The New Orleans Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

S. O. DIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE, No. 94 CAMP STREET.

THE DAILY CRESCENT

is published EVERY MORNING—Mondays excepted. Yearly Subscription, in advance, $16; Half yearly, $8; Quarterly, $4; Single copies, 10 cents.

Rates of Advertising:

Squares.	1 month	2 months.	3 months.	6 months.	12 months
One.....	$ 13 net.	$ 22 net.	$ 30 net.	$ 50 net.	$ 75 net
Two.....	22 "	38 "	50 "	80 "	125 "
Three.....	30 "	48 "	70 "	110 "	175 "
Four.....	38 "	67 "	90 "	140 "	225 "
Five.....	45 "	80 "	105 "	170 "	275 "
Six	54 "	95 "	120 "	200 "	325 "
Seven.....	60 "	105 "	135 "	230 "	375 "
Eight.....	65 "	115 "	150 "	260 "	420 "
Nine.....	70 "	125 "	165 "	290 "	460 "
Ten.....	75 "	135 "	180 "	320 "	500 "
Eleven ..	80 "	145 "	195 "	350 "	540 "
Twelve ..	87 "	155 "	210 "	380 "	580 "
Fifteen...	90 "	165 "	220 "	410 "	630 "
Fourteen..	95 "	175 "	230 "	430 "	665 "
Fifteen...	100 "	185 "	240 "	450 "	700 "
Sixteen...	175 "	330 "	450 "	750 "	1,200 "

Monthly advertisements, inserted every other day, to be charged two-thirds the above rates.

First and Fourth page monthly advertisements, each square, $30 per month.

Transient advertisements, having the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

First and Fourth page transient advertisements, each insertion, $1 00 per square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.

Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from above named transient rates as may be agreed upon; provided, that in no case shall such discount exceed 33 per cent.

All business notices of advertisements to be charged 20 cents net per line, each insertion.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All advertisements not marked for any specified number of insertions will be published six times and charged accordingly.

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

A square is the space occupied by ten lines solid agate.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

is published every Saturday morning. Subscription, $5 per annum, in advance; half-yearly and quarterly, same ratio. Single copies 10 cents.

Rates of Advertising:

Squares.	1 month	2 months.	3 months.	6 months.	12 months
One.....	$ 8 net.	$ 12 net.	$ 18 net.	$ 25 net.	$ 30 net.
Two.....	9 "	16 "	20 "	32 "	50 "
Three.....	12 "	22 "	28 "	44 "	70 "
Four	15 "	27 "	35 "	56 "	90 "
Five.. ...	18 "	33 "	42 "	68 "	110 "
Ten	30 "	55 "	75 "	130 "	200 "
Fifteen...	40 "	75 "	100 "	180 "	280 "
Thirty....	70 "	130 "	180 "	300 "	480 "

THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 31, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS.

GERMAN OPERA.—It was terribly rainy and disagreeable last night, yet spite of this there was a tolerable attendance at the National to listen to "Martha," the first of a series of six operas to be sung there by the Marie Friederici Troupe. The cast of characters included Clara Lang Zeigler as *Lady Harriet* or *Martha*, Marie Friederici as *Lady Nancy*, Mr. Himmer as *Lyonel*, Mr. Weinlich as *Plunkett*, Mr. Steinecke as *Lord Tristan*, and Mr. Bach as the *Sheriff*. The scenery, particularly the fair scene, was beautifully represented. As for the orchestra its performances appeared to meet with general commendation. Old favorites here, as all the performers in the cast, of last evening are, it would be superfluous to repeat their praises. Suffice it to say that the voices of Marie Friederici or of Clara Lang have lost none of their sweetness and power, and that with the reappearance of Messrs. Himmer, Weinlich and Steinecke come only renewed reminders of the entertainment they have furnished our music-loving community in the past. To-night "Der Frieschutz" will be sung. The scenery of this opera, purchased in New York for the use of the troupe, is said to be superb. For to-morrow (New Year's) night "Fra Diavolo" is announced.

ST. CHARLES.—"The Midsummer Night's Dream," with its pleasing spectacular effects, its beautiful narrative, and its excellent cast, including Ben DeBar as *Bottom* the weaver, will be once more played this evening, and we would advise all who desire to see it to do so, for with the week will terminate the engagement of the Parisian Ballet Troupe, the members of which depart thereafter for Mobile. To-morrow, at the matinee, Santa Claus, who has kindly consented, for the benefit of the little ones, to remain in town throughout the holidays, will make a final appearance at the St. Charles before taking his annual flight to parts unknown, and will distribute gifts with a lavish hand to every little child who will take the trouble to call upon him. "Cinderella," that beautiful nursery romance, witnessed by such an enthusiastic throng of children at the Christmas matinee, will be repeated on this occasion. On Monday evening will appear for the first time in a brief engagement, those world renowned acrobats the five Hanlon brothers, accompanied by their boy pupils, and a new combination of performers, including Pfau, the great Russian athlete (said to be unequalled by any save the famous French athlete, Leotard,) Miss Emily Thorne, an accomplished vocalist and commedienne; Mr. Jas. Blampin, the harpist; Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Brennan, burlesque operatic artists; Mr. A. B. Sedgwick, bacchanalian singer, and Messrs. Sylvani and Benedict, grotesque performers. With such a powerful combination of attractions, we may reasonably expect to see the Old Drury blessed with audiences such as will leave no vacant seats recorded in the box office.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mrs. Oates appears again this evening as *Susan Sweetapple* in "An Alarming Sacrifice," and as *Little Red Riding Hood* in the fairy extravaganza, and again Mons. Szolossy presents, by the aid of M'lles Crebelli, Malvina, Bertha and their companions, his admirable ballet, "The Music Teacher's Troubles." To-morrow's matinee, at which "Little Red Riding Hood" is to constitute the principal attraction, promises to be the occasion of another carnival for the juveniles. And what is to render it still more attractive is a new and novel feature instituted by the management, whereby every lady and child purchasing a ticket to the performance will be additionally furnished with a ticket for soda and cakes in the adjoining saloon, which has been handsomely fitted up for such purposes, under the auspices of Manager Bidwell and Andy Park, of the Phœnix. On Sunday night the combination company reaches its final appearance, being replaced on Monday by Nixon, Castello & Howe's Circus and Abyssinian Caravan.

VARIETIES.—Always appropriate to the happy New Year season is the beautiful domestic drama, "Dot; or, The Cricket on the Hearth," and it is, therefore, with no little pleasure that we announce its revival for this and to-morrow evenings. Among all the beautiful conceptions of Mr. Dickens's mind, there is none more sweetly simple and touching than that which makes the chirpings of the cricket chime in harmony with the feelings of happy hearts. If then, you would close the old year with joyful contemplation, go and see this charming little piece at the Varieties Theater to-night. It may also be stated that a "Dot" matinée will be given on Saturday noon.

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.

CANCER CURED WITHOUT SURGERY.—The attention of our readers is directed to the card of Dr. C. P. Lawrence, which will be found in another column of this morning's CRESCENT. The doctor comes among us highly recommended as being a gentleman of standing and ability, and as understanding thoroughly the treatment of cancerous affections and all the diseases of the eye and ear. As will be seen by referring to his card, he cures cancer without resorting to surgical operations, and that by the use of the applications in his knowledge, the cancerous mass drops out within nine days, the parts quickly healing without any artificial means, and leaving a smooth, healthy surface and a permanent cure. Those afflicted with this terrible disease should consult the doctor at once. His reception room is at No. 113 Canal street, second floor under Mr. Washburn's photographic gallery. Read his card.

Col. Thomas Layton, president of the Southern Bank, publishes an important notice in another column to holders of interest coupons of the New Orleans six per cent. consolidated bonds.

CITY TOPICS

The last day of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, with all its joys and woes, its fierce struggles and days of peace, its days of great evil and of bitter repentance; its hours of well-doing, all too short; its smiles and tears, its moaning and its laughter is soon to be no more. Soon there will remain but the memory of its good to make us better, but the recollection of its evil to make us more humble, more watchful, and more strong. In looking back upon it, there are few, we imagine, who can carry away much joy from the retrospection. The lives of all of us are stained with crime, and its contemplation can but make us think thoughts full of sorrow and deep humiliation. The past is a valley of Marah to us all, and it is not till we turn to the future that the hills of Beulah arise before us. But let us not for that refuse to look upon the past, or try to forget its existence. Such a sight is salutary, for it teaches us what we need and often points out snares and pitfalls which we can now avoid. Let us then, to-day, all of us, give one long glance to the past behind us, strive to comprehend all its sin and all its folly, behold it as a white marble table stained with many stains, see what we have done with the wealth of time which this time last year was given us to use, and then bow our heads to the dust with the only prayer which man can claim a right to pray, "Lord! be merciful to us sinners."

Did any one ever put in a plea for the car-drivers? Did you ever reflect, reader, that time or weather, or nobody, make no difference to them? You want your car on Christmas-day or on Sunday, at midnight or at daylight, when it is raining pitchforks or is cold, or sultry—and there it is, and there the driver is with it. Long after you are warmly tucked under the covers on one of these disagreeable winter nights, have you not heard the car rattling by, and inwardly said, "The driver must be having a good time of it," or, waking up early in the morning and hearing the same old mule jogging by, have you not quietly wondered how infernally unpleasant it must be to get up and take the reins at that early hour? And when you get in, don't you suppose he looks anxiously toward you as you approach the fare-box, to ascertain whether you have a nickel or ticket to deposit, or a two-dollar bil to be changed? If the latter, see him fasten his reins, pull off his mittens, dive down into the recesses of his pocket, or the folds of his belt, and carefully thumb over the change before he gives it to you. Then meanwhile, perhaps, some one half-way down the square on a side street signals him to stop. The driver's mitten is in his mouth, one hand holds the change, the other is on the brake to stop the car. Now all this is by no means easy or pleasant. So, if you have to step a few feet beyond the crossing, be merciful and don't blame the driver.

The metropolitans have again commenced to play their antics before high heaven. The board, in violation of solemn pledges, has again placed negroes upon the force. They have even gone so far as to place a negro captain over the Trémé district, whose conduct has been outrageous. We wonder how long the people are going to quietly submit to the degradation of being lorded over by ignorant negroes, to be arrested by them and to submit in every way to their authority? Last summer, when matters reached a climax, the people took things into their own hands and promptly settled the difficulty. It would seem that now is a time very much like then, only a little worse, for then the board had made no pledges to violate, but now they place negroes upon the streets after having solemnly promised not to do so. This is a serious matter. The life and property of every man in New Orleans are endangered by the existence of such a police as that we now have. Many of them are highway robbers; many are negroes, and the rest are so few that they can do no good. The city is infested with thieves who ply their trade with impunity, while the policemen, either fearing or bribed, keep aloof from any criminal. Such a body should no longer exist. Every consideration of safety and expediency demands the discontinuance of it. The police and police board must be abolished.

A brilliant reception, given on Tuesday evening, by Hon. Perry Fuller, collector of the port, and his accomplished wife, at their residence, corner of Felicity and Coliseum streets, was prominent among recent events in the fashionable world. The spacious apartments and halls were for a few hours, all too brief for the enjoyment which they brought, thronged with guests, among whom were Major General Rousseau, Governor Warmoth, Mayor Conway, General Steedman, Colonel J. B. Walton, T. S. Macon, Esq., E. Salomon, Esq., Assistant Alderman T. F. Fisher, Judge Whittaker, and many other well known citizens or officials. Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines was also among the guests. The dresses worn by many of the ladies present were rich and elegant in the extreme. Two in particular may be mentioned, the one a white silk with lace overskirt, looped with flowers, the other a rich blue silk with white satin trimmings, and both of them attracting quite general admiration. It was not until the hour of 3 A. M. that the company retired.

It is exceedingly difficult for steamboats to obtain negro firemen during the present week. Since emancipation, the negroes have always been fickle and unreliable, lazy, exacting and surly. Any steamboat captain or mate will willingly declare that one white man, used to labor in that business, will do more work than two negroes; is more to be relied on, more honest and more willing. Why then don't steamboat captains and clerks offer double wages to able bodied and experienced white laborers?

From the weather yesterday a clear New Year's day may be anticipated. The rain will, we trust, cease to-day, so that to morrow the sun may shine out bright and clear on the thousand gentlemen who will be flitting from house to house in their annual visitation.

Some gemmen of color held a meeting t'other night, to elect delegates to a "national convention. The entire list elected is composed of honorables, as we find in one of our evening contemporaries, namely:

Hon. C. C. Antoine, Hon. A. K. Boree, Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, Hon. A. E. Barber, Hon. Jas. H. Ingraham, Lieut. Gov. O. J. Dunn, Hon. J. Willis Menard, Hon. B. F. Joubert, Hon. Henry Boseigneur, Hon. Bernard Soulie, Hon. Aristide Mary, Hon. A. Bertonneau.

"For Brutus *is* an honorable man—
So are they all, all honorable men!"

Not one poor dishonorable esquire—all knights of chivalrous renown, peers of Edward the Black Prince!

There are two lawyers at the New Orleans bar, who have lived here many years and stand in the front rank of the profession. Age has made its inroads, and whilst one is troubled with a loss of several front teeth, which causes him to make a prolonged sibilant sound whenever he pronounces a word ending in s or z, his brother at the bar has grown deaf of late years, as well as a little irascible and petulant. On Tuesday last these learned counsellors were opposed to each other in conducting an examination of witnesses in the clerk's office of one of the district courts. The names of the three clients of the sibilant counsellor all ended in s; he was engaged in the direct questioning of a witness, and dwelt with peculiar and sonorous emphasis on the three proper names. His opponent, deeply interested in the questions and answers, and totally unconscious of his confrere's dental defect, became exceedingly irritated at the hissing sound which reached his ears at frequent intervals. "Mr. Clerk," he finally broke out, in a rage, "where is that stable-boy, who has no better manners than to be idly whistling in our presence?" The recording clerk, like Sterne's recording angel, dropped a tear upon his manuscript—but it was not one of sorrow; it only was caused by the agony of suppressing a guffaw.

A topic which is now agitating the city is the startling intelligence sent to us by telegraph by the energetic and enterprising press agent in Washington to the effect that the president's children's party was a success. The universal query was, what is the president's children's party? We all know that the president's own party is the Democracy, and as there is but one other party in the country, the inference is that the president's children's party is the Radical party. This supposition is heightened by the fact that at the last election the Radical party was a success, to a degree quite disgusting to the honest men of the country. But then, is it probable that the children of Mr. Johnson should affiliate with Radicals? The dispatch is wrapped in mystery. Probably it was a cipher one, and conveys intelligence to the initiated, and to the initiated alone. Some people suggested that the dispatch simply referred to an entertainment given by the children of Mr Johnson; but this cannot be so, for of course, the associated press agent would not occupy the wires with so trivial a matter. The most likely hypothesis is that it is being a cipher dispatch conveying information relative to a contemplated filibustering expedition to Cuba.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS, ETC.

Governor Baker arrived in town recently.
Ristori met with poor success in Florence.
Minnesota trappers are enjoying a harvest.
This is the last day of leap year, young ladies.
A peck of grapes will yield a gallon of wine.
Fusteed has no mercy for "rebels."
Morton is too ill for the cabinet.
Grant favors the civil service bill.
Thanks to the Southern Express Company.
Porte Crayon has gone to lyceum lecturing.
John Neal has finished his autobiography.

"Sweet," says Mrs. Partington, "are the uses of advertisements."

London has a Mormon church with one thousand members.

Concord, N. H., has a sugar maple, which has been tapped 106 years.

Jean Paul complains of "hirsute hash" at his boarding house.

There are twenty correspondents of American newspapers in Paris.

Forrest will do the muscular in Portland shortly, after an interim of more than thirty years.

The Houma Civic Guard is for sale for $2000 cash.

There is a pleasant rumor that Miss Kellogg will soon appear at our Opera House.

Fanny Fern would fain know how H. G. contrived to remain "beautiful forever."

The greatest marriage settlement in the world—Utah.—[Exchange.

Paris has a new paper called the Yellow Dwarf.

Richmond already has the first shad of the season.

Rows caused by drunkenness are now called "benzine explosions."

Major Gen. Alfred Gibbs died suddenly at Fort Leavenworth on the 26th.

People froze to death in New York Sunday night.

We were regaled with thunder, lightning and rain last night.

New Jersey is the most Methodist State in the Union.

Two electioneering requirements — wind-bags and money bags.—[Judy.

A fellow out West put strychnine in the well bucket. His mother-in-law lived with him.

Seward took a Washington cook to Auburn to get up his Christmas dinner.

After Mr. Beecher has cleaned the bench he had better scour the pulpit.—[Boston Post.

"Grand Duchess" Schneider made $30,000 last year.

Thanks to Senator Kellogg for valuable Congressional documents.

Maurice Strakosch has been decorated with the order of Medjidic by the sultan.

Mrs. Yelverton had to abandon her reading in Lexington for want of an audience.

There is no better manure for corn than cotton seed in the hill.

Ledger Child has it telegraphed that he dined with Longfellow in Rome.

Bonner's price for Dexter is about $100,000,000. At least he says there is not money enough in Wall street to buy him.

The Evening Press, a newspaper, is announced in New York, that according to its prospectus is to be "free from journalistic dirt of any kind."

The Round Table says country girls take to riding horseback as naturally as a Bostonian to Emerson and cant.

Colfax had a bail-bond ready for Bowles. It was a question of dinner with Schuyler and he grew heroic.—[Boston Post.

Beecher's son has been the victim of "hazing" sophomores at Yale, who shaved his head in Benedictine fashion.

The Hearth and Home is the best advertised paper in the world. Bonner must look to his laurels.

The Herald hears a rumor that Grant will tender to Butler the attorney-generalship, as a peace offering, and to get him out of Congress.

George Butler, a nephew of Ben, went in search of Bowles, and pointed him out to the officers who arrested him. Bowles was not an admirer of Uncle Ben.

Napoleon the Third recently refused to grant an audience to Paul de Kock, who wished to beg leave of him to dedicate his latest novel to his majesty.

In Robert Bonner's stable, his horses are fed from a box in the floor, he believing that nature intended they should take their food from the level of their feet.

Geo. Ellis has the American Agriculturist for January, the best work of the kind in the United States, The Nation, Round Table, Sporting Times and the Phunny Phellow.

John Paul calls bootblacks "those little sons who shine for all;" and answers the query, "What are the wild waves saying?" with "Let us spray."

Larkin Mead, who is ignorant of Italian, married an Italian girl ignorant of English. The courtship was conducted by proxy and the telegraphy of eye and hand-pressure.

This, according to the World, is the way grocers' "mustard" is made: Flour, 1,362 pounds; rice flour, 1,380 pounds; cayenne pepper, 120 pounds; turmeric, 120 pounds. This, it will be seen, does not contain a particle of mustard.

A new-born male infant, says Mrs. Howe, will easily be distinguished by its cry—it cries from its lungs, while the female cries from the throat. The boy begins life with a demand, the girl with a complaint.

The London Times complains that the tenements for poor people, erected in London through the munificence of Mr. Peabody, are rented at too high prices, and let to people in comparatively comfortable circumstances.

In a recent French press trial, one of the lawyers urged that there should be more calmness and gravity in French politics, saying that in America the people prepared themselves for an election by several days of fasting.

Mr. Richard Grant White, in his last Galaxy article on "The Use of Words," objects to calling a certain undergarment worn by ladies a "chemise." He insists upon its original name of "shirt."

Whenever European editors see an item of news credited by the New York papers to the Homer Iliad, of Louisiana, they invariably take it as a great joke—instead of being a very serious fact.

A Stratford (Conn.) dame, who keeps pet hens, had one of them fly into her arms recently and peck out one of her false front teeth for a kernel of corn. The mistaken bird was straightway executed, and the tooth rescued.

Bishop Eastburn, of Boston, who is an unremitting enemy of ritualism, has a chapel under his supervision where processionals and recessionals, candles, incense and weekly low celebrations take place daily, in spite of him.

The Herald says that the exposures of light weights and adulterations made by the World are merely the black-balling devices of unprincipled Bohemians, and takes the side of the grocers against the World, whereupon the World calls the Herald "The champion of the light weights."

A Boston writer says of a singer, that "her intonation is always pure as gold, and her mastery of the portmente, messare di voce, diatonic and chromatic scales, trills, arpeggiatura, grupetti and staccati is such as to stamp her an artist of high rank and merit."

Judge McKinstry, on being elected president of the Mobile Common Council, claimed the office of mayor, on the ground that it is vacant under a recent act to reorganize the city government. Mayor Pierce declined to give way until a successor is elected, and in this is sustained by Colonel Wickersham, the military chief of police.

Mr. John Duval, son of ex-Governor Duval, of Florida, and one of the last three survivors of the Alamo massacre, where it will be remembered that Davy Crockett and Colonel Bowie, the originator of the celebrated knife of that name, fell victims to Mexican treachery, was in Owensboro last week. The father of Mr. Duval was a hunting companion of "Bill Smothers," and with him immortalized in story by Washington Irving.

Daniel Pratt, the great American traveler, walked all the way from Boston to Concord, N. H., to attend a woman's rights' convention, and made himself heard at every session, despite the expostulations of the sisters, who wanted to talk themselves. In reply to one of these remonstrants, Daniel told her loudly and forcibly that she was an old fool, and if she did not believe in him she didn't believe in Christianity, and that she ought to be sent to the lunatic asylum.

Nothing can be more unlike than French and American cemeteries. The former are emphatically "cities of the dead"—regularly laid out, closely built, densely populated. They contain few trees or flowers. The French, instead of bringing offerings of flowers to the graves of their friends, bring wreaths of immortelle, ornaments of black and white beads, and small pictures on glass representing bereaved friends weeping over the graves of the departed. These mournful tokens express the same tender sentiment of affection as our more beautiful and simple offerings, but they keep the physical idea of death more persistently before the mind.—[Paris letter.

Washington Gossip.

THE DANISH WEST INDIA POSSESSIONS—CUSHING'S MISSION—ARMY OFFICERS TO BE RETIRED—THE PLOT TO KILL M'KEE.

Dispatches of the 28th to the Tribune say that the Danish government is disposed to insist upon the United States accepting the Danish West India possessions, as bargained for by Mr. Seward, as that government has accepted the terms proposed by Mr. Seward on behalf of the government.

The Post has a report that Mr. Cushing has been sent to Bogota with full powers to close the contract for the canal across the Isthmus. It is said our government is ready to furnish a guaranty of $10,000,000 for its completion. The Post says that General Grant has been consulted about the Panama ship canal, and is warmly in favor of the scheme, and, it is said, thinks its speedy completion necessary to preserve our commercial and naval supremacy in the Pacific. It is reported that Mr. Cushing has been examining maps to report upon the most feasible line for the canal, and is convinced that it must be built at or near the line of the present railroad, and that the canal company and the railroad company ought to be one.

Washington specials say that President Johnson intends retiring army officers over fifty two years of age, among whom are Adjutant General Lorenzo Thomas, Paymaster General Price and Brigadier General Philip St. George Cooke.

From information received by a member of the committee appointed by the late Radical convention at Jackson, Miss., to urge before Congress the admission of that State, it appears that an attempt will be made to assassinate McKee, who was elected by the Republicans to Congress from the fifth district.

Effect of the Amnesty Proclamation.

The New York Herald discusses the amnesty proclamation as follows:

This present proclamation restores to Davis and company all their rights, privileges and immunities under the Constitution and laws of the United States, but this does not restore these men to their status as citizens in full communion. The constitutional amendment fourteen, section three, debars from any civil or military office under the United States or any State any man who after having taken an oath as a civil or military officer of the United States, or as a civil officer of any State, to support the United States Constitution, shall have participated in rebellion against the same or given aid or comfort to the enemy: "but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability." The president's full and unconditional pardon, therefore, only restores the leaders of the rebellion to their rights as private citizens; for they can only be restored to the right to hold an office of any sort, civil or military, State or national, by a two-thirds vote of each house of Congress. And section five of said amendment says that Congress shall have power to enforce its provisions by appropriate legislation.

Rough on Reverdy.

A DINNER SQUELCHED ON HIS ACCOUNT.

[From the London Times, Dec. 11.]

Last night a crowded meeting of the committee charged with getting up a banquet to Mr. Reverdy Johnson was held at No. 8 Adelphi terrace, Mr. Beales in the chair. Mr. Coningsby moved and Mr. Stevens seconded the following resolution: "That the American minister having accepted an invitation to dine with this committee and its friends, any change of programme which would substitute a public meeting or demonstration would be impolite and inconvenient. Be it, therefore, resolved that a public dinner shall take place during the Christmas week, the price of tickets for which shall be 4s 6d each; and further, that at all future meetings of this committee, any discussion upon the merits of Mr. Reverdy Johnson shall be deemed irrelevant and out of order, and be immediately stopped by the chairman." Mr. Connolly thought it would be impossible to get up the banquet at all, but he felt there was no necessity to abuse Mr. Johnson, who was a man of great tact and ability. Mr. Applegarth, secretary of the committee, said he was not at first aware what was the state of feeling in America with regard to Mr. Johnson. Now that he was aware of it, he was content to let the matter remain where it was. The chairman felt the difficulties that lay in the way of the banquet were increasing. Mr. Lloyd Jones did not think so at all. In his opinion it was more than ever necessary for the working men of England to address their brethren in America. Mr. Coningsby, although willing to withdraw his resolution, seeing that the feeling of the meeting was opposed to it, could not do so without stating that he saw no valid reason why the proposed banquet should be given up, and protested against this cry against Mr. Johnson. He saw no reason at all urged against the movement except the publication of a letter from Mr. Smalley, the representative in this country of Mr. Horace Greeley, of the New York Tribune, the fact being, as he had heard, that the latter was anxious to fill Mr. Johnson's place when it became vacant. Mr. Holyoake said the last statement was entirely without foundation. After considerable discussion the following resolution, moved by Mr. Elliott, was agreed to: "That a deputation be appointed to wait upon Mr. Johnson, and inform him that in consequence of the conflicting opinions existing in this country and America, on the questions now in the course of arrangement, it is considered not advisable to proceed with the proposed banquet."

Chas. T. Nash will sell this day 258 bales cotton at various places and times, as follows: At 11 o'clock A. M. at Szymanski's and Levee Steam Press; at 11½ o'clock A. M. on the levee, foot of Customhouse street; 11½ at Merchants' Press; at 12 o'clock at Kentucky and Penn's Press; at 1 o'clock P. M. at Factors' and Alabama Press; at 1½ o'clock at Virginia Press; at 1½ o'clock at Commercial Press. For particulars read advertisements in auction column.

DO TELL.—Why is Phalon's Flor de Mayo, the new perfume for the handkerchief, like an errand boy? Because it is *scent* everywhere. Sold by all druggists.

Judge Durell and the Gaines Case.

[From the New Orleans Republican.]

In our Monday's edition we expressed our utter want of confidence in the rumors and accusations upon which it was attempted to bolster up certain projects in the form of bills affecting the organization of the federal courts at this place. We did so in general terms, reserving the occasion to be more explicit after we could have an opportunity to examine public records pertinent to the question. These records are public matters easily referred to by all who may desire, and we opine there would have been less innuendoes current if, before uttering them, parties would have taken the pains of a few minutes examination of the facts of record.

We will take up the most distinct and prominent charge and analyze briefly what basis it has in fact. The telegraphic correspondent of the Missouri Democrat has given a wide circulation to the report that Judge Durell was about to be "impeached on the ground that he demanded money before he would do his duty in the case of Mrs. Gaines. The knowledge of this fact is said to cause a good deal of talk down there."

There is unquestionably a good deal of talk at times down here about various subjects, but though in the newspaper line we have not heard a word of the "good deal of talk" alleged; neither do we believe that there is any talk at Washington about impeaching Judge Durell, or anything of the sort.

In order to show of what cloth such rumors are generally manufactured, it may not be amiss to illustrate the kind of basis in fact there exists for such a rumor as the above. Like most men who have occupied high positions on the bench, Judge Durell was for many years a counsellor at the bar, and had in charge much important business, and was concerned in many leading cases. He would scarcely have been deemed fitted for such an important position as judge of our federal court if he had not been thus engaged. Would it not be strange if, in the course of a long legal career, he had not become interested, pro or con, in the famous case of Mrs. Gaines? Could Roselius, Randell Hunt, Clarke, Bayne, Bradford, Lea, Finney, or any other eminent legal individual, be selected for an important judgeship without inevitably bringing about the appointment of a judge who would not be able to act in certain cases on account of personal interest? Could Charles O'Conor, or James T. Brady, or William M. Evarts occupy the bench in New York city without being embarrassed in important cases in a like manner?

In 1836 Cavalier and Davenport obtained judgments against certain parties who claimed, through Clark's mother, to be heirs of Daniel Clark. The judgments were for a warrantee in the sale of lands by Clark in his lifetime, and amounted to about $40,000. Lands belonging to Clark's succession were seized under these judgments, or one of them, and Mrs. Gaines enjoined their sale. An agreement was made, which may be seen in the office of Joseph Cuvillier, notary public, deposited April 24, 1844. The lands were sold, only partially satisfying the judgments. In 1852 Hon. E. H. Durell, then a counsellor-at-law, acting as the trustee of the Union Company, of New York, purchased a large amount of the lands that were sold under the Cavalier and Davenport judgments; and also the unsatisfied judgments of Cavalier & Davenport and Boisfontaine against parties claiming to be the heirs of Daniel Clark, as also other lands of Daniel Clark sold under the Boisfontaine judgment.

He thus became the holder of the title to said lands as trustee of the Union Company. He also since became personally interested in the judgment and lands to a considerable amount, evidenced by a judgment against the company. The Union Company claim that their judgments are a judicial mortgage upon all lands of the heirs of Daniel Clark, including the real estate of Mrs. Gaines. A bill in equity was filed against E. H. Durell by Mrs. Gaines, being suit No. 2715 of the docket of the Circuit Court of this place.

Now, were Judge Durell to sit as judge of the Circuit Court in the cases of Mrs. Gaines, he must pass upon her heirship to the estate of Daniel Clark. He is interested in the result of her cases. He is the owner as trustee of the Union Company of New York, having also a direct personal interest of the judgments of Cavalier & Davenport. The Union Company claim those judgments to be judicial mortgages upon all the lands claimed by Mrs. Gaines. If he decide in her favor, the land he adjudges to her may come immediately under the Union Company's mortgages.

Judge Durell always took the highly honorable position that he could not sit in these cases. It is no fault of his that the circuit judgeship was not long ago filled. But owing to the fact that, for several years past, that position has been vacant, or occupied by judges too infirm or unwilling to come to New Orleans, and owing also to the unwillingness of Congress to let Andrew Johnson fill the place by one of his peculiar style of appointments, Mrs. Gaines's cases have stood in abeyance, and probably will until Gen. Grant and Congress can get at the matter of the circuit judgeship. If their choice shall fall upon a judge not unwilling to sit at New Orleans, everything will have a proper solution. If it should fortunately fall upon Judge Durell, promoting him from the district to the circuit court, the statutes of Congress and rules of the Supreme Court furnish a proper means of the interchange of judges from circuit to circuit, in cases where judges have a personal interest and cannot sit, which is a matter of no uncommon occurrence elsewhere.

Judge Durell, as we have already said, has always taken the highly honorable position that he could not act in these cases; and Caleb Cushing, Mrs. Gaines's counsel in Washington, knowing the facts, advised a settlement between Mrs. Gaines and the Union Company, so as to enable them to relieve Judge Durell from his interest. No conclusive result was attained, although a settlement seemed for a time to have been adjusted. With that settlement Judge Durell had nothing to do. He simply desired the Union Company to relieve him from his interest. Whether Caleb Cushing was right in his opinion that the settlement which he advised, but was not carried out, would have enabled Judge Durell to have sat in her cases is neither here nor there. He neither is nor would be the man to sit in a case where the propriety of his action would be doubtful, and as the case never arose, we doubt whether any man who knows Judge Durell can say what would have been his course. But even were he to accept the opinion of that distinguished lawyer, it would illy justify the half of the stories that have been coined out of the mere suggestion of such a solution. That is all the basis that has ever existed for the idle and silly stories set afloat, and from this emanates the fabrication of his demanding money before doing his duty. The truth redounds to the credit of the judge. As a private individual, it would be exceedingly strange if he did not wish a settlement of his interest; as a judge, it is to his honor that he refused to further it.

It is an exceedingly far-fetched interpretation of these facts that would enable the most ingenious perverter of reason and logic to evolve a solution unfavorable to the integity of Judge Durell.

We are authorized by Judge Durell to say that he never spoke to Mrs. Gaines about paying him any money to act in her cases, directly or indirectly, and the whole charge against him is utterly false and groundless.

An examination of the records we have referred to furnishes a mass of legal reminiscence which we would have been glad to have dilated upon, and may refer to on a future occasion, but it was not strictly pertinent to the subject upon which we set out to write. Everything about Mrs. Gaines's case is of public interest, and her cause in its general scope has attained popularity from the long exertions and ability with which she has met the successive phases of her litigations. With their legal merits we have nothing to do, as their decision belongs of right to the tribunals; but there is much of wonderful interest in her well fought struggle which, without trespassing upon the neutrality of the press, or the legal rights and interests of others, we mean to revert to again. For the present we deem it our duty to the public to say that the course of Judge Durell in this matter is justified by the judicial records.

Parties desirous of purchasing a first-class box at the new Opera House are referred to an advertisement which appears in this morning's CRESCENT. The locality we understand to be a most eligible one. Information, in regard to terms, can be obtained by addressing box 50, through postoffice, New Orleans.

Elsewhere in our columns will be found notice of the removal of the law office of Hon. M. A. Fonte. The numerous friends and clients of the judge will find him, in future, at No. 16 Exchange Place.

AN ANCIENT WESTERN TOWN.—The Green Bay (Wis.) Gazette reports very interesting services in that place in commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of the arrival of the first Catholic missionary there in 1668. The French, German, Holland and Irish Catholic churches participated, and the priests of the Bay Settlement, Maple Grove, Holland, Little Chute, Appleton, Ocounto and New Franklin churches were present, also the chaplain of the Church of Notre Dame of Milwaukee, who preached an interesting discourse in German in the afternoon, and Father Mazeand, of Ocounto, in French in the evening. The first attempt to establish a Catholic Church there was made in 1642. A chapel was opened in La Pointe in 1660, and Father Claude Allouez came to Green Bay in the fall of 1668, dedicating a little bark chapel December 3.

TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

THE NATIONAL

TELEGRAPH COMPANY

A new enterprise, to be known as the NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY, has been organized, with valuable franchises conferred by a recent act of Congress, for the purpose of establishing TRUST LINES OF TELEGRAPH on all the principal railroads and mail routes in the United States. The Stock is to be issued upon the same principle as that of the Merchants' Union Express Company, which recently commenced operations. The design is to interest the entire business community in the enterprise. This is do not so much to dispose of the Stock as it is to secure the aid of the country through which the lines pass.

The Capital is to be

$10,000,000,

In 100,000 Shares, of the par value of

$100 Per Share,

But the actual amount to be paid in Cash is

$35 Per Share!

And this amount is to be paid as follows: One per cent. at time of subscribing, and no more, until the entire capital has been subscribed, and then on calls to be made by the Board of Directors; instalments not to exceed five per cent. per month. When thirty-five per cent. of the par also of the shares has been paid, certificates of stock will be issued. This will give the Company a paid up

CASH CAPITAL OF $3,500,000,

Which will be sufficient to duplicate lines to all, or nearly all, the paying points reached by the present monopoly.

The present Telegraph Companies of the country have been consolidated into one huge monopoly, and are now earning over six millions of dollars per year, or over one hundred per cent. on the actual cost of their lines, their present capital having been watered over one thousand per cent.

The NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY have a recognition from the United States Government of the importance of their enterprise, with a grant of the most valuable franchises ever conferred upon a Telegraph Company. No competing line has ever had the right now granted by Congress to this Company to construct and operate lines over every Railroad and Mail Route in the United States. The position of this Company differs from that of any company ever before organized. The question of the Right of Way is forever settled.

The Stockholders of this Company cannot be sold out or transferred to any other Company. The act of Congress under which this Company has been organized prohibits transfer of the franchises granted.

CALLS—HOW TO BE MADE.

One per cent. of the Stock will be required on subscribing and subsequent calls, not to exceed five per cent. per month will be made by the Board of Directors, from time to time, as may be necessary, to supply funds to construct and equip the lines; but no calls will be made after the one per cent. is paid until the entire Capital Stock shall have been subscribed.

Actual Capital Required.

The Company confidently believe that thirty-five per cent of the Capital Stock will construct and fully equip

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND MILES OF WIRE

Which will connect all the commercial centers and important places in the United States. This opinion rests upon the most reliable estimates and responsible offers to construct and equip the lines