

The New Orleans Crescent

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

J. G. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE, No. 94 CAMP STREET.

Subscription rates: Single copies, 10 cents; Weekly, \$1.00; Monthly, \$3.00; Quarterly, \$10.00; Semi-annually, \$18.00; Annually, \$35.00. Single copies, 10 cents. The Crescent is published every Saturday. Subscription \$1.00 in advance.

SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1869.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NEW OPERA HOUSE. Donizetti's comic opera in two acts "Daughter of the Regiment," and Offenbach's opera in four tableaux, "Orpheus in Hell." Performance commences at 7 P. M.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE. Benefit of P. Gleason—"Fairy Fingers." Performance commences at 7 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Spectacular Ballet Pastoral, "Humpty Dumpty." Performance commences at 7 P. M.

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

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

One of our contemporaries a few days ago expressed a strong desire to know what had become of the \$480,000 in city money, alleged to have been paid to the finance committee by the lessees of the markets. We participate in this curiosity, but we fear that it is destined never to be gratified, so far as the finance committee are concerned. Those gentlemen have received \$33,800 on account of the sale of the markets, which sum is deposited for safe-keeping with the city treasurer. If the remainder of the sum of \$480,000 has been paid, the finance committee would also wish to know what has become of it. When was it paid, and to whom? These are important questions, and perhaps our contemporary's thirst for knowledge has been appeased by the acquisition on this point which it ought kindly to communicate to the public. The markets are supposed to be paid for in monthly notes, one series of which has been settled. If the others have been taken up so far in advance of maturity, it would indicate a very commendable spirit on the part of the lessees.

The Spanish consul in this city calls on Gov. Warmoth to preserve order, which is an intimation that the people of New Orleans are about to commit violence upon the persons whose interests are represented by Don Carlos Pie. It appears that apprehensions of this kind are aroused in the mind of that gentleman by collisions which have taken place between some of his countrymen and the Cuban refugees who have recently arrived here. Such collisions are to be deprecated, and persons who engage in them ought to be restrained from indulging their combative propensities by a vigorous enforcement of the law. But it does not follow that the Spanish consul has a right, by implication or otherwise, to accuse the people of New Orleans of irrepressible turbulence and lawlessness, and to insult them by invoking the intervention of an authority which they detest and which they regard as a fraud and a usurpation. The Spanish residents of New Orleans are a peaceful and industrious class of the population. They have always lived on good terms with our people, and we are confident that they do not sympathize with these assaults upon a community in which they enjoy all the rights and privileges to which citizens are entitled, or which are accorded to non-naturalized residents.

Our people will regret to learn that the First Infantry is ordered away from New Orleans. This regiment has been stationed among us for several years, and its officers and men have won golden opinions by the decorum of their deportment and the unobjectionable manner in which they have discharged their difficult and embarrassing duties. If they have incurred the animosity of persons like Conway and his allies, who think that soldiers are only the instruments of partisan ambition, or of vindictive rage, they have secured the good will and affection of the people among whom they have been stationed. It is to be hoped that the Twenty-third, which is to succeed the First Infantry, will not cause us to regret the change. The Twenty-third is commanded by Col. Jeff. C. Davis.

The irrepressible Bard turns up in Georgia as a distinguished leader among the so-called Conservative Republicans of that State—that is to say, the Republicans who declare that Georgia is reconstructed, and who now want a change at the State offices. These patriots held a meeting at Atlanta on Thursday night, to give the world the benefit of their views on this important point; but the ultra-Radicals, who believe that the Legislature being deplete of Sambo, and Mumbo-Jumbo having been dethroned, reconstruction is thence a failure, made a raid on the assembly under the lead of the attorney general, dispersed the unhappy conservatives and Dr. Bard, and resolved that Georgia is still in a very rickety and unrebuilt condition—not to put too fine a point on it, that the carpet-baggers have been villainously swindled and outdone by the sealawags. Bard solemnly denounced these proceedings as subversive of the true interests of sealawagery, and calculated to drive patriots like himself from the Republican party. Is there no rest for the vagabond foot of these renegade Confederates?

The Georgia Legislature have adopted the minority report in the case of the State treasurer vs. the Governor. That is to say [they declare the governor to be a common swindler and no better than a thief. Of course these contumelious expressions are not used in the report, but then the governor is charged with acts which are nothing less than larcenies in their character. In short, it is found that he expended a large sum of money without warrant of law, and that for a balance of \$19,000 there are no vouchers whatever. All of which, of course, will commend Gov. Bullock to the favor and affection of his party, and convert him, after a time, into a saint in the "trooly loil" calendar.

When the Ray substitute was under discussion in the Senate last evening, the Democrats tried to gain time by moving to adjourn. All of them voted for the motion, except Mr. Bacon, and thus a tie was effected, and the adjournment was carried only by the casting vote of the presiding officer.

THE NEW BOARD OF TRADE.

We learn that joint committees from the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Exchange Association have been in conference upon the propriety of consolidating the two institutions. The first idea seems to have been to make the Exchange a department of the Chamber of Commerce, but upon investigation it was found doubtful whether the charter of the latter corporation would allow such an organization. It was therefore decided by the committees to report a plan for the surrender of the charter by the Chamber of Commerce and the organization of the Merchants' Exchange, the facilities of both these bodies to be combined in a new organization, to be called "The Board of Trade of New Orleans."

An application has, we learn, been made to the Legislature for an act of incorporation, and a bill has been introduced accordingly. This, it is said, will receive the approval of the executive, so that the legal forms of commercial reorganization will all have been complied with. Without expressing any opinion upon the details of the manner, we can very well see the importance of consolidating the energies and regaining to our merchants the business and patronage necessary to sustain such an enterprise. It is certainly more sensible to concentrate these qualities upon one, than to scatter them by division between two institutions of like character. It is, moreover, important to make an organization conform to that which has been inaugurated under the name of the National Board of Trade. It is intended that each local organization shall conform in its rules of weight, measure and value, in its statistics and reports, to the general system prescribed by the national board. Each local board will then become a constituent of the national board; each can then warrant to and receive from each other their delegations or visitors, and will receive the legislative assistance and co-operation of the others. United, they will constitute an important commercial power. Separated and isolated, with different forms and duties, their individual actions are confined merely to the concentration only of their own local measures and rules. The names of the gentlemen who, with others, compose the corporators, are our old merchants with those who have belonged to both of the boards. Among them we notice those of Geo. A. Fosdick, Joseph H. Oglesby, Marshall J. Smith, James T. Tucker, Wm. M. Burwell. By all means let us be able to have a delegate to the next national convention of the boards of trade, as they, representing not only millions but minds, can do much to aid us in removing all bars to our commerce, whether they be natural or political.

One of our contemporaries, in commenting on the recent extraordinary letter of the Spanish consul to Gov. Warmoth, revives some very interesting reminiscences of the era of the Key abduction and the Lopez expeditions. The troubles which arose in this city at that time, are alluded to by the Spanish consul, in some indefinite and mysterious way, a motive for innuendoes which have no justification in the present temper and condition of our people. In 1851 the summary execution of fifty-one Americans engaged in a cause which, undoubtedly, had the sympathy of the community, and who had many intimate personal friends and associates in New Orleans, was something so exceptional and so alien to anything that had ever been experienced among us, that it naturally aroused indignation and resentment. People were not willing to argue the case from the Spanish point of view, or to see its Spanish side. They regarded the execution as a piece of wanton and unnecessary barbarity, and were provoked to take revenge on those of the same race as the perpetrators who were nearest at hand. Since then events have happened which prove that wanton and unnecessary barbarity is not a special attribute of the Spanish character, but that it may be developed even among a people who claimed to be peculiarly civilized and humane, and who had always boasted of their strict regard for the principles of international law, and of public and personal liberty. Since 1857 there has been what a majority of the people of this country were pleased to call a "rebellion"—a real revolution attempted by the inhabitants of eleven great States, and not a mere insurrection extemporized by foreign expeditions, as in the case of the Cuba affairs. During this war we have seen the murder of Mumford by command of Butler; we have seen the assassination of scores of men by McNeil and Burbridge, for no other cause than that they chose to adopt a mode of warfare not pleasing to their antagonists; we have seen whole districts of country desolated even to the slaughter of the cattle, and the destruction of standing crops and agricultural implements; we have seen villages and towns, and even cities, wantonly given to the torch; and after the conclusion of hostilities, we have seen the "best government that the world ever saw" imbue its hands in the innocent blood of Mrs. Surratt and Captain Wirz. After experiencing horrors like these at the hands of those who call themselves our countrymen, it is not likely that the people of New Orleans will revive their resentment against their Spanish fellow citizens on account of events which have almost passed out of memory, and of acts on which they cannot now look with severe condemnation without implicitly accusing and arraigning the government to which they are presumed to owe allegiance, and the people whom they are compelled to call their fellow-countrymen. If the Spanish consul had reasoned accurately he would have seen that there are no grounds for his unreasonable terrors.

The Radicals in Texas are at war over the question of a division of the State. The ultras with Hamilton *frères* at their head, want a new State made, because it will furnish more offices and more plunder for "trooly loil" patriots; the conservatives under A. J. Hamilton—the genuine old Dr. Jacob Townsend—want things to remain as they are. The ultras denounce the Constitution because it lets "rebels" vote, which will be disastrous to "trooly loil" carpet-bagery. It is an outrage on the great principle of universal suffrage to let the votes of negroes and carpet-baggers be nullified by a deluge of "rebel" ballots.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, opposes the reduction of the army because of daily petitions from the South for more troops. Mr. Garfield is afraid that his "trooly loil" Southern governments will go by the board if the army is reduced. He knows that they can't even look an honest public opinion in the face.

The New York World notices that we have been kicked again. The following is the World's account of the transaction:

Another South American minister outraged. Without the least provocation in the world, a native looked cross-eyed at our man, who, on mildly picking a hole in the back of the native's skull, was pursued by a mob of the infuriated demons to the very door of the consulate. If we are to be incensed in this manner, in the person of our representatives abroad, the great heart of the nation had better shut up shop.

If free and enlightened and "trooly loil" Americans are not to be permitted to vindicate their natural superiority to the rest of the world, by picking holes in people's skulls, when they want to amuse themselves in that manner, the old flag is of no use, and the war for the Union was fought in vain.

Grant and Colfax are the first president and vice-president elect that ever addressed a letter of acceptance to Congress. The case is peculiar, inasmuch as Congress is not the constituent body, and has nothing to do with the election. It is intimated that Grant thought of doing this only after seeing the alarm caused among the Radicals by his speech in reply to Mr. Morton.

We return thanks to the American Union Club for an invitation to attend their celebration of Washington's birthday.

The Hancock Club of New Orleans already numbers nearly a thousand members. It was organized on the 20th of October, in the person of Seymour and Blair, and named after one of the staunchest patriots and ablest men this country has yet produced. The election over and our candidates defeated, the Hancock Club has been changed into an organization for social enjoyment and mutual aid; and instead of diminishing its roll, has increased it in a ratio absolutely surprising. Its thousand members comprise men of the highest respectability—men in every species of business enterprise. Whoever is honest and reputable can be a candidate for membership on payment of ten dollars, admission fee, and a monthly addition of one dollar. Upon the broad principles of the great London clubs, the Hancock Club seems destined to become one of the most useful, as it already is one of the most numerous and powerful organizations in the South.

The writer was present an evening or two ago, by the casual invitation of a friend, and was quietly sipping a glass of ale, when the club was called to a special meeting. As a member of the press, he was asked to remain. He found the proceedings so interesting and important that he begged the officers for a copy of the resolutions presented and adopted. These were offered by Major A. W. Roberts, vice president, and their purpose is excellent. The readers of the Crescent will doubtless coincide with us in our estimate of the resolutions, which are as follows:

WHEREAS, We appreciate the importance of having the great commercial city of New Orleans fully and fairly represented in some permanent organization which should embrace all her various industrial interests; and

WHEREAS, We are conscious that this important matter has been hitherto neglected, thereby retarding the growth of our great Southern empire; and

WHEREAS, We believe that the desired elements for such an organization exist in the Central Hancock Club of Louisiana, owing to its liberal views in providing an association without limit of numbers, and at a rate of charge so small that it is within the means of most persons to become members;

Now, with a view to having all the various interests, such as the professional, the commercial, the mechanical, the agricultural, the scientific, and all other industrial interests represented and thrown together, in order that there may be union and harmony of sentiment and action, and a fair and liberal discussion between all respective classes, the one giving aid to the other, and the whole enjoying a united and friendly representation, thereby building up a tower of strength in this city.

Be it resolved by the Central Hancock Club of Louisiana in special meeting convened, that it is hereby made the duty of the president of this club, as soon as practicable, to ascertain from the roll of members, all the professions, trades or callings that are represented in this club, and that as soon as he shall find that there are a sufficient number of members representing any of such professions, trades or callings, he shall appoint a committee of not less than five members of the club belonging to each such profession, trade or calling, the duties of which shall be to represent to the classes which they represent, so that there shall be a committee for every industrial interest of New Orleans which is represented in this club; and the president shall instruct every such committee to prepare and submit a report at each regular monthly meeting of the club upon their various interests, and to recommend to the club all such measures as they may deem necessary to advance the interests of the profession, trade or calling which they represent.

Be it further resolved, etc., that it is hereby made the duty of the members of this club, individually and collectively, to act in concert with said committees, and to use their influence in promoting the advancement of the various interests as recommended by them.

Shakespeare's Most Beautiful Sonnet.

Let me not to the marriage of true minds
Admit the measure; Love is not love
Which alters when it alteration finds,
Or bends with the remover to remove:
O, no; it is an ever fixed mark,
That looks on tempests, and is never shaken;
It is the star to every wandering bark,
Whose worth's unknown, although his height be taken.
Love's not time's fool, though rosy lips and cheeks
Within his bending sickle's compass come;
Love alters not with his brief hours and weeks,
But bears it out even to the edge of doom.
If this be error and upon me proved,
I never writ, nor no man ever loved.

The Fifth Ward Rough and Ready Club hold a meeting at their wigwag, this morning, at 11 o'clock. The prompt attendance of officers and members is requested.

DEED.

At sea, on the "Southern Empress," Dec. 14, 1868, Dr. P. W. MACKEN, aged 41 years, of Dublin, Ireland, and for 21 years a resident of this city.

New Spring Goods.

We have just received per Steamer Bienville another large lot of

NEW SPRING GOODS.

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A. BROUSSEAU & CO., Importers, offer at low prices, CARPETING—English and American, of all kinds; Floor, Furniture and Bedding; OIL CLOTH—50 yds roll China; 100 pieces Colors; WINDOW SHADES; Table and Piano Covers; Ormolu Cloths—Druggist, Linen and Felt; Curtains—Lace, Reps, Worsted, Damask, etc. Furniture Covering—Linen and Cotton, striped; Corbices, Bands, Pins, etc.

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STEINWAY & SONS

AWARDED THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDALS

HONOR

UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, PARIS, 1867.

OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE

From the President and members of the International Jury on Musical Instruments (Class X) is submitted:

Paris, July 30, 1867.

I certify that the FIRST GOLD MEDAL, for American Pianos has been unanimously awarded to Messrs. Steinway & Sons by the Jury of the International Exposition.

President of the International Jury, FELIX, Report of the International Jury, GEORGE KASTNER, AMBROISE THOMAS, ED. HANSLIK, F. A. GYARST, S. SCHIEDMAYER, Members of the International Jury.

This UNANIMOUS decision of the International Class Jury, in favor of the Steinway Piano, and affirmed by the Imperial Commission—the latter constituting the highest tribunal to determine the rank of the awards at the Exposition, having been appointed directly by the Emperor Napoleon—places the

STEINWAY PIANO AT THE HEAD OF ALL OTHERS.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT

Of the International Jury, as affirmed and published by the Imperial Commission in August, 1868, after describing the pointed invention of Messrs. Steinway, and setting forth their great importance and value, compares the relative merits of the Pianos of the two great American competitors as follows:

"The pianos of Messrs. Chickering & Sons are powerful and magnificent instruments, which, under the hands of a virtuoso produce great effects and strike with astonishment. Their vigorous sonority is carried far, free, and clear. In a large hall, and at a certain distance, the listener is struck with the fullness of tone of these instruments. Nearer by, it must be added, there is combined with this powerful tone the impression of the blow of the hammer, which produces a nervous sensation by its frequent repetition. These orchestral pianos are adapted to concert; but in the parlor, and especially in applying them to the music of the great masters there is wanting, by the same effect of the too perceptible blow of the hammer, the charm which this kind of music requires. There is something to be done here, to which the Reporter must call the attention of the intelligent manufacturer of these grand instruments, without in other respects wishing to diminish their merits.

"The pianos of Messrs. Steinway & Sons are equally endowed with the splendid sonority of the instruments of their competitor; they also possess that setting harmonious and volume of tone, inherent in wood, which fills the greatest space. Brilliant in the treble, singing in the middle, and formidable in the bass, this sonority acts with irresistible power on the organs of hearing. In regard to expression, delicate shading, variety of accentuation, the instruments of

MESSRS. STEINWAY & SONS

AN ADVANTAGE WHICH CANNOT BE CONTESTED.

"The blow of the hammer is heard much less, and the pianist feels under his hands an action pliant and easy, which permits him at will to be powerful or light, vehement or graceful. These pianos are at the same time the instrument of the virtuoso who wishes to astonish by the éclat of his execution, and of the artist who applies his talent to the music of thought and sentiment, bequeathed to us by the illustrious masters. In one word, they are at the same time the pianos for the concert room and the parlor, possessing an unequalled sonority."

ONLY GRAND TESTIMONIAL MEDAL

HONORARY MEMBERSHIP

Societe des Beaux Arts, Paris, 1867.

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"To Those Whose Works Deserve It."

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THE ROYAL ACADEMIES OF SCIENCES AND ARTS of Berlin (Prussia) and Stockholm (Sweden) have bestowed ACADEMIC HONORS upon THEODORE and WILLIAM STEINWAY, for their valuable inventions and numerous improvements.

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Hardware, Cooking Stoves, Tinware and Block Tin, Iron Pipes, plain and galvanized, for steam, water or gas; Rubber Hoses, Brass Cocks, Valves and Oil Cups; Rubber Hoes, Basting, Rubber and Hemp Packing; Lard, Larders, Lard-cans, and Boiled Oil; White and Red Lead; Paints, Colors and Varnishes; Sheet and Pig Lead; Lead and Composition Pipe; Canvas, Cordage, Manila Rope; Martins and Sawn Yarn; Nails, Spikes, Torch Markets, Lamps, Lanterns, etc.; Nuts, Bolts and Nuts, Washers and Rivets of all sizes; Stocks and Dies; Gas Fitters' Tools; Pipe Tongs, Vices, etc.; Axes, Hatchets, Hoes, Trace Chains, Mills, etc.; Wed Points, Pumps, Blocks and Timmer's Tools.

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We are Manufacturers' agents for the Staffed Sulky CULTIVATOR; Staffed GANG PLOWS; Galvanized Steel BRUSH COTTON GINS; And have a large stock of each on hand, which we are selling at very low rates. We also have on hand a full supply of Arroy PLOWS, Peacock PLOWS, Calhoun PLOWS, Kelly PLOWS, Garrett & Cottman PLOWS, Hall's PLOWS, James H. Hall's Cotton and Eagle PLOWS.

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STOVES of the best Make in the Country, especially the "COTTON PLANT," all of which will be sold at the old prices, "CHEAP FOR CASH."

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WELL'S AMMONIATED BONE SUPER PHOSPHATE, For Corn, Corn, Potatoes, Grass, &c.

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We also furnish the GENUINE PERUVIAN GUANO, received direct from the Government Agent in New York.

Treasurer's Office,
CITY HALL, NEW ORLEANS, February 13, 1869.

Notice to Taxpayers.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 10th 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.

Ball AT WM. DAUPHIN'S,

150.....Canal.....150 AND 66 CUSTOMHOUSE STREETS.

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Bank of New Orleans, NEW ORLEANS, FEB. 1, 1869.

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

Crescent

LITHOGRAPHIC OFFICE

CRESCENT

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No. 94 CAMP STREET.

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