The New Orleans Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE, No. 94 CAMP STREET.

Yearly Subscriptions, in advance, $16; half yearly, $8; quarterly, $4. Single copies, 10 cents.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT is published every Saturday. Subscription $5, invariably in advance.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 3, 1869.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

VARIETIES THEATER.
Engagement of Mr. Chanfrau—"The Long Strike."
Performance commences at 7½ P. M.

ST. CHARLES THEATER.
Engagement of the young comedienne Lotta—"Pocahontas" and "Family Jars."
Performance commences at 7½ P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Spectacular Ballet Pantomime, "Humpty Dumpty."
Performance commences at 7½ P. M.

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

ON INSIDE PAGES — *Second Page: Amusement] Notices, Editorial Paragraphs, City Topics, Letter from New York. Third Page: Louisiana Legislature, Midshipmen from the Southern States. Sixth Page: General News Items, Official Proceedings Board of Assistant Aldermen. Seventh Page: Financial, Commercial, River and Shipping Reports.*

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

The finance committee of the lower board last night introduced an ordinance providing for an issue of five millions in bonds—three millions running forty years at five per cent. interest per annum, and two millions running twenty years at six per cent.—for the redemption of city money and other kinds of municipal indebtedness. This plan differs in details from the scheme for the issue of bonds which was proposed some time since, and rejected by a vote of the people. That plan provided for only one class of bonds bearing interest at seven per cent. per annum, and provided, likewise, for the payment of the interest by a special tax to be imposed for the purpose. If the popular vote on that project had any significancy beyond that of a general indisposition on the part of the public to take any specific action at this time, it meant that the people were not willing to submit to a tax for the purpose of paying interest on this kind of indebtedness. Perhaps it is a conviction of this fact that has induced the finance committee to report an ordinance for the issue of interest-bearing bonds, without providing any means to meet the semi-annual payments. The interest on the two classes of bonds will amount to $270,000 per annum, a rather serious charge on the tax-paying community. How it is to be met, the committee do not inform us—perhaps by a supplemental ordinance, perhaps not at all. In any event it is extremely doubtful that the public will sanction any measure comtemplating an increase of taxation. Moreover, if we can pay $270,000 a year by way of interest on bonds, why cannot that amount be appropriated to the extinction of the principal? Since the people have pronounced against the first plan, why cannot the finance committee turn their attention to the second?

The council last night passed a resolution extending the period for the collection of taxes to the 1st of March. The council have acted with commendable promptitude in this matter, and their action will be a great relief to the tax-payers.

PERSONAL.—The CRESCENT was, last evening, favored with a call from Mr. Chas. Dimitry, the young and talented author of "The House in Balfour Street," a book which has excited considerable interest amongst the novel-reading public. Mr. Dimitry is just from Alexandria, Va., where he has been editing the Commercial Advertiser.

Our special Washington telegram informs us that the House committee on banking have prepared a bill prohibiting secret sales of gold by the secretary of the treasury, and abolishing the payment of commissions on any sales of gold or bonds by the treasury.

So-called Governor Clayton, of Arkansas, insists that his militia are as mild-mannered a set of "trooly loil" vagabonds as ever scuttled ship or cut a throat. He declares that they murdered only a few men and ravished only a few women, and, in short, committed no other outrages than those which might have been expected from patriotic militiamen engaged in the task of restoring civil law. As for property taken by his troops, this will be paid for when the owners can prove their "loilty." As "loilty" means Radicalism, it is understood that the Radical view of restoring civil law includes the unlimited plunder of everybody that refuses to vote the Republican ticket.

It now seems to be settled that Black Kettle was a hostile Indian when he was killed. There would never have been any question on this point if Gen. Sheridan had not taken the affirmative of the proposition.

Senator Wilson has written a letter in which he says that not twenty members of Congress would look with favor on the scheme to dismember Texas. So far, so good. The same senator declares that the matter of disfranchisement is to be left to the States, by which he means the carpet-baggers, scalawags and negroes. The States, in the true meaning of the term—that is to say, the whole population, including the white people, he utterly ignores. He hopes that Texas will make a good constitution and be soon admitted to representation in Congress—such a constitution, for instance, as that of Arkansas, or Tennessee, or Alabama—which ingeniously provide for placing the control of public affairs in the hands of a minority of the people.

We learn from our friend, J. M. Scanland, Esq., that there was a heavy hail storm in and about Baton Rouge, about midday on Monday. The hail-stones were unusually large, and the storm lasted twenty minutes. What damage was done to the crops Mr. Scanland had no opportunity to learn, as he was obliged to leave that evening for the city on business of importance. We fear the effects may have proved disastrous to the poultry and fruit trees; but luckily it happened at a season when no crops were standing in the fields.

We return thanks to Senators Kellogg and Harris for public documents.

WASTE BY DRAINAGE.

Drainage is one of the indispensable conditions of civilization. If Europe or America were flat plains they would be uninhabitable. Without watersheds, without rivers, without seas, agriculture, stock culture, commerce, manufactures would be impossible. If, miraculously, a great city should arise, only miracle could save its population from perishing in a week by the poison of the filth and effluvia generated upon the riverless, drainless site. But while drainage does so much for the existence and the comfort of men, it is also a fearful waster of their substance; and if one of the greatest of actual blessings, it is also one of the greatest of potential curses, to the human race.

About one-sixth of the inhabitants of the civilized world, it may be reasonably estimated, are congregated in cities. Like the encampments of a conquering army, these cities "live off the country." It follows that they devour annually one-sixth of all the food produced from fields, gardens, orchards, pastures—one-sixth, that is to say, of the world's annual supply, yielded by the soil, of grain, vegetables, fruits, beef, pork, mutton and other food products. Now none of this consumption is returned in kind; and as yet so inconsiderable a portion is returned or retained in the shape of elements of fertility that it may be assumed without hazard to the argument that the whole of it is lost.

And how is it lost? It is discharged from the cities into rivers and estuaries, and is washed thence into the ocean. Thus each year one-sixth of the earth's nutritive yield is poured into that mighty reservoir, that *cloaca maxima* of all the cities and all the nations of the globe. It is clear that if such a drain as this shall continue, the ultimate exhaustion of the food capacity of the soil will be only a question of time, and not of an incalculably long time. There will be no need of another deluge to destroy the doomed inhabitants of the earth; the ocean, without leaving its fathomless bed, will perform the same office by sucking in their substance, from year to year, until the last man, as lean as famine and as cadaverous as the plague, shall gaze into vacancy, with eyes of infinite hunger, from an herbless rock, fit type of the universal sterility.

But why is it lost? Here a sufficient answer is not so easy; is, indeed, beyond conception. For the loss is not unavoidable. All those elements of food production that are now drained into the ocean may be restored to the soil from which they were taken. Consumption does not destroy; it only transmutes. Waste is never necessary. But it will go on at a frightful rate, nevertheless, until in the great centers of population men shall vividly realize the necessity of arresting it in order to maintain the earth's fertility. They must imitate the economy of nature which permits nothing, not even the foulest and most unpromising materials, to be wasted, if they would permanently sustain a prosperous and progressive civilization by appropriating the bounties of nature. And gradually, it would seem, the civilized world is waking to this necessity. In Paris and in London ingenuity and enterprise are more and more directed to the invention of methods for utilizing every species of refuse; or, rather, for putting an end to refuse altogether by preventing anything from going to waste. The English are beginning to rescue from the ocean the sewage of London and to apply it to the fertilization of the surrounding lands, whose productiveness it redoubles. The papers of New York have commenced to agitate the practicability of turning to like account the sewage of that city. The New York Tribune, in this connection, says: "With common engineering skill, our sewers could be emptied into one main channel or secondary reservoir, whence, by such pipes as conduct the Croton, a transfer could be made to the Jersey shore; thence passing down the west side of the Kill-von-Kull a few miles, the thirsty sands of South Jersey will be reached. We are apt to think our supply of sewerage inexhaustible, but that region would absorb it all. There is not a State in the Union but would contribute something, while those States richest in humus and vegetable mold will add to the rich deposits; and this not at fitful periods, but through every day of the year; and the stream would rival the fertile Nile, which also gathers tribute from a vast interior. What Egypt has been and is, South Jersey by this means may become, and continue to be, so long as New York stands, and at no greater investment than such as has established a single and even inferior line of transit. Beside South Jersey, the vast barren plains of Long Island can be made to rival the Scioto, Wabash, or Mississippi bottoms."

But there is a very large part of the so-called waste matter of cities which does not pass off through sewers, or which could be saved much more cheaply than by drawing it out of those receptacles. Of such a character is the offal of the butcheries, which in this city is emptied directly into the river. And here, moreover, the material commonly known as sewage is not drained out by sewers. It is removed by a costly system of cartage. Now why should not this system of overground removal be extended so as to give the poor pine lands in the vicinity of the city along the Jackson Railroad, or the Lake and Sound coasts, the benefit of this extremely fertilizing material?

We know the answer that is ready. Freight is too high; there are no railroad, steamboat or sailboat accommodations sufficient for the purpose, and no disposition to provide a sufficiency. But is it not possible to change this state of things? If it pays vessels to convey guano from the remotest point of South America to the Atlantic States, it ought to pay vessels to take an equally valuable compost from this city to the comparatively trifling distance indicated. And as for the Jackson railroad it is so obviously to the interest of the company to promote the increased production and population of the territory through which it passes, that to conceive of their deliberately throwing obstacles in the way of so infallible a means of fertilizing that territory, is scarcely possible.

Gresham has for sale a very valuable and interesting work published by Gilbert & Co., of Galveston, on "The Business Men of Texas." It contains the addresses of the business men of Texas, arranged under their proper heads.

Two beautifully carved marble statuettes, furniture and sundries at auction this day, at 11 o'clock, A. M., corner St. Charles and Perdido streets, by Charles T. Nash.

The New York Tribune pokes fun at his mysterious and inexplicable majesty, the Mikado of Japan, on the subject of that feature of his revised criminal code which punishes with death every man who happens to let his house burn down. We confess that it does really seem as though the loss of the house in such a case ought to be punishment enough. But be that as it may, the Tribune is not in a proper position for throwing jocular stones at this specimen of Japanese legislation. The kind of justice which it has recommended for the South, and which its party has inflicted, is, morally and logically, on a par with that which it laughs at as absurdly barbarous in Japan. The only difference is that the former has been, in detail and practice, a tremendous exaggeration of the latter. For example, under the Tribune's code, in addition to inflicting death on the proprietor of the house in which a fire broke out, if he could be caught, the executioners—consisting of such faithful functionaries as Brownlow's and Clayton's militia—were expected to wreak completion of the penal chapter on the surviving family and the entire community, by pillaging whatever valuables were left by fire and burning all the other houses in the neighborhood; topping off the procedure with such embellishments of barbarity as the roving fancy of lust or avarice might suggest. It is no fault of that paper's teachings, or of the policy of its party, or of the proclivities and efforts of that party's emissaries, if such scenes have not occurred in every part of the South. Chance and fate have been infinitely more kind to the unfortunate than Radical justice, or even Radical mercy.

We are under obligations to Mr. A. Salm, secretary of the association, for an invitation to the ball to be given by the Concordia Club, on Saturday evening next, at Minerva Hall, on Clio street, near Prytania. It will doubtless be a brilliant affair.

The next event at the Opera House after the club ball, which takes place to-night, will be the grand fancy dress and masked "Bal de L'Opera," after the style of the Parisian *bals de l'opera*, on Saturday next. The pleasant and decorous balls of the same kind which were given last year at the Opera House by the same management, are a sufficient guarantee that this one will be among the finest entertainments of the season. Col. Dumonteil, a master caterer, caters for this ball as well as for the ball which takes place to-night. The colonel will please accept our thanks for invitations to attend.

It is now stated that Congress will admit, or rather drag Mississippi into the Union under the constitution which was defeated by the people. This is the genuine Radical plan of "fixing things"—submit a constitution to a vote, let it be defeated, and then declare it carried. Radical legislation would be incongruous with the Radical character if it did not involve a falsehood.

BISHOP SIMPSON.—It will be seen by the following dispatch received yesterday that the lecture announced to be delivered this evening at the Ames M. E. Church, "On the future of our country," has been postponed until Thursday evening, February 4, at half past seven o'clock.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, Feb. 4, 1869.
To Gen. Cyrus Bussey, New Orleans:
Missed connection. Cannot leave until Wednesday. Postpone lecture until Thursday.
(Signed) M. SIMPSON.

SIX HUNDRED CASES BOOTS AND SHOES.—This morning at 10 o'clock those popular auctioneers, Messrs. Louis Stern & Bros., Nos. 33 Magazine and 96 Gravier street, will offer to city and country buyers another rare opportunity for providing themselves with a complete, elegant stock of boots and shoes at prices that will afford a margin for brilliant profits. These goods have all been carefully selected for the Southern market, and being a fresh invoice just received to be disposed of without limit or reserve, we have no doubt that an unusually large assembly of buyers will be present on the occasion.

Messrs. Gaines & Blanton, dealers in foreign and domestic liquors, 55 Gravier street, sent the CRESCENT, day before yesterday, a bottle of their pure and excellent old Kentucky whisky. This beverage acted like a charm in dispelling the damp and the ghost-like gloom of that dreary and unexampled day, and all those who partook of it woke up in the morning as bright and as cheery as the unclouded sun, who at last made his appearance in spring-like splendor.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE CROMWELL.—The steamship George Cromwell, Capt. Vaill, from New York 23d ult., arrived at Southwest Pass Saturday evening, 30th ult., at 10 o'clock, and at her wharf yesterday; was detained at the bar on account of the low stage of the water. The following is the list of her passengers:

Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson, Miss White, Mrs. Levy, Mrs. Stanton and child, Mr. Trowbridge, Mr. Porter, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Beckwith, Mr. Levy, Mr. Stanton, Mr. Chubb, Mr. Haber, and seven in the steerage.

ARRIVAL OF THE SHERMAN.—The steamship Sherman, Capt. Henry, from New York 23d ult., arrived at Southwest Pass Sunday evening, 31st; was detained at the bar by low water; arrived at her wharf yesterday with a full freight and several passengers.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ON SPECIE PAYMENTS.—The Chamber of Commerce has adopted the following:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chair, with instructions to prepare for the consideration of the chamber at its next regular meeting a memorial on the resumption of specie payments, with the following instructions:

1. The public debt shall be paid in coin.
2. There shall be no further issue of paper money.
3. There shall be a contraction of the legal-tenders to the amount of $10,000,000 per annum until specie payments are resumed.
4. Gold contracts must be legalized.
5. Forbid all secret sales of government gold and bonds.
6. Make it a point to loan money on legal-tenders or national bank notes.
7. Grant no more subsidies.
8. Secure an equitable distribution of National honesty and economy in the collection of revenue.
9. Apply $140,000,000 annually of the gold received for customs to the payment of interest and the reduction of the national debt.

SECOND MARRIAGES IN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Referring to a paragraph which has been published in the city papers in relation to the new rule concerning second marriages, adopted at the late diocesan synod of Boston, a resident Catholic clergyman says it would be well to give a correct version of the law, so as to prevent misapprehension. The substance of it is as follows:

No person who, on or after the first day of January, 1869, attempts a second marriage while having a husband or wife still living, can be by any priest absolved from the censure thus incurred without express permission from the bishop, which permission the bishop, of course, will not grant until the parties separate and cease to regard each other as husband and wife. That is, the church regards such marriages as null and void, and the bishop imposes on the guilty party, even after he or she has repented and abandoned a life of sin, the additional penalty of applying to himself for permission to be admitted to the sacraments, or of obtaining that permission through a priest, in case some grave cause exists which excuses the party from appearing before the bishop in person. In no case could the bishop, nor even the pope himself, grant permission to a person to contract a second marriage while the said person had a true and lawful wife or husband still living, as is implied by the paragraph heretofore published and referred to.—[Boston Journal.

Correspondence of the N. O. Crescent.]

Homicide in Thibodaux.

THIBODAUX, La., Feb. 1st, 1869.

Col. J. O. Nixon—At a ball on or near the plantation of Dionne & Hymel, some seven miles above this place, on last Saturday evening, T. Vicknair killed Paulin Benoit and stabbed Joseph Benoit, two brothers. The act was committed with a small dirk. Vicknair came to town Sunday morning and surrendered to the authorities. A preliminary examination will take place to-day, but the general belief is that the deed was done in self-defense.

Respectfully, S. T. G.

Great Excitement in Kinston, N. C.—The Town Surrounded by Negroes who threaten to burn it—Another Outrage on Some Young Ladies by a Party of Negroes.

A New York dispatch of Jan. 29 says: The Herald's special from Richmond says a special from Goldsboro, North Carolina, states that the greatest excitement prevails at Kinston, in consequence of the lynching of five prisoners there on Saturday night last. The names of the victims were Richard Nobles, white; and Robert Grady, John Miller, Kader Herring and Daniel Smith, colored. A person near by the scene heard the discharging of the pistols as the prisoners were shot on the bridge, and the heavy splashes of the bodies as they were thrown into the river. Kinston is in a state of siege by the negroes of the surrounding country, who threaten to liberate the remaining prisoners in jail and burn the town. The whites are all armed with such weapons as are at their command, guarding their homes. Pickets are stationed in the suburbs at night.

Another horrible outrage occurred in Dumplin county. A white man, who fired upon a party of negroes attempting to violate the persons of some young ladies, was murdered in his house the following night, and his body cut in halves and hung up in the room in which he slept. No arrests have been made in either of the cases. Lawlessness and anarchy exist in this entire section of country to such an extent as to justify the calling out and arming the militia by the governor. The civil authorities are powerless to suppress this fearful carnival of crime.

General Buchanan's Assignment.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, La., Jan. 28, 1869.

General Orders No. 8.]

The following order is published to this command for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, "Adjutant General's Office, "Washington, January 23, 1869.

"Special Orders, No. 19]
[Extract.]

"1. By direction of the president the following named officers are hereby assigned to duty according to their brevet rank of major general:

"Brevet Major General Robert C. Buchanan, colonel first U. S. infantry.

* * * * * *

"By command of GEN. GRANT.
"(Signed) "E. D. TOWNSEND,
"Assistant Adjutant General."

By command of Brevet Major General R. C. Buchanan:

THOS. H. NEILL,
Major 20th Infantry, Brevet. Brig. Gen. U. S. A.
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Spring Goods.....Spring Goods.

—AT—

BRASELMAN & CO.'S,

586 and 588 Magazine Street 586 and 588

Corner St. Andrew.

Great Reduction in Clothing.

G. B. GENIN,

14.....Camp Street.....14

(UNDER CITY HOTEL,)

OFFERS HIS ENTIRE STOCK

—OF—

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING

—AND—

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

—AT—

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Call and Examine for Yourself.

At Wholesale! At Wholesale!

J. LEVOIS

HAS NOW OPEN HIS

SPRING STOCK OF DRESS GOODS

—AND—

GENERAL DRY GOODS,

To which he invites the Attention of

CITY AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

TERMS LIBERAL.

J. Levois,

CORNER CANAL AND BOURBON STREETS.

Great and Attractive Bargains

AT THE MAMMOTH ESTABLISHMENT OF KERN & FELLMAN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Nos. 104, 106 and 108 BARONNE STREET,

Opposite National Theater.

Just received, a large Stock of MUSQUITO NETTINGS, comprising the following, to-wit:

100 pieces BOBINET BARS (fine), $5 a piece;
1000 " " " (extra), $6 50 a piece;
1500 " PLAID MUSLIN BARS, 24 yards each, 1¼ yards wide, $3 50 a piece;
1500 pieces PLAID MUSLIN BARS (Flowered), $4 75 a piece;
500 pieces WHITE LINEN NETTING, 15 cents a yard;
500 " " " " (Extra fine), 20 cents a yard;
300 BROWN LINEN NETTING, 12½ cents a yard;
500 dozen Extra Large Huckback French TOWELS, $4 50 a dozen.

Also an extensive line of Imported CORSETS, from $1 to the finest ever manufactured.

All the above were purchased 50 per cent. below their actual value at a recent sale of seized Goods made in New York.

Fishermen.....Fishermen.

FISHING TACKLE.

100 dozen TROT LINES, 200 feet long;
100 " " " 100 "
50 " " " 50 "
100 " GRASS FISHING LINES;
100 " COTTON " " Assorted;
5000 FISH HOOKS—Assorted Sizes;

And a large assortment of FISHING TACKLE on hand and for sale by

TAYLOR & CHURCHILL,
No. 41 Magazine street, opposite St. James Hotel.

The Best Pianos

ARE MADE BY

CHICKERING,
KNABE,
PLEYEL,
ERARD, and
PETERS, WEBB & CO.

Full assortments just received and for sale at Factory rates by

A. E. BLACKMAR,
164 Canal street, Opposite Christ Church.

Clothing

AT COST.

PAYAN & ZEBAL,
Under St. Charles Hotel.

W. H. Henning & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

95 and 97 Camp Street.

Desire to call the attention of their friends and the public to

THEIR MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,

Consisting in part as follows:

FLOUR—The different Brands—the CHOICEST in the market.
NEW FULTON MARKET HAMS and BREAKFAST BACON.
SMOKED TONGUES and SMOKED BEEF.
SUGARS—Of all kinds, which we are selling very low.
COFFEES—Mocha, Java, Havana and Rio, all choice grades.
TEAS—Green and Black of all kinds, the finest in the market.
DRIED FRUITS—Raisins, Currants, Citrons, Figs, Prunes, Seedless Cherries, Pealed Peaches and Apples.
PRESERVES AND JELLIES—Shaker, English, French and Canton Ginger.
FRUITS IN JUICE AND SYRUP—French and American of all kinds.
PICKLES—English and American of all kinds.
SAUCES AND RELISHES—Of all kinds.
CAN GOODS—French and American of all kinds.
WINES—Port, Sherry, Malaga, Claret and White Wines, of all the favorite brands.
CHAMPAGNE—Krug & Co., Piper Heidsick, Widow Clicquot, Roeder, Carte d'Or and Lac d'Or.
BRANDIES—Of various brands and vintages, old and very fine.
WHISKIES—The finest stock of Old Whisky in the city.
RUM—St. Croix and Jamaica, Holland Gin, Apple and Peach Brandy, old and very fine.
ALES—McEwen's, Jeffrey's, Allsop's, Byass's, Younger's and Bass's.
PORTER—Barclay & Perkins's, Guiness's and Byass's.
BEER—Muller's, Dectzen's, Bremen, in quarts and pints.

Parties wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Orders from the country promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Bank of New Orleans,

NEW ORLEANS, FEB. 1, 1869.

LETTERS OF CREDIT.

The BANK OF NEW ORLEANS issues LETTERS OF CREDIT payable on the Principal Cities of France and England.

N. AUGUSTIN, Cashier.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

The BANK OF NEW ORLEANS draws on TIME and at SIGHT in Amounts to Suit Purchasers upon

LONDON,	COGNAC,	ORLEANS,
LIVERPOOL,	PAU,	AVIGNON,
PARIS,	TARBES,	TROYES,
BORDEAUX,	TOULOUSE,	POITIERS,
HAVRE,	NANCY,	LE MANS,
MARSEILLES,	STRASBOURG,	PERIGNEUX,
LYONS,	METZ,	LORIENT,
ST. ETIENNE,	MULHOUSE,	LILLE,
NANTES,	TOURS,	LINOGES,
ANGOULEINE,	AGEU,	ST. JEAN D'AUGELY.

And on the Principal Cities of the United States.

N. AUGUSTIN, Cashier.

Plows. Plows. Plows.

1000 Cast VALLEY PLOWS.
1000 Improved AVERY PLOWS.
2000 Steel COTTON SWEEPS and SCRAPERS.
2000 Calhoun & Peacock PLOWS.
CULTIVATORS,
PLOW POINTS,
PLOW CASTINGS, ETC

For sale at

MANUFACTURERS' PRICES,

—BY—

JOHN W. NORRIS & CO.,

27 CANAL STREET.

Haan & Frederickson,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS

—AND—

Dealers in Fine Chemicals, Glassware Apparatus, Leeches, Etc., Etc.,

139.....CANAL STREET.....139

Having just removed from Nos. 13 and 15 Royal street to our new establishment, No. 139 Canal street, formerly occupied by Dr. James Syme, we beg leave to inform our old friends and patrons that, having enlarged our business, we will be much better prepared in future to respond to all orders emanating from the trade. A Large and Complete Stock of First-Class DRUGS will always be found on hand; as also, all the celebrated Imported MINERAL WATERS.

J. S. Knapp, D. D. S.,

Attends to all branches of the DENTAL PROFESSION as heretofore.

Office and Residence—15 Baronne street, near Canal street.

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.

Carpet Warehouse.

19.....CHARTRES STREET.....19

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.

Rice Planters, Attention.

CAROLINA SEED RICE.

Just Received and for sale:

Choice "Beneventum Golden Seed Rice,"

Direct from Charleston, S. C. Prepared expressly for Planting purposes.

EMILE DUPRE,
Rice Depot, 24 Peters street, corner Customhouse.

Notice of Election

—IN THE—

EIGHTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.

In compliance with a proclamation of his Excellency H. C. Warmoth, Governor of the State of Louisiana, to me addressed, I hereby give notice that an Election will be held on MONDAY, February 8, 1869, in the Eighth Representative District (otherwise known as the Eighth Ward, city of New Orleans), for the purpose of electing a person to represent said District in the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana.

The Eighth Representative District is comprised between the center of Elysian Fields street and the center of Lafayette Avenue, formerly Englien street, and from the river to the rear of the city. All duly registered electors residing in said District are entitled to vote at said election.

Due notice will be given of the places of holding the polls.

New Orleans, January 23, 1869.

WILLIAM BAKER,
Supervisor of Registration, Parish of Orleans.

Dr. Jules Homberger,

OCULIST, (late Assistant to Dr. Sichel Paris,) 140 Canal street, New Orleans. Office hours from 11 to 2 o'clock. The number of patients treated in Dr. Homberger's Clinic and Practice during 1868, was 856; the number of operations 191. For Cataract, 42; for Cross-eye, 58; for Lachrymal Fistula, 13; 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.

"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.

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.

New Spring Goods.

E. GIQUEL,

126.....Canal Street.....126

Has just received per steamer SAXONIA from Europe a splendid assortment of SPRING GOODS, which he offers at Low Prices at WHOLESALE and RETAIL, viz:

FRENCH PERCALES and CAMBRICS, New.
LIGHT FRENCH PRINTS.
PRINTED MARSEILLE and PIQUE, for Dresses.
GRENADINE and ENGLISH BAREGES, New.
MOZAMBIQUES and LINOS, for Dresses, New.
PLAIN and PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS, New.
SOLID COLORS CAMBRICS and GINGHAMS, New.
CHECKED, STRIPED and FANCY GINGHAMS.
FANCY and PLAIN COLORED ALPACAS.
VALENCIENNES LACES for WAISTS.
BLACK GRENADINE and CANVAS.
LINEN CHECKS.
PARASOLS and DEMI UMBRELLAS.
LADIES' LISLE THREAD HOSE.
" BALBRIGGAN "
" GAUZE MERINO VESTS.
LINEN TABLE DAMASK and NAPKINS.
LAMA and LACE SHAWLS.
LACE VEILS.
MISSES LAMA and LACE POINTS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, All Widths.
PILLOW LINEN.
MARIE ANTOINETTE, LACE PICHUES and BELTS.
HUCK BACK and BIRDS DIAPERS.
LADIES' and MISSES FRENCH CORSETS.
Etc., Etc., Etc.

NOTICE.

Will receive by every steamer from Europe a fresh assortment of Spring and Summer Goods.

DOMESTIC GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

E. GIQUEL.

126.....CANAL STREET.....126

Crescent

LITHOGRAPHIC OFFICE,

CONNECTED WITH THE

CRESCENT

NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 94 CAMP STREET.

The attention of the business community is invited to an examination of the specimens of LITHOGRAPHY executed at this establishment, which for Elegance of Design and Artistic Execution, cannot be excelled either in this city or any other city in the United States.

The Office has every facility for the prompt execution of

ACCOUNT SALES OF COTTON,
CERTIFICATES OF STOCK,
LETTER HEADS, INVOICES,
DRUGGIST'S LABELS,
LIQUOR LABELS, BONDS,
TOBACCO LABELS,
CHECKS, CARDS,

And in fact every description of work required by

MERCHANTS, FACTORS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, BANKS, ETC., ETC.

WORK INTRUSTED TO THIS OFFICE

—IS—

EXECUTED IN THIS CITY!

Thus doing away with the Trouble and Delay incurred in Sending North.

Prices will compare favorably with similar quality of work executed in Northern and Eastern Cities.

CRESCENT OFFICE.

No. 94 Camp Street, New Orleans.

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.

H. P. Buckley,

WATCHMAKER,

8 Camp Street.

Dealer in fine WATCHES, JEWELRY and SILVER WARE; also GUNS and PISTOLS. Manufactures and repairs every description of work in his line.

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.