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 $5, invariably in advance.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 6, 1869.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
Offenbach's operetta, in four tableaux, "Orpheus in Hell."
Performance commences at 7 P. M.

VARIETIES THEATER.
Engagement of Mr. Chanfrau—"Long Strike" and "Mose."
Performance commences at 7½ P. M.—Matinee at 12 M.

ST. CHARLES THEATER.
Benefit of the young comedienne Lotta—"Female Detective" and "Object of Interest."
Performance commences at 7½ P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Spectacular Ballet Pantomime, "Humpty Dumpty."
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: Amusement Notices, City Topics, Editorial Paragraphs, Romance in Real Life, The First Brick of a Radical Row, Tyranny of the Military Authorities at Jefferson, Texas; A Wonderful Preacher, Foreign Personal and other Gossip, Brigham Young at His Theater. Third Page: Louisiana Legislature, Outrage and Murder in Virginia, A Disgusting Exhibition. Sixth Page: Official Council Proceedings. Seventh Page: Financial, Commercial and River Reports.*

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 CRESCENT of to-morrow (Sunday) morning, will contain, among other things too numerous to particularize:

The latest news by telegraph and mail.
Special Washington dispatches.
Choice literary selections.
"New Uncommercial Samples," by Charles Dickens.
Poems by Tennyson, Zariffa and others.
Another "Dish of Gumbo," by A. Head.
City Topics and Editorial Paragraphs.
Selected Tales.
Biographies of the favorite actress Fannie B. Price, and the great showman "Doc" Chambers.
Sketch of the New Orleans Newsboys, etc., etc.

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.

Our special Washington correspondent yesterday informed us the President has pardoned Dr. Mudd, and issued an order for the release of that gentleman. This cannot be considered an act of clemency—it is simply an act of tardy justice. The imprisonment of Dr. Mudd, under the orders of the military commission which made the year 1865 forever infamous in the annals of the American continent, was an outrage on every principle of law and of public morality. That tribunal merely gave expression to the vindictive rage of a party, drunk with unexpected triumph, and blind with unreasoning passion, but the lawless cruelty of the men who acted the chief part in the bloody and disgraceful drama was the rage not of impulse, but of a cold and calculating ambition. The Radical mob demanded blood, and the members of the military commission assumed the task of supplying the demand with disreputable alacrity. It clamored for victims, and they yielded cheerfully to the clamor by the promiscuous sacrifice of innocent and guilty, in utter defiance of law, and with a reckless disregard of the nature of evidence and the value of testimony. It is not too much to say that they murdered Mrs. Surratt on the strength of testimony which would not, in ordinary times, have sufficed to indict her before a Grand Jury; and that they sentenced Dr. Mudd to imprisonment without any evidence whatever to implicate him in the conspiracy against President Lincoln. The time will certainly come when the American people, overcome with the shame of these transactions, and stimulated with resentment against the authors of this outrage upon the American name, will visit every one of the agents who thus disgraced the country with a weight of indignant censure too heavy even for those hardened and shameless criminals. Even now the masses of the Republican party will, probably approve of the release of Dr. Mudd, although they are not yet prepared to confess the injustice with which he was treated, much less to condemn the system of which he was a victim. It is surprising, however, that President Johnson did not, long ago, order the release of the Dry Tortugas prisoners, on the ground that the sentence under which they were confined was illegal and void. To pardon Dr. Mudd is paltering with the question. He was guilty of no crime—he was the victim of illegal violence, and of a cold and cruel ambition pandering to the ferocious hatred of a furious mob. He should have been released as soon as the President could rely on the public opinion of the country to sustain an act which, at most, was only a feeble reparation for remediless injuries, and an inadequate recognition of the violated principles of law and justice.

They are continuing to arrest official defrauders of the revenue in New York. If they keep on at this rate there will be no Radical office-holders left when Gen. Grant comes into the presidency, and there will be very little use to repeal the tenure-of-office act.

The Greek ministers have refused to sign the protocol adopted by the Paris conference, and have tendered their resignations to the king. This event complicates affairs to some extent, but will not, probably, materially influence the result. The king will appoint a new and more pliant ministry, the protocol will be signed by the Greek government, and the danger of war in Europe will be averted for the present.

THE REAL SOURCE OF WEALTH AND PROSPERITY.

One of the most dangerous, as it is one of the most specious, vices of the proposed new charter for this city, is contained in that clause which, while expressly prescribing a limit to the taxation on real estate, expressly provides that there shall be no limit to the taxation on trades and occupations. It is specious and dangerous, because it seems to accord with the sentiment, universal with civilized men, that property is among the most sacred of human rights. But, in effect, it is an insidious contradiction of that sentiment, and a covert assault upon this right in the most vital point. Its strength is bottomed on the old and tenacious error that property in the state of fixed capital, and especially what is commonly known as real property, is the only form in which right of property is absolute and indefeasible. In all ages it has been the favorite game of profligate despotisms, and of governments, whatever their nominal character, conducted in the interest of a privileged class, to cultivate this error and use it as a convenient cover under which to swindle and plunder the people. At present in this country the bulk of taxation falls, directly or indirectly, on industry, skill, thrift, enterprise, commerce. And all these faculties and activities, to the taxation on which it is proposed to set no limit, may be resolved into the single and comprehensive term of labor, the highest and the most precious of properties because it is the generative source of all others. This position is sustained by all the accepted authorities on political economy and fundamental law, in whose pages we read that the only "complete right of property is founded on labor;" that "labor is the sole creator of wealth;" that "the industrious faculties are, of all kinds of property, the least questionable;" that "nature imposes a limit to the right of government to appropriate the earnings of labor;" that "this law of nature being coeval with mankind, and dictated by God himself, is, of course, superior in obligation," "binding over all the globe, in all countries, and at all times," and "no human laws are of any validity if contrary to this." And yet the advocates of the proposed new charter say that this natural and imprescriptible endowment confers upon its possessors, the artificers of the wealth of cities and of countries, no proprietary rights which a government, municipal, State, or national, may not at discretion infringe, curtail or annul. What gives present value, let us ask, to any piece of so-called real property in this city? Is it a few hundred square feet of ground? Is it the materials of a house erected on this ground? No; for, take away the industrial activities which have created New Orleans, and which continue to maintain its life, and all that is specific and distinctive in this property would be deprived of every condition of wealth and utility, and the whole city would be as destitute and as idle as a deserted village in the wilds of central Africa. Hence the ultimate effect of the policy which heaps the bulk of taxation on the various industries, as though the rights and interests of property cannot be fatally touched as long as what is denominated real property is protected by a discriminating tax, must come home to the injury of the very class who are supposed to be especially favored by it. No persons should be more solicitous than real estate owners for the inauguration of a different policy; a policy that would aim to remove burthens, shackles, and obstructions from all trades, from all occupations, from all enterprises that contribute to swell the volume of business and enlarge the basis of the general prosperity. Under such a policy, the various taxes on consumption which tend to repel labor, and the various taxes on navigation and local transportation which tend to repel commerce, would be reduced, and, if possible, abolished. This is the true way to protect the rights of all species of property, to foster the interests of all classes, and to build up on the foundation of real wealth the general prosperity of a city or a nation.

AN EFFICIENT POLICE SERVICE.

New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans and other cities in the United States may rise up and, in their bitterness, call Baltimore blessed. That city actually boasts of the benefits of an efficient police service. We mean that Mayor Banks, whose testimony is indorsed by the Baltimore press, felicitatingly announces the fact in his last annual message. Referring to the police department, he says, that "the quietude that prevails in the city, after the duties of the day are over, presenting a contrast with other cities, is a silent witness to the fact of service well discharged in the interest of the public by the officers and men."

What is the explanation of this broad dissimilitude between Baltimore and other cities? Why is it that one of its journals can truthfully say: "Whether we take Philadelphia and New York in the East, or Cincinnati and St. Louis in the West, we are struck by the broad comparison between the lawlessness and crime which belong to them, and the quiet which prevails in Baltimore. Here the offences which the police records exhibit are, almost universally, trifling and unimportant. Minor breaches of the peace, exceptional instances of drunkeness and disorder, and a few cases of the pettiest larceny, usually make up the whole story. Our citizens are not murdered in broad sunlight upon the most frequented streets, nor are our criminals permitted to escape and laugh, in their secure retreats, at the impotence of justice. The proceedings of our tribunals rarely rise to the height of dramatic interest; nor does the enormity of crime give a tragic character to the formal trials of our courts. The fact is, that with a large a daily increasing population, we enjoy in Baltimore, so far as crime is concerned, all the stillness and monotony of a peaceful, law-abiding village?."

We perceive but one way to account for the fact that Baltimore stands forth a happy solecism amidst the police inefficiencies, the judicial impotencies, and the criminal impunities of less fortunate cities. Her police system is not modelled after the metropolitan invention. It is not conceived and constituted as the engine of a corrupt party domination. It is organized simply for the protection of the city, the preservation of order, the security of property and person. It is not intended to illustrate a political dogma or a social theory, and has no partisan duties to perform. This being its character, we may believe, without a strain upon our credulity, the statement of Mayor Banks that its service is "well discharged in the interest of the public."

That in the presence of altogether dissimilar conditions crime, in all its grades, should be developed in such cities as New York and New Orleans, is perfectly natural. Like any other force it finds outlet where there is the least resistance, and has the largest play where there is the most room.

Soon after the conclusion of the war, the Virginia Legislature passed an act with which to settle the conflicting claims of the two branches of the Methodist Church to the property which had formerly belonged to the united communion. This act "vested all church property in the several congregations." The effect of the statute was such that, in cases in which the congregation was in communion with the M. Episcopal Church North, the property went, practically, to that body, and in those in which the congregation was in communion with the M. E. Church South, the property went to the Southern organization. This seemed to be a fair settlement of the difficulty; although, in some instances, it gave Southern church property to Northern congregations, which had taken possession of Southern churches. Soon afterwards civil government was overturned in Virginia by the military reconstruction revolution, and the carpet-baggers and negroes got possession of the ways and means of making a Constitution to suit their own purposes. They determined, among other things, to undo the settlement which had been effected by the Legislature, to steal the church property from its real owners, and to turn it over to the "trooly loil" scamps whose fingers itched to get possession of it. With this view they inserted in their Constitution the following provision:

The rights of ecclesiastical bodies in and to church property conveyed to them by regular deed of conveyance, shall not be affected by the late civil war, *nor by any antecedent or subsequent event*, nor by any act of the Legislature purporting to govern the same; but all such property shall pass to and be held by the parties set forth in the original deeds of conveyance, or the legal assignees of such original parties holding through or by conveyance; and any act or acts of the Legislature in opposition thereto shall be null and void.

In plain terms this means that five per cent. of the members of the Virginia Methodist congregations are to have the title to and the administration of the Church property to the exclusion of the other ninety-five per cent. When, a few days ago, Mr. Beck, member of Congress from Kentucky, asked the solicitor of the Methodist Church, North, whether there were any congregations to take possession of these churches, the answer was that "they had no congregations at present, but if they could get possession of the churches they had strong hopes of being able to build up congregations." No doubt! Wherever there is a chance of plunder the harpies of carpet-baggery will be sure to swoop upon it. Just let them have a chance at Church or State, and they will pick the bones so dry that a mosquito could not get a living from them afterwards. The Virginia suffrage-amnesty commission, now in Washington, have presented this point as one of the grievances of which the people complain, but it is not probable that the Radical majority will view the stealing of the Methodist Church property otherwise than as a natural right of "trooly loil" carpet-baggers to appropriate everything on which they can lay their patriotic hands.

Mr. Wolfley, the assessor of internal revenue for this district, being about to assess the annual income tax-list, intends to devote a portion of the resources of his department to the task of taking an accurate census of the population of the city, for the information of the National Bureau of Statistics. It is to be hoped that all persons will assist the deputy assessors in obtaining this information. There is a general indisposition to extend a cordial welcome to the agents of the tax-gatherer; his proper mission is by no means popular, and it is naturally thought that when he asks questions he is trying to extort more taxes. Our people may be assured that the deputy assessors have no such object in the inquiries they will make with reference to the population of the city. The information which they gain will be valuable if it be full enough to be reliable enough to afford an approximately accurate idea of the true population of New Orleans; but it will be worthless if people refuse to answer reasonable questions. We hope that the assessors will be able to conclude their task satisfactorily to themselves and the public. We have had no census of New Orleans since 1860, and can only estimate our population from imperfect data. If this experiment fail we shall not know how many we are until the United States census taker makes his appearance in 1870.

CITY FINANCES.—We have learned that a bill is in preparation, which will be completed and offered in the Legislature within a few days, providing for the funding of all of the city's indebtedness, in bonds payable in twenty-five years, in two series, one at five per cent. interest to redeem city money, and the other at six per cent. interest to provide for the floating indebtedness. This bill is in accordance with the provisions of the ordinance offered in the Board of Assistant Aldermen last Tuesday evening, on behalf of the finance committee.

The consolidated loan, which is due in 1892, amounting to nearly $6,000,000, will, it is claimed, be entirely extinguished in 1882, under the provisions of the consolidated act, which provides that the city shall set aside $650,000 every year to pay the interest, and provide for the sinking fund which is applied to the payment of that debt.

The bill in question provides that the consolidated act, which will expire by limitation by the extinguishment of the consolidated debt, shall be re-enacted and made to apply to the new loan so that the $650,000 per annum shall at the expiration be applied to extinguishing this new debt.

The bill also provides for the payment by the city, monthly, of a sum to make in the aggregate a sufficient amount to pay the interest on the new bonds until the time when the consolidated act will apply to the new loan.

The bill now in preparation provides for both series of bonds payable in twenty-five years, and the authors of the project calculate that, under a strict adherence to the law, the whole amount, if it reaches $5,000,000, will be extinguished in ten years from the date of the application of the re-enactment of the consolidated act—that is, that the whole proposed loan of $5,000,000 ($3,000,000 of five per cent. bonds and $2,000,000 of six per cent. bonds) can be paid without extra taxation in the year 1892.

An Idaho delegate has called Butler a liar, for which he was censured by the House. The Idaho delegate received the censure, but refused to retract the expression. He could not take back what he had said about Butler without making himself liable to a similar imputation.

ST. CHARLES AUCTION EXCHANGE.—G. de Feriet, auctioneer, sells at public auction this day, at noon, at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, the following valuable real estate, viz:

1. That valuable portion or lot of ground, with the brick buildings thereon, No. 62 St. Philip street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, for account of the heirs of the late Aaron Charles Depas.

2. Valuable improved property in the Fourth District, situated on Philip street, between Dryades and Laurent streets, for account of the succession of Louis or Ludwig Ley.

3. A splendid two-story residence, corner Josephine and Camp streets, with improved grounds planted with shrubbery, rare plants and choice fruit trees.

4. That eligible business stand, with two-story brick building in the rear, situated on Dauphine street, between St. Louis and Conti streets.

5. A splendid two story residence, with all the modern improvements and conveniences, front yard paved with marble slabs, situated on Moreau or Chartres street, between Mandeville and Spain streets.

6. An eligible two-story and attic brick store, situated on Victory street, between Elysian Fields and Marigny streets, immediately adjoining Warner's old ice house.

7. A comfortable residence on Craps street, between Enghien and Port streets.

For particulars and conditions of sale, see auction sales on third page.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN REAL ESTATE.—This day at 12 o'clock M. those popular auctioneers, Messrs. J. B. Walton & Desionde, will dispose of to the highest bidder at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, a valuable and extensive sugar plantation, situated in one of the most fertile sections of St. Charles parish and in a full stage of cultivation, with all the necessary appurtenances in thorough repair, and well stocked in every respect. Also several desirable stores in prominent business localities, together with handsome private residences and building sites in desirable portions of the Fourth District. This collection of real estate offers a brilliant opportunity for a lucrative and judicious investment, and capitalists will no doubt regard it in that light by bestowing upon the sale a liberal attendance.

BETHEL CHURCH, ON ESPLANADE STREET, AT AUCTION, ALSO THE LARGE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING ADJOINING.—Mr. H. W. Palfrey, auctioneer, sells to-day the above named real estate, on easy terms. Its location alone would make it desirable for an investment. See advertisement.

A Bargain.

1200 YARDS EXTRA SUPER
BLACK ENGLISH GRENADINE,
TWO YARDS WIDE,
At $2 Per Yard, Worth $3.

J. A. BRASELMAN & CO.,
586 & 588....Magazine Street....586 & 588
Corner of St. Andrew Street.
☞ N. B.—WINTER GOODS UNDER COST.

Plows. Plows. Plows.

We have just received a large lot of
IMPROVED VALLEY PLOWS, Hall & Spear Pattern,
.. AVERY .. Nos. 8 and 13.
.. BALL ..
.. YOST PLOW and SCRAPES.
Which we will sell at LOWEST MARKET RATES
THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,
Dealers in all descriptions of Machinery and Agricultural Implements.
No. 9 Perdido Street.

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.

Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
EDSON FESSENDEN, PRESIDENT.
JAMES F. BURNS, SECRETARY.

The "PHŒNIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY" invite attention to the following Plans peculiar to itself:
1st. All the advantages of an all Cash and half Note Company.
2nd. If a party insures to-day for $5,000, and pays one-half cash and one-half note, (on any table), and should he die to-morrow, next week, next month, or next year, the FULL amount of the policy is paid—$5,000—and NO DEDUCTIONS OF NOTES. All notes returned as dividends, and never but four notes on any table. If payment is made, ALL CASH, the insured receives IN cash the amount—$5,000—with dividends, CASH ADDED.
3rd. No restriction on Employment.
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 at its age without an extra charge, varying from $10 to $30, for every thousand dollars insured.
5th. Dividends in the PHŒNIX have been and now are 50 per cent.
6th. The dividend is 50 per cent. on all its tables. If the annual premium is $100, the dividend is $50.
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.
10th. Its losses have been met by the annual interest received alone; and a surplus of interest left over to swell the general fund belonging to the insured.
11th. Its rates of Assurance are as cheap as any Company doing a SAFE business.
12th. IT WILL NOT INSURE AN UNSOUND LIFE.
GEO. S. DARLING, General Agent.
JOHN D. SCOTT, Local Agent.
OFFICE—112 Canal, corner St. Charles street.

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.

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.

"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.

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.
VALENCIENNE LACES for WAISTS.
BLACK GRENADINE and CANVAS.
LINEN CHECKERS.
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 FICHUES 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

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:
1000 pieces BOBINET BARS (fine), $5 a piece;
1000 .. .. (extra), $6 50 a piece;
1500 .. PLAID MUSLIN BARS, 24 yards each, 1¾ 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.

Clothing
AT COST.
PAYAN & ZEBAL,
Under St. Charles 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.

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.

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.

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 54 Carondelet street, near Perdido.

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., Barnett 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.

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.

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.

Dr. Jules Homberger,
OCULIST, (late Assistant to Dr. Michel 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 866; 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.

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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 Enghien 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.

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 5:30 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 9 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 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, 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—18 cents, half oz., obligatory.
Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador—34 cents half oz., obligatory.

Circular Postage.

Circulars are rated as book packets, 4 oz. or under.
Belgium, Switzerland and Germany, 3 cents each.
France 4, England 6, and Italy 12 cents each.
Russia 10, via Hamburg 8 cents each.
Sweden 13, via Hamburg 11 cents each.

Office Hours.

Opens at 8 o'clock A. M.; closes at 8 P. M.
Sundays, office opens at 9 o'clock A. M.; closes at 12 M.

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References—COL. J. O. NIXON, Proprietor of the New Orleans Crescent.

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