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J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 29, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NEW OPERA HOUSE—Offenbach's comic opera in four acts, "Barbe Bleue."
ST. CHARLES—Shakspeare's comedy "Midsummer Night's Dream."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Fairy Extravaganza "Little Red Riding Hood."
VARIETIES—Great dramatic sensation. "Lancashire Lass."
NATIONAL—"The Rivals" and "Don Cæsar de Bazan."
CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE—40 and 42 St. Charles street—Open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

ON INSIDE PAGES—*Second Page: Book Notices, Letter from Parish St. John Baptist, City Topics, Editorial Paragraphs, Northern and Western News, Wonderful Discovery, Grant on Railroad Subsidies, Sumner on Morton's Bill. Third Page: Sunday's Associated Press Dispatches, A Louisville Sensation, Texas and Louisiana Items, Senator Sprague on Southern Manufacture. Sixth Page: The President and Vacant Generalship, Indian Matters, Mr. Peabody's Donation to the Poor of London. Seventh Page: Financial and Commercial Reports, The Tobacco and Alcohol Theory, The Latest Cabinet Slate, The Early Rising Nuisance.*

DEATH OF JOHN WATT.—This heading is one that will strike sorrow to many hearts who knew the subject of this tribute. Born in Scotland, at an early age Mr. Watt came to this country and settled in Port Gibson, Miss., where he soon acquired an enviable business reputation, and eventually a pecuniary competence. He subsequently removed to New Orleans, and here he has since resided, always occupying a prominent position in the business world, and having always around him a large circle of devoted friends. During the war Mr. Watt was unceasing in his endeavors to aid the families of those who, contending in the field, were unable to succor the dear ones at home. He lost, through the results of the war, a large portion of his fortune, which, when peace again dawned, he set to work to regain.

Mr. Watt was the head of a large family, who have, it is needless to say, the sympathy of hosts of friends. His place will be a hard one to fill, as he was one of the old race of upright, energetic business men who have made New Orleans what it is. May he sleep the long sleep peacefully, and may the good deeds that he has done in this life follow him into the hereafter.

THE LATE EX-GOV. MOREHEAD.—Charles S. Morehead, ex-governor of Kentucky, died suddenly and unexpectedly, on the 21st inst., at his plantation in Washington county, Miss. In the period preceding the late war, Gov. Morehead was a man of high political mark, and had filled a large space in public affairs; and in every position he had acquitted himself with distinguished credit. Though endowed with a vigorous intellect, his moral qualities formed the most remarkable elements of his character. The very personification of honor and integrity in his public and official relations, he was not less noted for the geniality of his manners and the warmth of his friendships in his social and private relations.

There was something touching and even tragical in the circumstances of Governor Morehead's death. The plantation at which he died was a property which, after the war, when nearly seventy years of age, by dint of a cheerful and indomitable energy under difficulties which might have appalled a much younger man, he had restored from a state of wreck and devastation to a condition of good order and productiveness. He had made an unusually fine crop the past season. His pecuniary hopes, it seems, were dependent upon its proceeds, and the bulk of it was stored in a treacherous gin house. Called up in the night by the announcement that the gin house had caught fire, he rushed forth to behold the flames bursting through the roof. He read in them the nothingness of the year's arduous labor and expenditure, with the possible sequel of bankruptcy and remediless poverty. The shock killed him on the spot.

Carpet-bagger Reed, who calls himself governor of Florida, has felt himself moved to the publication of a letter in defense of his aspersed but virtuous character against the assaults of his fellow carpet-baggers, Gleason, the so-called lieutenant governor, and the members of the pretended Legislature. These people were all friends and allies when they commenced the business of plundering the people of Florida by way of reconstructing the State; and all of them are "trooly loil" yet, in spite of the differences which have arisen among them. In fact, which ever party proves to be the superior in villainy, will, of course, establish its title to superior "loilty." Carpet-bagger Reed says that carpet-bagger Gleason arranged with "a party in Washington" to get possession of State bonds at thirty cents on the dollar, and proposed to him (Reed) to divide the profits. Senator Osborne, so-called, likewise proposed to obtain from the United States government the grant of a large tract of land at Pensacola, which was to be sold to Osborne at a nominal price by means of the governor's influence over the surveyor general. Reed now declares that he rejected these proposals, whereupon the "ring" decided to impeach and remove him. This they attempted to effect by bribing the members of the Legislature with a scheme for double pay, which those hungry patriots snapped at of course, but which the governor vetoed when it was put into a bill. Then the impeachment was carried through the Senate, but Reed declined to leave, and brought the matter before the Supreme Court, which decided that there was no quorum present at the time, and consequently no valid impeachment. The court likewise decided that Gleason was not lieutenant-governor, as he did not possess the qualification of three years' residence. This is Reed's story. Gleason and Osborne declare that Reed is a corrupt and altogether wicked person, as, instead of giving the offices to his "trooly loil" friends, he sold them at auction to the highest bidder. Both parties in this controversy probably tell the truth about their adversaries; but the remarkable thing is the supposition that revelations of this kind will damage either of them in the estimation of the "trooly loil" brethren.

THE RAID OF A SUPERVISOR AND WHAT IT SUGGESTS.

To detect, expose and punish official malfeasance is a valuable public service; and, as long as human nature and society remain as they are, it is a public service with which no government, however perfect in respect to both legislation and administration, can afford to dispense. Nevertheless, it would be of infinitely greater benefit to the country to establish and enforce in the whole civil service such qualifications and conditions, such safeguards and securities, as would place official malfeasance, as nearly as possible, beyond the pale of contingencies, and reduce the sum of its evils to an inconsiderable minimum. Nothing in the art of government is so simple, and at once so cheap and remunerative, as prevention. But cheapness and simplicity are the very last things of which rulers who are equally ignorant, sophisticated and conceited will be prepared to think. They believe in remedying the pernicious operation of a system already too complex by the addition of new complexities; they believe in correcting waste and extravagance by creating more bureaus, more offices, more salaries and perquisites to open drains into a reeling public credit, more hungry and insatiable tongues to lap up the life-blood of a nation; they believe in multiplying temptations to dishonesty by schemes of taxation, exorbitant in some items, and labyrinthine and mysterious almost to inscrutability in their processes. But they do not believe in, they do not comprehend or care to comprehend, the fundamental principles of economy, honesty and efficiency in the management of the public finances.

The results and the symptoms of this kind of policy are seen cropping out in various forms on all sides. The recent raid of Supervisor Creecy into this State was one of its logical manifestations. The commentaries which it elicited are also illustrative of the nature of the system which he represents. He swooped down suddenly from Washington. If we credit Washington telegrams, evidently dispatched with official sanction, his apparition caused a flutter. He suspends two collectors and an assessor of internal revenue. He seizes untold quantities of tobacco and whisky. And he is off again to Washington, to report the fruits of his foray, and to recover breath and energy expended in this impetuous chapter of detective labor. Pending the momentous investigations, a discussion arose as to the remuneration coming to this functionary for the discharge of his delicate and confidential mission. It was observed by one paper that, his pay being confined to a salary of no more than twenty-five hundred dollars, it was absurd to expect from him an energetic and faithful performance of duty such as would enure to the substantial gain of the public revenue. Another paper, the Advocate of this city, whose editor is not only steeped, heart and soul, in the peculiar morality of the dominant party, but assumes the responsibility of one anointed for the work of vindicating the ways of God to men, notes that Supervisor Creecy receives a salary no larger than that of a New Orleans book-keeper, and expatiates on the fact in words which say in effect that it is simply preposterous to suppose that a man in his position can live honestly and decently upon so pitiful a sum. But then, by way of offset to these dark and misgiving reflections, comes the assurance that the supervisor need not be reduced to the stern alternative of starving upon two or three thousand dollars per annum, or of living in reasonable comfort upon bribes received from officials whom he is set to watch. And what is the ground of this assurance? Why this, to be sure, as might have been anticipated by all who understand the plan upon which the internal revenue system has been constructed: that the government guarantees to him extra compensation in the shape of a liberal assessment of perquisites on seizures and recoveries. In a single case, the seizure of a lot of tobacco in this city, it is said, this assessment will yield him as much as thirty thousand dollars. Such incidental items of profit, it is inferred, ought not only to keep gentlemen employed in Mr. Creecy's line of service above absolute want, but to assuage the fire of any ordinary cupidity that may haply—for, though patriotic, they are human—burn in their bosoms. Well, we dare say it ought. We are cordially willing to concede, as all must be who are not prepared to impugn the official integrity of Mr. Creecy and of every other supervisor, that no provision of this nature was necessary to incite him to the faithful performance of his duty. But this concession does not lessen the pernicious consequences of the theory, running through the entire civil service of the country, which complacently assumes the general dishonesty of public servants, even of those charged with the detection, exposure and punishment of the dishonesty of others, and which, therefore, proposes that government shall secure the fidelity of the latter class of agents by outbidding all the overtures of bribery. The application of this theory to the administration of the public revenue is a sisyphian and suicidal labor. No government can afford to enter the corruption market to purchase official fidelity. The corrupters will always be able to outbid it ultimately. It must, consequently, continually raise its bids. Taxation must be increased proportionately; and the higher taxation is, the greater are the opportunities and profits of corruption. There is but one solution of the difficulty. First, let the taxes be fewer and smaller, and collected by methods so simple and plain that fraud and delinquency could be instantly discovered and arrested. Next, let everything be done to bring the personnel of the civil service up to the standard of honesty which the public conscience exacts in the ordinary dealings of man with man. It is true that, unless there is enough unpurchasable integrity in the country to fill positions of pecuniary responsibility, the case is hopeless even under this plan. But the experiment is certainly worth the trial.

TRINITY CHURCH CHRISTMAS TREE.—To-night the little children of Trinity Church Sunday School are to have their Christmas tree. Santa Claus is rather late in his visit to the Jackson street children, but he will be none the less welcome for all that, we guarantee. We are under obligations to the ladies and gentlemen conducting the affair for an invitation to be present, which we shall endeavor to accept.

CHANGE IN POSTOFFICE HOURS.—Hereafter the Postoffice will be kept open from 8 o'clock A. M. until 8 o'clock P. M., and on Sundays from 8 A. M. until 11 A. M.

The news from Cuba, though evidently colored by the official censorship, is yet suggestive of anything else than a speedy suppression of the revolt—or, in fact, than any suppression at all. The troops which arrive from Spain are sent off immediately to the insurrectionary districts; but their number is not great enough for effective operations against a movement which has attained such proportions as to embrace by far the larger and more populous portion of the island. Government reports continue to claim successes at all points, but such accounts as we are permitted to receive from the other side assert that the insurgents are increasing in numbers, and that they have driven the Spanish garrisons into the large towns. One indication of the preponderance of the insurgent cause in the eastern department, is the proclamation of a general tax, and the appointment of officers to collect it. The government papers likewise complain that the "rebels" are conscribing the men *en masse*, which they certainly would not be able to do if they had not control of the country. On the whole the revolution seems to have become a movement of real magnitude and importance.

POSTOFFICE.—The postmaster informs us that with the incoming year he will dispense with the written lists of letters posted daily in the lobbies of his office, and that he does this at the suggestion of agents of the department from Washington. The putting up of such lists is not required by law, and it is believed it leads to improper personations and other methods of fraud upon clerks engaged at the general delivery.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA.—Last evening M'lle Bourgeois appeared in the role of *Azucena*, in Verdi's opera of "Trovatore," notwithstanding the fear on the part of the public that they would meet with a disappointment. On a previous occasion we stated that this lady had resigned her engagement with the administration; as this statement and her appearance last evening might seem ambiguous, we must say that we spoke the truth at the time, and that the prompt recovery of M'lle Bourgeois has since caused her to resume her place in the company.

Whenever we have found fault with the performances at the opera we have not failed to notice them without, however, entering into minute criticism, and for that reason, if for no other, we will say, to-day, that, as a general thing, Trovatore was sung in a manner that would do credit to any city, and that certain passages were rendered with more than usual effect. Every singer was in excellent voice and sang well, and the orchestra, with the exception of the temporary vagaries of the leading cornet, did very well. The appreciation of the audience was marked with much more than the usual enthusiasm and, for the first time this season we saw ladies arise from their seats and applaud M'lle Bourgeois and Mr. Picot. There were also signs of disapprobation, which however we will not locate at present. M'lle Bourgeois was apparently much affected at the rising of the curtain on the second act, and her singing in the middle register slightly denoted that she was not herself, to use a common expression. The performance last evening is worth money to the administration, and beyond a doubt should "Trovatore" be repeated on Saturday, as it probably will, there will be a crowded house at the opera. To-night "Barbe Bleue" again, with all its fun and the actors in better voice.

ST. CHARLES.—The beautiful comedy, "A Midsummer Night's Dream," in which mortals and immortals mingle together, not as in the modern incongruous spectacular dramas, but as directed by the master mind of the Bard of Avon, in days when the follies of to day were undreamed of, was brought out last evening, its production being signalized by the first appearance of Signora Galleti and Signor Cardella in the ballet, and by a most humorous representation of *Nick Bottom* in the person of Manager DeBar himself. At present writing we can allude but briefly to the performance, saying generally, however, that it is charmingly played and put on. Miss Osborne as *Queen Titania* was royalty personified, and displayed an affable vivacity which heightened her charms. Miss Belle Howitt was a delightful little *Puck*, and in her duet with *Oberon* (Mr. Murphy,) "I know a bank," won a merited recall to the stage. Of Mr. Stevens's *Lysander* may also be spoken a word of commendation, although we found general fault with the sacrifice of periods to metrical cadence in the reading of most of the performers. The scenery was good, the ballet even better, and the music throughout (written by Mendelssohn expressly for this piece) beautiful and appropriate. The piece will be run throughout the week.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The programme offered this week at the Academy has not, we venture to say, been surpassed for interest or variety by any ever presented its patrons. First and foremost among the attractions is the fairy extravaganza "Little Red Riding Hood and Jackey Horner," a piece written expressly for this theater, and based upon good old nursery legends with which every one of us is familiar. "Little Red Riding Hood" is personated by that versatile and exceedingly pretty actress Mrs. Oates, while Cavanagh, the witty, appears as the little man who sat in the corner eating his Christmas pie. Incidental to the piece is a rustic scene representing an English farm yard and a water mill in full play, worked by genuine hydraulics. We can promise visitors real entertainment in witnessing this play, be they old or young. Then, too, Mrs. Oates also appears as *Susan Sweetapple* in the farce "An Alarming Sacrifice," supported by Cavanagh as *Bob Tubet*. Mons. Szolossy introduces a grotesque ballet "The Music Teacher's Troubles," and Jennie Engel and Pastor, Ralph and Dave Hawley appear in their several specialties.

VARIETIES.—The "Lancashire Lass" commenced last evening before a crowded house its second week. The *party by the name of Johnson* has made himself as thoroughly identified with the piece as did *Dundreary* become his association with "Our American Cousin," or *Smorkey* with "Under the Gaslight." The Lass is a somewhat sensational piece, 'tis true, but not more so than the appetite of the day craves, and we feel well assured that none who have sat it through but will agree with us in pronouncing it a very pleasing and edifying entertainment.

GERMAN OPERA.—The music loving public, in the return of the Marie Frederici opera troupe and their appearance in "Martha" at the National to morrow evening, may reasonably expect a charming and recherché musical entertainment. The season will only continue for six nights: "Faust," "Fra Diavolo" and "Trovatore" being among the operas announced.

NATIONAL THEATER.—To-night will be performed by the amateurs, for the benefit of the Ladies Benevolent Association of Calvary Church, the "Rivals" and "Cæsar de Bazan." Though the cast of characters is, of course not promulgated, the general dramatic ability of those taking part is so well known that a superior performance is confidently looked for.

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM.—Visitors to this well arranged cabinet of curiosities, living and inanimate, never come away otherwise than gratified by the opportunity there afforded of witnessing wonders collected from the four corners of the world to minister to the novelty craving palate of New Orleans amusement seekers. The museum is on St. Charles street, directly opposite the St. Charles Hotel, and will be found open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

In Cambridge, Massachusetts, the police officers arrest all children found in the street during school hours, unless they can give a good excuse for their absence. An Irish boy recently told an officer that "he had been excused to attend a funeral." He was found, very soon after, at a base ball match. The officer inquired why he was not at the funeral. The reply was that he had been down to the house, naming its resident, "but the man wasn't dead yet."

DIED.

December 28th, 1868, at 3½ P. M., ELLEN CROWAN, wife of P. Duffy, aged 28 years.
The friends of both families are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, corner of Romas and Conti streets, at 3 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, December 29, 1868.
Cincinnati, O., papers please copy.

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NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF,
"Flor De Mayo,"
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The Fragrance of this Extract is so delicious and durable that only two or three drops are necessary to perfume a handkerchief. None of the delicate and fragrant quantities are lost, but great care is taken to preserve the exquisite and delicate perfume peculiar to the FLOR DE MAYO. No lady's toilet is complete without a bottle of the Extract. Warranted not to discolor the most delicate fabric. Prepared by
PHALON & SONS,
517 Broadway, N. Y., under St. Nicholas Hotel.
And for sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers in the United States.

Correspondence.

HALL ORLEANS DRAMATIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION, New Orleans, Dec. 18, 1868.

To Officers and Members of Louisiana Relief Lodge No. 1, A. F. and A. M.:

Gentlemen—The Orleans Dramatic Relief Association, well knowing the noble and praiseworthy purposes of the Masonic Order generally, and of your organization in particular; and conscious that an appeal for Charity made in your name and behalf, to aid you in your good work, would be liberally responded to both by the Fraternity and the public at large, through this, their undersigned committee, respectfully tender you the offer of their humble services for a public entertainment for your benefit.

If this offer should meet with your approbation we would ask you to fix the time and place when and where it shall be given, and inform us accordingly.

Very respectfully yours, C. F. BUCK, FRANK SHAUBUT, V. C. PORCH, Committee.

T. LAHACHE, Jr., President.
H. SEVEIGNES, Secretary.

HALL OF LOUISIANA RELIEF LODGE NO. 1, New Orleans, Dec. 23, 1868.

Messrs Theo. LaHache, Jr., Chas F. Buck, Frank Shaubut, V. C. Porch, H. Seveignes:

Gents—Your communication tendering a benefit to Louisiana Relief Lodge No. 1, A. F. and A. M., is received; and permit me, in behalf of that body, to tender you my sincere thanks.

I will name, with your permission, SATURDAY, January 16th, as the night, and the National Theater the place.

Hoping that great success will crown your kind efforts in thus aiding us in our undertaking,

I am respectfully,
H. HAMBERGER, W. M.

FRED. HOLYLAND, Secretary of La. Relief Lodge, No. 1.

Programme January 16 1869:
"THE ROBBERS," a tragedy in five acts by Frederick Von Schiller, and "MR. and MRS. PETER WHITE."

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A supply of the celebrated EL PASO ONION SEED has been received, for sale in quantities to suit.
Also—A supply of the following varieties of GRASS SEED, Etc.: Lawn Grass, Rescue Grass, California Clover, Red Clover, White Clover, Lucerne, Timothy, Blue Grass, Sanfoin, Orchard Grass, Onion Sets and Button Onions.
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JOHN NORWOOD.

Notice to Tax Payers.
In accordance with Act No. 197 of the Legislature, approved October 31st, 1868, entitled "An Act to secure the collection of the taxes of the city of New Orleans for the year 1867," all delinquent tax payers whose names, together with the amount respectively due by them, were published in the official journal of the city (The New Orleans Crescent) in the month of July, 1868, are hereby cited to appear and notified that judgment will be applied for, in accordance with said publication, TEN Days after the first publication of the present notice, in the following Courts, viz: In all cases in which the bills are for one hundred dollars or less, in the Third District Court for the parish of Orleans; in all cases in which the bills exceed one hundred dollars, according to the first letter of the delinquent's family names as follows: From H to N inclusively in the Fourth District Court, from O to R inclusively and G in the Fifth District Court, from S to Z inclusively and F in the Sixth District Court and from A to E inclusively in the Seventh District Court.
F. MICHINARD,
Assistant C'ty Attorney.
New Orleans, Dec. 19th, 1868.

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Parents desiring a boy's or youth's Boot or Shoe that will fit and wear well should examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we have not seen its equal in twenty years.
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WITH ONE OF THE BEST SELECTED STOCKS OF
Fine Jewelry, Diamonds,
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Rich and Exquisite SILVERWARE, for Presents.
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And FURNISHING GOODS so low that the Merchant, Clerk and Laboring Man can make himself a Holiday Present without missing the amount. Traveling Bags, Trunks, Valises and Toilet Articles so cheap that the oldest inhabitant could not resist our prices; but our reputation for selling cheap must be sustained at all hazzards. Again we say, come one, come all, at
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ELEGANCE OF FINISH, SONORITY OF SOUND AND DURABILITY COMBINED.
The PLEYEL PIANO is and always has been recognized as the best Piano in existence, for no Piano has ever been made except the Pleyel which after twelve or fifteen years' use could be repaired and made equal in sound to a new one.
The Pleyel Piano has been for twenty-five years in constant use in over twenty thousand families in New Orleans; and it is therefore not surprising that parties who consult their own interest never buy any but a Pleyel Piano.
This climate is very hard on Pianos, and persons buying those of recent introduction here will, we are certain, be sadly disappointed ere long.
We have just received a lot of those superior PLEYEL PIANOS, to which we invite the attention of the public.
ZORN & BREMER,
98 Camp street.

C. H. Miller & Co.,
C. H. MILLER.....P. W. DIELMAN
FIRST PREMIUM
STEAM CANDY MANUFACTURERS,
Wholesale Confectioners,
IMPORTERS OF
FIRE WORKS, WINES AND LIQUORS.
1000 boxes B. P. CANDY. 1000 bxs Ass'd Stick CANDY.
500 " Fancy CANDY. 500 boxes Rock CANDY.
50 boxes New Shelled ALMONDS.
A large assortment of Gum Drops, Sugar Almonds, Bonbons, Kisses, Lozenges; all kinds of Drops, Sugar Toys, Fancy Ornaments and Cupids.
A large assortment of FIRE WORKS—1000 boxes Fire Crackers, 5000 boxes different kinds of Torpedoes, 200 gross different kinds of Sky Rockets, 200 gross different kinds of Roman Candles.
Also a large assortment of Serpents, Pin Wheels, Bengola Lights, Bombshells and Fire Crackers.
And a large assortment of California Wines and Liquors.
All our Goods we offer at the Lowest Rates, and will be delivered to the remotest parts of the city Free of Charge.

Trunks, Valises and Bags.
We have just received and opened the largest assortment of
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S FINE TRUNKS
In the City.
To our "LADIES' RISTORI" TRUNKS, we would call especial attention, being the first of the kind ever seen in New Orleans. Our stock of BAGS embraces the latest styles found either in New York or Paris.
To Retail Dealers we offer great inducements in TRUNKS by the NEST, SHAWL STRAPS, TOY TRUNKS, etc.
BLAKELEY & HOGAN,
No. 5 Chartres street, New Orleans.

Dr. C. Beard,
OCULIST,
142 CANAL STREET.

H. P. Buckley,
WATCHMAKER,
8 Camp Street.
Dealer in fine WATCHES, JEWELRY and SILVER WARE; also GUNS and PISTOLS. Manufactures and repairs every description of work in his line.

Carpet and Oil Cloth Warehouse
ELKIN & CO.,
168 Canal Street, Opposite Christ Church,
Are now receiving new styles of VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETS. Also, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, Window Shades, Lace and Damask CURTAINS, and a large assortment of Upholstery Goods. For sale at the lowest market price for Cash.

Boots, Shoes, Slippers.
We respectfully invite the attention of gentlemen wishing either a Dress or Winter Boot to our present stock on hand. It has been not only manufactured with care, but special pains have been taken that it should be fashionable and durable. Our ENGLISH SHOES should be seen by those desiring something extra.
BLAKELY & HOGAN,
101 Canal street.

S. Bier,
108.....CANAL STREET.....108
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
—AT—
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
The undersigned, thankful for past favors to his old customers, wishing to show his appreciation of the same, and taking into consideration the stringency of the times, offers his
RICH DIAMOND and
OTHER FINE JEWELRY,
WATCHES, SILVER WARE,
PLATED WARE, Etc.,
From this Date, at unparalleled Low Prices, so that every one can now buy their Christmas and New Year's Presents at prices defying all competition.
S. BIER,
108 Canal street.

George Alces,
MANUFACTURER OF HAVANA CIGARS
—AND—
IMPORTER OF GENUINE LEAF TOBACCO,
185 RAMPART STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.
Orders for CIGARS of every quality filled promptly and with strict attention. Sells Cigars unsurpassed in Havana at surprisingly low rates. Also LEAF TOBACCO (both the finest Havana and American) of all kinds.
Has received a large supply of RIBBONS from Granada, Nos. 10, 15 and 20.
SMALL PROFITS and QUICK RETURNS.

New Goods.
The Finest TIME-KEEPERS in the world, direct from the celebrated factories of M. J. Tobias, T. F. Cooper and Spear, in England; Appleton, Tracy & Co., Bartlett and Howard, in America, Jurgensen, Montandon, Nardin, Patek, etc., etc., in Europe, are arriving daily at
A. B. GRISWOLD & CO.'S,
Corner Canal and Royal streets,
Importers and Manufacturers of fine Jewelry, Diamonds and Watches, Clocks, Bronzes and Vases.

John's Restaurant,
LATE MAISON DOREE,
REMOVED TO NOS. 16 AND 18 BOURBON STREET,
First-class Meals served at all times.

Diseases of the Eye.
Dr. JULIUS HOMBERGER, (late Assistant to Dr. Sichel, Paris,) OCULIST, 140 Canal street, New Orleans. Office hours from 11 to 2 o'clock. Clinic for Diseases of the Eye, Saturdays, from 2 to 4 o'clock. Physicians and Medical Students are invited to attend the Clinic, Demonstrations with the Opthalmoscope, etc. Poor patients will be treated and operated on free of charge.

Housekeepers
Will find at our old stand, 29 Camp street, all descriptions of House Furnishing Goods, Fine Cutlery, Plated Ware, Fine Cut and Plain Glassware; French China, Plain and Decorated Dinner and Tea Sets; Stone, China, Plain and Fancy Toilet Ware.
SAM'L E. MOORE & CO.

Madame Sophie,
FASHIONABLE MODISTE,
No. 152 Canal Street,
New Orleans.
City and country orders supplied at the shortest notice.

"Gumbo!"
"A. HEAD'S" NEW BOOK.
All the Ingredients In.
In press and will shortly appear. Sold by Subscription only, at $1 50. Orders taken at the Crescent Office. "Don't all speak at once."

To Economise, Advertise
—IN THE—
MONTGOMERY MAIL,
PUBLISHED AT MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.
Advertisers SAVE FIFTY PER CENT. through its columns. The MAIL has the Largest Daily and Weekly Circulation of any paper published in Alabama.

New Orleans Postoffice.
Time of Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Route 8001—New Orleans to Brashier, leaves daily (except Sunday) at 7 A. M. Arrive daily (Sunday excepted) by 6 P. M.
Route 8002—New Orleans to Canton, departure daily. Closes at 3:30 P. M., Sunday at 12 M. Arrives daily at 5:30 P. M.
Route 8003—New Orleans to St. Francisville, supplying all the offices opened, departure Monday at 3 P. M. and Friday at 8 A. M. Arrives Monday and Friday mornings.
Route 8004—New Orleans to Carrollton, via Jefferson City, departure Monday and Thursday at 9 A. M. Arrives Monday and Thursday at 4 P. M.
Route 8005—New Orleans to Buras Settlement, Lower Coast, departure Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M. Arrives Sunday and Thursday.
Route 8006—New Orleans to Mobile, departure daily at 1 P. M., Sunday at 12 M. Arrives daily by 8 A. M.
Route 8007—New Orleans to Covington, La., departure Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. Arrives Tuesday and Friday at 4 P. M.
Route ——New Orleans to Algiers, departure daily at 9 A. M. Arrives daily by 11 A. M.
Route 8008—New Orleans to Vicksburg, supplying all the offices opened to Vicksburg; also Red River and Ouachita Parishes. Departure Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M. Arrives on Monday and Friday mornings.
Mails for Lake Coast Tuesdays and Thursdays at 8 A. M., Saturdays at 11½ A. M., Pascagoula, Saturdays at 11½.
Mails for Galveston, Houston, Indianola, San Antonio, Brownsville, Brazos Santiago, via New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad, close at 7 A. M. on Sunday and Thursday.

Tariff of Postage for Mexico, Cuba, West Indies, etc.

Guadaloupe, Martinique, French and Dutch Guiana, St. Vincent's, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Grenada—13 cents half oz., optional.
Cuba, Mexico, Hayti, Porto Rico, St. Thomas, Jamaica, Venezuela, United States of Colombia, English Guiana—19 cents half oz., obligatory.
Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador—24 cents half oz., obligatory.

Circular Postage

Circulars are rated as book packets, 4 oz. or under.
Belgium, Switzerland and Germany, 8 cents each.
France 4, England 6, and Italy 12 cents each.
Russia 19, via Hamburg 8 cents each.
Sweden 13, via Hamburg 11 cents each.

Office Hours.

Opens at 8 o'clock A. M.; closes at 8 P. M.
Sundays, office opens at 9 o'clock A. M.; clos