The New Orleans Crescent.

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J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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THE WEEKLY CRESCENT is published every Saturday. Subscription $3 invariably in advance.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1869.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
Auber's opera, "Haydee," in three acts.
Performance commences at 7½ P. M.

VARIETIES THEATER.
Engagement of Mary Gladstane—"The Stranger."
Performance commences at 7½ P. M.—Matinee at 12 M.

ST. CHARLES THEATER.
Engagement of Fanny Janauschek—"Katherine II."
Performance commences at 7½ P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Burlesque Combination—"Fenia's Forty Thieves," and "Brave Girls of the South."
Performance commences at 7½ P. M.—Matinee at 12 M.

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

CORNER LOUISIANA AVENUE AND TCHOUPITOULAS STREET.
Great Living Wonder—A Calf with Three Eyes and Three Horns.
On exhibition for a few days.

ON INSIDE PAGES—Second Page: *Washington Correspondence, Texas Items, Letter from St. Louis, The Opening of Parliament, etc.* Third Page: *Foreign Personal and Other Gossip.* Sixth Page: *Official Proceedings of the Board of Aldermen.* Seventh Page: *Real Estate Market, Financial, Commercial and River Reports.*

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

To-morrow's CRESCENT will be unusually full of interesting matter. It will contain a beautiful story entitled "A Mother's Love;" "Bibi, Baba and Bobo," for the little folks; The Racing Season of 1868, by "Our Marius" of the "Spirit" (continued); a poem by Xariffa; foreign, personal and other gossip; a full and accurate biography of Belle Boyd, the famous Confederate spy; the CRESCENT'S weekly fashion article; our weekly theatrical summary; anecdotes, tales, poetry and a mass of other literary matter of interest to everybody. It will be for sale everywhere at ten cents per copy.

The Weekly CRESCENT, issued every Saturday morning, contains the news of the week by telegraph and mail, editorials, local matters of interest, financial and commercial summary, state of the markets and a collection of interesting miscellaneous articles. It is an acceptable present to send to a friend or correspondent in the country. Copies, put up in wrappers, ready for the mail, can be had at our counting-room. We will receive a limited number of advertisements for the Weekly, and as the paper circulates in all the surrounding States, its value as an advertising medium is very great.

Mr. Washburne, the new secretary of state, is the senior member of the House of Representatives. He is a man of some ability, and more experience. He has the reputation of being an honest man, at least he says so himself; and, lately, he has tried to recommend himself to public favor by making an elaborate speech on the finances, in which he recommended economy, denounced the Pacific Railroad swindles, and made a furious onslaught on the whisky rings, and other revenue thieves. It was not to this, however, that he owed his appointment, but to his personal relations with the new President. Senator Yates was the original discoverer of Grant, but Washburne lays claim to that distinction. In fact, as to the discovery in question, Washburne holds the same relation to Yates that Americus Vespucius held to Columbus. It has, all along, been known that Washburne's influence over Grant was almost unlimited, but it had been given out that the state of his health would preclude him from accepting a cabinet position—in other words that he would prefer to sit behind the throne and pull the wires.

The appointment of A. T. Stewart as secretary of the treasury has been anticipated by the public. This gentleman was one of the bondholding ring who trotted out Gen. Grant last winter. These gentlemen succeeded in forcing Grant's nomination at Chicago, and contributed materially to secure his election. To overlook their claims in the formation of his cabinet would have implied gross ingratitude on the part of the new President. Mr. Stewart is the largest dry goods salesman in the United States, and, on the subject of the finances, he has a lively sense of the important fact that the five-twenties ought to be paid in gold. Whether Mr. Stewart's experience and success in vending dry goods supereminently qualify him for the solution of wide and complicated economical and financial problems, is a question which yet remains to be decided.

J. D. Cox, the new secretary of the interior, was a general officer of no great renown during the recent war. In 1865 he was nominated for governor of Ohio by the Radicals and elected. Since the expiration of his term of office he has not been prominent in public life, though he is understood to have approved of the Radical policy of the Republican party.

The great "what is it" or "who is it" of the cabinet, is Mr. Adolphe Borie, or Boise, or Bovie, as the telegraph variously reports the name. In making this appointment General Grant fulfills his promise to Mr. McClure, of Pennsylvania, a few days ago—to astonish the Pennsylvanians with his selection of a cabinet officer from their State. We forgot to say that Borie, or Boise, or Bovie—we incline to the first mentioned name—is named for secretary of the navy.

A. J. Creswell, the postmaster-general, is a "timely old" Maryland Unionist, who lately represented that state in the senate. He has no reputable capacity of his own, and very little in it.

As to Judge Hoar, the new attorney-general, he is a judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts—one of the four who were asked to give a opinion to Congress in relation to the legality of the expulsion of the Iowa rebels, in the person of Judge Kinne. He is said to be a fine lawyer and a man of fair character and fine attainments—all of which some of us will be proud to see, if the military really know anything about him.

The war department is yet vacant.

THE RED RIVER TRADE.

The Shreveport Southwestern of the 2d inst. notices the arrival at that port of the large sidewheel steamer H. M. Shreve, with a large cargo of Western produce. The same paper contains an article on the "New Orleans Underwriters and Red River Navigation," in which it reiterates the statement that the policy pursued by the New Orleans insurance companies is driving the Red River trade away from this city. It states that, already $150,000 worth of Western produce has been landed at Shreveport, direct from St. Louis, and that, "if the New Orleans merchants do not take this matter in hand, and that too without delay, they will lose the trade of the Red River Valley." Now we would ask our Shreveport contemporary what the New Orleans merchants are to do when they do "take this matter in hand?" The assertion is that Western produce is shipped direct to Shreveport, and that this result is owing to the high rate of insurance charged by the New Orleans offices. The true explanation seems to us to be much simpler. Western produce goes direct to Shreveport because it is cheaper to take it there direct than to bring it down to New Orleans, and then reship it for Red River. It is the natural course of trade, and a reduction of insurance rates would not alter it.

Nevertheless there are some kinds of freight which are affected by differences in insurance, and if the high rates charged by New Orleans offices drive away our trade in these articles, our insurance companies are certainly acting in a very suicidal manner. In particular the high rates charged on steamboats is calculated to drive the river carrying trade from this port as no body can afford to pay 5 per cent. by way of insurance alone, and compete with boats which pay only 1½ per cent., and 5 per cent. is the rate charged by New Orleans offices on boats navigating above the raft. To show the absurdity of this charge the Southwestern declares that the last boat lost above the raft was the Hope in 1858, and that the only accident since the war was the loss of the guard from a small stern-wheel boat, with a light load of cotton. In order to show the advantages possessed by the St. Louis boats we give the following table of charges which we are assured is correct:

Insurance New Orleans to Shreveport, side-wheel steamers, 1½ per cent.
Insurance New Orleans to Shreveport, stern-wheel steamers, 2 per cent.
Insurance New Orleans to Jefferson, side-wheel steamers, 2 per cent.
Insurance New Orleans to Jefferson, stern-wheel steamers, 2½ per cent.
Insurance New Orleans to above the raft, 5 per cent.
Insurance from St. Louis to Shreveport on boats of all descriptions, 1¼ per cent.

But, perhaps, the most serious check to the commercial development of New Orleans and to the maintenance of her connection with the basin of Red River, is to be found in causes which have not been adverted to in this connection. We are told, for instance, that West India fruits, imported into New York, have been landed at Shreveport after having been brought to St. Louis by rail and down the river by steamer. But New Orleans is the natural *entrepot* of the traffic between the West Indies and the West and Southwest; why then should New Orleans not command that trade? Simply because the port of New Orleans, on account of pilotage monopolies, and towboat monopolies, and other excessive charges, is three times as expensive as the port of New York as to large vessels, and almost inaccessible as to small vessels. That is to say as to small vessels the charges are almost prohibitory. Now the trade with the West Indies is carried on in small vessels, and these cannot afford to trade to New Orleans. They are, consequently, driven to New York and other Northern ports, which have thus acquired a monopoly of a trade which naturally belongs to us. The same causes, although in a less degree, operate to prevent New Orleans from becoming a great importing point for goods destined to supply the West and South. They are causes which are removable by direct effort, or avoidable by the exercise of a proper sagacity, and our merchants should endeavor to remove them if they would successfully compete with their rivals.

The great obstacles to the commerce of New Orleans are to be found just where nature and art have opened the great highways of trade—the mouth of the river, which is obstructed by monopolies, and the railroad lines which are impaired, as to their efficiency for commercial purposes, by high and complicated systems of fares.

We do not think it just to impugn Mr. Blackman's position as a member of the Democratic party and a representative of a Democratic constituency because he stated, in general terms, that he would support the administration of Gen. Grant, provided that administration should be true to the Constitution and to the rights of the people. We presume that almost any Democrat would support such an administration as that, even if it should happen to be Gen. Grant's. However, from the indications of the inaugural, there is little reason to suppose that Mr. Blackman or any other Democrat will ever be called on to support the new administration.

Who is Borce, or Bovie, or Boozy? Nobody knows him, but everybody wants to know him. Is he Barnum's "What is it?"

Our sanctum has several times recently been enlivened by the presence of Mr. Brent, local editor of the Mobile Register. Mr. Brent came to the Crescent City to witness the parade of our firemen, which took place on Thursday. He will prolong his visit, however, until Sunday. We tender him while here the courtesies of the fraternity.

The Democratic vote for Kerr, as speaker of the House, was 57. This does not include the Georgia or Louisiana delegations. Texas, Mississippi and Virginia are not represented, and New Hampshire and Connecticut have not yet held their elections. When all the States are represented, there will be at least 85 Democratic votes, or more than one-third.

Washington dispatches say that the attempt to go into the general merits of the Louisiana election case was defeated. The only point on which the minority made a fight was that Warmoth was false in the certificate. If this is modified in the report, the Louisiana delegation will be seated. This, however, does not preclude special contests which, no doubt, will be made by the disappointed carpet baggers, who hanger for pay from and rallings.

It has been suggested that Borie, or Boise, or Boozy, in the so-called secretary of State of Louisiana, translated to a higher orbit.

STILL ENIGMATICAL.

We doubt that the convulsions of curiosity into which most of the Republican editors and politicians were thrown by Gen. Grant's persistent mystery regarding his cabinet will be altogether assuaged by the final announcement of its composition. In the course of official events this riddle was of necessity to be solved; but its solution amounts to nothing more than the propounding of another riddle. The seeker after definite knowledge will be fortunate, indeed, if he shall find it easier to construe the new President's cabinet appointments now that they are made, than it was to construe his previous reticence in that regard. Not one of them, perhaps, would have been admitted by a caucus of Republican politicians to a catalogue of optable names for the respective positions to which they are assigned. Not one of them has made what might be called a distinguished political record. Not one of them has acquired what is understood as a national reputation. Not one of them is known to have displayed any special aptitude for administrative functions. All of them may be regarded as new and untried men with respect to the several divisions of public service to which they are called. But this fact is not conclusive as to their unfitness, any more than it is conclusive as to their fitness. It signifies nothing one way or the other. For the present, therefore, we can only say that Gen. Grant has a cabinet whose capabilities touching the duties of the various departments are about as indefinite as his own political character and civil qualifications; and we suspect that many of his Radical supporters begin to regard him as an ominous example of intense indefinitude in point of political sympathy no less than in point of civil ability.

There are two theories under which the relations of the President to the cabinet may be viewed; that which regards the heads of departments in the light of a personal staff, and that which regards them in the light of ministers responsible for the administration of their proper departments, and allowed a degree of discretion corresponding with their responsibility. It was intimated not long since that General Grant, imitating the course of the first President—though Washington set no such example—would be guided by the former theory in the construction of his cabinet. Whether he has done so in fact, whether we are to view its members as occupying to him a position analogous to that of the staff officers who attended him in his military campaigns, is a question that can not be determined at this initial stage of his administration. But this can be said with perfect assurance of its truth, that if he set out by imputing to the secretary of state, the secretary of war, and other secretaries no larger dignity and accountability than appertain to a general's staff, he will set out with a system of organized failure. He will be pursuing a false analogy. Cabinet officers correspond to lieutenants commanding separate divisions of an army, not to the adjutants attached to the person of the general, who consults with these lieutenants in councils of war as the President is presumed to consult with his highest subordinates in cabinet meetings. If Gen. Grant had five times the capacity for civil affairs possessed by the ablest of his predecessors, he could no more make a respectable administration without capable and responsible ministers, acting independently of his immediate direction and supervision, than he could have fought one of his battles before Vicksburg or Richmond without commanders of divisions and corps. Whatever may be his theory, he cannot move an inch without depending largely on the spontaneous and discretionary action of his heads of departments. And hence, if he has made injudicious cabinet appointments in the idea of constituting a personal staff, he has commenced his administration with a flagrant blunder based upon a fundamental error.

STILL IMPEACHMENT.

Your ingrained, whole-souled Radical never gets an idea out of his head after it once makes a lodgment there. Up to the last week of President Johnson's term, Wendell Phillips, through the Anti-Slavery Standard, was harping on impeachment. Though it was too late, he admitted, to remedy by impeachment the evil done by letting Johnson remain in office nearly four years, still Congress should not allow him to fold his tent in peace and safely steal away to the savage shades of Brownlow's late dominion. Take him, shrieks Phillips to Congress, while he is meditating this flagitious retreat; summarily try and convict him; "vindicate the nation's honor, dignity and authority," and "place a mark upon the forehead of the drunken apostate and treasonable usurper, as he prepares to go back to East Tennessee." Now, really, this is too much thunder to waste upon a President who is in the article of official defunction. Impeachment, questionless, is very good ammunition as Radical warfare goes, but firing it off against the retiring President is an extremely absurd and imbecile anachronism. It will do to keep, however. It will be found a very handy thing to have in the Radical house. Therefore, we would suggest to the New England Hotspur of Radicalism to husband it carefully and bide his opportunity, in patient confidence that it will not lie permanently idle. Let him interrogate his own prophetic soul, and doubtless he will see in its sulphureous and Plutonian depths the tokens of a coming time when he will be ready to pour upon Grant as he sits squarely in the presidency such vials of wrath and rhetoric as he has flung so wildly and wastefully after the retirement Johnson. "Place a mark upon the forehead of the drunken apostate and treasonable usurper!" Why, Mr. Phillips, you must be dreaming when you impute this against Johnson. He is officially functus; he is at this moment politically nowhere. There is but one target for this incantation now, namely, the incumbent President; and though it may be a good while on the way, it will, no doubt, reach him at last.

When has heard of Halleck? That old war-worn veteran, some time commander-in-chief, Gen. Borie, or Boise, or Bovie, or Boozy, with the claim.

We were pleased to greet yesterday, in the Chamber sanctum, Mr. E. L. Cheadle, editor of the Houston Tribune, who is making a foraging visit in our city, stopping the while at the St. Charles Hotel. We trust that his stay may be as agreeable throughout as was his one hour interview of yesterday.

CITY TOPICS.

Died, March 4th, at midnight, the second session of the black-and-tan collection of pickpockets and gorillas. It was born of infamy, lived in disgrace and died in dishonor. May its dust be unhallowed and its grave be defiled and its memory an immortality of shame.

On the night when the black and tan Legislature closed its session, a gentleman belonging to one of our oldest and most respected families—Mr. Oscar Dupeire—who had been invited within the bar of the House by a member, was roughly put out and ordered under arrest by Gen. McMillen, the representative from Carroll parish. As this was done during the session of the House when the general's privilege as a member protected him, Mr. Dupeire awaited a more favorable occasion for righting himself. This was offered during the day yesterday, when the two met on Royal street, opposite the "Gem." Gen. McM. received a caning which he did not resent, possibly thinking that "tit for tat" was fair play.

This evening the Deutsche Company, that association of gentlemen who are so accomplished in the art of entertaining, will give a children's ball at their hall, corner of Bienville street and Exchange Alley, and a very pretty affair it undoubtedly will be. We have been placed under obligations for tickets, which we shall certainly use.

On Thursday evening, after dark, a band of music, whose members had evidently, after the procession, been "to see a man," or rather several men, passed along Canal street. All of their instruments were going, but all going independently. The general tenor of the tune was Champagne Charlie, but the dearest lover of that time-honored melody would hardly have recognized it in its new guise. The bulk of the band, with a few occasional trip ups, got along very fairly, but the bass drum, having foresworn all allegiance to the rules of music, got on a tear and refused, like certain boys in gray we wot of, to be "harmonized"—the carrier of the drum distributing the blows of his drumstick equally upon the parchment and the wooden frame, with an impartiality and perfect even-handedness that would be commendable in a judge of the Supreme Court. The general effect of the whole can be likened to nothing but the fearful sounds that would result should the orchestras of all the theatres in town get together and all at once go through the tuning up usually preparatory to the overtures in the respective temples of Momus. It was hideous, and yet the jolly disciples of Bacchus marched along tooting away as if each man was the angel Gabriel, and the eternal salvation of every mortal depended upon his individual efforts in the wind instrument line, and serenely unconscious that they were causing much sin in the way of suppressed "damns" in the persons whose ears they were splitting, and evidently believing, with a drunken solemnity, that they were ravishing the senses of the multitude. They must have had awful headaches yesterday.

The infamous Legislature died infamously. Our readers will remember, probably, that a bill appointing Warmoth and two or three of the lesser lights of the Radical party in Louisiana, a board of canvassers, to whom all election returns shall be referred, and who shall pass upon the validity of each election, passed the Senate. It was brought into the House on the morning of Thursday, the last day of the session. At the evening session the bill was called up, when the speaker announced that it was indorsed as having passed its first and second readings and was on its final passage. Now, the Democrats had been watching the bill all day, knowing its infamous character, and they knew that it had never passed a single reading, and that as the Constitution requires that each bill shall be read on three several days in each house, unless four fifths of the members agree to suspend the rule, the Democrats being more than one-fifth could compel it to be laid over for a day, and thus postpone it until the next session. They therefore strongly protested that the bill had not been read a single time and that the indorsement on the back of the bill was a false one, which assertions were true, as the writer hereof can amply testify. A long debate ensued, when finally the minutes were referred to and it was found that the bill had never been before the House at all, and that the indorsement on the back of the bill was a false one. Then the Radicals were very sorry; but a mistake had been made, etc., etc., and they quietly acknowledged the failure of their attempt to palm a lie upon the Democratic members. When it had been decided that it required a four-fifths vote to place the bill upon its final passage, the roll was called and the vote stood 48 to 23, which being a long ways from a four-fifths vote, the bill had to lie over.

We would here add that this is not the first time that bills have been tampered with in this present Legislature. It is a species of rascality not altogether unfamiliar to the Radical members of that body. But in this case through the boldness and determined stand of the Democrats, the villainy did not succeed.

The latest style of ladies' walking dress is an underskirt made very skimp, so tight that locomotion is just possible and very short, so short that it is extremely popular with the Canal street loungers. A puffed overskirt completes the costume.

Mr. W. M. Conner, otherwise known as "Our Marius," the clever and accomplished correspondent of the Spirit of the Times, left the city last evening for a flying visit to New York, taking Baltimore in passing. May his trip be as pleasant to him as his society is to his friends, and that is wishing him a most enjoyable journey.

As we predicted, the barriers in front of the black-and-tan Legislature did not deter the firemen from marching by. On the 4th, two or three companies came along, and, when they got in front of the State House, the barriers were quietly removed and replaced when they had passed. Wouldn't it have been a jolly thing if the Legislature had tried to keep them there and force the firemen to take another street? The Legislature might in that case have adjourned several hours earlier than it did.

Velocipeding, now so popular in the North, bids fair to soon become as general here, for not only have we machines among us, but we have a school of the velocipede. Last evening we were favored with a sight of the preliminary exercises, if we may so term them, of the velocipede school, to be opened to-night by Mr. Ed. R. Loring, a velocipedist of some note in Chicago and New York. When we got there three of the bicycles were circling around the large hall, 106 Canal street, formerly used as the club room of the Constitution Club. One of the machines, on which was Mr. Loring, was a superb article, the frame work being of burnished steel, shining like silver, and as the rider waltzgracefully onward, now turning a corner sharp, now circling in beautiful curves, the sight was truly a beautiful one. The school opens to-night, and those of our readers who may be velocipedally inclined can there see the machines in operation, and can, if they wish, themselves learn to manage the bounding steeds and pilot them through their paces.

The motto of the Washington house, the sign of the Red Mill, is "Fast fill of cotton, let it go."

While the firemen's procession was passing on Canal street, one of the long rubber which they had unreeled during the day, on the march of March, the neighborhood of City statue, who thickly lined with people among whom the newly enfranchised female portion of the population was extensively represented, all in their romantic admiration were melting away in their gaudy style at a furious rate. "Long, long, long" and one a young girl, upon this

became highly incensed, and pushing back the dusky crowd, remarked in excited tones: "Shtop dat dem french tok, vy de hell you don't speak henglish like somebody?"

Special Officer Diepert and Goewey arrested on Canal street, about half-past seven o'clock last evening, five young men, named Lewis Phelps, Geo. Clark, John Kelly, Thos. Harper and Thos. Cary, all charged with being dangerous and suspicious characters. They were locked up to await examination. "You're in for a vag," says Mr. Donovan, the turnkey to one of the prisoners, as he locked him up. "Yes, but it ain't signed by the governor yet," replied the young man. In this he was mistaken, if the rumor be correct that the bill was signed at 5 o'clock last evening.

Velocipedes are said to be a million of years old, more or less; but never until the production of the battle of New Orleans at the Academy did we know that cotton ties had existed in 1815. We suppose they did exist then, or they would not be in the Academy's battle of New Orleans.

Waiting for the Spring.

As breezes stir the morning
A silence reigns in air:
Steel blue the heavens above me,
Moveless the trees and bare;
Yet unto me the stillness
This burden seems to bring—
"Patience! the earth is waiting,
Waiting for the Spring."

Strong ash and sturdy chestnut,
Rough oak and poplar high,
Stretch out their sapless branches
Against the wintry sky.
Even the guilty aspen
Hath ceased her quivering,
As though she too were waiting,
Waiting for the Spring.

I strain mine ears to listen,
If haply where I stand
But one stray note of music
May sound in all the land,
"Why art thou mute, O blackbird?
O thrush, why dost not sing?
Ah! surely, they are waiting,
Waiting for the Spring."

O heart; thy days are darksome;
O heart! thy nights are drear;
But soon shall streams of sunshine
Proclaim the turning year.
Soon shall the trees be leafy;
Soon every bird shall sing;
Let them be silent waiting,
Waiting for the Spring.

—[Once a Week.

Leading Republicans here, says a New York dispatch, by various cautious expedients, indicate much dissatisfaction with the aspect of affairs at Washington. One of them declared that General Grant seemed to have no just idea of the force or scope of moral influences, but understood brute force.

MARRIED:

In Corsicana, Navarro county Texas Monday, Feb. 1st, 1869, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. JAMES FAUNT VAN-BOUN and Miss MOLLIE C. BOYLE, both formerly of this city, now residents of the former place.

White Goods
—OF—
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
—FROM THE—
Cheapest Cotton to the Finest Linen.
—ALL—
UNDER MARKET RATES,
—AT THE—
CASH HOUSE
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J. A. BRASELMAN & CO.
586 and 588 Magazine Street...586 and 588
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Louisiana State Fair.

THE MECHANICS' AND AGRICULTURAL FAIR ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA, will give their Third Grand Fair on the Fair Grounds, city of New Orleans, commencing

Tuesday, April 6th,

and to continue Eight Days.

Exhibitors, of whatever kind, from any portion of the United States, are requested to make their entries at once at the office of the Association, at Mechanics' Institute, where the entry books are now open for that purpose.

The Catalogue of Premiums issued by the Association contains the Rules and Regulations governing the Fair, and the names of Railroads, Steamships and Steamboats that have magnanimously offered to convey exhibitors and their wares to and from the Fair at half the usual rate.

LUTHER HOMES,
Secretary

To the New Orleans Firemen.

GENTLEMEN—Your attention is respectfully called to the

PRIZE TRUMPET, SOLID SILVER,

Now on exhibition in Messrs. A. B. GRISWOLD & CO'S (the makers) Window, to be voted for at the FAIR to be held in

Odd Fellows' Hall, on the 29th inst.,

For the BENEFIT OF THE REV. JEREMIAH MOYNIHAN'S NEW CHURCH, on Dryades street.

Look Out Housekeepers!

174 Canal Street Open Again.

Messrs. Levi & Navra take pleasure to announce to their friends, Housekeepers, Restaurants, Kerrisons 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 PROFITS.

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.

The Place,
BY HYDE & CAREY,
—AT—
No. 9 Commercial Place.

Lunch Every Day from 11 A. M. till 1 P. M. The best Wines and Liquors in the City.

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

A. BROUSSEAU & CO., Importers, offer at low prices, CARPETINGS, English and American, of all kinds; Floor, Furniture and Enamel OILCLOTH; MATTING 900 roll; China; 100 pieces Cocoa; WINDOW SHADES; Table and Piano Covers; French Cloths—Doeskins, Linen and Felt; Curtains—Lace, Raps, Worsted, Damask, etc.; Furniture Cover-

Cotton Seeds—Best Varieties.

NEW PROVIDENCE, nearly cleared.
PETIT GREF, 800 bush.
GEORGIA FX LINT.
LITTLE BROWN MEXICAN.
TEXAS 200.
PEELER LONG LINT.
ROCKWELL SEA LINT.
For sale by STEELE, PINKARD & CO., 32 Carondelet St.

Coal. Coal. Coal.

The Best and Most Popular
FERTILIZER IN USE.
CELEBRATED ALBUMENIZED BONE DUST AND SUPERPHOSPHATE
For Cotton, Sugar, Potatoes, Corn, Rice.
Every Farmer should try this fertilizer, which will be found equal to any other in the market.
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It will be a pleasure to DR. Homberger to refer those who apply for treatment to patients who have been under his care.

New Orleans Postoffice.

Time of Arrival and Departure of Mails

Route 8001—New Orleans to Brashier, leaves daily (except Sunday) at 7 A. M. Arrive daily (Sunday excepted) by 5 P. M.

Route 8002—New Orleans to Canton, departure daily. Closes at 3:30 P. M., Sunday at 12 M. Arrives daily at 5:3[illegible] P. M.

Route 8003—New Orleans to St. Francisville, supplying all the offices opened, departure Monday at 3 P. M. and Friday at 8 A. M. Arrives Monday and Friday mornings.

Route 8004—New Orleans to Carrollton, via Jefferson City, departure Monday and Thursday at 9 A. M. Arrives Monday and Thursday at 4 P. M.

Route 8005—New Orleans to Buras Settlement, Lower Coast, departure Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M. Arrives Sunday and Thursday.

Route 8006—New Orleans to Mobile, departure daily at 1 P. M., Sunday at 12 M. Arrives daily by 8 A. M.

Route 8007—New Orleans to Covington, La., departure Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. Arrives Tuesday and Friday at 4 P. M.

Route ——New Orleans to Algiers, departure daily at 9 A. M. Arrives daily by 11 A. M.

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