WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1869.

The New Geleans Steatent, Widnesday, Kedicing & L.

Females, owing to the peculiar and important rel ch they sustain, their peculiar or ranfration, and the offices they perform, are subject to many sufferings. Freedom from , for none can be happy who are ill. Not only so, but no one of there various Female Complaints can long be suffered terms on without involving the general health of the individ-

PERMANENT SICKNESS AND PREMATURE DECLINE.

Nor is it pleasant to consult a physician for the relief of these variou delicate affections, and ouly upon the most rgent necessity will a true woman so far sacrifice her greest charm as to do this. The sex will then thank us for placing in their hands simple specifics, which will be found off eactons in relieving and curing almost every one of those

HELMEOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

Handreds suffer on in silence, and bundreds of others apply valua to druggists and doctors, who either merely tantalis them with the hope of a cure or apply remedies which make then worse I would not wish to assert anything that would be injustice to the afflicted, but I am obliged to say hat although it may be produced from excessive exhaustion of the powers o life, by laborious employment, unwholesome air and ood, profuse menstruction, the use of tea and coffee, and requent childbirth, it is far oftener paused by direct irritation,

applied to the mucous membrane of the vagina itself.

When reviewing the causes of these distressing complaints its most painful to contemplate the attendant evils conse-que tupon them. It is but simple justice o the subject to rate a few of the many additional causes which so argely affect the

LIFE. HEALTH AND HAPPINESS OF WOMAN

all classes of society, and which, acassamently, affect more erless directly the welfare of the entire human family. The mania that exists for precedious equestion and marriage causes the years that nature designed for corporeal develop ment to be wasted and perverted in the restraints of dress, the early confinement of school, and especially in the unboalthy excitement of the ball room. Thus, with the body half clothed and the mind unduly excited by pleasure, perverting in midnight revel the hours designed by nature for leep and rest, the work of destruction is half accomplished.

leep and rest, the west of destruction is non-accompanied.

In consequence o this early stradu upon her system, un necessary effort is required by the delicate votary to retain her situation in school at a later day, thus aggravating the cell. When one excitement is over, another in prospective keeps the mind morbidly sensitive to impression, while the new constant restraint of fashionable dress, absolutely forbidding the exercise indispensable to the attainment and re-sention of organic health and strength, the exposure to night air, the sudden change of temperature, the complete prostra sion produced by excessive dancing, must, of necessity, pro-duce their legitimate effect. At lest an early marriage claps she climax of misery, and the unfortunate one, hitherto se atterly regardless of the plain dictates and remonstrates of her delicale nature, becomes an unwilling scalect of medical treatment. This is but a truthful pictine of the experience of

shousands of our young women.

Long before the ability to exercise the functions of the ganerative organs they require an education of their poculiar nervous system, composed of what is called the tissue, which is, in common with the female breast and lips, evidently ander the control of mental emotions and associations at an early period of life; and, as we shall subsequently see, these emotions, when excessive, lead, long before purerty, to ashigs which sap the very life of their victims ere nature has self unleted their development.

FOR FEMALE WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY,

WEITES OR LEUCORRHEA. TOO PROFUSE MENSTRUATION,

TOO LONG CONTINUED PERIODS. FOR PROLAPSUS AND BEARING DOWN,

OR PROLAPSUS UTERL WE OFFER THE MOST PERFECT SPECIFIC ENOWN:

Helmbold's Compound Extract of Buchu. Directions for Use, Diet and Advice accompany.

FEMALES IN EVERY PERIOD OF LIFE, From infancy to extreme old age, will find it a remedy to aid naturein the discharge f its functions.

ETRENGTH IS THE GLORY OF MANHOOD AND WOMANHOOD.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS MORE STRENGTHENING THAN ANY OF THE PREPARATIONS OF BARK OR IRON.

Infinitely Safer and More Pleasant.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

sived the indersement of the most prestring recurren and andormoutent of the atoms prominent pay-sicionis in the United States, is now offered to afflicted hu-manify as a CERTAIN CURB for the following diseases and ver cause originating:

Mental and Physical Depress on of Blood to the Head,

Restlessness and Siesple

ce of Muscular Efficiency, Dyspapals, Emeciation

Low Spirite tion or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation, Calpitation of the Heart, and, in fact, all the con-Nervous and Debilitated state of the system,

TO INSURE THE GENUINE, OUT THIS OUT, ALE HELMBOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Price \$1.25 or bottle, or six bottles for \$6.50. Delivered to any address.

H. T. HELMBOLD,

DRUG AND CHRMICAL WAREHOUSE,

1804 Broadway, New York are genuine unless done up in steel-engra

THE CRESCENT'S DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Passage of the Copper Bill Over the Veto.

SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

GRANT WILL HAVE NO MILITARY FOR NAVAL OFFICER IN HIS CABINET.

General Breckinridge--- Dry Dock at Pensacola.

INCREASE OF PRESIDENT'S SALARY DEFEATED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22—Noon.—The Senate re-med to concur in the House amendments to the urrency bill, and asked for a committee of con-They then took up the bill to allow imported

They then took up the bill to allow imported goods to be taken to certain interior places in bond without collection of daties at the port of entry, and discussed to adjournment.

Senate:—Wilson, from the military committee, reported favorably on the bill continuing the education and collection department of the freedmen's bureau, and several freedmen's hospitals, including those at Richmond and New Orleans.

The House is considering the veto of the copper tariff bill.

ciff bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—Evening.—House,—The opper tariff bill passed over the veto by 115

to 56.

A bill was passed forbidding the State supreme court, circuit courts, courts of over and terminer of the city and county, and the superior court of the city of New York from naturalizing foreigners.

Greigners.

Several conference committees were appointed, when the House took recess. several contends committee reported a bill semitted. The finance committee reported a bill emitting the duties on colleges and library ap-

paratus.
The secretary of the treasury was requested to communicate information relative to Mexico's free port system and frauds connected there-

The Senate non concurred in and asked for a comerce community of the Mestern Union Telegraph Company to import telegraph cables duty tree passed.

The bill roorganizing the judiciary passed. It is the bill roorganizing the judiciary passed in the bill roorganize and sight associate justices.

provides for a chief and eight associate justices, six to constitute a quorum, and nine circuit judges. A bill amending the civil rights bill passed. Penalties for hodding office contrary to the four-teenth amendment discussed at great length till

teenth amendment discussed at great length till recess.

Internal revenue to-day \$171,000.

A full cabinet meeting to-day.

The recusant witnesses Bell and Reave were remanded to the custody of the sergeant-at-arms to await the pleasure of the committee.

Grant declared publicly to day that no military or naval officer should be in the cabinet.

Notwithstanding the increased colored registration the citizens' tacket was elected in deorgetown to day.

Gen. Breckinridge goes to Petersburg to night. The Senate last night abolished the office of appenintendent of exports and drawbacks. The House rejected the amendment increasing the president's satery to first avoisand dollars,

the president's salary to firsy shousand dollars, only ten affirmative votes. Secretary Wells to-day sent a message to the Senate saying that it was necessary to have a dry dock at Pensacola.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Destructive Sleet Storm -- Arkansas Legisla-

MEMPHIS, Feb. 23.—Sleet last night extended as far south as the Tallahatchie river. The fruit is undoubtedly killed.

The Avalanche's Little Rock special of this evening says the sentiment of conservation is daily gaining ground among the members of the Legislature.

gaining ground among the members of the Leg-islature.

It is thought Gov. Clayton fears the result, and for this reason he is urging an early adjourn-ment.

FROM NATCHEZ.

The Steamer Peorla City Sunk.

Natchez, Feb. 23.—The steamer Peoria City, from New Orleans for Louisville, struck a snag on Sunday night, at Coles Creek, and immediately commenced sinking. She was run on a bar and the passengers, baggage and a lot of cattle saved. The greater part of the cargo is lost.

FROM PHILADELPHIA

Bank Closed-Heavy Defaication PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—The Fourth National Bank is closed. Deposits half a million. The fail-ure is attributed to the defalcation of the cashier.

FROM BUFFALO

Severe Weather. BUFFALO, Feb. 23.—It has been snowing for forty-eight hours; all trains are three hours behind time.

FROM HAVANA.

Demands Upon Dulce for the Summa Puntsiment of Trattors-He Restats-Me Troops Arrived-Offentive Operations be Suspended-Ensing Near Cardenss.

he Suspended—Hising Near Cardeaus.

Havana, Feb. 22.—A deputation of volunteers whited on Dulce and demanded vigorous measures, shouting Viva Espana, and death to traitors. Dulce replied that he could permit no interierence with the political or military plans of the government. The volunteers demanded the immediate death of the insurrectionists arrested during the late riots. Dulce replied that the courts must first try the prisoners; that precipiate action in the existing state of affairs would be highly imprudent; that while regretting to shed blood he will, if necessary, repel force by force.

Cemmercial affairs have suffered greatly by the slarm occasioned by the violence of the volunteers.

alarm occasioned by the violence of the volunteers.

Twelve hundred troops arrived yesterday.
Official reports say that the rebels in the central district are disbanding. The insurrection at Sagus la Grande and Trisidad is ended.

Havana, Feb. 20—Via Key West, Feb. 23.—The policy of the government has been changed. Instead of harassing the Spanish troops by useless pursuits, all fortified posts are to be garrisoned and offensive operations suspended.

A gentleman just arrived reports a rising of 2000 Cabans at Palma, near Cardenas.

The insurgents delay attacking Pusto Principe on account of the presence of women and children.

The insurgents besieging Nucoitas are awaitin a saily by the Spanish troops, when they wi storm the town.

FROM EUROPE.

The Lisbon Press on Union with Spain LISSON, PORTUGAL, Feb. 23.—The press of this ctty almost unanimously condemn for a union of Spain and Portugal.

RIVER NEWS.

VICKSBURG. Feb. 23.—Passed down: Virginia and Alice Bean at 8, and Pargond at 11 last night. Up: Belle Lee at midnight and Ruth at 11 A. M. River rising rapidly.

VICKSBURG, Feb. 23.—Passed down: P. W. Strader at 1, importer at 4 and Lizzie Gill at 5.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 23.—River falling; nine feet six inches of water in the canal.

St. LOUIS, Feb. 23.—River swelling.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 23.—Weather clear and cold.

River rising slowly. Departed: Belle Memphis and Mississippi for St. Louis, Cora S. for Cincinnati, City of Atton for Vicksburg and Dexter for New Orleans.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Feb. 23—Noon.—Barometer 36:35. Whed N. W. and strong. Arrived; Steamship DeSoto, Eaton, New York, to Harris & Bidwell; schooner William Fisher, five days from Utilla, fruit, to Gregorio & Co. Saited: Barka Regina and Tamoyden; brigs J. H. Kennedy, Wanderer, Ariel and Limoteo; schooners R. Shaw, Oriental, Mexico and Salvador.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Feb. 23—6 F. M.—Barometer 30:30. Wind N. W. and strony. Arrived: Brig C. C. Colson, Perry, 80 days from Messina, to A. F. Cochrane & Co. Sailed: Ship Sorredin and bark Kennedy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Augusta, Feb. 23.—Weather cold with very high winds. SAVANNAH, Feb. 23.—Raining. Weather re-ported heavy at sea. Winds strong N. N. W. Weather warm. Thermometer 61.

MARKETO.

Inverroct. Feb. 23—Noon.—Cotton active.
Middling uplands 12d.; middling Orleans 12\frac{1}{2}d.
Seles 10,000 bales.
Liverroct., Feb. 23—Afternoon.—Middling uplands 12@12\frac{1}{2}d.; middling Orleans 12\frac{1}{2}d.
Seles will reach 15,000 bales.
Liverroct., Feb. 23—Evening.—Cotton active; middling uplands 12@12\frac{1}{2}d.; middling Orleans 12\frac{1}{2}d.
Zeles will reach 15,000 bales.
Liverroct., Feb. 23—Evening.—Cotton active; middling uplands 12@12\frac{1}{2}d.; middling Orleans 12\frac{1}{2}d.
Zeles will provide the selection of the sel

39; affoat 140. New York, Feb. 23—Evening.—Governments AEW 10K, reb. 23—remng,—overmons dull and lower, 5-20's of 1852, 114; of 1884, 111; of 1885, 112; do. new. 110; of 1887, 110; of 1888, 110; 10-40's, 109; Money easier at 5@7 @ cent. Discounts 7@8. Sterling 109; Gold heavy at 132\$. Southern Securities firm and more active. General stocks active but very

and more active. General stocks active but very irregular.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23—Evening.—Cotton firmer; sales 3500 bales; middling uplands 29\frac{3}{2}0. Fiour heavy; State superfine \$5.75\tilde{0}0.35, common to fair extra Southern \$3.50\tilde{0}7. Wheat favors buyers. Corn better; Southern yellow 9\frac{3}{2}0. Pork lower; new \$31.25\tilde{0}31.62\tilde{1}4, old \$30.50\tilde{0}31. Lard lower; kettle 19\tilde{0}19\tilde{1}5. Whisky quiet. Rice dull. Supar firm: Havana 13\tilde{0}13\tilde{0}0. Turpentine 55\tilde{0}5\tilde{0}2. Rosin \$2.45\tilde{0}2. 45. Freights lower.

lower; kettle 19@194c. Whisky quiet. Rice dull. Sugar firm; Havana 134@134c. Turpentine 55@54c. Rosin \$2 45@2 45. Freights lower.

Cincinnari, Feb. 23.—Family flour \$6 50@6 75.

Corn 64@65c. Oats 67@68c. Whisky 93c. Pork held at \$32. Lard 199c. Bulk shoulders 124c. Slear his des 104c., clear sides 174c.

Louisville, Feb. 23.—Sales 344 hhds. tobacco at full rates. Pork \$31 50@32. Lard 29c. Bacca—shoulders 14c., clear sides 174c.

Louisville, Feb. 23.—Sales 344 hhds. tobacco at full rates. Pork \$31 50@32. Lard 29c. Bacca—shoulders 14c., clear sides 16c., clear sides 16c. Celar sides 16c. Celar sides 16c. Superfine flour \$5 50@6. Corn 60@62c. Oats 60@63c. Whisky 93c.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 23.—Superfine flour \$5 25@6. Whost \$1 60@1 70. Corn 67@6c. Oats 62@66c. Whisky 91c. Rye \$1 25@1 30. Pork \$31@31 50. Bulk shoulders 124c., sides 164c. Bacca—shoulders 14c., clear rib sides 164c., clear sides 174c. Lard 184@21c.

Chicaro, Feb. 23.—Superfine flour \$5 25@3 90. Wheat \$1 21@1 25. Corn 58&c. Oats 534@534c. Rye \$1 10@1 20. Barley \$19.8401 85. High wines 90c. Pork \$31 25. Lard 184c. Hams 174c. Bulk shoulders 12c., sides 14d. 13c.

Middling uplands 284c. Receipts 798 bales. Experts North 315 bales.

We would direct the attention of our read-

we would direct the attention of our readers to the report of Alderman Shields, on the water rates and water supply, published in this morning's CRESCENT. The report shows that the amount assessed for water in New Orleans is not excessive, and, indeed, is not so great as in other cities of the country for the same service. In regard to the manner in which the commissioners have discharged their difficult duties, the general conclusion of the report is as follows: "It will be seen the question was surrounded by difficultiesthe duties to be performed were laborious, tedious, complicated and thankless-for the commissioners were expected to render the service without money and without price. That they have been entirely correct in every item would be assuming infallibility; but that the principle of their action is just, and their system of rates as low as possible, no fair-minded man, who will trouble himself to examine the records and make confessions, will for a moment doubt."

The Ray substitute was up in the Senate last night, and two sections were passed. At this point there was no quorum present and the Senate was compelled to adjourn.

ANOTHER ATTRACTIVE S. STERN ST STREET.—It seems to us as if the magnitude, combined with the frequency of the extensive sales made by this popular and energetic firm, would have long ere this exhausted in a material degree the demands of the market, instead of which each succeeding advertisement announcing an auction by this house only tends still more to increase the imber of buyers who invariably attend these attractive sales. To-day will be disposed of a new arrival, consisting of 600 cases boots, shoes and brogans, all judiciously and carefully selected for city and country trade; the lots are arranged in a manner to suit all classes of purchasers, and we would inform those who are in pursuit of desirable goods of this character to remember that at 10 A. M. spirited bidding may be expected.

Philip Werlein, the enterprising and reliable Philip Werient, the enterprising and reliable piano dealer, 80 Baronne street, is selling a piano manufactured by Hale, which possesses a deep, rich, mellow tone, beautiful serpentine moulding on front and sides, and elegantly carved legs, for \$450, which he will guarantee for six years, and to last and keep in tune as long as any piano made. Mr. Werlein has had a great deal of experience in the music trade, and the name of Werlein has been familiar to the music-public for many years. He has also a good assertment of pianos at al prices, and any customer can be suited with any shade of tone and style of square or upright

Roger & Co., autioneers, sell at 10 o'clock to-morrow forencon, at 45 and 47 Old Levee street, 500 cases boots, shoes and brogans, and 50 tranks

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.—From the report of the commissioner of statistics we take the following table, showing the population of the United States in 1860, as given by the federal census of that year, and the population in 1866, as

ine Territories	259,677	34,505,88
sirteen Southern States	18:259,017 9,513,053	11,869,64
x New England States	8,255,150	9,221,22
	3,135,283	3,440,88
ken by the agents of the bur	1860.	1866.

accommodations than a suite of rooms at the American House, with bath rooms, closets, etc. Close to principal places of business and amuse-

Thanks to the Southern Express Company and

Jocal Intelligence.

THE CLERK OF THE WEATHER, speaking of his occupation, says: "Those who were doming summer apparel a few days since are now putting it off for winter garments. It is to be hoped, however, it will be of short continuance." What will be of short continuance; the coat tails?

THE TEMPERATURE vectorday, as shown by the thermometer at C. Duhamel's, 111 Canal struct, lately corner Bisaville and Chartres streets, was as follows: At 6. m. 33 degrees; 12 m. 44; 3 p. m. 50; 6 p. m. 49.

THE SECOND OF THE WINE CASES, which was the second of the wine cases, which was the second to Monday next. When it was called, District Attorney Morgan rose and moved that the libel be amended by striking cet the words "on land," as referring to the place of seizure and substituting therefor the words "on water." The effect of this amendment would be to transfer the case to the admiralty jurisdiction of the court, and preclude trial by jury. It was opposed by Mesers. Schmidt and Tissot on this account, but Judge Durell, at the conclusion of the remarks, sustained the motion. The case is therefore made one in admiralty, and comes up on Monday, as stated.

Amorion was, yesterday, made in the United States Court by Jinge Robertson, to dissolve the injunction in the Opelouses railroad case so far as a term the direction of the Hate's behalf, to pene certificates of stock. This motion was opposed by Mr. Dittings as compared for one of the creditors, whereupon Judge Durell advised that the result of the bankraptoy soit be awaited patiently before other action be taken. This would seem to indicate a speedy readering of the decision by the court.

Upon application of Judge Waller, the amount of bail to be required from Mr. E. M. Bonligny, late collector of internal ravenue was, yesterday, reduced from \$25,000 to \$15,000.

yesterday, reduced from \$25,000 to \$15,000.

Beneficially, the colored man who was charged by Jean Pasco, of No. 22 Ursulfneastreet, with passing upon him a counterfeit \$10 greenback, was brought before United States Commissioner Urban yesterday for examination. It being first necessary to establish the fact of the hill being counterfeit, the casher of the internal revenue department, who is considered an expert in judging of such matters, was called in as a winess. His testimony was brief and to the point, in that he at once offered to exchange a genuine ten dollar bill, which he took from his pocket, for the alleged counterfeit, but as good as any that ever was issued. Under these dircumstances the case was dismissed, and Deeden discharged from custody.

A Hat Box belonging to Mr. Reed, a passen-

owner.

Is onder to correct any erroneous impression which may have existed among those interested in the new law for stamping tobacco which went into effect on the 15th inst., we publish the instructions received in reference thereto from Commissioner Rollins by Assessor Wolfey:

"Transacray Der", Oppics of Ist. Rev., "Washington, Feb. 15, 1869.

"Sir—The additional time given by the act of Dec. 22, 1868, during which dealers might sell smoking and fine cut chewing tobacco without packing and stamping the same as required by sections 62 and 78, act of July 20, 1868, expires today, and hereafter all such tobacco before being sold or offered for sate and most be put up in the packages prescribed by law and stamped. Severe penalties are imposed for any violation of the law in this regard.

vere pensities are imposed for any violation of the law in this regard.

"Persons having in their possession such tobacco incur no liability for keeping it unstamped so long as they do not sell it or offer it for sale.

"The rtamping is not to be done by internal revenue officers or under their inspection, but by the owners of the tobacco.

"Cause the law in this respect to be compiled with and to report all violations of it for prosecution.

"Respectfully, E. A. ROLLINS, "Commissioner."

L. Wolfier, Esq., Assessor First District, N. O., La."

"L Wolfey, Esq., Assessor First District, N. O., La."

Mr. Eccene Dupear has been kind enough to furnish the local of the Cassenry with the names of the persons lost on the ill-first distenser Mittle Stephens, which was burned some days ago on her way up from Eneverport to Jefferson. Texas. The list was obtained by Mr. Duprat, from Mr. George F. Klein, second clerk in the boat, and is correct in all particulars:

Passengers—J. H. Lewis; Mr. New; Mrs. T. L. Lyone and child, (a boy ten years old,) both burned; three unknown deck passengers, burned to death; Mrs. Philips; J. M. Johnson and brother; Mrs. Ashley, Mrs. Morris; three children unknown, aged from five to eight years.

Crew—Chas. Weir, first engineer; M. McGill, striker; Chas. Crane, baker; James and A. B. Graham, Thos. Eyan, deck hands. Colored: Peter Engine, Henry Hicks, Mst. Bohanan, Tom Robinson, John Smith (cabin boy) and five others, names unknown.

ALL THAT WAS transacted before Recorder Gastinel, the coroner, or any of the district courts, yesterday, has been mentioned in the local columns of the CRESCENT. A RAID ON THE KENO SALOONS WAS MADE under the direction of Superintendent Cain night before

the direction of Soperimeteant than might before lest, the work continuing until 1 or 2 o'clock yes-terday morning, and resulting in the closing of over a dozen places, located on the levee, on Gravier and Royal streets, and in the neighbor-hood of Congo Square. Capt. Bradley and spe-cial officers Boulloss, Dipert and Goewey accompanied the superintendeut. A partial in this city last night that it snowed as far down as Brookhaven on Monday night.

Programment on Monday night.

First Disparce Court.—James Carter was tried yesterday, in the First District Court, before a jury, on the charge of arson. Carter kept a coffeehouse in Algiers, and his premises were destroyed by fire some time in December. After proceeding with the examination of witnesses the district attorney abandoned the prosecution, and Carter was liberated.

From Disparce Court.—Learning Court.—

Carter was liberated.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.—Josephine Coffee sues out, before Judge Leanmont, a writ of sequestration against Recorder Gastinel, of the Becond District, for a certain diamond ring, of great value, which was taken a few days ago from a trio of negro women, of Canal street by officer Rhoddus. Ring valued at \$500. Bond \$700.

In the case of Risher vs. John Haeberle, for damages incurred from alleged false imprisancent.

ages incurred from alleged false imprisonment, the jury at a late hour last evening found a ver-dict for defendant. dict for defendant.

Sixth District Court.—L. H. Richard vs. Chs. Weishar. Judge Cooley. Plaintiff sues on an account amounting to 15,682 francs, French currency, and claims the payment of said sum in the present currency of this country, in a sum equal to that claimed, with interest at aix per cent. The account shows items consisting of different purchases made in Paris by plaintiff for defendant in this city, paid for by defendant in French currency.

reficey.

After a long and interesting review the court orders the suit to be reopened for the introduction of testimony as to the time of the transactions and the relative rates of exchange, and to those questions are suited to the suite of the suite

the relative rates of exchange, and to those questions solely.

Judge Cooley resterday rendered three innortant decisions. The first was in the case of Victor Isidore Decoux vs. Henry Miller. Decoux atleges, that he was employed by defendant as a marker of cotton bales, and worked as such during the business season of 1866-7, claiming to have marked 3300 bales, at five cents per bale. Defendant pleads he did not employ plaintif by the season, but merely by the job, and that he was paid by the job. Plaintifi proves a contract to mark at the rate of five cents. Defendant shows only that he made no written contract with plainonly that he made no written contrace with plain-tiff, nor any contract binding plaints to work exclusively for him, the defendant. The judge makes an impartial and most able review of the testimony and arguments, and gives judgment for plaintiff for having marked 24,000 bales at five

plaintiff for having marked 24,000 bales at five cents a bale.

In the matter of the City Railroad Company vs. the Crescent City Railroad Company, Judge Cooley yesterday rendered a decision briefly as follows: Plaintiffs claim that the City Council granted them certain privileges in relation to the laying of a railroad track along certain streets and the running of cars thereon. That D. McCoard, pretending to have reselved from the city rights of a similar character, and which, to some extent, viz.: the portion of the road represented by a certain section of Canal street, would conflict with the exclusive rights previously granted to petitioner, instituted suit against petitioner in this court to enforce his rights. That the result of the suit was a compromise by which McCoard, for a consideration, relinquished the "apparent right" he had under the grant from the city, to lay a track along the

said portion of Canal street, and that another portion of said street was allowed him.
In conclusion, Judge Cooley decides as follows:
"It is immaterial whether the rights of the parties,
under their respective grants by the city, were
such as they pretended; the compromise was intended to settle forever their pretensions, if not
their actual rights.

"The effect of that contract, and the obligations
resulting from it, was to prevent McCoard or his
assigns from ever deriving any profix from laying
a track or running passenger cars over a certain
portion of Canal street, to the injury of plaintiffs.
He received for this waiver a valuable consideration, and it would be against equity and our laws
of warranty to permit him or his assigns to acquire
a title from the real owner, the city, and employ
that title to disturb and injure the plaintiffs, in relation to the enjoyment of those privileges which
he had relinquished in their favor for a valuable
consideration.

"The injunction is made perpetual."

A rule was taken to-day upon the commissioners of the Bank of Louisiana, to show cause why

"The injunction is made perpetual."

A rule was taken to day upon the commissioners of the Bank of Louisiana, to ahow cause why they should not receive the bank notes of the bank in payment of indebtedness due to the bank previous to the forfeiture of its charter. It appears that the commissioners of the bank refuse to receive the notes of the bank in payment of debts due it previous to the forfeiture of its charter. The plaintiffs in this rule contend that the bank must receive its own obligations in payment of all debts receive its own obligations in payment of all debts receive its own obligations in payment of all debts receive its own obligations in payment of all debts receive its own obligations in payment of all debts receive its own obligations in the forty cents on the dollar.

The decision of the court upon this rule will be looked for with interest by the debtors of the bank.

SEVENTH DISTRICT COURT.—Judge Collens yesterday rendered a judgment in favor of J. By Walton & Deslonde against the Carrollton Railroad Company, ordering the transfer to the former of fifty fully paid shares of the capital stock of said railroad, with dividends accrued since October 15, 1887, or in default thereof that said railroad pay them \$5000, with legal interest from judicial demand, and costs.

RECONDER GASTINEL.—Nora Maher, drunk and disturbing the peace, was fined \$20, or thirty days Parish Prison.

osturous the peace, was med \$20, or thirty days Parish Prison.

E. Buckley, drunk and drawing a razor on the officer, \$10, or ten days.

Cornelia Ann Yager, disturbing the peace, was fixed \$20, or twenty days in Parish Prison.

Hen Butler and John Lewis, colored, were arrested for stealing from James Jones a silver watch. Butler was discharged and Lewis remanded.

Over Delhorne colored county stealing a lot.

rested for stealing from James Jones a silver watch. Batler was discharged and Lewis remanded.

Occar Delhonne, colored, caught stealing a lot of table knives from on board the steamer Celeste, was sent before the First District Court.

Jules James, colored, stealing cotton on the levee, was remanded.

M. Johnson, colored, stealing a hide from the levee, was sent before the First District Court.

Henry Jackson, Victor Nicholas and Elias Evans, colored, charged with pillering on the levee, were remanded for trial.

E. Buerkley, arrested for trying to break open a store on Chartres street, between Bienville and Customhouse streets, was remanded.

Minitary.—Brevet Captain P. H. Moroney, (retired) having been relieved from his assignment as commissary of masters and recruiting officer by orders from the War Department, will immediately turn over all public property in his charge to the mastering office to the acting assistant adjutant general, department of Lonislans. The recruiting funds for which he may be responsible he will deposit to the credit of the treasurer at New Orleans in compliance with instructions from the adjutant general's office.

First heutenant H. B. Mellen, sixth cavalry, in addition to his other duties has been detailed to recruit men for the cavalry regiments now serving in Texas.

A general court martial met yesterday at 10 o'cleek, for the trial of such prisoners as might properly be brought before it.

The Water Supply and Water Bates.

and so little seems to be known by the public generally, as to the merits of the question, that a plain statement of facts and figures drawn from official records, will best enable us to arrive at a just and fair conclusion.

records, will best enable us to arrive at a just and fair conclusion.

In the month of July last, the present city government found itself, by the operation of law and the act of its predecessors, in full and legal possession of the water works, constructed by the old Commercial Bank. The rents had been collected in advance by the old company for the whole year, so that the supply had to be continued at an expense of \$7000 per month, without revenue and without supplies.

The city at once adopted the plan, long tried and approved in other cities owning such works, and appointed a "board of commissioners" to take the entire charge and administration. Had the present city government been allowed any discretion, it would certainly, in its then embarrassed financial condition, have declined to increase the city debt by the purchase of these works, to the extent of one and a half million of dollars, bearing interect to be met semi-annually but there was no alternative and the situation was accepted.

Compine into possession, the "Board of Commis-

accepted.

Coming into possession, the "Board of Commissioners" promptly made the best arrangement possible for the economical administration of the works on a very reduced scale, until its revenues should commence, and then diigently applied themselves to the preparation of a system of administration and a schedule of water rates for the future. Consulting the official reports of works should commence, and then diligently applied themselves to the preparation of a system of administration and a schedule of water rates for the future. Consulting the official reports of works conducted on the same basis as ours—the delivery of water by the intervention of steam power—they found the expense of administration in St. Louis about \$106,000, in Cincinnati about \$95,000.

100. Every steam of the control of the cost of material and lebor being that much higher here placed us nearly on an equality with them. After lorg and patient inquiry, the board organized its administration on a heais to cost from \$65,000 to \$70.000 per annum.

The works were found on examination in great disrepair, requiring heavy expenditure, as the

The works were found on examination in great disrepair, requiring heavy expenditure, as the old company, expecting to sell, had for several years done little more than deliver the current supply of water. The annual cost of this tem was placed at the low figure of \$20,000, with the intention of limiting the expenditures to the smallest possible amount consistent with the efficiency of the works.

The interest to be paid on the bonds issued by the city for the purchase of the works, amounting to \$75,000 annually, not having been otherwise provided for, had also to be met by their income. The Bond of Commissioners thus found it necessary to provide an annual revenue to meet the following items:

Expense of administration. \$70,000

Expense of administration \$70.600

This, it will be seen, makes no provision for a "sinking fund" for the eventual payment of the bonds, which in prodence should be estimated at not less than \$50,600 a year.

The total revenue for last year was in round numbers \$157,000.

numbers \$157,000.

With these data and preliminaries they entered upon the subject of

WATER RATES.

water rates.

Entering upon its duties the Board of Commissioners found no record of any established system of water rates. The books of the office showed the charge made against each individual, and the officers of the old company stated that they assessed certain classes of establishments under verbal instructions, on a general basis, which allowed great latitude and discretion; and that these assessments were liable to great change, and were frequently changed, as appeared from the records of the office, on the personal application of the parties interested.

This condition rendered it necessary for the hoard to establish an entire and complete system of water rates. They had but a limited time in which to do this, as the period was near when the assessments for the new year should commence. They entered upon this labor of detail, galded only by such lights as the reports of other and similar works supplied, and aided by the old officers and records of the former company.

It was obligatory on them to raise a certain amount of revenue, and they determined it should be done by distributing the burden according to the benefit received by each consumer. They found at the outset that it would be impossible to accomplish this by a schedule of rates appearing as low as those in most other cities, because they were required to raise by these rates an amount of revenue (fifty per cent. of the whole) to meet interest payable in other cities by a direct tax, collected by a different officer and under a different name. But, nevertheless, it is a water tax.

In Boston, New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville and other cities of the United Sixtes, the water companies are relieved from this barden, and when New Orleans is placed on an

equality with them in this respect, it will be round the rates are lower than in any place named supplied by steam power.

The records prove that New Orleans receives from twenty-five to fifty per cent. less revenue for the same quantity of water, than any city from which reports have been obtained. For instance, the revenue received in New Orleans for 1000 gallons of water delivered is seven cents.

In New York nine and one-half cents.
In Beaton, ten and nine-tenths cents.
In Cincinnatt, eleven and one-quarter cents.
In Louis, twelve cents.
This result follows from the excessive quantity of water used by our people. We have long summers and a warm climate, and our people are luxurious and profuse in the use of water.

The consumption in St. Louis, Cincinnatt, and New York varies from thirty-five to fifty gallons daily per capita.

In Boston it is sixty gallons.

The consumption in St. Louis, Cincinnati, and New York varies from thirty-five to fifty gailons daily per capita.

In Boston it is sixty gallons.

In New Orieans ninety gallons.

These facts show conclusively that the amount assessed for water in New Orieans is not excessive, and is not as great as, in other cities of the country for the same service. And the results, sylar, render it very questionable whether the revenues under these rates will meet the expenditures required of the commissioners by the city.

Then comes the question—and the annoying and the state of the commissioners by the city.

Then comes the question—and the annoying and the water tax. All the complaints seem to have originated in the fact that some parties are charged more than heretofore. The books of the office show this to be so, but they also show that instances are much greater where the charge is reduced. These are the results, not of an increase of rate, but an equalization of the rate.

A handsome dwelling with the laxuries of bath, water closet, street washer, party with hot and cold water cocks, paying only \$15 or \$20 last year, is assessed much higher this year; but many poor widows and laborers who paid the same price last year only pay from \$8 to \$12 now.

The large manufactory last year paying \$600 used twenty times as much water as forty small families who paid the same price. By the present tariff these parties are brought nearer as equality, the former paying more, the latter less. Thod-sauds of bills are thus reduced, of which nothing is heard, but the person who has heretofore received his supply for less than the cost of coal used to purpose them which must enter into every bill, to a greater or less extent, until the city assumes its One item which must enter into every bill, to a

One item which must enter into every bill, to a greater or less extent, until the city assumes its payment, is never considered in the ordinary discussion of this question. At least one-third of the whole supply of water in New Orleans is used for public purposes: such as extinguishing fires, cleaning streets, markets, etc., etc. This must be

for public purposes: such as extinguishing fires, cleaning streets, markets, etc., etc. This must be provided for by the commissioners until otherwise arranged by the city, and they have endeavored to distribute the barden as evenly as possible, according to the benefit conferred. The party whose insurance is reduced from \$100 to \$200 a year by having a supply of water at his door, pays roore than the one who only benefits to this extent of \$10 or \$20.

It will be seen the question was surrounded by difficulties—the duties to be performed were labarious, tedious, complicated, and thankless—for the commissioners were expected to render the service without money and without price. That they have been entirely correct in every item would be assuming infallibility—but that the principle of their action is jast, and their system of rates as low as possible, no fair minded man, who will troubla himself to examine the records and make confersions, will for a moment doubt.

They are now engaged in attaching meters the several classes of establishments, with a view of testing their rates of charge, and with the intention of changing whenever found too high. This has been extensively done in other cities, and the result has ever been to produce the very change which has called forth this discussion. The members of the press and the public will soon have an opportuoity to witness the operation of these complicated, ingenious and expensive little tell tales.

In the meantime, it is but fair that harsh criti-

complicated, ingenious and expensive intue teat tales.

In the meantime, it is but fair that harsh criticism and unjust condemnation should be suspended.

plaints were being made, based on public rumor, and when the parties called for their bills they found them much below last year.

An idea seems to have entered the public mind, too, that because the works belong to the city no charge should be made for water. The result is that nearly 50 per cent, less has been paid to the present time than has been usual in former years for the same period.

Hos. H. Shiklds.

or the same period.

THOS. H. SHIELDS,
Chairman Committee on Water Works,
Common Council.

New Orleans, Feb. 23, 1869.

THE OFERA.—The illness of M'ile Chauvesu caused a change in the performance at the Opera last evening. Instead of "Don Juan," a full and fashionable audience was treated to Donizetti's masterpiece of "Lucia di Laumermoor," which was delightfully sung by Picot, Peront and M'ile Hasseiman, although the latter is not in good health. "Lucia," although hastily gotten up, was sung in a manner that satisfied every one present, and will be recorded as one of the best of the season.

of the season.

The "Graude Duchesse" will be repeated on Thursday.

VARIZTIES.—There was quite a large attendance last evening to witness the first production of the new and interesting drama "Lady Audley's

Secret," with Mrs. Gladstane as Lady Audely.

"Lesh, the Forsaken," is announced for this
evening.

Sr. Charles, Miss Januschek appeared last
evening as Medea, a character in which, by her
wendrous power of motion, look and gesture, she
held her audience spell bound, and doubly demanded the applause which she had won on the
previous evening as Mary Staurt. To-night she
favors us with Etizabeth.

Acadamy.—"Humpty Dumpty" is rapidly approaching its withdrawal, at the end of the week.
It is an excellent performance, pantonime, ballet
and all, and should not be missed by those who
may not already have witnessed it.

THE CARSCANT CITY CIRCUS will be open this
evening at Tivoli Circle. It comprises thirty old
performers of varied accomplishments, and a
number of trained horses and comic mules, well
worth seeing.

Carscart City Museum.—Visitors who seek
such ammaement and pleasing recreation at the
Crescent City Museum invariably depart with the
conclusion that they have not sought in vain. A
rare collection of curiosities, animat, vagetable and
mineral may be seen on exhibition at any hours
between S.A.M. and 10 r.M.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

CITY HOTEL.

D C Hardie, La;

M Tod, Sies;
Col J E Humpton, Ark;
W C Wittiamson and findy, La;
La;
D J Wedge, Jilnton, La;
W F Kernan, dy;
L B Taylor, Texns;
H U Crasly, La;
D W Thompson, La;
E Toung, La;
La;
E Toung, La;
La;
C Toung, La;
La;
C Orrick, do;
J Garrett,
do;
Tou D Coppr, do; F Emmerson. Texas; FP Wets, foxas; E E Buckner

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.

a: JR Devan and ladg, La;

b: AW Rase and wife, Maco,

G C Cirb, Buffalo;

leer, Hi: S C Green, Baton Rouge;

May B Greens, Raton Ro

Li, F Mahon, M. Noblis;

Mas J A Lewis, La;

La; E Sevens, Sootland;

ST. LOUIS

Post; OB While, Sabine, City.

ST. JA MES HOTEL.

O Villner, Texas; P OF Freeded, city; Hony Genery, city; Hony Genery, city; Hony Genery, city; Hong Yone, Ark; Hong Genery, city; W B Armon, Jenn, J W Doos, Texas; W C Cabank, do; John C Richards, J.

Iss; W Caduhan, Lou Wm H Gillespie, city; N B Witham, Boston; D P Holand and wife, Ga; Miss J T Harris, Miss; J A C Wadsworth, city;