the commissioners of the poll in question, called at this office and asked for a bottle of mucilage. Before giving it, Mr. Lambert states that he asked why it was wanted, as there was no use for it. The answer Mr. Lambert states, was, "I want some," without giving further reason.

I have also the honor of reporting further concerning this box. At the back, four or five inches from the left end, are two marks of a knife or other instrument, which was evidently used for the purpose of forcing open the lid, which can be raised with ease, showing a space large enough to insert the flat hand along the whole length of the back of the box after it has been locked. The bottom of the box at a certain part is also detached from the body, allowing sufficient space to insert the fingers with a slight effort.

In signing the rolls as prepared by the board, the registrars merely certify that the report is correct according to the votes in the box. Further than this they decline doing.

In consequence of the impossibility of understanding the vote cast at the poll for Mr. Shelley and Mr. Duluc, their names are not placed on the regular list as prepared by this board. I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

HENRY DEAN THOMPSON, Register.

The finest assortment of sewing machines can be found at the office of Grover & Baker's, 182 Canal street.

NEW IDEAS FOR NEW CONDITIONS.

The New York World concludes an editorial on Southern agriculture with these remarks:

The South needs a change of ideas as much as a trustworthy system of labor. The invention of Eli Whitney was worth untold millions, because it enabled her to enjoy to the full her unrivaled advantages of soil, climate and labor. Some other inventor may do her as much good as that Yankee mechanic. The true friend of the South is no *laudator temporis acti*, his head among the bulrushes and his harp on the willows. This wretched idea of an Africanized America is the hobgoblin of a midsummer's night, an abortion that, like another Caliban, comes of drunkenness and shipwreck. When these ten Southern States cease to be Irelands and become republics again, the sun will not be found shining on regions more blessed of God, fuller of all the elements that make a people opulent, independent and happy. It will become literally a land of oil and of wine, of the fig and pomegranate, where seedtime runs into harvest and harvest into seedtime.

"Where the rose in crimson glory,
Blossoms all the winter time."

Daniel Webster used to boast, humorously, of his faculty for sleeping. His position as a logician, or as a rhetorician, he would, in modesty, leave others to decide; but, as a sleeper, he thought he could venture to claim superiority without fear of competition or dispute, although this superiority might be of such a nature as to include all others. There are times when the faculty of forgetting may prove as invaluable a gift as the faculty of sleeping estimated according to the Websterian theory. Great dynasties have fallen because they remembered too tenaciously, and they have finally perished and passed into oblivion because they would not, or could not, wisely and seasonably forget. From like causes nations and communities have declined from power and prosperity, and glided into the Stygian stream of irremediable decay. The South should take warning from their fate. Whatever of wholesomeness there is in the World's proposition that "she needs a change of ideas as much as a trustworthy system of labor," resolves itself into the remedy of forgetfulness. From a deep, long plunge in this medicinal bath she would assuredly rise refreshed, leaving behind the languor that oppresses and the hectic fever that consumes her. We do not mean forgetfulness of her heroic dead, of her glorious graves. Heaven forbid! But we mean forgetfulness in the sense of manfully refusing to give up the mind to vain ruminations and recriminations upon the past, and to rueful memories of failure, along with a fatuous hope of restoring conditions which this failure swept away beyond all possibility of restoration.

By sickly brooding over "times before the war," with face steadfastly averted from the inevitable eventualities of the imminent future, a Southern man may become petrified into a respectable, though melancholy, monument of the past. But the South can well dispense with such monuments at this moment, while she has supreme need of actors, of hopeful, indomitable thinkers and workers—men who abhor moping and croaking, and that wretched sort of sentimentality which would induce one to manifest his friendship for her by putting "his head among the bulrushes, and his harp on the willows."

As to the "change of ideas" which the World deems essential to Southern recuperation, the benefit of such a change must depend altogether on the quality of the ideas. Bad ideas cannot, by the most industrious culture, be made to produce good fruits. It is better to get along without any theory, than to follow a false one. To exchange a paralyzing remembrance of the past for a delusive conception of the future, is like swapping a corpse for a specter.

Some of those who have volunteered to help the South in the way of a revolution of ideas, have endeavored to impose on her a sorry system of quackery. Scarcely one of their specifics will bear either analysis or experiment. Southern agriculturists have been advised, for example, to quit cultivating crops to which their soil and climate are peculiarly adapted, and to devote themselves exclusively to products which grow as well, if not better, elsewhere; and they have been advised even to transfer labor and capital from their lands, the special products of which, such as cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, are in constant demand abroad, to manufactories, the products of which would not be in demand abroad, and would be met at home and at once by the crushing competition of foreign and Northern manufacturers. It is quite true that they should recognize the necessity of adapting agriculture to the changed condition of labor. Few of them, we imagine, are not aware that they cannot now afford to produce cotton on the same scale and in the same manner as formerly. The negro will be more and more disinclined to heavy and continuous labor in the fields. White men, either native or immigrant, have not a whit more fondness for that kind of labor. Our agriculturists must study how to make machinery and skill accomplish as valuable, if different, results as were formerly obtained with unintelligent drudgery. Such a change need not involve the abandonment of staples that have constituted the specialties of Southern agriculture. To them, in the long run, and, for the most part, as marketable commodities, Southern agriculture must continue to look for clear profit above current expense and home subsistence. Hence the World advises judiciously when it says: "The South, in selecting her crops, should take the full advantage of her climate. She did this in raising her rice, her cotton and sugar, before the war. That advantage should not be abandoned now. Hence Georgia and Alabama ought not to attempt competition with Wisconsin and Nebraska in wheat growing. She can make more on plants that will not flourish at the North."

The same journal proceeds to illustrate its idea of the South taking "the full advantage of her climate," by saying:

If the Scuppernong or other Southern variety of grape is found to produce wine of superior quality the South may become a land of vineyards. Let the inventions of Professor Nyce and Professor Gamgee for preserving fruits and fresh slaughtered animals be introduced, and Louisiana can derive as splendid a revenue from her fruits as she ever received from her sugar, and Texas make vastly more from her beef than from her cotton.

This would be excellent advice if it rested in a less degree on hypothesis. It is certain that there is profit to be derived from Louisiana fruits, and also from Texas beef. But it is not yet certain that it would be profitable to supersede sugar with the first and cotton with the second. These and other wholesale changes should only be adopted under the sanction of cheap, cautious and mature experiment.

Buy your fishing tackle at Rousset's hardware store, No. 17 Old Levee street, opposite Custom-House.

See advertisements of Chas. T. Nash, in auction column.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS, ETC.

Croquet is called grass-billiards out West.

The common sunflower grows to the height of 30 feet in Arizona territory.

The East New York Conference prohibits the use of "intoxicating wines" in the sacrament.

The Memphis Bulletin has changed hands and turned Republican.

A fowl fair was given in Worcester, Mass., to encourage henergy.—[Ex.

The widow of a noted hunter of Ohio died recently in that State, aged 103.

A blue heron, eight feet high, has been seen in West Virginia.

Yale clubs have been established in Cincinnati and Chicago.

Cobb intimates that he is to forsake romance for business.

An iron tubular tunnel from New York to Brooklyn is proposed.

Longfellow and his family will spend the summer in Europe.

D'Arcy McGee's brain weighed only half an ounce less than Cuvier's, the largest on record.

John Bright said lately: "If I visited the United States, the excitement and the labor would simply be my death."

Ristori opens again in New York on the 2d of May, in "Teresa"—the same piece which created the excitement in Havana.

The editor of the Waco (Texas) Register has been "To-wash." He performed the expedition with a team from a "mammoth livery stable."

The Waco (Texas) Register predicts that New Orleans will yet be the great grain market of the world.

The base ball players are making great preparations for their tournament at Niagara Falls in June. A sixty-acre field is the play-ground.

In England, the fashion report is, that black dress coats are going out, and that the old-style blue coats, with brass buttons, are coming in.

A cosy breakfast was given to Mr. Dickens the morning following the dinner, attended only by a few personal admirers.

Lieutenant Lloyd says Boston men have made one hundred thousand dollars by shipping rum to Liberia.

The editors of the Herald gave a dinner, at Delmonico's, recently, to Fred. Hudson, who so long and ably managed that paper.

Two underground railroad projects in New York are expected to give employment to 10,000 laborers.

France, as well as England, is about to send an expedition to India to observe the great solar eclipse in August. The French expedition is to go to the Coromandel coast of India.

Col. Charles A. Stetson has in his private library (a very valuable collection) the work in which George Washington studied engineering, with the autograph of the Father of his Country.

Robin pot-pies are the latest agony in Alexandria, Va. It sounds luxurious and succulent, and no one out of old Virginia knows how to cook fowl or birds.

Two cocks, called by their jocose owners, one Wendell Philips and the other Horace Greeley, had a mill in Detroit the other day. Naturally Wendell won.

Mr. Fred. Hudson, the man who first made the Herald a newspaper, and whose absence for the past two years is the reason of the decadence of that journal, is now in town. He lives, when at home, at Concord, Mass.—[World.

A country editor says of a contemporary: "The caption 'Editorial Correspondence' over the letters of Mr. —— is a misnomer, and 'Idiotorial Correspondence' is more appropriate and suggestive."

Your American domestic is a sensitive creature. He or she is to be taken up tenderly and handled with care. To call such a "servant" is a mortal offense. Even the term "domestic" is offensive. The pastorals compromise on the word "help."—[Ex.

An old bachelor in New York offered a young lady a pony for a kiss; she gave him the kiss; he refused her the pony; she sued him; he pleaded "no consideration;" the court decided that a kiss was a legal consideration, and made him "pony over."

Ministers with mustaches are becoming common even in Wesleyan Methodist pulpits. The Methodist Recorder has received two communications on the subject of ministers wearing mustaches. In one a lady expresses a hope that the propensity to cultivate the mustache may not spread among "our esteemed ministers."

A London paper says: "A young lady who has lately written a pleasant little volume on Norway, describes her delight on meeting at a hotel an American lady, who, like many of her countrywomen, was very beautiful; but the writer was disenchanted as, in passing a bowl of gold-fish, the Yankee belle called out through her nose, 'Eh, pa! ain't they sloimy?'"

According to Bayard Taylor, the management of forests in Germany is assumed by the State, and even when trees are planted and owned by individuals there are regulations which prevent more than the annual growth from being used. This jurisdiction of the government is limited to mountain regions, and does not extend to lands suitable for growing grain; and it is found that mountains thus cared for yield a revenue as great as the cultivated plain. The statement will be noted that streams which formerly were navigable have dwindled to brooks since the forests adjoining have been cut away.

The Terrapin Neck Murder.

ARREST OF MURDERERS BY DEPUTY MARSHAL J. W. RESOR—THEY ARE DELIVERED TO THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES—RETAKEN AND BURNT AT THE STAKE.

[From the Vicksburg Times.]

By a letter from Mr. George P. Deweese, received per steamer Plain City, we are placed in possession of the facts concerning the arrest of the murderers of Henry Keenan and family, and their terrible punishment at the stake! The lateness of the hour prevents anything farther than a synopsis of the affair. The murderers were arrested on Friday night by Capt. Resor, deputy marshal of this city, delivered over to the civil authorities on Saturday, and last night they were forcibly taken from the custody of the officers of the law by a band of negroes, and burnt at the stake!

Gen. Wm. R. Peck and Capt. James Cavalier, of Omega, accompanied Capt. Resor in his pursuit of the guilty parties, and rendered invaluable assistance by their good advice and knowledge of the country. The murderers—both negroes—made a full confession, which, with the full particulars of this horrible affair, will appear to-morrow morning.

The Crops in the South.

LOUISIANA.

[From the East Feliciana Democrat, 18th.]

There was high wind, followed by a very heavy rain in the early part of the week. Some damage was done by the blowing down of fences, and washing of fields lying upon creeks and bayous. The crops are flourishing and forward, and should no unt ward event occur will be quite productive. Corn has been planted abundantly, and there will be no need of sending abroad for it next year. Gardens have been well attended to, and early vegetables are plentiful.

VIRGINIA.

[From the Richmond Examiner, 27th.]

Various crop predictions are now being made; and many persons are reporting that vegetation is backward in some quarters and forward in others. It is, however, the generally observed case that whether the spring be early or late, vegetation every year has attained the same progress by the 15th of June. It is alleged that the peach crop in portions of Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Maryland has been injured by the late cold weather. It is generally believed, however, that the damage so far is not very extensive.

TEXAS.

[From the Trinity Advocate, 15th.]

We are informed by several farmers that crops were never more promising in this county, at this season of the year than at present. Corn is unusually fine, and is growing rapidly under the influence of a warm sun and gentle rain showers. We hear of some cotton having been planted as early as the middle of March, and as there has been no cold weather since then, it is safe for a good crop, barring grasshoppers and worms, the former of which are yet pirating to some extent in our county.

DIED.

On Wednesday morning, Feb. 26, at 4 o'clock, at the Hotel Dieu Col. G. T. GORDON, a native of England, aged about 40 years, formerly an officer in Pindee's division, Gen. Lee's army.

This is the last record of a gallant soldier and accomplished gentleman. Col. Gordon had served in the English army. The news of the secession of the Southern States, and belief that it was but the commencement of another war for independence, prompted him, with many other gallant spirits, to hasten across the Atlantic and offer his sword and services to the South.

How nobly he performed what he considered his duty, thousands of his fellow soldiers can testify. It is but seldom that memories of the warlike events which occurred around Richmond are evoked by his surviving comrades without a tribute being paid to his memory by those who had so many opportunities of admiring and respecting him for his gallantry as a soldier and his worth as a man.

Correspondence.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 21, 1868.

C. D. DASHER, Esq., Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.:

Dear Sir—The undersigned, desirous of testifying in a substantial manner their appreciation of your efforts to gratify public taste, and recognizing in your burlesque adaptation, "The Grand Duchess of Alaska, or the Black Fawn of America," a literary gem embodying sentiments which find a responsive echo in the heart of every true gentleman, and being desirous of encouraging home talent, do hereby tender you a Complimentary Benefit, to take place at the Academy of Music, at such time as you may suggest. With congratulations on your success as a burlesque author, and assurance of regard and esteem, believe us,

Yours, respectfully,

G. H. Braughn,	F. L. Jewell,	A. D. Bernoudy,
E. Abell,	Taylor Kane,	George Swarbrick,
J. B. Rosser,	M. O. Lawrence,	Chas. H. Lee,
R. V. Stockdale,	J. Paris Childress,	L. Hoffman,
N. H. Righter,	Stephen S. Fish,	J. A. Duchafour,
Rout. Dumitry,	J. S. Mitton,	J. P. Berry,
Jas. Barkley,	Chas. Steble,	Joshua Corprew,
Wm. H. Nelson,	H. L. Downs,	A. L. Faust,
W. H. Wright,	P. K. Sheffield,	J. Armstrong,
Geo. J. Duncan,	P. R. O'Rorke,	R. E. Fisher,
G. S. Gesin,	J. M. Bonner,	Geo. L. Catlin,
Louis A. Witz,	H. Henrick,	Victor Pothier,
A. E. Blackmar,	E. Valbo,	C. Lavelette,
B. C. Haines,	S. M. Wheipley,	J. Graham,
E. Janin,	A. B. Philips,	J. A. McKernan,
A. Yeiber,	Peter Hart,	E. O. Halle,

S. M. Finley and fifty others.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23, 1868.

Messrs G. H. Braughn, J. Paris Childress and others:

Gentlemen—Your favor tendering me a Complimentary Benefit has been received, for which please accept my sincere thanks. Messrs. Spalding & Bidwell have generously tendered me the use of their Theater for Saturday Evening next, on which occasion I shall take pleasure in presenting both of my Burlesques, which you have received with marks of signal favor.

Your obedient servant,

C. D. DASHER.

General Orders.

Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Louisiana.

I. The Officers and Members of the GRAND COMMANDERY OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, and those Sir Knights intending to participate in the ceremonies of the Consecration of the Grand Lodge Masonic Cemetery, are hereby ordered to meet at the Asylum, Grand Lodge Hall, at 8 o'clock A. M. on FRIDAY, April 24, 1868, punctually.

II. The lines will be formed on St. Charles street, the right resting on Poydras, at 8½ o'clock, and at 9 o'clock the lines will be opened for the reception of the Grand Lodge. After the passage of the Grand Lodge through the lines the Grand Commandery will pass to the head of the procession and assume its escort duty, and will march by fours and in two divisions; the Grand Standard of the Order will be borne in the rear of the Grand Commander and at the head of the first division, and the Beauseant at the head of the second division. On arrival at the Cemetery the Sir Knights will dismount and form avenue for the reception of the Grand Lodge.

III. No Sir Knight will be permitted to appear in the procession as a Knight Templar except he be mounted and in the full costume prescribed by the regulations of the Grand Encampment of the United States.

IV. Sir George Baldy, Acting Senior Grand Warden, and Sir T. A. Bartlette, Junior Grand Warden, will act as Assistants to the Executive Officer in forming the lines, and will lead their respective divisions while on the march.

V. Commanders of subordinate Commanderies will see that their members are promptly upon the ground, and will join the staff of the Grand Commander.

† JOSEPH P. HORNOR,
Deputy Grand Commander and Executive Officer.

Official: ALFRED E. BILLINGS, E. Grand Recorder.

The "Meridian,"
(Formerly Club House,)
22.....Exchange Place.....22
Between Canal and Customhouse streets,
Will be Reopened to the Public on SATURDAY MORNING 25th instant.
C. CHAVANNE, Proprietor.

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.

J. S. Knapp,
DENTAL SURGEON,
15.....Baronne Street.....15
Near Canal Street.
Preserve your Decaying Teeth if possible—if not have them extracted without pain, and replaced by the best artificial substitute that can be produced.

Soda, Mead and Mineral Water.
156 CANAL STREET.
Having fitted up the Store No. 156 Canal street for the purpose, I am now prepared to sell the best of SODA, MEAD, MINERAL and LOUISVILLE ARTESIAN WATER, and respectfully solicit the patronage of my friends and the public in general.
J. R. NUGENT.

Central House, Magnolia, Miss.
CHARLES E. SMEDES, PROPRIETOR.
Terms:

Per Day	$2 50
Per Week	15 00
Per Month	50 00

Children and Servants Half Price.
No variation from the above Terms.

Grover & Baker's
SEWING MACHINES.
HIGHEST PREMIUMS
—AT THE—
SECOND LOUISIANA FAIR AND PARIS EXPOSITION
The Largest and Finest Assortment of Machines in the South. Sales Rooms 182 Canal street, New Orleans, La.

Carpet Warehouse,
19.....CHARTRES STREET.....19
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; Drumb Cloths—Drugget, Linen and Felt; Curtains—Lace, Rope, Worsted, Damask, etc.; Furniture Covering—Linen and Cotton, striped; Cornices, Sands, Pins, etc.

Photographs
OF ALL SIZES, PLAIN AND COLORED PICTURES.
Copies of Pictures
Made by me before and during the war, can be had by applying at my Old Stand, 101 CANAL STREET, where I can now be found daily, and shall be glad to see my old friends and the public generally.
JOHN H. CLARK.

Stamped Bank Checks,
BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
BLANK BONDS,
NOTES AND INSURANCE SCRIPT,
LITHOGRAPHED AND PRINTED,
BOUND OR IN SHEETS,
—AT THE—
CRESCENT JOB OFFICE,
94 Camp street.

$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, 1863, and numbered as follows:

2775 n. s.	8059	13903 n. s.	22723 n. s.	38339 n. s.	
3119 n. s.	8591	14235 n. s.	25350 n. s.	38747 n. s.	
3515	8903	15211	28323 n. s.	39337 n. s.	
3907 n. s.	10015 n. s.	16543	28415 n. s.	39343 n. s	
4047	10203	16731 n. s.	28487 n. s.	40059 n. s.	
4567	10219 n. s.	16847 n. s.	30223 n. s.	40615 n. s.	
5227	11403	18043 n. s.	30453 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, Cashier.

New Orleans, March 26, 1868.

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 respectfully solicit of MEMBERS OF THE BAR, ADMINISTRATORS, EXECUTORS, SYNDICS, ASSIGNEES, and others, SUCCESSION and SYNDIC SALES, SALES OF BANKRUPT ESTATES, SALES OF MERCHANDISE and PRODUCE, in Store, Warehouse, Press, on Shipboard, or in Bond; SALES OF DAMAGED COTTON, and CARGO SALES, Sales for Account of Underwriters, or whom it may Concern, PORT WARDEN SALES, SALES OF STOCKS and SCRIP, HOUSEHOLD and OFFICE FURNITURE, LIVE STOCK, etc., etc., etc.
In addition to his own experience of the last nine years, with Col. J. B. WALTON, in the same business, he possesses the advantage of having the assistance and experience of Messrs. GREEN & ELDER, (in the same office) so long 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.

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 W. 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.

First Premium Photographs.
(DIPLOMA.)
The FIRST PREMIUM, (a Diploma) has again been awarded to W. W. WASHBURN, 113 Canal street, New Orleans, for the best PHOTOGRAPHS exhibited at the Louisiana State Fair for 1868.

Zimmermann's
JEWELRY MANUFACTORY
—AND—
SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY
—ARE AT—
NOS. 94 AND 96 CANAL STREET.
Orders for Fine Jewelry, Medals and Presentation Plate Promptly and Carefully Executed.
REPAIRING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.
Watches repaired, adjusted and regulated by the very best Workmen, at
ZIMMERMANN'S,
94 and 96 Canal street.

E. L. E. Bonnet,
62 CHARTRES STREET,
(UP STAIRS.)
Has just received his Spring styles in
MILLINERY GOODS,
And is prepared to offer inducements to city and country merchants.

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; Widow Shades in every variety; Damask Reps and Lace Curtains; Mats; Table Covers; Upholstery Goods.

The First Premium.
HAVANA CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
George Alces, No. 185 Rampart street,
MANUFACTURER OF HAVANA CIGARS AND IMPORTER OF GENUINE LEAF TOBACCO.
Orders for Cigars of the finest Havana Leaf Tobacco filled with dispatch and strict attention.
Sells Cigars unsurpassed by those of Havana at surprisingly low prices.
Mr. Alces took the First Premium at the Louisiana State Fair in November, 1866; at the Baton Rouge State Fair in December, 1867, and at the last State Fair of 1868 at New Orleans—in each instance over a host of competitors.
GEORGE ALCES,
185 Rampart street, below Canal.

Important to Lawyers.
THE ACTS OF THE LAST LEGISLATURE,
Held and begun on the 28th January, 1867, in the city of New Orleans. No lawyer's library complete without this valuable work.
JAMES A. GRESHAM,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
92 CAMP STREET,
Respectfully calls the attention of Members of the Bar to the above announcement.

Post Office Notice.

Post Office, New Orleans, Nov. 26, 1836.

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

Mails for M