The New Orleans Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

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 13, 1869.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
Offenbach's operetta, "The Song of Fortunio."
Performance commences at 7 P. M.

ST. CHARLES THEATER.
Engagement of Miss Fanny B. Price—"After Dark."
Performance commences at 7½ P. M.

VARIETIES THEATER.
Lester Wallack's "Rosedale."
Performance commences at 7½ P. M.—Matinee at 12 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: *List of Auction Sales This Day, City Topics, Editorial Paragraphs, Our Special Washington Correspondence, Texas and General News Items.* Third Page: *Louisiana Legislature, The Texas Convention, Louisiana Items.* Sixth Page: *Official Proceedings Board of Assistant Aldermen.* 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.

To-morrow's CRESCENT will contain a very interesting story entitled, "The Gold Herb," a legend of the Harz Mountains, a full account of the ball of the Mistick Krewe of Comus on Mardi Gras night, embracing descriptions of the toilettes of the ladies present, a poem by "Xariffa," selected poetry, a sketch of Poe's life by Jas. Parton, a defense of the young ladies, (a reply to Claire's communication published last Sunday,) agricultural articles, (selected) besides the usual telegrams, local intelligence, editorials, etc., etc. It will be a very readable paper, and will be interesting to everybody.

Those persons who were unable to obtain copies of our Wednesday's edition, which contained the description of the Mistick Krewe's tableaux, are informed that the account is reproduced in the Weekly CRESCENT, issued this morning; copies of which, in wrappers for mailing, can be obtained at the CRESCENT office, 94 Camp street, at 10 cents per copy.

One of our contemporaries is very indignant, on behalf of the contrivers of the projected city charter, because the CRESCENT maintains that the new instrument cannot be forced through the Legislature without such a compromise with the Radical majority as will involve a surrender of the local rights of the people of New Orleans. This proposition, nevertheless, is so clear, that it does not require argument, and we therefore shall not waste time upon it. But we maintain, and we again assert, that our inference in regard to the willingness of the authors of the new project to enter into agreements with the Radical majority of the Legislature, is logically justifiable, and that, indeed, it is a natural deduction from their own conduct. The point may be very briefly stated. That which the people of New Orleans regard as the most tyrannical usurpation yet attempted by the Legislature, is the metropolitan police act—an act which deprives New Orleans of her imprescriptible right to control her own police government. This act caused profound agitation among the people of this city, and almost involved the community in a revolution, which, we may remark, was by no means deprecated by our contemporary. If the proprietors of the new charter had been influenced by any regard for the rights of the people of New Orleans, or for the public opinion of the community which they pretend to represent, they would have carefully guarded this point in the instrument which they prepared. On the contrary, they recognized the right of the Legislature to deprive the city of New Orleans of the right to appoint and control her own police by providing in their bill for a member of the Metropolitan Police Board to act in conjunction with the members appointed by the governor. If this was not the result of an agreement it was the tender of something which those who offered it regarded as a valuable consideration to the Radicals, inasmuch as it involved the surrender on the part of the city of an opposition to Radical usurpation which had once attained formidable proportions and which threatened to become dangerous in the future. Now, we maintain that this offer is equivalent to a willingness to enter into an agreement with the Radical majority of the Legislature, and that, in principle, it does not differ from another agreement by which half of the appointments of the new city officers would be conceded to the governor. When, therefore, our contemporary calls on us to state who are the persons that are willing to bargain with the Radicals and to sacrifice the rights of the people of New Orleans, in order to accomplish their own objects, we reply that those are the persons who offered to commit the city to a recognition of that infamous Radical usurpation known as the Metropolitan Police bill.

The Bee intimates, almost asserts, indeed, that Mr. Ray's proposal to give to the governor the appointment of the city officers, was instigated by the opponents of the projected charter in order to compass the defeat of that measure. The persons specifically accused by our contemporaries are the members of the existing city government. Of course if these gentlemen thus acted their motive must have been to retain their places, and this is what we presume the Bee to mean, if it means anything more than a random and reckless assertion. But, in the first place, if Mr. Ray's bill should pass the present city officers would lose their positions, and, in the next place, the alterations proposed by the senator from Ouachita increase the chances of the bill, because they recommend it more strongly to the Radical majority. Hence if the adversaries of the new charter have acted as the Bee suggests, they have adopted the very method to defeat their own object. The Bee's argument is a conspicuous example of suicidal reasoning.

OUR REPORT OF THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

What appear to be small influences frequently have their weight for good or evil; and even things deemed trivial and unworthy of remark under ordinary circumstances may sometimes indicate important changes of ideas and methods.

Hitherto, the transferring of real estate in this city has been unattended by the usual publicity given to other transactions—even those which involved dimes, when the former involved dollars. Perhaps, such publicity was not necessary to the public benefit; and, possibly, speculators might have been averse to it.

But now, when every intelligent citizen of New Orleans must perceive that the interest of the entire community is measured by the more or less rapid occupation of our vacant houses and lots, and the filling up of our unproductive properties by an active and industrious population, everything bearing upon transactions in real estate becomes at once invested with interest. As a report of these transactions cannot fail to be interesting as well as important, the CRESCENT proposes to devote a special column to that particular branch of business. We believe that the public will consider this equally as important as reports of the "money market, "commercial intelligence," or of steamboat affairs. We shall, therefore, endeavor to keep our readers informed, not only as to the property in the market, but also as to that which may be put on the market with a beneficial effect upon the general interests of the community.

We shall endeavor to report faithfully every sale, public or private, made in places to which we have access, and when doing so, shall indulge in the privilege of criticising the transactions as to us seems best.

Our city has before her a great and glorious future. It rests entirely with her people whether she become or not a metropolis equal to the greatest in the world. We have ground enough within our corporate limits for twenty times our present population. This ground must one day be occupied, and even in this generation we may see New Orleans surpassing in magnitude the greatest cities on the continent.

Real estate must enhance greatly in value within a comparatively short period, unless some extraordinary obstacles intervene to prevent it, and hence movements in that line must hereafter be of a great and constantly increasing interest. In our daily reports we shall endeavor to give an exact resumé of each day's or week's operations. If while carrying out this design we can invest the subject with any interest by reviving memories and incidents of the past, we shall only endear the ancient and historic localities of our city more and more to the hearts of our people, and build up in our population an abiding affection for a city with which our fortunes are identified, and around which cluster our hopes of the future, as well as our memories of the past.

A telegraphic dispatch from Jefferson, Texas, announces another terrible steamboat disaster—the destruction by fire of the steamer Mittie Stephens, in Caddo Lake, and the loss of sixty-three lives, including those of three persons belonging in New Orleans. We have very few particulars of the catastrophe and others will be awaited with intense and painful interest.

The Reverend Dr. Joseph P. Thompson declares that if women are permitted to vote our political contests will acquire a new character. The New York World interprets this to mean that the women will say hard things of each other. But can they say harder things than the men say of each other? The difference is that what the men say about each other is generally true, whereas one dear creature troubles herself very little that what she says of another dear creature is the expression of even the semblance of a fact. This being understood all the severe things that they might say could be taken in purely a Pickwickian sense.

The editor of the CRESCENT desires to thank Messrs. Summers & Brannins, of No. 47 Carondelet street, for one of the bear grass hams, which they have just introduced into this market. On trial it proved excellent, and, judging from the sample sent us, the bear grass hams are destined to a large sale in New Orleans.

Henry C. Carey has been publishing another book on political economy, which the New York Tribune strongly recommends to the public as the production of a "veteran economist." If Ptolemy were to come out of his grave and republish his astronomical system he would, no doubt, be commended as a "veteran astronomer" by the Tribune; but in the nineteenth century we don't want such "veteran astronomers" as Ptolemy, or such "veteran economists" as Carey. We prefer Newton and La Place, Adam Smith, Bastiot and Spencer.

A large meeting of distillers, merchants and receivers of Western whisky was recently held in Baltimore, to urge the amendment of section 56 of the act of July 26th, 1868, requiring distilled spirits, manufactured and in bond prior to the passage of the act to be withdrawn, tax-paid within nine months, under penalty of confiscation, so as to grant an extension of time of twelve months, from April 29th, 1869. A committee appointed by the meeting have represented the case before the House committee of ways and means of Washington.

The New York Tribune's Washington correspondent speaks of the polished effort of Mr. Sumner on the new suffrage amendment. Why should Sumner's efforts not be polished? He is certainly a polished gentleman. Preston Brooks once polished him off with a cane; and Patterson, of New Hampshire, polished him off again, a few days ago, by attributing to him asinine characteristics—not to put too fine a point on it, Patterson called him an ass; and as Patterson is a Radical, Patterson ought to know.

REAL ESTATE SALES TO-DAY.—We invite the attention of persons who may be desirous of investing in real estate in our city, to the auction sales which will be made to-day, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Charles Auction Exchange. The properties to be sold comprise some of the best in the city.

Soda, with all kinds of syrups, mead, lager beer and mineral waters in the ladies' saloon of the Academy.

Keep & Hogan, 38 Tchoupitoulas street and 36 New Levee, keep on hand a large and extensive stock of hardware and cutlery, Jas. H. Hall & Co.'s Maysville, Ky., plows, sugar and cotton.

HURRYING ON THE HOUR.

It would be a great mistake to suppose that the struggle which occurred between the House and the Senate at the counting of the electoral votes, and the recriminations which have followed, were limited in their significance to the questions and disagreements which immediately gave rise to them. Whether the vote of Georgia or of Louisiana should be counted against the President elect was, practically, a matter of no instant account; and considering the contemptuous disregard of the dominant party for logic and consistency, it was, theoretically, a matter of as little ultimate consequence. But the really important fact, underlying the recriminatory resolutions pending in the two houses, and the fussy truculence of Butler and the bilious rhetoric of Bingham, is that the unscrupulous spirit of usurpation which heretofore planted the heels of Congress, as a body composed of a concurrent House and Senate, upon the other departments of government, is now developing itself in the ambition to bring the Senate under the feet of the House, and to make the latter the supreme authority in the country. Such a development was perfectly natural, and in some sense inevitable. In periods when extraordinary and violent measures had swept away all the traditional or constitutional limits of power, revolutionary force was never known to suspend its action and rest content with an existing situation. Once let loose, and active, and victorious, it seems to operate like a blind and fatal impulse, respecting no more the particular aims of revolutionists than the particular aims of reactionists. It does not rest with the faction, the assembly, the parliament, or the Congress, which has successfully invoked the aid of revolution, to say whether it shall continue to be revolutionary or not. The genius of revolution is not its servant, but its master, and, like an inexorable destiny, hurries it on. Invisibly this irresistible power has been preparing a new paroxysm of violence in the usurping Congress at Washington. Consciously or unconsciously, Butler and Bingham, Wade and Colfax, and the rest who participated in the recent stormy scene between the two houses, are moving on to the solution of the problem where the principle of absolute might shall finally reside. It is a sad farce to hear Mr. Bingham denouncing the resolution of Butler as "revolutionary," "as a resolution of anarchy," "as being as unwarrantable as any act of secession." Pray, Mr. Bingham, what have been the complexion and tendency of the most distinctive features of the legislation known as the congressional policy for these four years past? The whole Congress has been intrenching itself in supreme power under the banner of revolution. It has challenged anarchy by trampling upon the constitutional conditions of union, peace and order. It has done things more unwarranted, in either natural or constitutional law, than any act of secession. Where, then, is the occasion, Mr. Bingham, for astonishment and consternation that Butler and the Butlerites should propose to "kick the Senate of the United States?" The chief occupation of Congress, the two houses concurring, for four years has been to kick the executive, to kick the judiciary, and to kick the States. Outside of the congressional halls nothing remains to be kicked, and we really cannot see how the sublime proceeding is to go on unless one house shall kick the other house. And do you think, Mr. Bingham, that this pedalian performance which, with you and your coadjutors, has so long been the sole vindication of sovereign authority and orthodox loyalty is now to be arrested by a weak tenderness for senatorial dignity and sensibility? Forbid it, ye viewless spirits that wait on human mischief; ye malign arbiters that have thus far awarded the victory in every battle to superlative audacity; ye infernal demons that up to this moment have been founts of perennial inspiration to the architects of the republic's undoing! And one word more, Mr. Bingham. The military boot has been the vicarious agency through which the two houses of Congress, in their joint capacity, have done the most of their kicking. Indeed, without the fact, or the presumption, of this service on the part of the military boot, Congress would have been as flaccid and impuissant, amid the distractions and distempers of these evil days, as a tattered sail fluttering over a wrecked hulk in a tropical tornado.

And now mark the coming sequel. In a revolutionary period, when a contest for ascendancy is waged between two co-ordinate legislative bodies, the popular branch, so-called, will, by reason of its greater number and its larger identification with the mob element, usually prevail. The Senate, then, in case of a decisive battle between the two houses, would be almost certain to go under, supposing the military boot were neutral to the conflict; by no means a necessary supposition, should the boot be on a foot obedient to the will of an ambitious head; but, for the argument's sake, let it stand. Well, this brings us to the virtual usurpation of all the powers of the government by a single house of Congress. We have seen that the military power has served as a kicking instrumentality of Congress, and consequently has been, until this time, in the nature of things unkickable. But the battle having been fought out between the two houses, the revolutionary farce can have but one other development. The genius of revolution, the triumphant branch of Congress being only intent on conserving the *status quo* of its usurpation, will pass into the military instrumentality. The law of the situation will necessitate a collision between the congressional rump and some representative of the army. The public at large, weary and disgusted with political perplexities, agitations and corruptions, will view the combat without enthusiasm and with no ardent sympathy for either side, but with a serene assurance that the military boot, having commenced to kick on its own account, will kick into the middle of nowhere an effete body of the most graceless and pernicious of all contemporary revolutionists, usurpers and despots. The eruption of angry feeling and of menacing language just witnessed between the two houses simply assists to hurry on the hour for this final issue. That decided—the revolutionary force exhausted—the country will, let us hope, have before it a new political departure destined to lead to a more satisfactory disposition of affairs on a sound and permanent basis.

Don't buy a miserable single thread machine, when you can get a first premium Grover & Baker at the New York price, fifty-five dollars, and warranted five years, at 182 Canal street.

The city of Philadelphia last October went Democratic—a fact which, in the eyes of the Radicals, deprives the people of that city of the right of controlling their own local affairs. Consequently the Radical majority in the Pennsylvania Legislature have resolved to metropolitanize Philadelphia by taking charge of its police organization. Thus Radicalism attempts to crush out all local rights, and subject the country to the will of a temporary majority by means of cunningly devised schemes of legislation. The day is fast coming, however, when the superstition that cities owe their existence to a legislative enactment, and their rights to the favor and grace of the people who do not live in them, is to be succeeded by a recognition of the fact that urban populations have a natural and inalienable right to control and administer their own domestic affairs. The systematic effort of the Radicals to smother the voice of the great commercial and industrial centers, will arouse an inquiry into the nature and foundation of the claim upon which State Legislatures base their pretensions to this despotic authority, and will provoke a resistance by which, finally, the cities will succeed in establishing their rights, and compelling a recognition of them in the fundamental law, and before the judicial tribunals.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES.—Miss Price's benefit last evening was quite numerously attended, the performance being "After Dark," which on that occasion reached its fifth representation. The scene in which the despairing, broken-hearted *Eliza* leaps from the steps of Blackfriars' bridge into the moonlit waters of the Thames, and is only rescued by the timely arrival of *Old Tom* in his boat, is presented with an effect which gives it a striking resemblance to the reality, and possesses a beauty and vividness which, in our opinion, make it quite the equal in interest of the much lauded express train episode. To-night "After Dark" will be played once more, and to-morrow night "Foul Play" will be reproduced.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Tony Denier last evening received ample proof of his popularity in the presence of a rousing audience to see him in his character of the rollicking, mischievous and much abused *Humpty Dumpty*. The ballet we thought unusually beautiful. Such a collection of loveliness and grace has never been hitherto seen upon the Academy stage. Galetti, Antonini, Cribelli, Bertha and others whose names we know not, but whose entrancing beauty it were difficult to forget, mingle together in the brilliantly illumined scene, and afford the spectator a genuine glimpse of fairy land. In short, the troupe as at present constituted is superb, and a sight of it should not be missed under any consideration by those who can appreciate what a really good ballet is.

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM.—Col. Ames and his indefatigable aid, Doc. Chambers, never weary of catering to the public demand for fresh novelties, announce this morning that they have engaged for appearance at their museum on St. Charles street, that remarkable phenomenon, Chistine Milly the two-headed woman who, until further notice will give daily levees. The human frog, Mr. Richards, may also be seen in his submarine performances at 7 and 9 P. M., and at noon on Saturdays and Mondays. The living skeleton, the bearded woman, the female dwarf, the menagerie and the rare collection of curiosities are to be seen as usual.

THE VARIETIES.—If ever there was an ovation to a man, surely Mr. Floyd's benefit last night merited the name. Before the box-office had closed, nearly every seat in the lower portion of the house had been sold, so that the applicants who came after the doors were opened were forced to content themselves with camp stools, and failing them, as many did, with standing seats about the doorways. The expectations of the public had been raised high in regard to the entertainment, nor were they at all disappointed. It is not our habit to venture praise indiscriminately, regardless whether it be deserved or not, and when, therefore, we say that the performance of "Rosedale" last night was unexceptionable, we wish to give the words all the force they can convey. Mr. Floyd, as the central character, of course, claims our first attention. His conception of the character of the indolent, rather careless, very coaxing, somewhat impudent and extremely handsome young dragoon, *Elliott Gray*, who, when the occasion came, could demonstrate himself every inch a man, both in courage and coolness, was excellent, and his execution of it none the less praiseworthy. Miss Gray, as *Lady Florence May*, certainly excelled herself, doubtless feeling, as the audience must have done, that she had a field in which she could display her talents far more worthily than in the trashy sensationalisms in which she has recently played. Miss Susie Orton, too, as the vivacious and altogether lovable *Rosa Leigh*, was most charming. The scene between her and *Elliott Gray*, where she teaches him to sing "Lord Bateman was a Noble Lord," little dreaming his object in learning it, was capitally rendered by both. Mr. Ryer's *Miles* was, we think, a trifle stagy, and, therefore, unnatural, but may be excused in the excellencies of the rest of the performance. The minor characters were all well up to the work, Mrs. Preston and little Willie Seymour being particularly happy, and Mr. Cogswell seeming for once to wake up from the listlessness which too often characterizes him. As to the play itself, its plot is, we imagine, sufficiently well known to need no repetition here. It is a very beautiful one, and to behold it is very refreshing after the era of sensationalism through which New Orleans has just passed. We are glad to note that it will be run. The audience were very enthusiastic and very appreciative, testifying by repeated applause how they enjoyed the performance, and at the close of the fourth act, the scene in the gypsey camp where *Elliot Gray*, with the magic words, "Up Lancers!" so completely turns the tables upon *Miles*, compelled a repetition of the tableau, so beautiful and so striking. To-day, at noon, "Rosedale" will be repeated, as it will also to-night. On Monday evening Mrs. Gladstane will inaugurate an engagement with "Elizabeth, Queen of England."

T. P. Parker, the "great poet" of Philadelphia contributes a "piece" to the Morning Post, entitled "The Inauguration of Gen. Grant in all his Glory." Here are the two best stanzas—reference is made to the final battle before Richmond:

The Rebels see clearly that I am not a mouse;
We will win this great battle, then for the White House.
My horse for the battle—his name is Mury;
By the Fourth of next March I will be in all my glory.

MARRIED:

On Wednesday, February 3, 1869, at Trinity Chapel, New York, by the Rev. J. B. Price, D. D., JOHN H. MAGINNIS, of this city, to LIZZIE C., second daughter of Wm. M. Tweed, Esq., of New York.

Irish Linen.....Irish Linen.

We have for sale a full line of
SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, PILLOW CASINGS,
DAMASKS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES,
DIAPERS, TOWELINGS, LAWNS, Etc., Etc.,
—OF—
DIRECT IMPORTATION.
J. A. BRASELMAN & CO.,
586 and 588...Magazine Street...586 and 588
Corner St. Andrew.

Treasurer's Office,

CITY HALL, NEW ORLEANS, February 13, 1869.

Notice to Taxpayers.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 16th of the City Charter, notice is hereby given to Taxpayers that the Tax on Real Estate, Personal Property, etc., is due and payable at this office on and after the FIRST DAY OF MARCH proximo.

W. S. MOUNT,
Treasurer.

Johnson & Shields.

FRANK JOHNSON. THOS. H. SHIELDS.
UNDERTAKERS,
—AND—
CARRIAGES TO HIRE,
NOS. 203, 205 AND 207 MAGAZINE STREET,
Between Julia and St. Joseph Streets,
Have constantly on hand a full assortment of METALIC BURIAL CASES and CASKETS, ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY, BLACK WALNUT and PLAIN COFFINS.
Bodies Embalmed, Disinterred and Carefully Shipped.
Carriages on hand for Weddings, Parties, Balls or other purposes.

Finance Committee Room,
No. 28 City Hall.
NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 12, 1869.

In accordance with Resolution No. 1138, New Series, approved December 28, 1868, authorizing the destruction of City Treasury Notes, the Treasurer of the City of New Orleans has this day destroyed by fire, at the Gas Works, in presence of the undersigned, the following City Notes, amounting to the sum of One Hundred and Eighty Thousand Dollars of fractional—Ones, Twos, Threes, Fives, Tens and Twenties—which, with the amounts previously burnt, i. e., One Hundred and Seventy Thousand Dollars, makes the total amount destroyed from January 27, 1869, to date, Three Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars ($350,000.)

(SIGNED.)
JOHN R. CONWAY, Mayor.
J. O. LANDRY, Controller.
W. S. MOUNT, Treasurer.
THOS. F. FISHER, Chairman Finance Committee Board of Assistant Aldermen.
THOS. LAYTON, President Southern Bank.
JNO. G. DEVERAUX, Cashier Southern Bank.
C. LIVAUDAIS, Assistant Cashier Southern Bank.
JOHN P. WEISHARDT, Reporter N. O. Press.
N. O. J. TISDALE,
ANTON SHWARZ, Citizen.
Attest: ALF BOURGES, Secretary Finance Committee.

Look Out Housekeepers!

174 Canal Street Open Again.

Messrs. Levi & Navra take pleasure to announce to their friends, Housekeepers, Restaurants, Barrooms and Steamboats, that they have at last succeeded in procuring the services of the well-known, energetic and polite salesman, Mr. KEN. OFFNER, under whose auspices they have re-opened their

BRANCH STORE,
174 Canal Street, near Dryadas.
Where the Largest, Best and Cheapest Stock of
CHINA, GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE,
PLATED WARE AND TABLE CUTLERY,
TIN AND JAPANNED WARE,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
STOVES of the best Make in the Country, especially the "COTTON PLANT," all of which will be sold at the old maxim, "CHEAP FOR CASH."
QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFTS.
Mr. Offner will at all times be found at the post, and spare no time nor trouble to show goods, and convince wholesale purchasers as well as retail, that they can buy the cheapest goods at
LEVI & NAVRA'S,
174 Canal Street.
Wholesale Depot and Factory, 171 POYDRAS, near Carondelet Street.

Coal. Coal. Coal.

Over 200,000 barrels of the BEST PITTSBURG and 400 tons of ANTHRACITE COAL just received and for sale Wholesale and Retail—delivered along the Coast above and below the city by the Boat or Barge Load at the Lowest Market Price. Special attention given to city orders.
Apply to
BOYD, WILMOT & CO.,
166 Poydras street—Yard foot of Calliope.

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.

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

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 DEDUCT ON 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 of its age without an extra charge, varying from $10 to $50 for every thousand dollars insured.
5th. Dividends in the PHŒNIX have been and now are 50 per cent.
6th. The dividend is 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.

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, Rope, Worsted, Damask, etc.; Furniture Covering—Linen and Cotton, striped; Cornices, Bands, Fins, etc.

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.

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,
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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 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.

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

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France 4, England 6, and Italy 12 cents each.
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Opens at 8 o'clock A. M.; closes at 8 P. M.
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