The New Orleans Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 1869.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
Offenbach's opera, in three acts, "The Grand Duchess of Gerolstein."
Performance commences at 7 P. M.

VARIETIES THEATER.
Engagement of Mary Gladstane—"Leah the Forsaken."
Performance commences at 7½ P. M.

ST. CHARLES THEATER.
Engagement of Fanny Janauschek—"Kabale und Liebe."
Performance commences at 7½ P. M.

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

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

Buy your cigars at the premium manufactory of Geo. Alcés, 135 Rampart street, below Canal, New Orleans. Address lock box 248, postoffice.

ON INSIDE PAGES — Second Page: *City Topics, Louisiana Legislature, Southern Patents, etc.* Third Page: *Supreme Court Decisions, The Clerical Book Thief, The French Cabinet.* Sixth Page: *Proceedings of the Board of Assistant Aldermen.* Seventh Page: *Real Estate Market, Financial, Commercial and River Reports.*

In the report of the proceedings of the Senate on Tuesday last, as published in the CRESCENT of yesterday morning, the following occurs:

Mr. O'Hara spoke against the section. He had occasion to remark that he favored such a bill at a time when it was necessary for the preservation of himself and his party, but that now the necessity existed no more. He had contended for universal suffrage and maintained the same principles. His party could now elect a portion of the city officers. He opposed the granting of too much appointing power. He was also opposed to put half of the wealth of the State into the hands of six men. Senator Poindexter, he said, had suggested that the administrators be elected by the Legislature; he would propose to incorporate them in the bill right away. Mr. O'Hara then named Michael Hahn, M. A. Southworth, B. F. Roberts, S. B. Packard, Aristide Mary, B. F. Joubert, J. O. Nixon and Hugh J. Campbell, as names which he would incorporate in the bill.

It is superfluous to state that Mr. O'Hara's motion was made without any consent or participation on the part of the proprietor of the CRESCENT, whose determined opposition to the principle and details of the bill in question are so well known and have been so openly pronounced. Under no circumstances would he accept a position tendered in such a manner, and by an authority whose right to usurp the government of the city of New Orleans he refuses to recognize. He considers it desirable to place on record a protest against this unwarrantable use of his name.

Accounts from Cuba represent that the insurrection has, at last, reached the Vuelta de Abajo, or western department, a region which, heretofore, has been comparatively tranquil. There never has been any doubt of the revolutionary feeling of that part of the island; but the delay and procrastination of the population in making a movement in response to the calls of the revolutionary committee, caused their zeal, or their courage, to be called in question. The statement of a rising in the west was made in terms so vague and general that, at first, it seemed to be more the expression of a desire than the recital of a fact. It appears, however, that the report was well founded. The details are given in the correspondence of the New York World—by far the most intelligent and authentic that comes from Cuba. It appears that the delay was caused by an arrangement making a movement dependent on the arrival of parties from New York and New Orleans. It is now stated that the New York party, headed by Sr. Cisneros, lately editor of the Pais, had actually landed, and formed a junction with a force of insurgents commanded by Carlos Garcia Prieto. This force has been for some time organizing in the mountains, and it had already encountered and defeated a body of loyalists in the district of San Cristobal—a locality made famous by the disastrous operations of Gen. Lopez in 1851.

As the revolt has manifested itself in the central department likewise, the expression of a letter writer that the "whole island is undermined with revolution" is not more forcible than true. The Havana papers at last admit that the insurrection has assumed formidable shape, too formidable indeed to be whistled down by the ordinary process of contemptuous depreciation. The government organs are quarreling over the situation, some of them attacking the quasi liberal policy which Dulce at first pursued, as the fruitful cause of the magnitude which the troubles have assumed. Dulce himself finds that his concessions have not reached the evil—that liberty of discussion is fatal to the pretensions of his party; that reason and argument are weapons too powerful to be trusted to his adversaries, and that the only way to maintain a despotic authority, is the use of despotic methods. Hence he has revoked his proclamations granting a partial liberty of opinion and of expression and has established a system of repression more arbitrary and tyrannical than any that his predecessors had even conceived. All of this shows that the movement for Cuban independence is a real movement, impelled by causes which are not by any means transitory and limited, but which permeate the whole mass of Cuban society. Whatever may have been the result of the particular encounters which have taken place between the government troops and the insurgents, the conspicuous fact remains that the revolt has been steadily gaining ground.

General Gillem gave testimony in the Mississippi case which did not suit the aspiring carpet-baggers of that State and their congressional allies—because, we presume, Gen. Gillem is a gentleman and a man of honor—and hence the congressional allies quietly permitted it to be stolen out of the way. These persons continually persist in showing that they deserve to be put in the same category with Taffy the Welshman.

PEACE JUBILEE.

Not to know the existence and not to understand the nature of an undertaking by the title of the "Great National Peace Jubilee and Musical Festival," to be held in June next on Boston Common, argues a lamentable degree of mental remoteness from the chief seat of civilization and loyalty in this country. We blush to think that, through journalistic delinquency, we may have helped to keep the public mind in darkness as to this g(ee)lorious enterprise which is to be consummated in the most toploftical, transcendental, thaumaturgical compound of "trooly loil" claptrap, balderdash and bosh that will have been witnessed within the sacred precincts of the "Hub" since the "Hub" commenced to "rotate through all creation." Well, we will try to make amends for our short-coming in this particular, and thus mollify the offended Minerva of the "Modern Athens." The projector and leader of this enterprise bears the terrestrial cognomen of Gilmore, a name associated with a famous effusion of noise and explosion of pyrotechny and display of flummery in the gorgeous days when Banks was military satrap in Louisiana, and Hahn was his gubernatorial understrapper. Indeed, this musical boanerge does our poor city the honor to say that the germ of his present grand conception originated in New Orleans in the shape of an exploit of vocal clamor and metallic blare, and racket, and thunder, invented and achieved by him in celebration of the event when Don Quixote Banks made Sancho Panza Hahn governor of the State of Barataria. He refers to that triumphant occasion in answer to journalists of New York who, jealous of the mammoth organ and other eclipsing bignesses in Boston, pretend to smile incredulously at the unheard of magnitude of the projected festival. "Gentlemen," he proudly says, "in New Orleans, on the 4th of March, 1864, on the occasion of the inauguration of Gov. Hahn, a concert was given in Lafayette Square, which I conducted. There was a chorus of ten thousand voices, selected from the children of the public schools, and an orchestra of five hundred musicians. This chorus and orchestra, with artillery and infantry, and all the bells in the city ringing, poured out in the anthems of liberty over regenerated Louisiana. That was a success. And this cannot help being a success as well."

And no doubt the second will be as signal a triumph in the sense of a testimony "in honor of the restoration of peace throughout the land," as was the first in the sense of a testimony in honor of liberty and regeneration. The peace to be celebrated in the coming jubilee will be on a par with the liberty which was sung in the Gilmore-Banks-Hahn musical splurge in 1864. There was nothing of either in the latter case, and if there will be anything of one or the other, or of both, in the former, it will not be the fault of those who have been enacting for four years the exquisite irony of organizing peace with the appliances of war and establishing liberty amid all the conditions of despotism.

Nevertheless, let us glance at the programme of this "Great National Peace Jubilee and Musical Festival." We read in its special organ that it is to be held in a "coliseum" erected on Boston Common, five hundred feet long by three hundred feet wide, capable of accommodating fifty thousand people, and arranged inside similarly to the largest and most elegant of theaters, with parquette, parquette circles, dress circles and balconies, and in addition a grand promenade around the whole. This exceeds anything of the kind in ancient Rome, though in point of capacity it does not come up to the primitive theaters of ancient Greece, which were as wide as the horizon and as high as the blue heavens which formed their domes. But this was only nature's work, with which the ineffable glories of the amphitheatrical display in the "Modern Athens" scorns the very idea of comparison. The jubilee, according to the outgivings of the same organ, is to be inaugurated at noon on the 15th of June by prayer, the delivery of addresses of welcome, and also a "congratulatory national address on the restoration of peace." The musical programme will open with the national anthem, "Hail Columbia," rendered in this manner:

Symphony—"Hail Columbia," once through by the full band of 1000 performers.
First Verse—Full band of 1000 and grand chorus of 20,000.
Second Verse—Full band, grand chorus and chiming of all the bells in the city.
Third and last Verse—Full band of 1000, grand chorus of 20,000, bells chiming, drums rolling, infantry firing, and cannon pealing in the distance, in exact time with the music—the bells rung and cannons fired by electricity from the music stand.
The national airs of England, France, Russia, Prussia, Austria, and other nations, are to be rendered with similar effects.

What effects are meant as resulting from performance of all those airs we can readily conceive. If England, France, Russia, Prussia, Austria, and all other nations, including America, are not stunned into amazement and do not stop their ears to shut out the hideous storm of sounds, it will only be because they have no nerves to be shocked and no ears to be tortured.

Further remark at this time is unnecessary. We have said enough to illustrate the musical taste and ambition which reside at the "Hub of Creation." In spite, however, of the claptrap, balderdash and bosh which characterize the enterprise, let us hope that we are at length to have peace which will be more genuine than either the music or the grandeur of coming jubilee.

We again, in the name of the people of New Orleans, demand a popular vote on the proposed change of government by which the city is to be placed under the control of a small circle of ambitious and interested persons. The people of New Orleans have a right to be heard in this matter, and they *will* be heard.

The Ray substitute was defeated in the Senate last night by the striking out of the clause allowing the governor to appoint the mayor and administrators. When this occurred Mr. Lynch offered the so-called property holders' charter as a substitute, which, on motion of Mr. Blackman, was adopted as a whole. Subsequently, Mr. Braughn moved a reconsideration, which was fixed for to-morrow. We trust that the senators who have voted for this odious attempt to fasten an irresponsible oligarchy on the city of New Orleans, and to establish among us a monstrous system entirely in conflict with all recognized principles of government will, indeed, reconsider their action before making it irreversible.

Twenty-five bales cotton at auction this day by Chas. T. Nash, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Virginia Press.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY NAVIGATION COMPANY OF THE SOUTH AND WEST.

Some time since we published the names of the directors of this company as an item of local news, and for the purpose of aiding the recollections of our readers that there was such an enterprise in our midst. Capt. De Haven, the president of this company, has been untiring in his efforts to accomplish this result. He has devoted much time to devising plans by which we might cheapen transportation on our rivers, increase the speed of our boats and at the same time secure safety and comfort. The problem which he endeavored to solve was the use of low-pressure engines on the boats of all of our Southern rivers. The mechanical difficulties which have hitherto stood in the way of success he has, we believe, overcome, and henceforth we may see low-pressure steamboats supersede those which have hitherto been in use. This company proposes to build and is now building a boat on this principle, applying the improvements of Capt. DeHaven, which have all been patented, and can be applied only to the boats built by this company.

It is claimed that boats of greater capacity, greater space and safety, can be constructed on this plan, and, at the same time, carry the produce and mercandise of the country at **greatly reduced rates. Cheap, speedy and** safe transportation is what this country needs and must have, and if this company can give it to us, let us hail its inauguration as the commencement of a new era in the history of this city. In speaking in favor of this enterprise we do not wish to be understood as disparaging any other. We propose to encourage every one that brings to us increased benefits. We have examined the list of the names of the subscribers, and the charter of the company, and it appears to us to be in a flourishing condition.

One feature in the charter enables the company to take lands in payment of subscriptions to the capital stock of the company. These lands are to be taken at their cash value, and the company propose to encourage immigration and sell out such lands to immigrants in quantities to suit. Those who invest lands in this manner receive in lieu certificates of paid up stock. Offers of lands are coming in rapidly. The capital stock has been recently increased from $500,000 to $1,000,000. The company, we are told, has every reason to hope for success. This autumn will witness the first of a series of boats of this contemplated class. We all know with what success low-pressure boats are run on the Hudson river and Long Island Sound, in direct competition with the most successfully managed railroads. Why should we not have the same success on our Southern rivers?

"If the South were sane enough to behave herself we should almost despair," says Wendell Phillips in a recent number of the Anti-Slavery Standard. What he means is easily penetrated. It is the underlying thought of the whole Radical party in respect to the situation of affairs in the South and the relations of the Southern States to the federal government. To quote one of his own proverbs, with a new application, "the more trouble, the more lion," Radicalism, like a hopeless drunkard, is only to be kept alive by irritants. It won't do for the Radical doctors to let the South be at rest. They must manage to organize chronic trouble there in order to save their party from delirium tremens and final paralysis. If they should allow the South to "behave herself," that is to say, if they should permit her restoration to real and essential conditions of tranquility and harmony, their party would be without a pretext to hang its schemes upon. To have even the pretense of a reason for existence, and, more than all, to command the instrumentalities of success, the party must resent as a blow aimed at its own life every measure that truly looks to the "peace" at the South and the "peace" at the North respecting the South, which Gen. Grant has promised as a cardinal object of his administration. He can not follow this object without fighting the Radicals.

PERSONAL.—We were honored, day before yesterday, with a visit from Col. Carey W. Styles, editor of the "News," a well circulated and popular newspaper, published in Albany, Georgia. Col S. is on his first visit to our city, and we bespeak for him all the courtesies of the craft.

Slander.

'Twas but a breath—
And yet a woman's fair fame wilted,
And friends once fond grew cold and stilted;
And life was worse than death.

One venomed word,
That struck its coward poisoned blow
In craven whispers, hushed and low,
And yet the wide world heard.

'Twas but one whispered—*one*—
That muttered low, for very shame,
That *thing* the slanderer dare not name,
And yet its work was done.

A hint *so* slight,
And yet so mighty in its power,
A human soul, in one short hour,
Lies crushed beneath its blight.

In this morning's CRESCENT we refer, editorially, to the condition and prospects of the Mississippi Navigation Company. For the information of our readers we may state that the headquarters of the company for the present are at 180 Common street, at the office of Col. John A. Grow, where the president and other officers may be seen during the business hours of the day. J. S. Winnemore, Esq., is the general agent, and may be seen at the St. Charles Hotel. The following gentlemen are the officers of this company: Capt. D. DeHaven, president; John A. Grow, vice president; Howard Millspaugh, treasurer; Newton S. Otis, secretary; Charles S. Stewart, assistant secretary; Capt. Robert S. Kirk, general superintendent; Major Isaac T. Winnemore, general agent; John Paul Baker, local agent; John B. Davis, chief engineer.

SAILING OF THE TRADE WIND.—The steamship Trade Wind, Capt. Morrill, sailed last evening for Belize, Honduras, with a good freight and the following named passengers:

W B Massey, H Norton, Mrs F G Massey, H F Byrd, W T Massey, A C Nixon, Miss Sallie Deaton, W W Browne, J A Stoker, Mrs Frances Stoker, Robert Stoker, Ira Stoker, Albert Stoker, Molly Byrd, S F Byrd, C H Byrd, W W Byrd, Z Darnell, Mrs Z Darnell, Miss W J Darnell, Mr R Z Darnell, Mr N S Darnell, Mr J F Darnell, Mr S E Darnell, Mr W P Darnell, Mr G W Darnell, Mr L Darnell, B W Lambert, H P Manfred, Mr Stevens, Mrs M C Hubbard, Mr W A Hubbard, Rev N B Young and wife.

A professional abortionist, in Montanban, has confessed that she has performed "operations" on over two hundred women, of all classes, for the past five years; and in her cellar were found the remains of numerous infants. It is generally believed that she will be guillotined. Quite a number of aristocratic ladies have been summoned as witnesses.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS, ETC.

Benjamin C. Gallup, of Mobile, is dead.

It is not true that President Johnson will go to Europe.

Six of the chief London theaters are managed by ladies.

Henry Maury, late of the Confederate army, died in Mobile on the 22d.

Memphis is preparing for a "great commercial convention."

Charles Francis Adams, Jr., fears that we are to be swamped by the Chinese vote.

Crime always rises in an extent corresponding with the rise in wheat.

A wealthy Boston lady has adopted a Florida negro boy.

Last year the English railways paid $1,750,000 damages to persons injured by accidents.

Geo. Ellis has all the New York illustrated papers and Hearth and Home.

The population of London at the mild'e of 1868 was 3,126,635.

Hartford, Connecticut, has grown rich on insurance.

Porfirio Diaz has been appointed governor of the new State of Morelas, Mexico.

The Cubans regard the Peruvian monitors with suspicion.

A deserter from the army writes to the New York Tribune that he absented himself without leave rather than be an officer's servant.

A bill to prevent Chinamen from abuse by the white population has been introduced into the Nevada Legislature.

The latest from Paris is that the prince imperial **went skating and made "spread eagles" seven** times in one day.

An English lecturer in San Francisco recently told his audience that their city was the dirtiest he had ever visited.

A statistical connoisseur calculates that only one woman out of ninety-five, in New York, can be justly called pretty.

A patent for a "snoring preventive" has been applied for. It consists in the application of a clothes-pin to the nose.

Mr. Burlingame's credentials to the French court were five feet long, and covered all over with five-clawed dragons.

There are only twenty-six missionaries among all the Indians of our country, while they number between three and four hundred thousand.

Baron Lionel De Rothschild, Liberal, has been elected to Parliament from London city, in place of Mr. Bell, Conservative.

A tombstone in Maine, erected to the memory of a wife, bears the inscription: "Tears cannot restore her; therefore I weep."

Boston has "lady pickpockets" who "dress magnificently," and by "fainting away in gentlemen's arms" can e the "downfall of their pocket-books."

With reference to the child with no backbone, who is reported to have recently died in Ohio, the Boston Post says that by his death "the State lost admirable material for a member of Congress."

The Chicago Post says: "Watts is to be revised so as to read, 'How sharper than Miss Anna E. Dickinson's tongue it is to have a thankless child.'"

It is rumored that Gen. Butly and Mr. Fisk, of Erie notoriety, are about to purchase a newspaper in Springfield, Mass., to run in opposition to Mr. Bowles' Republican.

Congressman Bingham is described by a Washington letter writer, who says that "a joke can be got into this gentleman only by a surgical operation. He is calm as a cow-pen, and solemn as a gate post."

A new fashion in stationery has been introduced from Paris, where it has been used several years—a letter sheet of fine paper which folds so as to form its own envelop. The convenience of this combined wrapper and page recalls the days of our ancestors, when envelopes were unknown.

The New York Round Table publishes the following neat stanza concerning the recent Shakspearean revivals in New York:

1. Mr. Lester Wallack cannot act Benedick.
2. Miss Rose Eytinge cannot act Beatrice.
3. Mr. Edwin Booth cannot act Romeo.
4. Miss Mary McVicker cannot act Juliet.

Sol Smith some years ago prepared an epitaph for himself, to be engraved upon a plain stone in Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis. It is as follows:

SOL SMITH,
Retired Actor.
1801–18—.

"Life's but a walking shadow; a poor player,
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage,
And then is heard no more."

"All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players."
EXIT SOL!

The American outdoes John Bull in meat eating. A New York paper gives the following list of meats ordered by a gentleman, a few days ago, at the Metropolitan, for breakfast only: Beef steak, lamb chops, bacon and eggs, pigs' feet, sausages, broiled ham, fried liver, pork steak and kidneys! Of course, no mortal could eat all these; indeed, he could hardly manage to taste each dish; but a careful observation showed that he made his breakfast almost entirely of pork in some form. Half a dozen slices of potato (fried in hog fat,) a tiny piece of corn bread and one slice of toast made up the vegetable part, and coffee filled the bill.

One of the editors of the Tyler (Texas) Reporter went to church the other day, but his attention was distracted from the sermon by the following: "Just in front of us, on the back of the bench, the picture of a man in a state of nature, roughly drawn with a pencil, and of frontis-piece size, glared its vulgar proportions in our very face. Beneath it, or rather to one side, was written 'Bully Winkle,' an individual with whom we are not personally acquainted, and who, we feel certain, has no business in church in that plight. We suddenly turned our eyes away to the right, when they fell upon this writing in a large, plain hand: 'Abe Lincoln is a brick.' Again to the left and a little in front we turned our gaze, when we read in large capitals, 'Why the h— use Red Jacket Bitters.' Again we read: 'One day after date I promise to pay, etc.—a note of hand which will be collected as soon as any one will get to heaven by disfiguring church furniture.'"

A Washington dispatch of the 20th says: The fight for the repeal of the civil tenure law commenced in the Senate to day in dead earnest, and the discussion, headed by Conkling, was against the repeal. Of course no vote was reached. A careful calculation shows, that, with the entire Democratic vote, the friends of Gen. Grant can barely secure a vote for the House bill erasing the odious measure from the statute books. The contest is more bitter and close than either side had imagined. The carpet-bag senators have taken a very decided stand against the repeal, which fact is not likely to insure them many favors with Grant.

The funeral ceremonies of the prince royal of Belgium took place at Lacken, near Brussels, on the 25th of January. The body was entombed in the presence of the king and queen. The mournful ceremony so much affected the royal parents that there was great difficulty in getting them away from the bier. The decoration of the church was simple in the extreme. In the midst was a catafalque for the reception of the coffin, canopied with black drapery fringed with gold, and ornamented with black feathers. The aisles and the choir were hung with black. The two sides of the choir were adorned with black and gold hangings, and were set apart for the royal family and the high dignitaries of the State. After a portion of the funeral office had been said by the priests, the coffin was raised on the shoulders of twelve officers, belonging principally to the civic guard and to the army. Immediately behind the coffin came the king and count of Flanders, both of whom appeared in the uniform of the lieutenant general of the Belgian army, the insignia of the Order of Leopold being covered with crape. It was difficult to see the king's countenance, but his appearence was that of a man bowed down with grief. After the "Agnus Dei" the coffin was carried to the vault, the king and his brother accompanying it as far as the threshold, and the child was laid beside the remains of his grandfather, Leopold I.

THE PILOTS OF THE STEAMERS UNITED STATES AND AMERICA TO BE PROSECUTED.—The secretary of the treasury has instructed the solicitor of that department to take the necessary steps to secure the enforcement of the 12th section of the act of 1838 against the pilots of the steamers United States and America because of the recent collision between those vessels, and which resulted in so large a loss of life. The section referred to provides that "every captain, engineer, pilot or other person employed on board of any steamboat or vessel propelled in whole or in part by steam, by whose negligence or inattention to his respective duties the life of any person on board said vessel may be destroyed, shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter, and, upon conviction thereof, imposes heavy penalties."

Lace Shawls.

Our stock of these goods is very extensive, and embraces

THREAD, LAMA, CAMBRAI
—AND—
LOWER PRICED LACES,

All of which will be found to compare very favorably in quality, style and prices with any other house in the city.

J. A. BRASELMAN & CO.,
586 and 588...Magazine Street...586 and 588
Corner St. Andrew.

City Hall,

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Feb. 24, 1869.

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY—only four days to take out licenses.

The office will be open until FOUR O'CLOCK each day to accommodate those who desire to escape the penalty of TEN PER CENT.

W. S. MOUNT,
Treasurer.

My Card.

Owing to the infirmities of age growing on me, having nearly attained the allotted days of man, my three score years and ten, I have thought it best to transfer my business as the manufacturer of BURROWES' LEXINGTON MUSTARD, often called McCULLOUGH'S LEXINGTON MUSTARD, to other hands, which I have done to two young gentlemen, Mr. JAS. M. YATES and JAMES DUDLEY, both known in this community from their birth as faithful, reliable, correct and energetic young men. I transmit to them my entire process of manufacture, followed by me for nearly a half century, and as given to me by my deceased foster father, the venerable Mr. BURROWES, whose name I have always or occasionally retained on my cans along with my own; and whose sign will remain over their place of manufacture. I do most heartily recommend Messrs. YATES & DUDLEY to my former customers and to all others; and I desire to assure them that I shall remain with the new firm long enough to instruct them faithfully in the manufacture and manipulation of this fine and unadulterated article, and to give them the benefit of my forty years experience and knowledge, my labels and envelopes, and my most hearty good will and my earnest hopes for their prosperity.

SAM'L D. McCULLOUGH.

OUR CARD.

It will be seen from the above card of our venerable friend, SAM'L D. McCULLOUGH, Lexington, Ky, that we have purchased his Mustard Machinery, his good will and knowledge of the peculiar mode of manufacture of the generally known "BURROWES' LEXINGTON MUSTARD," often called "McCULLOUGH'S LEXINGTON MUSTARD." We have also the sole right to use his labels and his envelopes. Mr. McCullough will superintend the factory in the manipulation of this noted brand of Mustard until we shall have fully obtained the long retained process of its manufacture by his foster father, Mr. Burrowes, and himself. As soon as we acquire that knowledge we shall issue our own labels, retaining the original labels used by Mr. Burrowes.

Mr. Sam'l D McCullough, still living in Lexington, where he was born nearly seventy years ago, to him we refer all letters of reference.

YATES & DUDLEY.

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. EPH. 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.

Carpet Warehouse.

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

A. BROUSSEAU & CO., Importers, offer at low prices, CARPETING—English and American, of all kinds; Floor, Furniture and Enamel OIL CLOTH; MATTING—500 roll China; 100 pieces Cocoa; WINDOW SHADES; Table and Piano Covers; Crumb Cloths—Drugget, Linen and Felt; Curtains—Lace, Reps, Worsted, Damask, etc.; Furniture Covering—Linen and Cotton, striped; Cornices, Bands, Pins, etc.

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.

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.

Clothing AT COST.

PAYAN & ZEBAL,
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