The New Orleans Crescent.

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J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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THE WEEKLY CRESCENT is published every Saturday. Subscription $3, invariably in advance.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1869.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
Offenbach's comic opera, "Belle Helene," in three acts."
Performance commences at 7 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.—Matinee at 12 M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Engagement of Nixon, Castello & Howe's Circus—Pfan and Robinson.
Performance commences at 7½ P. M.—Matinee at 12 M.

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

ON INSIDE PAGES—*Second Page: The Pope's Latest Speech, Peeler Cotton, City Topics, Editorial Paragraphs, A Triple Tragedy, Gold and Silver Production Last Year, A West Tennessee Tragedy, Important Revenue Decision, Female Treasury Clerks, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, and Political Items. Third Page: Louisiana Legislature, Cuba, General News Items. Sixth Page: The Light at Home (poetry), The Pardoning Power, Economy in the Treasury Department, Official Proceedings Board of Aldermen. Seventh Page: A Clerical Book Thief, Financial and Commercial.*

Buy your cigars at the premium manufactory of Geo. Alcés, 185 Rampart street, below Canal, New Orleans. Address lock box 248, postoffice.

THE SUNDAY CRESCENT.—The Sunday CRESCENT, in all respects, is a paper which we offer as creditable to the literature and journalistic enterprise of New Orleans. Filled with the latest news by telegraph and mail, with interesting local events, with a miscellany of literary contributions original and selected, and with the latest financial and commercial intelligence, it is a paper which we offer to the public with entire confidence in its being acceptable. The Sunday CRESCENT being carefully and leisurely read, is a paper the advantages of advertising in which are so apparent that nothing further on the subject need be said.

The Weekly CRESCENT, issued every Saturday morning, contains the news of the week by telegraph and mail, editorials, local matters of interest, financial and commercial summary, state of the markets and a collection of interesting miscellaneous articles. It is an acceptable present to send to a friend or correspondent in the country. Copies, put up in wrappers, ready for the mail, can be had at our counting-room. We will receive a limited number of advertisements for the Weekly, and as the paper circulates in all the surrounding States, its value as an advertising medium is very great.

The contradiction, reported by the telegraph to be official, of the statements made by a correspondent of the New York World concerning certain alleged expressions of opinion in regard to public men, by General Grant, was simply an editorial paragraph in the New York Tribune. There is no guarantee that it emanated from Gen. Grant, or that he authorized its publication. The fact that it appeared in the New York Tribune, a paper with which the president elect has no sympathies, is enough to discredit its authenticity.

The Republican seems to think that martial law and military lawlessness, "though not in the abstract very commendable methods of government" are yet just the thing in the concrete, when it becomes a question of reducing refractory citizens to a state of passive "loilty" and subjection to scalawag rule. Arkansas is quoted as an illustration. The people of that State are now, according to the Republican, "as peaceably disposed as might be expected from any terrified population." Chopping off a few thousand heads in Paris, drowning people by the hundred at Nantz and razing Lyons to its foundation stones, are not supposed to have been very commendable methods of government in the abstract, but they did, for a time, make the recusant people of the French government "trooly loil" to Carrier and Couthon. They became, in fact, "as peaceably disposed as might be expected from any terrified population." But Robespierre and Couthon were not carpet-baggers, and they might have had some excuse for guillotining and drowning their own fellow-citizens. Since the Radicals find the system so well suited to their purposes, just let them bring on their "trooly loil" bears in Lonisiana.

Congenital donkeyism was never more conspicuously manifested than by the carpet-bagger, elected by the Louisiana Legislature, so-called, to represent the parish of Bienville, in a preamble to an asinine act recently introduced by him in the House. This enlightened and vicarious representative declares, and asks the illustrious body of which he is a member to declare, that, according to a recent decision of Judge Underwood in Virginia, the acts of judges [in Louisiana] "who are ineligible under the fourteenth amendment are null and void;" whereas the fact is that Underwood's decision is of no more effect in Louisiana than in France. It is astonishing how the innate asininity of Radicalism makes haste to display itself on all occasions. The voice of a distant donkey is enough to set a thousand of his fellows to responsive braying.

The defense of the provision in the projected charter, which permits everything except real estate to be taxed unlimitedly, is that it is copied from the existing charter. But this clause in the present charter has been considered one of its worst features, and if reform is the order of the day, why not reform the thing of which complaint is made? Under the existing charter, however, all classes of people may be represented in the council, and there is in this some guarantee of equality of taxation within the prescribed limits. Under the new instrument the government is to be administered by the representatives of the large real estate owners alone, and it is only natural that these gentlemen should regulate the matter of taxation to suit themselves.

THE SUBMISSION OF THE CHARTER TO POPULAR VOTE.

And now comes the impudent excuse for not submitting the new charter to the popular vote of the city, that this course was not pursued when the present charter was enacted. Everybody of sane mind knows that there is no parallel, moral or political, practical or theoretical, between the two cases. To make the omission to take the popular vote on the present charter a proper precedent to be followed with reference to the one now projected, the situation of the people with respect to the State Legislature and to the city government should be the same now, in all material points, as it was then. It is almost needless to point out how great and how vital is the dissimilarity. When the present charter was passed the State Legislature really did, as it now does not, represent the State; and really did, as it now does not, represent, in the due proportion of an integral part to the whole, the interests of the city and the sentiment of its people. Yet now we are coolly and insultingly told that because we did not vote, or ask to vote, specifically upon the charter of 1856, we have no right to expect and are presumptuous to demand that this privilege shall be conceded to us by a spurious and usurping Legislature which holds by no tenure but brute force and unmitigated audacity, and which has no more title to impose laws upon New Orleans than to impose them upon Chicago, Philadelphia or New York. And, besides, the charter of 1856 was not a complete revolution in our system of municipal government. It touched upon no prescriptive rights and traditional usages and methods. It did not propose to subordinate to the interests of a single proprietary class the interests of all other classes, though the industry, skill, knowledge and enterprise among these classes really represent property value infinitely greater than that which it is now proposed to foster in an especial manner, and do, indeed, constitute the basis on which the whole capital and prosperity of the city rests.

BUTLER'S FALLACY.

Nothing more strikingly exhibits the hopeless extent to which many minds in this country have been depraved by the glittering device of the greenback currency than the manifest inability of most of the Northern journalists to detect the fallacy on which Butler's scheme of an irredeemable paper money is bottomed. Whether Democratic or Republican, whether opposing or approving the scheme, they are thrown by Butler's sophistry into an intellectual vertigo in which they can see nothing but an endless whirl of bonds convertible into nominal dollars, and nominal dollars convertible back into bonds. What has especially dazed them is his verbal jugglery with the notion of an elastic and yet invariable standard of commercial value in the shape of paper tokens issued by the government in quantities to suit purchasers. One of these tokens, according to Butler, would perform the office of measuring commercial value, just as infallibly as a yardstick measures length. And herein centers the bold and bald fallacy which has upset the intellectual equilibrium of so many Northern journalists. No such analogy as that assumed between a yard stick and an irredeemable paper dollar, or a dollar of any kind, exists. It is as pure fiction as the fancied value of a currency debt and a bonded debt which should have no pretense of redeemable virtue about them except the fact of their interchangeability. The tradesman who sells a yard of cloth does not take a yard stick, or a strip of paper a yard long, in payment. But this is precisely what he must do to fulfill Butler's idea of the commercial function of his inconvertible paper money. And the tradesman must do a little greater absurdity, and submit to a still more outrageous hardship. For, under Butler's theory, the yard stick, so-called, may be as elastic as India rubber, and yet, though drawn out to the length of a rod, receivable as a legal tender in exchange for a corresponding extent of cloth. But, in actual trade, the yard stick does not change hands, whereas money does change hands. Hence there is no common ground on which to allege an analogy between them. They are too different to be compared. The sole utility of the one consists in its capacity to measure length; the sole utility of the other consists in its purchasing power. And what constitutes purchasing power? Equivalent value, and that only. And equivalent value, resolved into its final expression, is found to be a convertible term with intrinsic value. But in Butler's plan there is no provision whatever for imparting to the money of the country any quality of equivalence, resolvable into ultimate intrinsicality of value.

A DAMAGING DEFENSE.

A city contemporary having undertaken the uphill business of defending the scheme which proposes to convert the municipal government into an exclusive and unlimited bureaucracy, admits that the new charter covering this design contains the most objectionable features of the present charter; but it fails utterly to assign a decent excuse for those additional, extraordinary and unexampled provisions which are not only bad in themselves but tend directly to develop with the utmost aggravation all the possibilities of mischief under the existing system.

This remarkable defense is quite enough to show the wholly indefensible character of the scheme. Our contemporary set out by advocating without reservation this huge annular contrivance for revolutionizing the municipal government. But now it is evidently terrified at the monstrous size of the whole hog which before it was complacently prepared to swallow. Our contemporary confesses that the proposed charter is not, in its present shape, a measure fit to be adopted, and it suggests amendments of it in several important particulars. If the thing needs apology from its too precipitate supporters at this early day, what may be expected of its workings when all its latent vices shall begin to bloom forth? Depend upon it, when you see the incipient beak and talons of the vulture showing themselves in the birdling, the grown bird will not turn out to be as innocent and harmless as the dove.

The Republican ridicules or attempts to ridicule Gen. Buchanan for saying that he had saved the lives of the leading Radical carpet-baggers. If the statement is not true what becomes of the Radical assertion, constituting the whole stock in trade of the Radical party, that beyond the arm of military protection, no "trooly loil" is safe in Louisiana?

The following is the minority report submitted by Mr. Jos. H. De Grange, of Orleans, from the special committee to which was referred the bill introduced into the Legislature a short time since, abolishing the present city government and creating a provisional government. We commend a perusal of it to our readers, as it embraces many of the same arguments which can be brought to bear against the city charter which is now being concocted for the people of New Orleans:

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Hall House of Representatives,
New Orleans, January 21, 1869.

To the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

The undersigned of the special committee to whom was referred House bill No. 41, entitled "an act to abolish the existing government of the city of New Orleans, and to establish a provisional government for said city," cannot agree with the majority of the committee in recommending the passage of the bill.

The city of New Orleans, as well as all the citizens thereof and of the whole State, have rights under our Republican form of government, and which is necessarily a part of it, whether there be any constitutional provision or not, which no legislative enactment can abridge, and among these is the right of the people to self government under certain laws, which it is admitted the Legislature have power to enact, and by officers of their own selection.

Although the special provisions in the Constitutions heretofore in force in Louisiana, in reference to New Orleans, were omitted in the Constitution of 1868, yet the doctrine, as above enunciated, as to the rights reserved to the people, and which the Legislature cannot abridge, is expressly reserved by article fourteen of the Constitution of 1868, which provision was never incorporated in any former Constitution, but which is in as exact conformity to the Constitution of the United States, should, therefore, the Legislature presume to pass the bill, and to put it in operation, it would lead to extensive litigation, with a great probability of success in favor of the city and the citizens, and against the pretended unlimited power of the General Assembly. For though courts have decided that the Legislature of a State has supreme power, except when expressly restrained by constitutional provisions, yet all the cases thus decided amount to little more than an "*abitur dictum*" and were never argued before the court itself, but taken for granted in each case thus decided.

But in addition to the reasons against the bill, based on general principles, and the confusion and almost financial ruin imminent on the passage and enforcement of the provision of the bill, it also seems to be clearly in conflict with the express provisions of the Constitution of 1868 itself.

By article 154 elections were ordered and provided for throughout the State, including municipal elections. These elections were held, and among those elected were the present officers and Common Council of the city of New Orleans.

By article 158 it was provided that all the officers thus elected were to "continue in office for the term of their respective offices;" and least there should be any doubt on the subject, article 149 continues all laws in force at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, thereby fixing the terms of all municipal and other officers elected by the people.

But, in addition to the foregoing, the act in question is an attempt to do an act—namely, to remove the officers and Common Council in a way not authorized by the Constitution—namely, by a general enactment amending a former act, when article 106 of the Constitution expressly provides that "all civil officers shall be removable by an address of two-thirds of the members elect to each house of the General Assembly," etc., thus showing clearly this conflict.

And again, there is now pending before the House a "city charter," reported upon by the joint committee of the General Assembly.

From these reasons, among others, I am compelled to dissent from the report of the majority committee, and protest against the passage of the act.

All of which is submitted.

J. H. DEGRANGE, of Orleans.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Wm. G. Barrett, editor of the Harrison Flag, Marshall, Texas, favored us with a call yesterday. Mr. B. will be in town, at the City Hotel, for a week or ten days on business connected with his paper. Our merchants will do well in availing themselves of the Flag to make their business known in the rich and growing country around Marshall.

An evening paper, in attempting to reply to the CRESCENT on the question of the new charter, says that the matter of contracts is left pretty much where it is now. Then what advantage does the new instrument possess in this matter of contracts? The adjudication of contracts is justly considered one of the most fruitful sources of corruption, and yet the supporters of the new bill admit that they have done nothing to guard this point. The section as it stands in the pending bill declares that the council—to wit, the six administrators—"shall have the right to reject all bids or proposals." This right of rejection is unqualified, and in practice it would be equivalent to giving the administrators power to select any contractor they please—in other words, to sell the contracts to those persons who might be willing to pay the most money for getting them. And this is what is called economy, security and responsibility!

The steamship Great Eastern has commenced taking on board the submarine cable of the Franco-American Atlantic Telegraph Company. She will sail in June, from Brest, for the American coast. Now let Senator Morton marshal his forces to repel this dangerous invasion of the territory ruled by "the best government the world ever saw." Think of landing a submarine cable on the coast of the United States without permission of Congress! It is an outrage on "loilty" and an insult to the "old flag."

William Baker has furnished the CRESCENT with a pamphlet containing the report of the Board of Registration. Of course, whatever emanates from so classical and distinguished a source deserves due attention—even to the "so-called" affidavits and testimonials with which the 102 pages of the report, all printed at the expense of the poor old Pelican, which is now a captive in the hands of the Radicals.

The Senate doesn't seem disposed to act precipitately on the bill to repeal the tenure-of-office act. The bill was framed, really, in order to give a Radical Senate control over the administration of President Johnson, and it was, in fact, a purely partisan measure. Nevertheless, a lingering sense of decency impelled the Senate to assign a more general reason than this, and the bill was, therefore, put forward as a measure intended to erect a barrier against executive usurpation. To repeal it now would be to confess that the ostensible motives for its passage had no existence, and that it was a mere partisan trick designed to circumvent a dangerous political adversary. The House has no hesitation in making this open confession; but the Senate is slow to acquiesce. Moreover, the act invests the Senate with a power which the more ambitious of the Radical leaders are not disposed to resign even at the bidding of the President elect.

An editor says, "our best things will be found on the outside." That's the way with the most of the world.

What is the beautiful snow? A sentimental editor thus responds: "White feathers falling from celestial doves—the sky showering white blossoms on the grave of the departed year." If he had to shovel about a ton of it off the sidewalk once a week all winter, he wouldn't allude to it in such flattering terms.

LETTER FROM ST. LOUIS.

Special Correspondence of the N. O. Crescent.]

ST. LOUIS, JAN. 20, 1869.

We are still in the enjoyment of most delightful weather, and appearances indicate that we have had about all the cold weather we are to have this winter. Such will certainly be the case unless Old Boreas files his demurrer very soon, for there is not much time left. Perhaps it is his intention to give us a lively brush in March, but the sun will have become so warm by that time that we will "heed not his anger." Is is feared, however, that this beautiful weather will have a very damaging effect on the fruit in this locality. A branch of cherry was brought into town a few days since full of blossoms. It was taken from a tree a short distance from the city, and was quite a novel sight for us to behold in midwinter. The cry of "fruit all destroyed" is, however, one that we hear every winter, and the best way is to patiently wait and see for ourselves.

An opinion prevails that ice the coming summer is going to be very scarce and consequently dear; and there are certainly good grounds for the belief, when we consider that our dealers have not yet put up a ton of it and there is poor prospect of their being able to do so at all this winter. Our ice men usually cut their ice a very short distance from the city and generally have nearly a full supply laid up by this time. Proprietors of hotels and restaurants have had to use ice all winter to preserve their meats, oysters, etc. This is in very marked contrast with other winters—meat generally having to undergo a process of thawing before it can be cut. Unless we have a period of right cold weather yet, our summer's supply of ice will have to be brought from away up the river, and the luxury of ice water in the dog-days will be much more costly than it has been for many years.

Business, owing to the fact that we have an open river to Cairo and for a considerable distance above, is more active than we generally expect in January. On the landing considerable is being done in the aggregate in the way of Southern freights, as the departure within a few days well laden of such boats as the Ruth, Lady Gay and Thompson Dean will attest. The latter departed yesterday, and will be followed by the Pauline Carroll to-day.

The following New Orleans guests were registered at the hotels yesterday: Southern, F. Harbock; St. Nicholas, John L. Martin.

Among the St. Louisans now sojourning in your city is the genial-hearted John H. Parie, (or "Johnny," as we call him,) brother of "Andy," of the renowned Phœnix. Johnny is no less famous as a caterer in our city than Andy is with you, and hosts of friends will assemble at his "Camp" on his return to welcome him home. His sojourn with you will be brief, but he will endear many to him during his stay in the Crescent City.

In the amusement line this week we have at DeBar's Opera House that sterling actor and accomplished gentleman, Joe Jefferson. He is regaling us with his inimitable personation of *Rip Van Winkle*, and the crowds that flock to see *Rip* and his dog Schneider are of such vast proportions as to fill the house nightly. Mr. Jefferson remains three weeks, and his engagement promises to be the most profitable one of the season.

"Humpty Dumpty" is still the attraction at the Olympic, and, strange to say, draws tolerably well. Some of the pantomime tricks are good, while others are decidedly silly, and many of the jokes nauseating.

At the Varieties "Jack Sheppard" still occupies the board, and the houses as a general thing are good. Manager Deagle is enterprising in the production of novelties, and his efforts are being crowned with success. "Keno" will be produced next week.

Emmerson, Allen & Manning's Minstrels were not very successful here their second (last) week. The audiences at Mercantile Library Hall grew "smaller by degrees and beautifully less," and the last night your correspondent attended, the hour of commencing (8 o'clock) arrived, but no performance began. Half an hour more passed and the small audience became impatient, when one of the company stepped in front of the curtain and stated that "the house being so light, and Mr. Manning being confined to his room by a sprained ankle, there will be no performance to-night. Your money will be returned at the door." The last three nights of the week they performed at DeBar's, there being no star performing at that house, and drew only so-so. They are an excellent troupe of minstrels, but the public taste seems not to run in that line. RAINBOW.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA.—Our readers will remember that Offenbach's best opera bouffe, "La Belle Helene," will be presented at the Opera House to-night for the first time this season, Mme. Lambelé Alhaiza taking the part of the daughter of Jupiter and Leda; Chamonin that of *Calchas;* Nardin that of *Menelas;* Julian that of *Paris*, and the other members of the company the balance of the roles. To-night is fashionable night. To-morrow, a five-act drama, by Casimir Delavigne, "Don Juan of Austria," with the whole dramatic company in the cast.

ST. CHARLES.—There was gathered together last evening on the occasion of Lotta's benefit, in "Firefly," such a rousing house as we have not seen there before during the season. Below in the box office Treasurer Gleason, always good-natured, was rubbing his hands in jolly complacency, and above, within the house, people were standing in all the doorways, applauding vigorously at intervals. "Firefly" will be repeated to-night and to-morrow, and on Monday Lotta appears as *Little Nell*, with Ben DeBar as *Dick Swiveller*.

VARIETIES—We are to have two "Joe's" today, and Mr. Chanfrau, who on the occasion of his benefit last evening, was the recipient of distinguished compliments, will appear twice in his quadruple impersonation, giving also in the character of *Jerry Cup*, in the afterpiece, his amusing and truthful imitations of Forrest, the elder Booth, Chas. Kean and others.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The last circus matinée is announced to-day, at noon, and is appropriately denominated by the management the "Robinson and Pfan festival." Now, we can promise the juveniles who attend, (and their names will be legion) a rare entertainment. They will see Robinson, the greatest rider of the day, and his son Clarence, they will see Pfan making his flying leaps across the house, they will see M'lle DeBerg and Watson and a perfect galaxy of other attractions. The same bill will be repeated in the evening, and to-morrow night, the recognized Southern humorist, Dan Castello, takes his first and only benefit.

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.

A vexation of fashionable life: "A lady, on taking out her peach-blossom gros-grain to wear for the second time to an evening party, was chagrined to find about the body and shoulders the marks of a warm, perspiring and not over-clean large hand. Some one in waltzing had left his impression in such a manner as to ruin her pale, rich dress. How to account for it she could not determine till she thought of an elderly nurse in the house who had a young daughter quite fond of going to firemen's balls, and the conclusion was that the mother had privately borrowed the fine dress, without leave, for the girl to wear, and returned the dress to the wardrobe. The lady could never wear the dress again; so she took it to a pawn-broker and sold it."

Prince Felix Salm-Salm, who began his military career, as a cavalry officer in the Austrian army, afterward served in Algeria and Spain, then went through the American civil war as a Union officer, and became a brigadier general, United States volunteers, and who finally offered his sword to the Emperor Maximilian, and witnessed his lamentable end, has just entered the Prussian army as major of the fourth or "Queen's" regiment of Grenadier Guards, stationed at Berlin.

NEW YORK DRAMATIC FUND MASQUERADE.—At the Dramatic Fund masquerade carnival in New York, Mr. and Mrs. John Hoey occupied a private box, and on the floor appeared M'lle Irma on the arm of Colonel Bateman; Lester Wallack, gay, gallant and graceful; Mark Smith, full of fun and crazy with waltzing; Birgfield in the costume of a Highland piper, with real pipes; Harry Palmer, in a long tailed disguise, escorted a beautiful blonde, with hifalutin turban and a green baize, cut bias from the waist to the sleeve; Brother Lent promenaded in a ruffled shirt bosom and eight diamond studs; B. T. Barnum, with Anna Swan and Anna Dickinson, spent most of his time in the private supper room; Lydia Thompson, having thrown aside her wig, sported her own luxuriant raven tresses, in company with Major General Shaler, in a full fire ladies uniform; John Brougham, Joe Corlies, and Steve Massett, cornered three of the best looking members of the Tammany ballet, and fairly loaded them with floral decorations; Leonard Grover, flitted here and there in a quiet way, with a demure looking damsel in green; Mr. Wm. Steinway, clad in slashed velvet tights, and a cut away jacket of nankin velvet, marched proudly in the society of the superb Parepa, who was dressed in a Pompadour robe with Neapolitan trimmings, a baby waist and pointed shoes; and Barny Williams in knee breeches and revolutionary cocked hat, paced up and down as a sentinel in front of Hoey's box.

Gen. Sherman detests new uniforms, and is never, as to clothing "all of a piece." The reason is that, when a lieutenant, he was one day, at Washington, sunning himself in a bran new outfit at the door of his hotel, where a crowd of boys gathered, and one of them inquired, "Mister, where's your engine going to squirt?"

Every Mormon (or "Saint") in Salt Lake City who keeps a store is required, by order of Brigham Young, to have a sign which other Mormons may recognize. This sign is an arch over an "all seeing eye, with the words "Holiness to the Lord." All Mormons are commanded to trade at such stores only, but many of them prefer to save money by trading with outsiders. These stores are known among the irreverent Gentiles as "bull's-eye shops."

Window Shades.

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Will be sold very low for cash. Buyers will do well to examine at
PITKIN, PIERSON & CO.'S,
13 and 15 Camp street.

Carpet Warehouse.
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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—500 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.

London and Lancashire
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Capital $5,000,000 in Gold.
Policies issued on all descriptions of merchandise and property at current rates.
Gold Policies Issued.
R. G. MUSGROVE,
General Agent,
Office 64 Carondelet street, near Perdido.

Honor Where Honor is Due.
And is certainly due to Dr. J. WINTHALL, late of Germany, and now residing at 219 Canal street, in this city, who, in a comparative 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. MARTIN,
Cabinet Maker, 89 Rampart street.
Residence—89 Dryades street.

Blackmar's Music Store,
NO. 164.....CANAL STREET.....NO. 164
New Orleans,
DIRECTLY OPPOSITE CHRIST CHURCH,
DEPOT FOR THE
Wm. Knabe & Co.'s Baltimore PIANOS;
Grovesteen, Fuller & Co.'s PIANOS;
Pleyel Wolf & Co.'s PIANOS;
ERARD PIANOS;
BORD PIANOS;
Prince & Co.'s Automatic ORGANS;
Edwards & Co.'s Baltimore ORGANS;
And Sole Agency for the United States for the Musical Publications of the "Correspondance Musicale," Haye, Holland. Pianos for Rent. Pianos Tuned and Repaired.

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.
JOHN NORWOOD.

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

Cancer Cured Without Surgery
—BY—
DR. C. P. LAWRENCE,
EAST INDIA CANCER DOCTOR
RECEPTION AND OPERATING ROOMS:
No. 113.....Canal Street.....No. 113
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.
Hours—From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Ladies' reception—from 2 to 4 P. M.
Letters of inquiry must contain a stamp and be addressed to
DR. C. P. LAWRENCE,
Box 310, Postoffice, New Orleans.

E. Charles,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
—IN—
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,
OCULIST, (late Assistant to Dr. Richet Paris,) 149 Canal street, New Orleans. Office hours from 11 to 4 o'clock. The number of patients treated in Dr. Homberger's Clinic and Practice during 1868 was 859; the number of operations 191. For Cataract, 42; for Cross-eye, 58; for Lachrymal Fistula, 18; for Staphyloma, 4; for Diseases of the Lids, 25, etc.
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.
LIVINGSTON, EGERTON & CO.,
No. 59 Liberty street, New York.

H. M. Thompson,
PURCHASING AND COLLECTING AGENCY,
NO. 25 EAST TWENTIETH STREET, NEW YORK.
(SPECIAL AGENTS OF NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.)
All classes of MERCHANDISE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, etc., etc., purchased on commission.
Goods purchased only of first class Houses, and as low if not lower than parties can purchase themselves.
A sufficient sum must be remitted to cover freight and commissions, the balance PAYABLE ON DELIVERY.
Commissions on sums not exceeding $100, 5 per cent.; exceeding $100, 2½ per cent.
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 8001—New Orleans to Brashier, leaves daily (except Sunday) at 7 A. M. Arrive daily (Sunday excepted) by 6 P. M.

Route 8002—New Orleans to Canton, departure daily. Closes at 3:30 P. M., Sunday at 12 M. Arrives daily at 5:30 P. M.

Route 8003—New Orleans to St. Francisville, supplying all the offices opened, departure Monday at 3 P. M. and Friday at 8 A. M. Arrives Monday and Friday mornings.

Route 8004—New Orleans to Carrollton, via Jefferson City, departure Monday and Thursday at 2 A. M. Arrives Monday and Thursday at 4 P. M.

Route 8005—New Orleans to Buras Settlement, Lower Coast, departure Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M. Arrives Sunday and Thursday.

Route 8006—New Orleans to Mobile, departure daily at 1 P. M., Sunday at 12 M. Arrives daily by 8 A. M.

Route 8007—New Orleans to Covington, La., departure Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. Arrives Tuesday and Friday at 4 P. M.

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

Route 8008—New Orleans to Vicksburg, supplying all the offices opened to Vicksburg; also Red River and Ouachita Parishes. Departure Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M. Arrives on Monday and Friday mornings.

Mails for Lake Coast Tuesdays and Thursdays at 8 A. M.; Saturdays at 11½ A. M., Pascagoula, Saturdays at 11½.

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

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

Guadaloupe, Martinique, French and Dutch Guiana, St. Vincent's, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Grenada—18 cents half oz., optional.

Cuba, Mexico, Hayti, Porto Rico, St. Thomas, Jamaica, Venezuela, United States of Colombia, English Guiana—12 cents half oz., obligatory.

Bolivia, Chili