The New Orleans Crescent.

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THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 1869.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
Mermet's grand opera "Roland a Roncevaux," in four acts.
Performance commences at 7 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Engagement of Nixon, Castello & Howe's Circus—Pfan and Robinson.
Performance commences at 7½ P. M.

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

ST. CHARLES THEATER.
Engagement of the young Comedienne Lotta—"Fire Fly."
Performance commences at 7½ P. M.

VARIETIES THEATER.
Chanfrau in DeWalden's new comedy, "Joe."
Performance commences at 7½ P. M.

☞ ON INSIDE PAGES — *Second Page: Clayton's Legal Bloodhounds, Deacon Andrews Again, City Topics, Texas Items, A Policeman Butchered in Mobile, Jewish Marriage in New York, Editorial Paragraphs, An Important Military Order, Sherman's Finance Bill, Killing of Texas Desperadoes. Third Page: Legislative Proceedings, Subsistence of Mrs. Lincoln, General News Items. Sixth Page: Official Proceedings, Board of Assistant Aldermen. Seventh Page: Financial and Commercial Reports.*

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When shall we have some light thrown on the question of the disposal of the proceeds of the six per cent. levee bonds? Is Gov. Warmoth going to respond to the polite request of the House for information, or is he too busily occupied in making arrangements with the small circle of property-holding oligarchs who are treating with the carpet-baggers for a sale of the local rights and privileges of the people of New Orleans? If Gov. Warmoth can spare a little time from this interesting negotiation we should like to hear from him.

About one of the saddest signs of the times is the arrogant pretensions which the dominant party assume toward the people of the country; and the degrading servility which they exhibit toward General Grant. Sycophantic correspondents, and toadying journalists are now busily engaged in reporting Gen. Grant's opinion on this question, and surmising his wishes on that, as if his opinion and his wishes were, henceforth, to be the law for his party and the country. These political charlatans, who clamored so loudly about the so-called usurpations of President Johnson, which were really only an attempted defense of popular rights and constitutional liberty, are now ready to recognize an irresponsible despotism in the person of the new President.

The New York Evening Post is a paper so sound on particular questions of public policy, and even on some general principles, that it is hard to see how it can act with so proscriptive, intolerant and interfering a party as that which is now dominant in the country. The Post is now vigorously combating the efforts of the tariff monopolists and plunderers to wring further tribute from the burdened and impoverished industry of the country. In discussing the salt duty with the Tribune, the Post makes the following points:

1. Suppose Mr. Wells does "contrast the gold price of salt in 1861 with its greenback price in 1868." As its price has not advanced in Europe, it could be imported as cheaply now as then, were the tariff as low. Twenty cents in gold are equivalent to twenty-seven in currency, and that is now a fair currency price for a bushel of salt under a heavy revenue duty of 15 per cent. Yet it sells, Mr. Wells tells us, at 48 to 51 cents a bushel, and the additional twenty-one or twenty-four cents are wrung from the people by these enormously rich monopolists, upon the entire home supply, without benefiting the treasury one dollar.

2. It is a fact that the two great salt companies have persuaded Congress to levy a duty on foreign salt of from 100 to 170 per cent. on its value.

3. It is a fact that these monopolists next contrived that the internal revenue tax upon this product should be removed.

4. It is a fact that, while they have thus been relieved, they are now intriguing in Washington to have the duty on foreign salt raised a third higher than even the present exorbitant rate.

The salt monopolists have already made large fortunes out of their oppression of the people. For instance, Mr. John W. Barker, the secretary of the great Syracuse salt monopoly, gave the following testimony on oath, as stated by Mr. Wells:

"Q. Will you state how large the dividends were? A. On the 14th of December, 1861, the first dividend was made. It was a dividend of 7 per cent. The next dividend was made in March, 1862, of 12½ per cent. The next was made April 23, 1862, of $1 25 per share. The next was September 13, 1862, also $1 25 per share. The next, September 27, 1862, also $1 25 per share. Salt was then selling at five dollars per barrel. The next was October 4, of the same year, of $1 25 per share, and again on October 11, of the same year, of $2 50 per share. The last extra dividend was made February 20, 1864. Since then the average annual dividends have been 7 per cent.

"Q. Has the stock of the company been increased since that time? A. It has been doubled. (Making the present working capital of the company $320,000.)

"Q. Have you divided since 1861 your full profits, or have you carried any considerable amount to a surplus fund? A. We have a surplus on hand of about $600,000. Since the organization of the company in 1860 the whole amount paid in dividends is about $2,000,000. The property of the company is now absolutely worth $4,498,969."

Here is a company which, upon a working capital of $160,000, has divided $2,000,000 in cash among its stockholders, accumulated a cash surplus of $600,000, and raised the actual value of its property on hand not less than $2,000,000 more, all within seven years.

Mr. Wells says in his official report:

"When we consider how, through the indispensable use of this article, an increase of its price (from twenty-three cents per bushel in 1861 to forty-eight cents in 1868) has come home to the whole people; how such increase affects the great industrial interests involved in packing of beef, pork, fish and butter, and consequently the distribution and price of food at home and its exchange for foreign commodities abroad; and especially when we consider that the internal tax on this article—which in 1865 was collected from one company to the extent of about $200,000—has been entirely removed; in view of all these circumstances may we not well ask whether protection to American industry and a regard to the interest of the whole people does not demand, not only that there be no further increase of the tariff and the price of salt, but that a reasonable and moderate reduction of the existing duties be promptly conceded."

Now, then, will the Tribune kindly answer this question of Mr. Wells, and thus let us see whether it is a friend of the people, as it pretends, or whether it is really the ally of monopolists and forestallers, and the friend and supporter of those who combine to rob the people? The Evening Post is trying to defend the people against these salt monopolists; we should like the help of the Tribune. Will it kindly explain where it stands on this question?

THE CITY CHARTER.

The new city charter as introduced by the legislative committee yesterday, is, we believe, identical, with some unimportant exceptions, with the measure contrived and proposed by the Association of Owners of Real Estate. If this remarkable concurrence of opinion and desire means anything, it must mean that the two parties to this strange and seemingly incongruous agreement have come to a mutual understanding, involving mutual advantage. Are the people of New Orleans ready to ratify such an agreement—are they ready to be made the instruments of an alliance, the political benefits of which are to accrue to the corrupt and unprincipled faction of adventurers who have usurped control of the State government, and the remaining benefits to a class of persons who are attempting, through this scheme, to usurp the government of the city? We lay down this proposition broadly now, in order to direct the attention of the people of New Orleans to the attempt which is made to sacrifice their right of local self-government involved in the police administration to the demands of the carpet-baggers, in order that their remaining rights may be subjected to the control of the class which assumes the right of contriving an instrument of municipal government for this city, involving a total change of the well established principles on which all effective municipal governments are constructed, and of forcing it upon the people by the aid of a Legislature which is justly regarded as a body of usurpers. We repeat that the scheme is fraught with danger to the liberty of the people; that it is the plan of the carpet-baggers to suffocate the opposition of the public to the iniquitous metropolitan police system by an alliance with a class of persons who set themselves up to represent the views and wishes of the public, but whose project would have the effect of converting the city government either into an oligarchy of real estate owners, or a ring of the most corrupt and venal of venal and corrupt politicians. We have not time or space this morning to exhibit the grounds on which we make this statement, but we are ready to prove its correctness by an analysis of the projected charter. Let that charter be published, and let its distinctive features be pointed out to the people, and we venture to say that it will be rejected by an indignant public sentiment. As we have said, we do not rest upon a mere assertion in regard to this matter—on the contrary, we propose to make it plain before we dismiss the subject from the columns of the CRESCENT that the plan of the proposed instrument is the worst that could possibly be proposed; that it is made in the interest of a particular class; that it offers enormous facilities for corruption; and that it affords no sort of guarantee against the evils of which its authors complain under the actual administration.

THE MORAL DIFFICULTY.

A very natural but unexpected difficulty arises with regard to the probable working of Mr. Jenckes's bill for securing official ability in the civil service. In the problem of obtaining the right kind of men in public employments the intellectual difficulty, when compared with the moral difficulty, is no more than a molehill to a mountain. It is easy enough to subject candidates to such tests as will exclude from important official trusts ignoramuses and imbeciles. And even in the absence of any provision of this nature, experience proves that there is infinitely more likelihood of mischief in the civil service from the dishonesty of capable incumbents than from the incapacity of honest incumbents. There is, to be sure, no lack of impudent stupidity in the ways where office-seekers prowl and whisper, or swell and vociferate. But it is safe to say that, in either the clamorous or clandestine class of office-seekers, there are ten accomplished knaves for one presumptuous dunce; and that where one incompetent though well-meaning aspirant obtains a place in which the opportunities and rewards of corruption are large, fifty competent but designing and untrustworthy aspirants manage to get into positions of this character. Ignorance, folly and fanaticism on the part of men charged with grave public duties have wrought, beyond question, a terrible amount of harm. But, after all, it is the clever, unprincipled, unscrupulous politicians and place hunters who are the most dangerous to the public welfare and safety. A country may survive civil distractions and civil conflicts resulting from political mistakes and popular frenzies; but it can not always withstand the drains which chronic and increasing official corruption stabs into its vital resources. In the light of such reflections as these, Mr. Jenckes's bill for guaranteeing a maximum of capacity in the civil service, is found wofully inadequate to the emergency. You may measure an applicant's intellectual qualifications, but how are you to test his moral calibre? How are you to explore those gloomy caverns of the moral nature where lurk, as yet spectral and impalpable, the young devils of meditated and potential crime? You may, let us suppose, be able to put a hook in the nose of Leviathan, or track Behemoth to his lair; but you will never, though you bring to the task the calcium light of the most searching examination, be able to expose the secrets of the office-seeker's conscience and seize and hold up for inspection whatever undeveloped propensities to venality and peculation may coil and slumber there. It is possible, then, that the most important positions in the civil service may be filled by men intellectually qualified in the highest measure, but morally unfit and unworthy in the profoundest. It is true that Mr. Jenckes's plan, though it allows a life tenure to competent and upright incumbents, provides for the removal of such as may be convicted of malfeasance. But conviction of malfeasance is precisely what the clever rascal in office will avoid to the last, if it is possible to be avoided. And yet, under Mr. Jenckes's plan, no rascal that is not clever could gain admission to the civil service. Once in, he might count on a life tenure of rascality, however much suspected, provided only that he could stave off the legal proof and exposure of his guilt. And the longer he was in, the more expert he would become in the art of concealment and evasion.

From all which it is clear that there is a big flaw in Mr. Jenckes's project for reforming the civil service; that through this flaw the cleverest villains in the country, by possibility, might get in and monopolize the most important functions in the service to the exclusion of either competent or incompetent honesty; and that, in short, the project does not solve the moral difficulty of the problem, but rather bids for still greater cultivation, and refinement, and dexterity on the part of official rascaldom than have been developed by the present tenure office arrangement. On the whole, the wiser plan, doubtless, would be to return to the old system under which officers were removable at the discretion of the President who was thus responsible to the country, in fact as well as in constitutional theory, for the manner in which the laws were executed and the public was served by his executive subordinates.

ABANDONED WOMEN AND MEN.—In some part of that statutory wilderness, the projected new charter for New Orleans, it is provided that one of the departments—it is immaterial which—shall look after, in an especial manner, the abandoned women of the city. A particular section of the city, it would seem, is to be set apart for these sinful and unwholesome beings. They are to be licensed to sin and infect in that quarter, and no other. But we look in vain for any provision of a similar effect in relation to abandoned men. It would seem that there is to be no fixed limit to their sin and infection; that their depravity, as liberal as the wind, is to have unbounded scope from center to the whole circumference. Fie on it! your excellencies of the meditated oligarchy. Is there no virtue and decency extant, even in your select and exquisite circle? Or do you expect the impeccable metropolitans whom you propose to take in as partners *in commendam* to keep a sharp look after abandoned men, while you bend your giant intellects, and your capacious moral faculties, and your abounding manly energies to keeping the abandoned women within allotted bounds?

GRANT'S SPEECH TO THE COLORED MEN.—The speech of Gen. Grant to the committee of the colored national convention is not calculated to send a glow of triumphant exhilaration through the hearts of those colored people who indulged the fancy that his election was the signal for the political apotheosis of their race. No political writer in the CRESCENT within the past three years has addressed anything to the Southern freedmen about their rights and duties, that was not every bit as consolitary and encouraging in its tenor as this speech of Gen. Grant. We have hoped, and we still hope, in common with him, that they may "receive every protection which the law gives them." We have held, as he holds, that their fitness to possess all the privileges which they have claimed, is not a thing to be taken upon mere dogma, but to be demonstrated by their future conduct. We are perfectly willing, and the white people in the South are willing, to abide by this test. If Gen. Grant and his political supporters will do the same, with candor, intelligence and consistency, a few agitators and yet unfed carpet-baggers, and their handful of colored coadjutators and dupes, may be disappointed, but the result will be all the better for the mass of the freedmen, for the South, and for the whole country.

Special Washington telegrammers report that Spain proposes to sell Cuba to the United States. Perhaps, in the last resort, such a proposition may be entertained by the Spanish government; but we do not believe that it has been made. It is a mere sensational story, got up by imaginative telegrammers. Spain will never relax her hold of Cuba as long as she can spare a man or a dollar for the purpose of retaining the island.

There is a good deal now said, at the North, about wooden car wheels as a substitute for iron. The Hudson River Company have placed twelve of these wheels on their drawing-room car. These wheels cost treble the price of the ordinary cast iron wheels, but it is said that they possess advantages more than counterbalancing the enhanced expense—that they move smoothly, and make conversation, reading, and even writing in the cars not only possible but easy. They are made of thoroughly seasoned elm, or teak, with steel tires; are very durable, only one accident having ever occurred to one of them, and that through the carelessness of a workman; and will wear, by reason of their elasticity and durability, over four hundred thousand miles of railway, while the average use of the ordinary iron wheel is but fifty thousand miles, after which it is necessary to break it up.

It is also asserted that this wheel is so constructed that it is impossible for the tire to become displaced, and that the wear to the track is much less than by the cast wheel, which of itself would make an important saving.

Telegrams from Washington say that Gen. Grant has expressed himself in favor of the new Mississippi swindle. The object of this fraud is to establish a carpet-bag and scalawag government in Mississippi, by simple congressional enactment—declaring the barefaced lie that the rejected Constitution was adopted. As this seems to be the logical outcome of the reconstruction business, what was the necessity for going through the farcical formalities of conventions and Constitution-makings, and elections? General Grant says that he wants this question settled before he takes possession of the presidential office. It is not strange that he wants to keep his hands out of such a filthy mess.

Piff, paff, pouff! Bim, Bam, Boum! General Bateman has sold out upon "very advantageous terms" all his *opera bouffe* company, wardrobe, music and properties, (animate and inanimate) *prime donne, seconde donne, tenori, bassi,* ballet coryphees, supes, spangles, leggings and tights—"hook and line, bob and sinker"—to Mr. James Fisk, Jr. Exit—General Bateman. Enter—Major General Fisk.—[N. Y. Herald, 13th.

Parton is engaged on a stimulating subject—the "Life of Hon. Richard Yates," in five large volumes. One of the volumes will be filled with biography and the others with speeches. In the former a large number of unpublished letters from Abraham Lincoln on public affairs, written to Senator Yates during the four years he was governor of Illinois—from 1860 to 1865—will be made public for the first time.

The following is from the New York Herald's personal advertisements: "Mrs. L. M. V.—Take some slippery L M T, soak your feet and stop being 'personal.' It's expensive, and the Herald don't trust.—Van."

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES.—"Joe" will be repeated this evening with its delightful sketch of hurrying-skurrying New York life, with its interesting plot and pleasing denouement, in which Mr. Chanfrau, after assuming successively the disguises of *Joe Sparks, Old Isaacs* and *Hans Swackenheimer*, comes out finally as good *Joe* (Woodburne, Jr.,) himself, and is rewarded with uproarious applause as the curtain goes down. And then, too, Miss Fellman as *Letty Honeydew* acts charmingly, and the author, Mr. DeWalden appearing as *Dr. Roddleton* is a valuable auxiliary in the representation of his fancy. "Joe" will be played again this evening, and in the afterpiece Mr. Chanfrau will appear in his laughable role of *Jerry Clip*.

ST. CHARLES.—Miss Lotta makes a very vivacious vivandiere in the character of *Firefly*, and evidently wins not only the heart of the volunteer *Harrold Cecil*, but those of her spectators, especially when, drum-stick in hand and beating a rat-a-plan, she rushes forward at the head of the French troops to do battle with the Arabs. The piece was witnessed last evening, in spite of the inclement weather, by a numerous audience. It will be repeated to-night, and will be found well worth seeing.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A great bill is offered for this evening, including Robinson and his handsome little son Clarence in their equestrian feats, Miss Lucy Watson and M'lle DeBerg, the famous equestriennes, Pfan, the astonishing athlete, and Cooke, the champion leaper. All of these nightly draw large houses at the Academy, and visitors may assure themselves of a spicy entertainment.

THE WHEAT-FARMER CONCERT.—Lovers of genuine music, and a récherché entertainment must not forget that on the third of next month we are promised by Messrs. Leo Wheat, the pianist, and Henry Farmer, the flutest, an entertainment to be given in response to a complimentary request by the Hancock Club. The place and the assisting artists will shortly be announced, and we learn that among the latter it is hoped to include the accomplished Mrs. Oates, who is now in the city. A rare musical feast may be anticipated.

A LITERARY AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT will be given at Lyceum Hall on the 27th instant for the benefit of the Presbyterian Church of the city of Jefferson, in which several distinguished artists and favorite musical amateurs will participate vocally and instrumentally, and some members of the Orleans Dramatic Relief Association will favor the audience with choice readings. We shall allude more fully to this entertainment hereafter.

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM.—A really pleasant hour may be passed by the curiosity seekers in rambling among the collection of natural and living wonders gathered together by Col. Ames for the edification of the New Orleans public. Every courtesy is shown to visitors, and we can promise those who attend any of the daily entertainments, that having glanced at the two headed girl, the dwarf lady, the baby lions, the human frog and the thousand and one other oddities exposed to view, they will not fail to come away pleased with themselves in having been there. The museum is opened daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and is located directly opposite the St. Charles Hotel.

"Buried Alive"

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, referring to a reported premature interment in New Orleans, says:

"Now, it would be well to let this pass as a warning to the thoughtless who hurry dead bodies into their graves before positive assurance that life is extinct. But the case is so horrible that it is better to know the truth. The corpse had been placed in an iron coffin—called casket—made airtight. The consequence is that the gases generated by the decaying corpse produce the most frightful disfiguration, and in some instances shiver the glass over the face.

"I know all about this, for I had a case come under my immediate observation—the death of a friend, in the country, caused by an accident, so sudden and unexpected that few of the friends and relatives could be called to the funeral within the ordinary time incident to such occasions. An iron coffin was procured, the body placed in it, and the lid seated and screwed down in the usual manner—with a thick glass plate over the head. To those who watched the loved face through tears, there soon appeared a singular change; the veins of the forehead began to swell, and soon stood out like cords. Then the face began to swell, and soon the eyes partly opened and the lips fell apart, giving to the face a wrathful, horrified expression that was painful to look upon. These changes continued until the dead seemed to be striving to breathe, and speak, and strange noises were heard inside. Women shrieked and fainted, and at last a cloth was thrown over the glass, and persons were forbid looking in. During the night of the second day (if I remember correctly), an explosion occurred, accompanied by the sound of broken glass, and it was found that the plate, over the face, was shivered, and the room filled with the most sickening stench. The dead body was horrible to look at, and it required no active stretch of the imagination to believe that life had returned and a struggle ensued.

"I doubt whether one could return to life from the counterfeit condition that had been mistaken for death, while sealed up in one of these iron cases. Such return must, of course, be slow, uncertain and feeble. How long the air of the coffin would continue pure enough to strengthen the lungs, so as to start the circulation, I am not prepared to say. But I should think not long. Certainly not a sufficient length of time to enable the subject, buried alive, to make much of a struggle."

Brigham Young wishes to see the "proofs" of his speeches before they reach the public. His "desire," which is almost law in Utah, was expressed in the following note:

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, SALT LAKE CITY,
December 12, 1868.

I desire the printers of Salt Lake City, who are my friends, to do me the favor to submit my remarks to me for correction before publishing them to the world. Those who do not I shall hardly consider as friends.

One paper coolly remarks in answer that "Brigham could get up the best reputation by suppressing his speeches altogether."

DONN PIATT ON GEN. "BINKS."—But Banks was never put in any position, whether he sought it or not, that he did not at once come up to the emergency and go through with credit to himself. Like a cat, he always comes down on his feet. As a speaker of the House, he was the best speaker ever placed there. As a governor, he filled the place with a quiet ease, really wonderful. As a general, he was never at fault and perfectly at home. (!) And I have no question that, at that remote period when it is claimed he taught dancing, he was a perfect dancing master.

Of medium height, without a particle of superfluous adipose, he stands well on his heels, and gives from his face, that has a cast-iron look, that severe solemnity that so well marks our official greatness. Yet, Banks is far from a great man. If he had more sense he would be less successful. It is the thoughtful man of brain who realizes the difficulty, discounts his own powers, and ruins by hesitation and delay. Your little man, like Banks and Louis Napoleon, marches in with confidence, and conquers.

Nevertheless, Banks is a pleasant specimen of the Montezuma Batts of American politics. He does not know much, but what he does know he holds to with the tenacity of death to a departed African, and gives it to us in good set phrases, and a deep roar of voice that demands our attention.

HOW BRIGHAM WINDS THE MORMON ROUND HIS LITTLE FINGER.—Brigham Young is the head of the Church Militant of the Latter Day Saints. Of course he is kindly affectioned toward his flock. Most of the Mormons believe in him. They pray for him fervently. Undoubtedly he needs their prayers. Most Mormons would fight for him to the death, for they believe him to be the Prophet of the Lord. Their sincerity is as true, their zeal as fervent as that of Presbyterian, Episcopal, Baptist or Methodist. No sect or denomination can surpass them in religious zeal. Having the confidence and love of his flock, the prophet, the revelator of God's will, is supreme in his realm.

Undoubtedly Brigham loves the Saints, but he has at times a queer, strange way of showing his kindness. Some years ago a well-to-do Englishman embraced the Mormon faith. He had about $70,000. Before he left England for the Mormon paradise, he was induced by Brigham to buy a house there for which he paid the Prophet $20,000. Brigham also took him in—the expression has a double meaning—as partner in an iron foundry. Also as partner in a flouring mill. These investments absorbed nearly all of the $70,000. The gentleman, with his wife, started for the New Zion, but he died on the passage. The bereaved widow went on, reached Salt Lake, found one of Brigham's concubines occupying the house, found also that what had cost $20,000 was rather dear at $5000. The concubine could not move just then. The widow had no deed of the property and could not take possession. The iron foundry was not in operation, and there was some trouble about the grist mill. She had left a good home, but was forced to take lodgings. The bereavement—the reality so different from the promise—brought on insanity, and to-day she is a recipient of the pittance doled out at the tithing office, while Brigham has possession of her husband's estate.—["Carleton" in the Boston Journal.

The navigation of Peruvian rivers has been declared free to all flags.

To clean kid gloves, have ready a little new milk in one saucer and a piece of brown soap in another, and a clean cloth or towel folded two or three times. On the cloth spread out the gloves smooth and neat. Take a piece of flannel, dip it in the milk, then rub off a good quantity of soap on the wetted flannel and commence to rub the glove toward the fingers, holding it firmly with the left hand. Continue this process until the glow of white looks of a dingy yellow, though clean; if colored, till it looks dry and spoiled. Lay it to dry, and the operator will soon be gratified to see that the old glove looks nearly new. It will be soft, glossy, smooth and elastic.

The Paris correspondent of the London Daily News writes: "The prince of the Austrians sent the Prince Imperial a splendid writing desk for a Christmas box on December 25th. The present was reciprocated the next day by a large cargo of toys, which the Prince Imperial took to be Pavilion Rohan himself. It is easy to understand that the empress (formerly Mlle. de Montijo) feels enormous pleasure at the power of patronizing the queen who was once her sovereign, and, moreover, she is very glad that her son should have a playmate somewhat nearer his own rank than the sons of Dr. Conneau and the late Count Walewski. On the other hand, Isabella, in her fallen state, cannot but be pleased at being treated as an equal at the palace of a reigning monarch."

M. Gustave Lambert, who has in charge an expedition to the North Pole, has named his vessel "Faith in Science," to the great scandal of the religious world.

Five gallant Frenchmen perished at Boulogne December 27, in the attempt to rescue the crew of a disabled English schooner ashore off the jetty. They formed part of the crew of the lifeboat, which was overturned.

DIED.

In New Orleans, January 20th, 1869, at 10½ P. M., of injuries received by the explosion of the steamboat Globe, MATHEW EDWARD ZIPPLE, aged 32 years, a native of Radisonville, St Tammany parish, Louisiana.

The Funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 25 Washington street, between Fulton and Rousseau streets, at 10 o'clock A. M. this day. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Memphis and Mobile papers please copy.

Window Shades.

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4th. The insured is permitted to travel or reside in any part of the United States, Europe, and the Southern portion of South America, during any and all seasons of the year, free of charge. This has never before been offered by any Company of its age without an extra charge, varying from $10 to $50 for every thousand dollars insured.

5th. Dividends in the PHŒNIX have been and now are 50 per cent

6th. The dividend is 60 per cent. on all its tables. If the annual premium is $100, the dividend is $60.

7th. It always pays its losses promptly, and never contests a claim.

8th. All its policies are non-forfeiting; thereby no possible chance of loss to the insured.

9th Ordinary Life Policies non-forfeiting after three payments, while the policy is in force for the full amount of EVEN DOLLARS OF PREMIUMS PAID, besides many other great advantages. The PHŒNIX has paid to widows and orphans $600,000, and never contested a single claim; and has $4,000,000 safely secured for like purposes.

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FRANK JOHNSON. THOS. H. SHIELDS.
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Between Julia and St. Joseph Streets.
Have constantly on hand a full assortment of METALIC BURIAL CASES and CASKETS, ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY, BLACK WALNUT and PLAIN COFFINS.
Bodies Embalmed, Disinterred and Carefully Shipped.
Carriages on hand for Weddings, Parties, Balls or other purposes.

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WINTER CLOTHING SELLING OFF.
We are now offering our HEAVY WINTER CLOTHING at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, to run stock down to make room for Spring stock.
HEAVY OVERCOATS, BEAVER SACKS,
AND
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Will be sold very low for cash. Buyers will do well to examine at
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A. BROUSSEAU & CO., Importers, offer at low prices, CARPETING—English and American, of all kinds; Floor, Furniture and Enamel OIL CLOTH; MATTING 5-0 roll China; 100 pieces Cocoa; WINDOW SHADES; Table and Piano Covers; Crumb Cloths—Drugget, Linen and Felt; Curtains—Lace, Reps, Worsted, Damask, etc; Furniture Covering—Linen and Cotton, striped; Cornices, Bands, Pins, etc.

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FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Capital $5,000,000 in Gold.
Policies issued on all descriptions of merchandise and property at current rates.
Gold Policies Issued.
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And is certainly due to Dr. J. WINTHALE, late of Germany, and now residing at 219 Canal street, in this city, who, in a comparatively short time, has cured me of a severe Stammering and Stuttering, hence removed the cause of all my past unhappiness, and an impediment to my future progress in life. Many thanks to him who so fully deserves it, which, prompted by gratitude, I cannot fail to express publicly.
B. MARUN,
Cabinet Maker, 89 Rampart street.
Residence—89 Dryades street.

Blackmar's Music Store,
NO. 164.....CANAL STREET.....NO. 164
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DIRECTLY OPPOSITE CHRIST CHURCH,
DEPOT FOR THE
Wm. Knabe & Co.'s Baltimore PIANOS;
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And Sole Agency for the United States for the Musical Publications of the "Correspondance Musicale," Hoye, Holland. Pianos for Rent. Pianos Tuned or Repair.

Southern Manufactory.
Having just removed to my NEW ESTABLISHMENT, 180 CANAL STREET, near Dryades, I beg leave to inform my old friends and patrons that I am now not only prepared to furnish, as usual, Gents', Ladies' and Misses' BOOTS and SHOES, manufactured by SUPERIOR WORKMEN, but have also on hand, at all times, the Latest and most Fashionable Styles of the best imported material at reasonable rates. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to.
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The Finest TIME-KEEPERS in the world, direct from the celebrated factories of M. J. Tobias, T. F. Cooper and Spear, in England; Appleton, Tracy & Co., Bartlett and Howard, in America, Jurgensen, Montandon, Nardin, Patek, etc., etc., in Europe, are arriving daily at
A. B. GRISWOLD & CO.'S,
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Importers and Manufacturers of fine Jewelry, Diamonds and Watches, Clocks, Bronzes and Vases.

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—BY—
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EAST INDIA CANCER DOCTOR
RECEPTION AND OPERATING ROOMS:
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NEW ORLEANS.
Opposite the Clay Statue, second floor, under Washburn's Photographic Gallery.

All external Cancers, regardless of class or duration, are taken out entire, "root and branch," within three to nine days, by the celebrated East India Cancer applications and internal remedies.

One application, with the use of the internal remedies, is usually all that is necessary to complete an entire cure, even in foul, "eating" Cancer.

Under this mode of treatment the cancerous mass drops out before the ninth day. The parts quickly heal without assistance and present a smooth and healthy surface, obviating all deformity.

These applications are perfectly harmless to healthy flesh, but attack instantly and destroy all FUNGUS AND ABNORMAL GROWTHS, CANCER, CANCEROUS ULCERATION, SCIRRHUS, TUMORS, etc.

Diseases of the EYE and EAR, and all CHRONIC COMPLAINTS, cured.

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Letters of inquiry must contain a stamp and be addressed to
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
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GENERAL GROCERIES,
572 and 574 Magazine Street,
Opposite the Market.
ON HAND, AT ALL TIMES, THE
CHOICEST FLOUR, COFFEE, BUTTER,
TEAS, BRANDY, WINE,
Etc., Etc.,
WHICH I AM OFFERING AT THE
Lowest Cash Prices.
GOODS DELIVERED TO ANY LOCALITY FREE OF CHARGE.

St. Louis Rotunda,
UNDER THE ST. LOUIS HOTEL,
ENTRANCE ON ST. LOUIS STREET.
CAFE CONCERT.
The above establishment has just been opened, and keeps the best LAGER, WINES and LIQUORS,
CHOICE LUNCH DAILY at all hours.
CONCERTS EVERY EVENING by the most approved artists.
In connection with this establishment is a magnificent BILLIARD SALOON.
E. KROST, Proprietor.

Dr. Jules Homberger,
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It will be a pleasure to Dr. Homberger to refer those who apply for treatment to patients who have been under his care.

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

"Southern Lands" Agency.
We offer our services for the disposal of LANDED PROPERTY, etc., in the Southern States. References and information promptly given.
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(SPECIAL AGENTS OF NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.)
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Goods purchased only of first class Houses, and as low as not lower than parties can purchase themselves.
A sufficient sum must be remitted to cover freight and commissions, the balance PAYABLE ON DELIVERY.
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Collections on all points promptly attended to.
Reference—COL. J. O. NIXON, Proprietor of the New Orleans Crescent.

New Orleans Postoffice.

Time of Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Route 801—New Orleans to Brashier, leaves daily (except Sunday) at 7 A. M. Arrive daily (Sunday excepted) by 6 P. M.

Route 802—New Orleans to Canton, departure daily. Closes at 3:30 P. M., Sunday at 12 M. Arrives daily at 5:30 P. M.

Route 803—New Orleans to St. Francisville, supplying all the offices opened, departure Monday at 3 P. M. and Friday at 8 A. M. Arrives Monday and Friday mornings.

Route 804—New Orleans to Carrollton, via Jefferson City, departure Monday and Thursday at 9 A. M. Arrives Monday and Thursday at 4 P. M.

Route 805—New Orleans to Buras Settlement, Lower Coast, departure Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M. Arrives Sunday and Thursday.

Route 806—New Orleans to Mobile, departure daily at 1 P. M., Sunday at 12 M. Arrives daily by 8 A. M.

Route 807—New Orleans to Covington, La., departure Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. Arrives Tuesday and Friday at 4 P. M.

Route ——New Orleans to Algiers, departure daily at 9 A. M. Arrives daily by 11 A. M.

Route 808—New Orleans to Vicksburg, supplying all the offices opened to Vicksburg; also Red River and Ouachita Parishes. Departure Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M. Arrives on Monday and Friday mornings.

Mails for Lake Coast Tuesdays and Thursdays at 3 A. M., Saturdays at 11½ A. M., Pascagoula, Saturdays at 11½.

Mails for Galveston, Houston, Indianola, San Antonio, Brownsville, Brazos Santiago via New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad, close at 7 A. M. on Sunday and Thursday.

**Tariff of Postage for Mexico, C