NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

OFFICE 94 CAMP ST., NEW ORLEANS.

J. O. NIXON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

To promote the social, material and political well-being of the city of New Orleans, the State of Louisiana, and the great Southwest, will be in the future, as it has been in the past, the purpose of this journal. The columns of each day's issue are referred to as an earnest of the faithfulness and success with which this design is executed.

While the stand-point of the CRESCENT is an independent one with reference to all the subjects of newspaper comment and discussion, its opinions will always be found to be candidly, definitely and fearlessly expressed.

A carefully selected corps of

Correspondents, Home and Foreign

add to the usefulness of the CRESCENT, by impartial letters upon topics of moment to the people of this section. Its letters from the people form not the least interesting and valuable feature of its well-filled columns. A large share of each day's issue is given up to

SOUTHERN ITEMS,

carefully culled from our exchanges. In the selection, preparation, and arrangement of News and other Reading Matter, it is claimed that the CRESCENT is not surpassed by any other daily journal in the United States. The

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will bear the severest scrutiny as to the fidelity and judgment with which this important branch of newspaper duty is performed for the CRESCENT.

In brief, the proprietor of the CRESCENT proposes to continue to present to the public a LIVE, and, in every respect A FIRST-CLASS PAPER, properly supplying the imperative needs of the BUSINESS COMMUNITY AND FAMILY CIRCLE. It will be in the future, as in the past, influenced by the spirit of true progress, aiming at its own continual improvement, for the benefit of its patrons.

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No. 94 Camp Street,
NEW ORLEANS

CONSTITUTION Y. M. M. L. A.

CONSTITUTION, BY-LAWS

—AND—

READING-ROOM REGULATIONS

—OF THE—

YOUNG MEN'S

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

OF NEW ORLEANS.

We, the subscribers, young men of the city of New Orleans, being desirous of adopting efficient means to extend our information upon mercantile and other subjects of general utility, have associated ourselves for the purpose of establishing a Library and Reading-Room, and for our government have adopted the following

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

The name and style of this Association shall be "THE YOUNG MEN'S MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS."

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The officers of the Association shall be a President, Vice President, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, Treasurer, and five Directors, who, together, shall constitute a Board of Directors and shall be elected annually—the President, Vice President, Secretaries and Treasurer by separate ballots, the Directors by general ticket; a majority of the whole votes given being necessary to a choice.

SEC. 2. The President shall preside at meetings of the Association; call such extra meetings as the Board of Directors shall deem expedient; shall have a vote in all elections, and give the casting vote when there shall be an equal division among the members.

SEC. 3. The Vice President shall preside in the absence of the President, and in general perform the duties of that office.

SEC. 4. The Recording Secretary shall keep an accurate record of the business of the Association. The Corresponding Secretary, under the superintendence of the Board of Directors, shall conduct its correspondence.

SEC. 5. The Treasurer shall receive all dues and donations in money; pay all drafts on him when signed by the President; keep a regular account of the financial concerns of the Association—an abstract of which, accompanied by satisfactory vouchers, he shall exhibit at each annual meeting, and at the monthly meetings of the Board of Directors, and oftener if required; and for the faithful discharge of these trusts, he shall give security in the sum of five hundred dollars.

SEC. 6. The Board of Directors shall have power to appropriate funds, enact By-Laws, and generally conduct the affairs of the Association; shall meet at least once in each month for the transaction of business; shall report at each quarterly meeting of the Association their proceedings for the past quarter, and the state of the concerns of the Association; and in case any vacancy shall occur in the Board, shall immediately notify the Association, and appoint an evening for an election to fill such vacancy.

SEC. 7. The Board of Directors shall appoint a Librarian, whose duty it shall be to attend at the Library on each day of the week, who shall keep a register of all books, magazines, maps, charts, papers, and all other property in his care, belonging to the Association; arrange them in proper order, make a record thereof, with the names of the donors, and keep an accurate account of all books delivered to the members; and to be otherwise governed by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE III.

Each member not a proprietor, on subscribing to the Constitution, shall pay the sum of five dollars annually, in advance.

ARTICLE IV.

Each member who is a proprietor, on subscribing to the Constitution, shall pay the sum of ten dollars annually, in advance.

ARTICLE V.

Any person may become a member for life by paying the sum of fifty dollars.

ARTICLE VI.

Any person approved by a majority of the Board of Directors may become entitled to a membership in perpetuity, on payment of one hundred dollars, and may transfer such membership at pleasure on the books of the Association, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors: Provided, however, that any one being already "a life member" may become a member in perpetuity under this clause, on the payment of fifty dollars.

ARTICLE VII.

Any person, if approved by a majority of the Directors, may become a member on complying with the provisions of this Constitution.

ARTICLE VIII.

There shall be an annual meeting of the Association on the first Tuesday in January, for the election of officers for the ensuing year; for receiving reports from the Board of Directors; and, quarterly thereafter, for the transaction of such other business as may be presented.

ARTICLE IX.

If the President, Vice President, Secretaries, Treasurer or Directors, in their several official capacities, shall neglect the performance of their duties, or shall not administer the laws of the Association efficiently or equitably, on written complaint of fifteen members a meeting shall be called, and a committee appointed, consisting of two members and one director, who shall censure, remove from office, or fully exonerate the accused, as the circumstances of the case may warrant.

ARTICLE X.

There shall be no alterations in this Constitution unless the same shall have been proposed to the Board of Directors one month previous to the quarterly meeting, and then approved by three-fourths of the members present.

BY-LAWS.

SECTION 1. The Library and Reading Room shall be open every day from 9 o'clock A. M., until 10 o'clock P. M.

SEC. 2. The Librarian shall give security, in the sum of five hundred dollars, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and will hold the same at the pleasure of the Board of Directors.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Librarian to keep a complete and exact catalogue of books belonging to the Library, together with a duplicate of the same, which shall be open at all times to the examination of the members. He shall number each book, assign its place in the Library and arrange the whole in proper order; he shall likewise keep such record of maps, charts, and other property of the Association, as may from time to time be prescribed by the Board of Directors.

SEC. 4. He shall deliver, on the application, or to the written order of any member whose name has been registered and dues paid, one book, if it be a folio, quarto, or octavo; and one book, or set of books not exceeding three volumes, if it be a duodecimo, or of smaller size.

SEC. 5. He shall carefully enter in a book to be kept for that purpose, the name of the member to whom a book or books have been delivered; the date of taking from and returning to the Library, together with a full record of such fines or penalties as may have been incurred thereon.

SEC. 6. He shall collect from members, for the use of the Association, all fines and forfeitures incurred, regularly accounting for the same to the treasurer; and shall report to the Board of Directors the name of such member or members as may refuse to pay their fines and forfeitures, lose or damage any book or set of books, write in or otherwise deface the same, or in any other way wilfully violate the Library or Reading-Room Regulations.

SEC. 7. He shall have the supervision and general superintendence of the Library and Reading-Room; shall carefully examine returned books, and replace them upon the Library shelves; shall see that newspapers are promptly filed, and that magazines, etc., are regularly placed on the Reading-Room tables, and shall at all times enforce the rules relative to the circulation of books, and maintain quiet and good order in the rooms of the Association. He shall likewise perform such other duties appertaining to his office, as may from time to time be prescribed by the Board of Directors.

SEC. 8. It shall be, additionally, the duty of the Librarian, under the immediate supervision of the Treasurer, to keep the record book of subscription and annual dues of members; to render bills of the same and generally to take charge of such other books and accounts as may from time to time be assigned him.

SEC. 9. The Assistant Librarian shall give security, in the sum of three hundred dollars, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and will hold the same at the pleasure of the Board of Directors.

SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of the Assistant Librarian to co-operate with and relieve the Librarian; to be governed in every particular by the like rules, assuming in the absence of that officer the general duties of the post.

SEC. 11. It shall be, additionally, the duty of the Assistant Librarian, under the immediate supervision of the Treasurer, to collect the subscriptions and other annual dues of members together with such other collections as may be especially assigned him. He shall likewise perform such other duties appertaining to his office as may from time to time be prescribed by the Board of Directors.

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of the Librarian and his assistant to attend especially to the receiving and giving out of books, carefully observing the Library regulations for the same; to give special attention to the filing of newspapers, the proper distribution of magazines, etc.; to act as messengers when required in that capacity; to keep or assist in keeping the rooms of the Association clean, well ventilated and in good order, taking especial care that furniture, maps, globes, pictures, stationery, etc., be neither defaced nor injured; and generally that the Library and Reading-Room be made agreeable and attractive for the convenience and resort of members. The Librarian and his assistant shall report themselves for duty at a quarter before 8 o'clock, that the papers, magazines, etc., may be properly distributed before the hour of the opening of the Reading-Room.

SEC. 13. Each member of the Association, duly entitled to the use of the Library, may withdraw a book or set of books, and retain the same two weeks from the date of delivery. New books, catalogued within the current year, shall not be renewed, but must, at the expiration of two weeks, be returned to the Library; other books of circulation may, on application to the Librarian, be renewed for the like term of two weeks; Provided, that not more than two separate renewals of the same book, or set of books, be allowed without special permission of the Board of Directors. No book or set of books shall, in any case, be reserved by the Librarian for either a member or director; nor shall books be transferred from one name to another.

SEC. 14. Any member who shall retain a book, or set of books, longer than two weeks, as above limited, shall forfeit and pay to the Librarian, for the use of the Association, five cents for each day over the time the book or set of books shall have been so detained in his possession; and such fines shall, in all cases, be fully exacted without reference to the value of the books thus detained; Provided, that this regulation shall not be deemed to interfere with any regulations regarding books of reference.

SEC. 15. If any member lose, deface or injure a book or set of books, he shall make the same good to the Librarian; and if any book lost, defaced or injured be one of a set, he shall either replace the set or pay the full value of the same to the Treasurer, and may thereupon receive the remaining volumes as his property.

SEC. 16. Books cannot be examined on the shelves, but each member shall be privileged to use any book belonging to the Library, in the Reading-Room of the Association (of which use the Librarian shall at the time keep a minute), yet such book, if it be one of circulation, must be relinquished to any member withdrawing the same from the Library.

SEC. 17. Such books, maps, charts, etc., as have been or may from time to time be donated, with the intention or request that they be not taken from the Library, shall, in no case, be loaned therefrom. Books which are specially valued for their plates, for rarity or antiquity, or for other reasons, may from time to time be designated as books of reference, and, as such, may be restricted from circulation, but can at all times be freely consulted at the Library or in the Reading-Room. Books so restricted shall be taken from the Library only by special permission of the Library Committee.

SEC. 18. Resignation of membership must be made in writing, either to the Treasurer or Board of Directors, and can be accepted only after the payment of all dues, forfeitures and arrearages. Any member wishing to withdraw from the Association, must comply with these requirements, or he will be considered and charged as continuing his membership.

SEC. 19. The privileges of the Association will be withdrawn from any member who shall refuse to pay fines and forfeitures incurred, or who shall be known wilfully to violate any of the preceding regulations, and such person shall be ineligible for re-election until full satisfaction shall have been made of all legal claims; and that this regulation may be effective, it shall be the duty of the Librarian to keep a record of those persons thus made ineligible, and the reasons therefor. The Board of Directors will from time to time alter, amend or establish such additional By-Laws as may be necessary and proper for the safety of the Library and the due administration of the affairs of the Association.

Regulations of the Reading Room.

RULE 1. No conversation shall be allowed otherwise than in a whisper within the Reading Room.

RULE 2. No person shall be permitted to smoke in the Library or the Reading Room; to deface, damage or injure the furniture or fixtures thereof, or to conduct themselves inconsistently with decorum and propriety.

RULE 3. Any person who shall deface, mutilate or abstract a newspaper or periodical, placed on file or upon the Reading Room tables, shall pay to the treasurer a fine equal to four times the value thereof, and, for a repeated offense, shall be liable to expulsion.

RULE 4. Any member shall be privileged to introduce a friend, not a resident of the city, whose name must be registered in a book provided for that purpose, and who will receive from the Librarian a ticket of admission for the term of four weeks, to the rooms of the Association.

RULE 5. An order from a member to draw books does not entitle the holder to the privileges of the Reading Room.

RULE 6. These rules shall be binding and of like force with the preceding By-Laws, and will be amended in like manner at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

(Signed) SAMUEL MULLEN,
ROWLAND H. TIMPSON,
G. TAYLOR WEBSTER,
F. W. PERKINS,
JOHN GREENFIELD,
GUSTAVE PITOT,
JAMES T. TUCKER,
WM. C. COOKE,
ARTHUR BLACHE,
OSCAR K. LYLE,
Executive Committee Y. M. M. L. A.

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IMPORTER OF GENUINE LEAF TOBACCO,

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Has constantly on hand the choicest brands of Virginia Manufactured CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO. Also—A large assortment of imported HAVANA and DOMESTIC CIGARS, Meerschaum Pipes, Briar and Wood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches and all Smokers' Articles. Tobacco in hogsheads and bales for the Mexican market and plantation use. Cigar Leaf of all kinds for manufacturing purposes on hand.

IN STORE AND NOW LANDING:

100	cases Garrett's Scotch SNUFF,
50	boxes SWEET 10's.
1,000,000	Havana and Domestic CIGARS, of assorted brands and sizes.
100	boxes Pace's Gold Bar TOBACCO
50	" Sam Tibbett's TWIST and 14's.
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500	" Assorted brands, Medium and Fine Bright, pounds.
500	caddies May Apple TWIST, Bright quarters.

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J. F. SARRAZIN'S

TOBACCO MANUFACTORY.

Corner Chartres and Conti streets.

Mr. J. F. SARRAZIN thankful for the patronage extended to him since the establishment of his factory, has constantly used his best exertions to increase his well-deserved reputation, and is now able to offer to the Southern States a superior article of cut Tobacco for smoking, put up in all sorts of packages to suit the trade. His assortment of Chewing Tobacco, Pipes, Cigars, etc., is renewed by every arrival.

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VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTRED Tobacco—2000 packages choice bands.

J. Y. Whitted's Gold Ambrosia, J. W. Corbin, Harry Lee, North State W. R. Tavier, Star Pounds, Nat. Macon, W. D. Miller's Nutmeg, and various other brands, for sale by

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REFERENCES.

Rev. Dr. Leacock, New Orleans, La.; Prof. S. H. Dixon, Charleston, S. C.; Hon. Traslmond Landry, Louisiana; Hon. Judge Simon, New Orleans; Prof. T. L. Caldwell, Transylvania University.

LOUISIANA STATE SEMINARY,

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The next Session begins September 7th, 1868, and closes June 30th, 1869.

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TERMS—For all expenses, except clothing, $410; $204 payable in advance, balance in equal payments January 1st and April 1st.

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Address D. F. BOYD, Superintendent.

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MILITARY ACADEMY.

At Newcastle,

HENRY COUNTY, KENTUCKY.

On September 15th, 1868, KIRBY SMITH, with a corps of assistants, whose qualifications are of the highest order, will open, at Newcastle, Kentucky,

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Newcastle is located in the healthy blue-grass region of Henry county, equi-distant (four miles) from the Louisville, Frankfort and Lexington and the Louisville and Cincinnati Railroads, connected with each by a good macadamized plank, and about two hours travel by rail from Louisville.

The Academy buildings, owned by himself, are of modern construction, admirably adapted for school purposes, and situated in the suburbs of the town. The standard of education will aim at thoroughness in every branch, to be ascertained by impartial and searching examinations. The discipline will be strictly military, requiring punctuality and promptness in the performance of every duty. The domestic department will be conducted with care and liberality, so as to secure the health, comfort and contentment of the scholars. The scholastic session is divided into two terms of twenty weeks each, the first commencing on September 15th. The charges for everything, excepting uniform, books and medical attendance, will be three hundred and seventy five dollars in U. S. currency for the entire session of forty weeks, payable in two equal installments, one at the beginning of each term of the session. No deduction from these charges will be made for absence during the term, except in protracted sickness or honorable discharge, and even then a tuition fee of $50 per current term will be required.

Uniform furnished on the most reasonable terms. Books and stationery at Louisville prices. As the number of pupils is limited, those wishing to secure places in the Institution should apply at once. In thus making his permanent residence in Kentucky, and devoting himself to the education of its youth, the Principal hopes to have the co-operation of his friends in this Commonwealth.

For further information address E. KIRBY SMITH.

Students will leave the cars at Eminence, on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, whence omnibuses will convey them to Newcastle. E. K. S.

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Circulars may be obtained on application to ROBERT PITKIN, Esq., 13 and 15 Camp street, New Orleans.

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PETER ROSS, BUILDER,

Returns thanks to the citizens of New Orleans for their patronage for the last twenty years. He has now made extensive additions to his Workshops, and introduced several woodworking machines, which will enable him to attend promptly to any business in his line. Shop and office corner of Prytania and Washington streets, Mechanics' Exchange, box No. 1.

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DEALER IN COAL, CHARCOAL, COKE, WHITE SAND AND FIREWOOD,

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Orders left at the above place, or Box 53, Mechanics' Exchange, will receive prompt attention.

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—AND—

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS,

Nos. 45, 47, 49 and 51 Gravier Street,

—AND—

22 Peters Street,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

The New Orleans Crescent.

SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1869.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

A MAN WITH A HOLE THROUGH HIS HEAD.

[From the Springfield Republican, Dec 28.]

The "audible titter" with which, according to the Boston papers, the condensed history by Dr. Bigelow of this remarkable case in surgery was received, in the trial of Andrews, at Plymouth, would seem to justify a more detailed popular statement of it than has recently been made. The leading facts have long been known to the profession, a history of the injury and the temporary recovery from it having been published in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal at the time, and soon followed by a paper from the pen of Dr. Bigelow in the American Journal, published in Philadelphia. During the present year the subsequent facts of the case have been collected by the surgeon having the care of the case, and published in the issues of the Massachusetts Medical Society. From these sources we gather the details of a case which is pronounced by a learned Western surgeon "the last Yankee invention," and of which Dr. Bigelow well says that "its leading feature is its improbability."

Thomas P. Gage, a man 22 years old, of iron constitution, (having never been sick in his life,) belonging in Lebanon, N. H., but employed as foreman of a gang of workmen in the construction of a railroad in Cavendish, Vt., was sitting on a ledge of rock above a hole into which he was tamping the powder preparatory to blasting, Sept. 13, 1848. A call from some of the workmen behind him caused him to turn his head to one side, and while doing so an explosion of the powder took place, driving the tamping iron upward, as a projectile is thrown from a gun.

This iron which is cylindrical in form, only that at one end it comes to a blunt point, is worn quite smooth by use, is three feet seven inches in length, one inch and a quarter in diameter, and weighs about thirteen pounds. The point is a quarter of an inch in diameter, and the slope from the largest diameter is quite gradual, commencing twelve inches from the end. The point entered the face of Gage back of the cheek bone of the left side, making for itself, at once, what in railroad engineering would be called a tunnel, and not a cut, and thence passed upward, inclining a little to the other side, which is accounted for by the position of the head at the time of the injury, and came out just forward of the top of the head, after which it went high into the air and fell some rods behind him, covered with blood and brain. The convulsive motions, which immediately followed the injury, ceased in a few moments so that Gage soon spoke, and after being carried in an ox-cart three quarters of a mile, to a house, was able with a little assistance to get out of the cart, and after resting for a while with the left arm supported, to walk up a long flight of stairs to his room. During the dressing of the wound he was perfectly conscious, though weak from loss of blood, and showed the surgeon at what point the iron entered. The top of the head presented at this time, the same appearance as might been seen if a stick were drawn up through yielding ice; a conical, crater-like look, with cracks radiating from the center, and detached fragments of bone adherent to the scalp.

With the simplest and most rational treatment this man progressed toward recovery, with hardly a bad symptom, the only trouble not the result of his own imprudence being an accumulation of the discharge within his head by the blocking of the exits. Three months and a half from the time of the injury found the wound closed, the skin stretching across, the general health and strength improving and bodily recovery apparently complete. But his former steady, efficient character seems to have been destroyed by his sickness, and he now showed obstinacy, vacillation, insubordination and a restless uneasiness that drove him from one occupation and country to another, until, after exhibiting at Barnums for awhile (which may be the secret of the doubt attaching to his case,) he lived in Chili for some years, and then in San Francisco, where he died of epilepsy, in May, 1861, twelve and a half years after the injury. His mother, with whom his last days were spent, waiving the impulses of affection, gave the head and the iron, in the interests of humanity, to Dr. J. M. Harlow, of Woburn, the original attendant of the case, who deposited them in the museum of the medical college at Boston, where, under proper conditions, any one can see them.

The history of this case, before unique in the annals of surgery, is not quite complete without adding that at the meeting in Boston at which Dr. Harlow read the paper last mentioned, there was a man present who, sometime ago, in blasting under-ground in a very wet place, communicated the fire to the blast through a hollow gas-tube about three fourths of an inch in diameter. After touching off the fuse, he waited until all chance of explosion had apparently passed but had hardly ventured in before his companion heard the explosion, and going in, found him lying on his face, making ineffectual efforts to rise; with the piece of gas-pipe some four feet long transfixing the head, passing in forward of one ear and out behind the other, in such a manner as to pin his soft hat to his head. In this case also, the recovery seemed perfect, aside from a new tendency to alcoholic excess, and though the condition of the man happily prevented that absolute demonstration of the injury, which was possible in the other case, there was no one who doubted, unless perhaps, there was present some learned representative of the Plymouth titterers, who had forgotten that truth was stranger than fiction.

American Singers.

CAN AMERICA SUPPORT THE OPERA?—AMERICAN SINGERS—KELLOGG—PATTI—HAUCK.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette.]

The ingenious Stendhal was fond of saying and proving, after his own fashion, that Italian opera never could exist at New York. New York is a thoroughly commercial city; the Americans are utilitarians; they have no aristocracy; they have no picture galleries; they have no leisure. Therefore they can have no Italian opera. "New York?" says a character in one of Stendhal's novels, who thinks for a moment of exiling himself, "but at New York there is no Italian opera." Stendhal was so fully convinced of the truth of his argument that he never took the trouble to consider, as a meaner man might have done, whether the conclusion he had arrived at was or was not in accordance with actual fact; and he died in the belief that Italian opera was not to be heard in America at all, and that the Americans were essentially an anti-operatic people. Without knowing very much about it, we fancy the Americans care more for dramatic music than the English do. We are assured that at New York opera is played all the year round, or nearly so; and operatic establishments exist not only at New York, but also at Philadelphia and New Orleans. One thing is quite certain, that America produces vocalists, which England obviously cannot do; though Englishmen and English women who have fine voices may, of course, go abroad and learn to sing in some country where the government is foolish enough to encourage schools of art, and frivolous enough to "subvention" opera houses. None of the singers from America who have achieved success in this country, and in other parts of Europe, have been of Anglo-Saxon race; and it is noticeable that they are all light sopranos. If any one likes to argue that the climate of New York is favorable to the development of that fascinating and essentially feminine description of voice, it will suit his purpose to remember the marked improvement which took place in the voice of the lamented Mme. Bosio during her residence in the United States. But we imagine the true explanation of the matter to be, that foreigners from all parts of Europe go to America, and that the gifted American singers one hears from time to time are the children, not of Anglo-Americans (it would be more agreeable to us to believe so), but of parents who belong to one of the great musical races of Europe. Mlle. Patti, who, though born in America, was educated among Americans, and sang at the beginning of her career to American audiences, is half Italian, and Spanish by descent. Mlle. Hauck is German by the father's side. We have not ethnological information on the subject of Mlle. Kellogg; but it is evident from her name that she also is not of pure Anglo-American origin.

The last musical importation from America will help materially to keep up the character of the country as a producer of artists if not of art. Mlle. Minnie Hauck is so young that it is perfectly safe to say that she has yet much to learn. But she has nothing to unlearn; she possesses all the essential qualities of an operatic vocalist, and she is graced with the power of pleasing, which no amount of teaching, no amount of study, can give. No critic, unless absolutely cynical, would, on seeing this graceful young girl venturing on such a part as that of *Amina* (which has tried the energies of all the greatest singers of the day), occupy himself in endeavoring to find out her weak points. Speaking, however, from a general recollection of Mlle. Hauck's performance, we can say confidently that all she wants is strength. Her voice is not so powerful as it will be a few years hence; but at this moment a sweeter, clearer, purer voice than Mlle. Hauck's—especially in the medium—is not to be heard.

In the arduous character of Marguerita, Mlle. Hauck was even more successful than as Amina in "La Sonnambula." The bright quality of her voice told admirably in the jewel song, and her performance was marked by much earnestness, and by the most engaging *naiveté* in the sentimental portions of the garden scene. One could scarcely help fearing the effect of such trying scenes as those of the cathedral, and again of the prison, on such a delicate voice and such a delicate organization generally; but the young, fragile-looking artiste rose in each case to the situation, and showed that she could not only be tender and touching, but also eminently tragic.

The Fashionable French of New York.

HOW THEY LIVE, MOVE AND HAVE THEIR BEING.

[From the New York Mercury.]

Among the most prominent of our French visitors at date, stray birds of Parisian paradise, who have fluttered for awhile to our shores, is the Countess Olympe Adouard. This lady is of middle age and more than medium attractions, and is really a smart as well as a merely educated woman. She has a will of her own, and can manifest it on occasions, as in the case of her controversy with the prefect of Paris, who insisted on running a boulevard through a cemetery in which her son lay buried. The countess-mother forthwith vented her anathemas in print, hurling every conceivable adjective—and the French language is copious in epithets—at the head of the prefect, who, in return, procured the suppression of a magazine on which she was engaged; whereupon the countess left France in disgust. She had determined to return to Paris once more, and then let the prefect—and for that matter, let the emperor himself beware. Madame Olympe Adouard and her friend Victor Hugo may prove too much even for Napoleon III.

One of the leaders of our resident French fashionables is August Belmont. This gentleman was born on the Rhine, upon French territory, and is closely connected with the Rothschild millionaires by the ties of family as well as interest. His early life was invested with considerable adventure, embracing affairs of gallantry and affairs of honor.

In person, Mr. Belmont is small and Hebraic; has a slight impediment in his walk, and yet possesses a decidedly striking and *distingue* appearance. In his business relations he is the soul of mercantile and banking honor. His paper ranks A No. 1, and his wealth has been estimated at about $2,500,000. His perceptive faculties are keen, and every confidence is justly placed upon his financial ability and commercial integrity. Although haughty in his intercourse with the world at large, and far from being as publicly popular as his rival, Leonard W. Jerome, he is very affable and admirable in his own exclusive circle, and certainly merits the highest encomiums for his combined taste and liberality as an art connoisseur and an art patron. His picture gallery, at his private residence, corner of Eighteenth street and Fifth avenue, is, without doubt, the finest collection, whether public or private, in the city, and his wine cellar is not equaled by that of any hotel in the country. His four-in-hand, attached to his heavy English drag, is a feature of the Jerome Park races, while his villa at Newport is the leading attraction of that fashionable locality.

Mrs. Belmont, formerly Miss Perry, is a pleasant faced, highly aristocratic lady, of middle age, whose parlors are among the most elegantly furnished in the metropolis, and whose parties are the exclusive affairs of the season. Miss Belmont is an elegantly formed, handsome and haughty young beauty, highly educated, who, alike as a belle and an heiress in her small, but select circle, reigns supreme.

Mr. Belmont affects the society of European celebrities, entertains sumptuously, is a first class bon vivant, and is an intimate friend of S. L. (A.) M. Barlow, of the law firm of La Roque, Boudoin & Barlow, who, although American by birth, is French by nature, habit, travel and association, and resides in state, with his family, upon Madison avenue, near Twenty fifth street.

One of the partners of the firm just alluded to, Mons. La Roque, is a young, black-eyed, handsome, dark-complexioned gentleman, quiet and reserved in his manners, and a most estimable and inoffensive individual. His brother, one of the finest young men of his time, led a romantic career, which had an unfortunate termination, but the present bearer of the name bids fairly to attain the highest honor. The remaining partner, Mons. Boudoin, is a substantial-looking individual, a family man, who lives in Ninth street, dabbling in real estate, and dining at Delmonico's in the most sumptuous style.

The Coudert freres, a leading Wall street law firm, who do a large French consols and importers' business, also flourish in metropolitan life, and are reckoned A1 alike in finance and in fashion. They are middle-aged and married, are as economical as they are estimable, and as practitioners are considered rather sharp by their brother lawyers.

Among our leading French residents may be mentioned Mons. Francis Alexandre, of West Twenty-seventh street, whose wife leads a portion of our French fashionable population, and whose liege lord makes no secret of the fact that he commenced life as a cabin boy, their present success being creditable to all parties concerned. Jules Reynal, son of St. Rose Reynal, is a scion of Paris gentility, a worthy son of the individual who is known among his intimates and guests as the politest man in New York. Jules is an inveterate hunter, and has a stock of the finest bred dogs in the country. Mons. Otard, the grandson of the original Otard, of brandy celebrity, who married Miss Delmonico, a handsome and genial brunette, and rich as cream, is another bright and shining light of French fashion.

Mons. Boileau, the French consul of New York, the successor of Mons. Montholon, must, of course, be included in any sketch of French fashion. This personage is a stout, pompous, excessively polite and somewhat "heavy" individual, who is more practical than popular. A man of high honor, however, and good taste.

Nor must a genuine French nobleman now resident in our midst be forgotten. We refer to Baron Louis De Couteaux, a traveled gentleman, at home in any large city on either hemisphere, with an air of hauteur more imposing than agreeable, good-looking exceedingly, who wears eyeglasses and parts his hair in the middle; a highly educated and accomplished linguist, and perfect man of the world, who is gifted with one of the most charming wives, a lady whose graces of mind and person would adorn the most polished court in Europe, formerly a Miss Hargoos, of this city.

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Vicomte d'Abyac, who, like his friend the baron, parts his hair in the middle, and who is the vice-consul, and has just committed matrimony, is also worthy of mere mention.

The Misses Vetables are two of our most admired French beauties, elegant and accomplished young women, of high family and fashion. And the list of French fashionables could be indefinitely extended did time and space permit; but we forbear, for a time at least.

BAPTISM OF A JAPANESE IN MASSACHUSETTS.—On Sunday one of the Japanese students in attendance upon the Monson Academy, Kudo by name, received Christian baptism, and united with the Congregational Church. This young man is about twenty-three years of age, and is characterized by thoughtfulness, earnestness, gracefulness of manner, and unblemished character. He is one of a company of six who, something over two years ago, were sent out to this country under the auspices of the Japanese government, for the purpose of becoming acquainted with our language, literature and civilization. Previous to their coming here they had hardly heard of such a thing as a Bible; and yet, so soon, one of them bows the knee to the mild scepter of Immanuel. We believe this is the second Japanese who has ever received Christian baptism, at least in this country. A few months ago one was baptized by Dr. Tiffany (Methodist) in New Brunswick, N.J., and it was claimed that he was the very first. We are told that Ouara, the youngest of the Monson company, and quite a genius in his way, having already acquired remarkable skill in English composition, contemplates, at an early day, taking this same step. What will be the ultimate results of these Christian conversions on the future destinies of that singularly isolated, yet very interesting people, the Japanese, God alone can tell.—[Springfield Republican, Jan. 5th.

THE PRESERVATION OF WINE.—The French government, which purchases a large amount of the cheaper wines for the use of the navy, has recently been testing, by special commissioners, the efficacy of a new process, which consists of simply heating the wine to the temperature of 125 to 131 fahrenheit. A certain number of bottles of Cote d'Or of 1863 were subjected to