

The New Orleans Crescent

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G. O. HIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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WHEN DAILY CIRCULATION

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that he did so upon a single charge, and one which he would refer to Mr. Rollins for his final order thereon.

The Washington World's correspondent gives the following cabinet list: State, J. L. Motley or Wm. H. Seward; war, John M. Schofield; treasury, E. D. Washburne or O. P. Morton; navy, J. T. Frelinghuysen; interior, Ben. Wade; justice, Jos. L. Hawley; postal, John A. Kasson.

In a late British periodical matter families gives her experience of the good effects of spanking her niece, and a tender father tells how his daughters were benefited by a wise application of split-leather.

A Washington correspondent says Dick Yates, in a moment of communicativeness button-holed him in the Senate the other day and declared, "Wash (hic)-burne, Threcretary (hic)-sh (hic) of the Shre'try. Big thing! He made me (hic)!"

It is reported that Bowles intends to bring suit against James Fisk, Jr., for conspiracy and false imprisonment, paying damages at \$100,000. Fisk is stated to be so worried by the course of the press that he has concluded to withdraw his suit against the Springfield Republican and New York Tribune.

It is said that a London barber once had a sign in front of his door, on which was a representation of Abasalom suspended from the branches of an oak by his hair, with the following couplet underneath: "If Abasalom had'n worn his own hair, He'd ne'er been found a hanging there."

The poet Whittier, in a letter to the New England Society of Washington, says he heartily supports the motion just made by a New England senator, to remove the disabilities of those at present excluded from the Southern States, and he also expresses his belief that a majority of the Northern people also favor such action.

Gambling, says G. F. Train, is respectable now. The man who gets drunk and swears the hardest and runs away with another man's wife, and can play well at faro, will grow up as a prodigal example to the young men of New York, a good Christian and reformer, and a hundred carriages will follow him to Greenwood from Grace Church, for he is a prince in trade and gave to charities.

A Washington dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial says there is no longer any doubt that General Grant is in favor of the repeal of the tenure of office act. He lately stated to some Congressmen who called on him, that while he would not pretend to say at this time what he thought best to do or not to do, he still believed it would be judicious to repeal the act.

A New York reporter says the New England dinner was gotten up with the artistic excellence of the culinary art that distinguishes all of Delmonico's efforts in that line, and was topped off with the divine blessing, invoked by the Rev. Dr. Hicchock. A Washington correspondent writes that the celebration of Forefathers' Day at the capital ended with the "dology and dancing."

A nice Swiss woman named Jenneret, thirty-two years of age, whose employment was that of nursing the sick, has just been found guilty of nine murders. She was a clever woman, with a highly nervous and excitable organization, and she seems to have had no other motive for her crime than a morbid love of the excitement of murder and a grim delight in witnessing the suffering of her victims.

On Monday week resulted in the choice of Wm. C. Law, mayor; W. G. Wilkinson and Thomas Sipple, trustees in the first ward; Emilie Collins and Casimir Martin, council, trustees in the second ward, and Joseph Ferrer and Robt. J. Duke, trustees in the third ward. It is regretted that Messrs. Tobias and Weinschenck, in the second ward, were defeated by their radical opponents.—[Donaldson Dispatch.]

A disturbance took place last night at one of the negro churches, in the lower portion of the city, between some soldiers and negroes. In the general light that ensued, Scott Gordon was shot through the arm by some unknown party. The origin of the difficulty, it appears, was a political one. Scott Gordon, during the late campaign, was a leading colored Democrat, and in the contest did "his State some service." Since the election he has been the aim of Radical persecution, and a thorn in the sides of the carpet-baggers and political vipers of this parish.—[Baton Rouge Comet, 26th.]

We are told that Messrs. Louque and Tibhat have purchased the sugar plantation formerly belonging to Mr. Charles Roussel, for the sum of \$30,000. This place was adjudicated about two years ago to Francois Bougere, for the sum of \$25,000. It is reported that the party who bought Mrs. Winchester's plantation, a month ago for \$130,000 has refused \$170,000 for the same. If the price of sugar lands keep on increasing at this rate, they will soon be held by the yard or by the inch. The "on to California," and more modern "on to Richmond," were child's play compared with the present sugar fever. If the advent of Northern capitalists has had the effect of carpet-bagging, we will say welcome.—[St. John Baptist Meschobe.]

We inadvertently omitted last week to mention the burning of the cotton gin of Mr. Benjamin Hudd, on Bayou Marie Croquet, in the parish, with eleven bales of cotton, six of which were his own. We are pleased to learn that Mr. Hudd was severely burned, but he is now out of danger and convalescing rapidly. It appears that the fire was purely accidental.—[Opelousas Courier, 26th.]

The district court, in session in Opelousas, has sentenced seventeen persons to the penitentiary. Fourteen of the convicts are freedmen. Horse stealing was the greatest weakness of these unhappy parties.

A HOUSE WE CAN RECOMMEND.—Many of our people in New York last summer complained of the more than exorbitant rates they were charged at the so-called first-class hotels, and the little they received for their money in return. That they were overcharged for their rooms, charged with "extras" (that well known item in hotel bills) which they never had, and that the quality of what they did have was much inferior to the same commodities in New Orleans. We advertise one house in New York, which is first-class as to the family or the European plan, with a good restaurant bill of fare as in any New Orleans. The hotel is also neat and clean in all its departments, a virtue that is placed next to godliness, and which quality few hotels do positively possess. At the Irving a gentleman may live as extravagantly and yet as cheaply as he desires, and he is not likely to come in contact with any but gentlemen. We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column.

A great many amusing incidents occurred on Christmas day, but none more so than the one we are about to relate. One of our dignified and staid old bachelor friends, not accustomed to strong drink, had imbibed pretty freely in egg-nogs and champagne punch, and was feeling as happy as a lord, when he remembered he was invited to a fashionable party that night. He had always declined attending parties, as he said, because he had no good clothes, but to-night he was just in the humor for it; so he repaired immediately to Messrs. Lyons & Stevens's fashionable emporium, corner of St. Charles and Common streets, and got a complete outfit—swallow-tailed coat, tight pants, embroidered bow shirt, etc., and—need we say?—was the observed of all observers. Reader, if you would cut a swell, go and do likewise.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.—All who witnessed, during the last few days, the bargains offered and made at the great sale of holiday gifts, splendid gold watches, rich diamonds, and toys of all kinds, etc., made by G. de Foriet, auctioneer, at the corner of Orleans and Royal streets, will bear us out when we advise all heads of families to attend his sales, which will be continued at the same place to-morrow and the day after.

The sale begins at 10 o'clock precisely. Several large invoices have arrived, and are now being opened and exhibited. There being no limit to the sale, the attention of the public is respectfully directed to the rich and costly articles which will be offered.

Remember the hour and place of sale.

Admirers of the chromo-lithographic art will not fail to appreciate a splendid execution of this character now on exhibition at Gresham's window, and representing a rural scene in merry Switzerland. A family group of happy peasants are skillfully portrayed on their return at evening from the smiling fields. The central figure depicts the mother, upon whose sweet expressive face appears a smile replete with love and fondness, whilst strapped to her shoulder is a basket, such as the hardy Tyrolese women convey babe, children in, and from which her laughing babe, with arms extended, is toying with a raven's nest that his infantile efforts have released from its imprisonment. The sturdy husbandman seems to relish the joke as he follows the joyous pair, pipe in hand, regaling himself with its gentle influence, the agreeable effects of which are only equal to the delight he evidently experiences from the playfulness of his child. In the rear a young member is driving a caprine lamb, which insists on nipping the fresh and tender grass with gerry invitingly by the hill-side, while she, with a merry twinkle in her laughing eyes, administers the rod with that tenderness for her charge which has more the abolition of love than a manifestation of anger. A slight distance in advance is the useful scion of the house, in whose hand is conveyed the empty vessel suggestive of refreshing beverages from crystal springs. In the foreground appears the outlines of a village, conspicuous from which like some majestic figure arises the towering spire of a Christian temple. The peasants modest abode is peeping out from amidst the luxuriant foliage which partially conceals it, whilst from the chimney curling wreaths of smoke gracefully ascend, seeming to whisper as they become dissolved in the broad empyrean that peace and contentment mingled harmoniously beneath this simple roof of the happy mountaineers. It is a picture to be long gazed at to give great pleasure to the beholder.

The number of steamboat disasters is getting to be rather alarming. We have chronicled three within ten days. All have occurred in Red River, which seems to be rapidly acquiring rather a disagreeable reputation amongst steamboatmen.

If the third of six were three, what would the fourth of twenty be? The answer to this ingenious paradox is seven and a half.

December and May—Christmas Day and yesterday.

The festive collegian who disposed of his books to supply the demands of extravagance, and then wrote to his fond parent, "Father, rejoice; I am now a literate student," is, it seems, not without imitators. This morning a young gentleman purchased from a second hand bookstore a book, which proved on examination to be the property of the Lyceum library. He at once took the book to the librarian and apprised him of his discovery. Prompt measures have been taken by Mr. Ducros to recover any other books which may have been disposed of in the same manner.

Coming out of the theater last night we were accosted by a gentleman slightly benumbed, who informed us that he was a stranger in town, that he had a lot of money to invest in New Orleans, and was entirely without money, and would be obliged for a sufficient loan to carry him back to his mules. Human nature could not stand such an appeal, and the required nickel was forthcoming. Then the gentleman went on to narrate something of his own personal history, one item of which may prove interesting. "Yesser, by G—d, sir, I went to school with Dick Taylor; I fought long side of him at the battle of Buena Vista, and yet, when I went to Red River in Banks's army, he turned in and thrashed me soundly—me, his old schoolmate and fellow soldier; and that's what I call ungentlemanly, by G—d, sir; yes, sir, ungentlemanly. And he did more, sir. His d—d—d soldiers stole every paper collar there was in the battery. They did, by G—d, sir, and what do you think of that?" We expressed our surprise at Gen. Taylor's ungentle behavior on the above occasion, and our condolences over his victim's misfortune, when he turned away, leaving him to pursue his devious path to the railroad track.

We notice that Parson Newman states that the letter which we yesterday published, purporting to be an acceptance by him of a challenge from Mr. Bennett, of the Planters' Banner, is a forgery. Of course the person is authority in the matter and we have no more to say, save that a good joke was spoiled by the denial of the authenticity of the letter. We shall always regret that it was not genuine, as that shall would have been something worth seeing. The ring has been deprived of a great contest, and the people of New Orleans of a great spectacle.

CITY TOPICS.

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Broken or defective bridges should receive the prompt attention of the street commissioner, unless that official is disposed to act, or refrain from acting upon the supposition that the city is not obliged to pay for the broken logs of horses and other material likely to result from his neglect. For a full week last past, a dangerous hole has existed in the bridge crossing the Carrollton avenue, near the New Canal. A seeker of unconsidered local trifles might find it to his interest to stand by that bridge and watch for catastrophes.

THE EX-QUEEN OF SPAIN PURCHASES A MAGNIFICENT RESIDENCE IN PARIS.—Queen Isabella appears to have decided on fixing her residence at Paris, as she has just purchased for 1,700,000 francs, the magnificent residence situated on the Avenue du Roi de Rome, at the corner of the Paquet de Villejust. The amount of the purchase money would lead to the supposition that her majesty had a considerable sum of money at her disposal, and that consequently the Madrid accounts were right in accusing her of having accumulated money in anticipation of her downfall, without mentioning the diamonds she was said to have carried off to France with her. With this money, to be sure, she was able to purchase the residence, but to be sure, the commission charged with drawing up an inventory of the royal property is stated to have found them intact in the royal apartments at Madrid, and to have deposited them in the National Bank by order of the provisional government.

The jewelry which her majesty took from San Sebastian is not even equal to that possessed by the wife of several rich bankers in Paris. Queen Isabella never cared about money, and so far from hoarding up, had, in the last few years, abandoned spontaneously more than one-half of the crown revenues to the people of the State; the allowance of 49,000,000 reals (twenty-five centimes each) made to the royal household from the budget was indeed hardly sufficient to cover the expenses of the court, the management of which, the fact cannot be denied, was any thing but pique; the only investments made by the queen concerned the annual donations of three millions of reals granted to the Infanta Isabella and the Prince of the Asturias. The amount of those payments was regularly sent to the Bank of England, and on the marriage of the princess with the Count of Girgenti, he was authorized by his marriage contract to withdraw the share of his young wife. The portion of the Prince des Asturias, with its amounting to thirty-three millions of reals, is the same resource the queen has now at her disposal.—[From the Memorial Diplomatique.]

Honest men are easily bound, but you can never bind a knave. Plantation Bitters cures dyspepsia. Keep no more cats in the house than will catch mice. Plantation Bitters cures fever and ague. War makes thieves, and peace hangs them. Plantation Bitters cures liver complaint and nervous headache. Time is a file that wears and makes no noise. Plantation Bitters cures the effects of dissipation and late hours. Better have one plow going than two crooked. Plantation Bitters are an antidote to change of water and diet. Fools and obstinate people make lawyers rich. Plantation Bitters purify, strengthen and invigorate. A kind wife makes a faithful husband.

COMMON COUNCIL.

The board met last evening, Mr. Pandely in the chair. Present: Messrs. Williams, Pennington, Woodruff, Adams, Fisher, Farrell, Walker, Grandpre, Camp, Rose, Breen.

The treasurer's weekly report was read and referred to the finance committee. Receipts referred to the finance committee. Receipts \$12,227 41, expenditures \$11,179 83, balance on hand \$421,548 58.

A communication from the mayor called for, without his signature, a resolution proposing \$40 per month for rent for office occupied by the clerk of the notarial records, from November 1, 1868, to October 31, 1869. "There is," says the mayor, "in my judgment, no necessity for appropriating the sum of money proposed for rent of an office outside of the City limits. The records, deposited as soon as completed among the archives of the city, at least until other and better arrangements could be made, would surely be more safe in the care of the custodian of the same, and more accessible to officials and citizens."

"Besides, in accepting the position of city notary, the present incumbent assumed the custody of the records, and, if the endorsement of his office and the additional advantage of having access to them and furnishing copies, be not a sufficient compensation, his recourse is resignation. I may add that it is proposed to convert the iron building at the foot of Canal street into a depository for the records of the courts and city archives, and pending this plan, as before stated, the notarial records could be deposited in the City Hall."

The communication was received. A motion to permit the resolution notwithstanding the veto, was lost by a vote of 8 to 2.

A resolution from the finance committee authorizing the board of directors to pay for the building of Crooke Fire Engine Company No. 9, at an expense not exceeding \$500, was adopted.

An ordinance providing for an extension of the track of the Claiborne Street Railroad Company, along Canal street, from Basin to Front Street, was passed by the Board of Aldermen, and after a lengthy debate, was concurred in on its second reading.

Mr. Pandely presented, and the secretary read a communication addressed to the former by Jacob G. Gaines, Esq., president of the Citizens' Bank, enclosing a plan proposed for the redemption of specie on the notes, and the plan proposed was adopted.

An ordinance providing for the redemption of specie on the notes, and the plan proposed was adopted.

The Board of Aldermen here entered, and the council went into a joint session for the election of a fiscal agent for the year 1869. Mr. Shields, of the Citizens' Bank and the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank were put in nomination, the election resulting in the choice of the Southern Bank. The Board of Aldermen then withdrew.

Upon a reconsideration, the resolution voted by the mayor relative to office rent for the custodian of notarial records, was persisted in by the board.

A communication from the board of directors providing for closing up the bridges over Carondelet Canal after 5 P. M. daily, was referred.

Another requiring the binding of all notarial acts in this city, was referred.

The license ordinance was returned from the Board of Aldermen with several amendments, (as previously noted,) all of which were concurred in by the Board of Aldermen, and after providing for closing up the bridges over Carondelet Canal after 5 P. M. daily, was referred.

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