# The New Orleans Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1869.


## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
Benefit of Mr. Gautier—Offenbach's operetta in four acts, "Le Pont ces Soupiers."
Performance commences at 7½ P. M.

ST. CHARLES THEATER.
Engagement of Mrs. F. W. Lander—"Henry VIII."
Performance commences at 7½ P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Musical Burlesque, "Ixion, or The Man at the Wheel."
Performance commences at 8 P. M.

VARIETIES THEATER.
Great sensational play by John Brougham, "Lottery of Life."
Performance commences at 7½ P. M.

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

OLYMPIC PAVILION.
Great Living Wonder—A Calf with Three Eyes and Three Horns.
On exhibition for a few days.


ON INSIDE PAGES—Second Page: *Local Intelligence, City Topics, Late and Interesting from Cuba, General News Items, Patti in "Don Pasquale," Spurgeon, Western Lumber Trade, etc.* Third Page: *Editorial Paragraphs, Fitz-Green Halleck, Curious Wills.* Sixth Page: *Official Proceedings Board of Assistant 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.**


Our Washington special says Casey and Longstreet will be confirmed; that the tenure-of-office law will be repealed, and that postoffice Parker has the lead.

The paragraph from the Galveston Bulletin, in relation to a new newspaper enterprise in this city, got into the columns of the CRESCENT by accident. No such discourteous allusion to gentlemen connected with the press of this city could appear in this paper except as the consequence of an oversight.

A communication in this morning's CRESCENT defends the New Orleans insurance companies against the charges of excessive and prohibitory rates, which have been brought against them. The communication seems to be a clear statement of the case and, at least, deserves candid and impartial examination.

We are glad to announce that the statue of Washington, belonging to the State of Louisiana, and which was removed from Baton Rouge to Washington by the Federal forces during the war, has been restored to the State, and arrived in this city by express day before yesterday. The credit of this restoration is due in a great measure to the untiring efforts of Senator Kellogg.

In commenting on the CRESCENT's remark that the people of New Orleans much prefer General Sheridan's room to his company, the New York Tribune remarks that "As a general thing they do," which the Tribune evidently considers sharp; but where the point is we fail to see.

Governor Hoffman of New York vetoes bills which are special in their character and the objects of which can be accomplished by general legislation. In this State general legislation is considered "played out" by the Legislature, and nothing can go through but special legislation and special legislation which pays.

Washburne is going to France to finish his education. Not having ever been able to learn the English language, he is now going to try his hand at French.

The merchants of New York have at last resolved to do something to show that all the political tact and energy of the country is not monopolized by the manufacturers. At the instance of the Free Trade League, a large meeting of merchants was held in that city, a few days ago, which, according to the World, "speaks well for the speedy inauguration of a successful opposition to the present oppressive tariff." A very liberal subscription was made by the merchants present to supply the means of diffusing information on the subject of free trade, in a popular form. This is an excellent movement, and it should be imitated in every city in the country.

We have been presented by Mr. T. Tupper, president of the Attakapas Mail Transportation Company, with a lithograph sketch of the Bayou Teche and its obstructions, from St. Martinsville to the Atchafalaya river, sketched by Capt. E. B. Trinidad of the United States mail steamer Warren Belle. A memorial to Congress, signed by a majority of the property holders from Brashear to St. Martinsville, and by many of the merchants of New Orleans, praying for an appropriation for the purpose of removing the obstructions, accompanied by a number of copies of the above sketch, has been forwarded to Washington. The memorial was presented by Senator Kellogg.

THE OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.—A new phase has recently been given to this suit. Our readers will remember that Messrs. Tucker and Conant applied to the United States District Court to declare the company a bankrupt. The case was argued, and is now before Judge Durell. But a few days ago, Mr. W. S. Pike petitioned the court to set aside the claims of Messrs. Tucker and Conant, alleging that he, a large coupon and bondholder, and a creditor of the company, is willing to satisfy in full any claims that Messrs. Tucker and Conant may have against the company. During the progress of the trial, our readers will remember a similar offer was made by the road, but was decided by Judge Durell as not to be sufficient to stop proceedings. But it is contended that the offer from a creditor is another thing, and should be accepted by the suing debtors. The petition of Mr. Pike is now before Judge Durell.

Senator Anthony, just elected president *pro tem.* of the Senate, is the editor of the Providence Journal, an old newspaper, and one which has always had a fair reputation for ability and fair-dealing. Mr. Anthony is a reasonably good editor, but he has not made much of a mark in the Senate, although he is considered a sensible man.

## "FIGHTING IT OUT ON THIS LINE."

The remark of Gen. Grant, on commencing the campaign again Richmond, that he "would fight it out on that line if it took all summer," became one of the most famous sayings of the war. In popular estimation, it graphically expressed the indomitable persistency of the general in pursuing a given course after he had once selected it as the road to his object. But no idea could have been more erroneous. Practically, it was contradicted by all the subsequent movements of the campaign. And this contradiction suggests a comparison between the method of Grant as a general and his method thus far as President; a comparison that may go far to explain and foreshadow much of his conduct in his new position. The method in each case is to be regarded as in some sort a reflex of character, and character is a thing which remains essentially the same under all changes of situation. In other words, the native temperament and the mental structure which Gen. Grant displayed in his military operations he brings with him, as a matter of course, into the administration of civil affairs.

It will be remembered that for some weeks after the first collision with Lee at the battle of the Wilderness, the Northern press blazed with the vaunting prediction that the tremendous federal army which had been put in motion from the Rappahannock, would be pushed forward by the direct route to Richmond against every obstacle and at all hazards. And this was undoubtedly Grant's original conception of the campaign. Apart from his own declarations and tacit admissions, it was clearly revealed in the disposition of his forces, the selection of his depot of supplies, and the direction of his attack upon the Confederate general. Nevertheless, while the North resounded with the cry that he intended to fight it out on that line at whatever cost, he had already changed his whole plan of operations, in consequence of the terrible checks received in the Wilderness and at Spottsylvania. With immense losses he abandoned the base of the Rappahannock, and swung his army round from the north to the south of Richmond; and after summer had passed and winter had come and gone, he made his final movement on a line precisely opposite to that which he had originally chosen as the route to his objective point. His ultimate decision, in the opinion of the soundest military critics, was far better than the first. Why did it not occur to his mind in the beginning? Why did he arrive at it only under the stern teachings of experience? The same questions occur in tracing the operations of Grant against Vicksburg. There, too, he blundered in the outset. He first moved down by land into the interior of Mississippi, with the design of flanking Vicksburg and opening the river at that point as it had been opened at Columbus, Fort Pillow, and Memphis. But, losing his camp and supplies at Holly Springs, he abruptly abandoned that line and commenced a new movement by way of the river. The same pliability to circumstances and events appeared in the subsequent stages of the campaign. He took up the crude notion that he could circumvent Vicksburg by opening a channel for gunboats and transports through the swamps of Louisiana from a point seventy miles above to a point somewhere below, and for some weeks he was diligently employed in executing it. But he soon found that the job was one that would consume about as much time as the completion of the Suez Canal, and he prudently gave it up. It is also worth noting that his first attack upon the defenses of Vicksburg was from the north, where they were strongest, and that after his severe repulse in that quarter, he finally shifted his position to the south of the city. This sort of vacillation marks his whole military career. His varying decisions and movements have been in singular opposition to his generally imputed tenacity of adherence to his original resolutions. No general of either army was further from illustrating the idea of "fighting it out," unconditionally, and to the extremity, on this, that or another line. If he displayed the quality of obstinate perseverance in a remarkable degree, it was in the facility with which he would change his plans and reverse his lines in the endeavor to reach his ultimate object. His outsets in all important instances were mistakes; and if this fact reflects disparagingly on the breadth and clearness of his military perceptions, it must be admitted as not a little to the credit of his military sagacity that he was at once prompt and cool in rectifying the miscarriage incident to an injudicious line of operations by striking out into one entirely different. A consummate military genius, to be sure, would not have waited for discomfiture to teach him the right way. But whatever elements of military genius Grant possessed would seem to have been purely rudimentary. His final decisions did not flash upon him. He worked to them tortuously and dimly. The war was his school, and blunders were his lessons. This was the case, indeed, in greater or less measure, with all the generals of the federal army. But none of them proved so docile and so patient a scholar as he; nor was any one of them so abundantly favored with the means and the opportunities of turning the tuition to practical account.

The parallel between the vacillation which appears in Grant's course since he has been President and the vacillation which ran through all his military campaigns, is both striking and suggestive. He seems, thus far, to be as plastic under the pressure of circumstances and events in the one sphere as he was in the other. What will be the paramount and ultimate object of his admiration, time only may determine. Meanwhile it must be very difficult to divine the specific or subsidiary expedients of a man who, apparently, is ready to reverse his counsels from day to day under the real or supposed exigencies of the moment. Look at his appointments to the treasury department. Stewart was hailed by the New York Post and some other journals as a free trader; and it is suspected that his free trade interests and leanings were the true reason why the Senate declined to relieve him from legal disabilities. Hereupon Grant indnced him to resign and appointed a successor who has the confidence of the protectionists. Was Grant for free trade when he appointed Stewart? Is he for protection now that Boutwell is secretary of the treasury? It is impossible to construe these contraries into any definite conclusion. Take another example. Sheridan is first assigned to command in Louisiana. No appointment could have been more insulting to decent and peace-loving people in this State; none could have looked more ominous of a harsh and heartless policy towards the whole South on the part of the new administration. But in a few days this appointment is revoked. Halleck is assigned in place of Sheridan. What the change means the future alone may tell.

## THE CITY ATTORNEY.

It is understood that Gov. Warmoth has issued a commission to Mr. J. B. Peckwith as city attorney of New Orleans, acting, or pretending to act under the law of 1868, which bestows authority on him to fill vacancies in State and municipal offices not otherwise provided for by the Constitution. This law was clearly intended to enable the governor to provide places for his Radical friends in communities which do not desire the services of those amiable persons. It was hoped that the governor would not attempt to use this extraordinary power in cases arising in this city, in opposition to the known wishes of the public; but his attempt to supercede the present capable, popular and efficient city attorney, only affords one more illustration, added to the many which he has already furnished, of his utter disregard of the wishes of the people whom he pretends to represent. The facts of this case show that the effort to accomplish this purpose is a peculiarly flagitious exercise of a power which, at best, is entirely repugnant to the theory on which our municipal institutions are founded. About six months ago Mr. J. B. Eustis resigned the office of attorney, and, immediately afterwards, Mr. H. J. Leovy was unanimously elected by the council. Gov. Warmoth acquiesced in this election—an election, we may say, effected in the manner directed by law—not only by omitting to appoint, but by consulting on one or more occasions with the new attorney on legal questions. It would seem that, even if the law under which the governor assumes to act, is valid, he has recognized Mr. Leovy as attorney, so fully, as to make that recognition equivalent to an appointment.

But there are good reasons for considering the law invalid. Its effect, in this particular, is to alter the law of 1856, known as the city charter; but it is general in its terms, and does not refer, either in its title or elsewhere, to the law or the charter which its amends. For a still stronger reason than this the law is invalid, because not even by reference to its title can a law be amended or revived; but, in such case, the revived or amended section shall be re-enacted and published at length. What influences may have operated to induce the governor, after six months of acquiesence, to supersede a capable and efficient officer, and to appoint a person who is almost unknown in the community, we cannot positively assert. We hope the reason is not to be found in the persistent opposition of Mr. Leovy to the attempts of some of the governor's favorites to make unauthorized incursions into the city treasury.

The happy family of Virginia Radicals have fallen out. The nomination of Wells excited bitter opposition, and some of the bolters formed a new State ticket. G. C. Walker is the nominee for governor, John F. Lewis of Rockingham, for lieutenant governor, and J. C. Taylor of Montgomery, for attorney general. It seems to be a fight between carpetbaggers and scalawags. As usual the carpetbaggers got the best of their opponents, but the appetite of scalawaggery was too sharp to be appeased by empty promises. Hence the bolt.

## AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA.—To-night Mr. Nardin, one of the most conscientious artists of the Opera House company, whose services have, during the season, been almost nightly required by the administration, appeals to the public as a beneficiary. Those who have seen Mr. Nardin in "Barbe Bleue," "Belle Helene," "Orpheus," "The Bridge of Sighs," and above all in the *role* of *Friquet*, in "Fortunio's Song," need no recommendation from us to attend to-night. Mr. Nardin's *Friquet* was probably the most complete impersonation of a character in Opera Bouffe that we have witnessed, having been played with a truthfulness and liveliness seldom equalled in this city. To-night Mr. Nardin appears as *Baptiste*, in Offenbach's last production, "The Bridge of Sighs," which is replete with beautiful melodies, and withal exceedingly funny. We hope to see on this occasion a crowded house, not only because it will be Mr. Nardin's benefit, but in view of the fact that when this operetta was first performed, it could hardly have been appreciated, on account of the disturbance which took place on that occasion.

THE VARIETIES.—A jammed house greeted the third drawing of the "Lottery of Life." This is a sensation drama of the most approved style: but it is one that grows in favor upon better acquaintance with its peculiarities. Its defects are those of all modern sensation plays; its merits, and it has several conspicuous ones, are all its own. We advise our readers to go and see for themselves, and we think our judgment will be confirmed.

ST. CHARLES.—The audience which assembled last evening to witness Mrs. Lander's impersonation of *Lady Macbeth* was as numerous as any that has been seen at the St. Charles during that lady's engagement; and of the play itself it may in general terms be said it was better put upon the stage than we have ever seen it before in that theater, and that all were well up in their parts. Mr. Taylor's reading and acting as *Macbeth* were good; while Mr. Pope, as *Macduff*, gave a good idea of the sturdy Thane of Fife, especially at the close of the fourth act. We were especially pleased with the witches, as portrayed by Messrs. Geo. Becks, Kinlan and Brydon, accompanying whose performances Locke's original music was sung with fine effect. Mr. Ward's *Banquo* showed an improvement over that on the Januauschek night, while Mr. Stevens's *Malcolm* was a fair impersonation.

Of Mrs. Lander we may in brief say, that the wonderful character she assumed was acted with a vivid conception of the great author's evident intent. In the sleep-walking scene she was even grand in the terrible fervor and earnestness which she infused into the representation.

She appears this evening as *Katharine*, in Shakspeare's "Henry VIII," a character in which her talent and versatility should invest with a more than ordinary attractiveness. To-morrow, St. Joseph's night, the long announced masked ball will come off at the St. Charles, the occasion being preceded by a repetition of Mrs. Lander's great character, *Charlotte Corday*. Admission to the dramatic and terpsichorean performance is fixed at $3. Mrs. Lander has her farewell benefit on Saturday night, and on Sunday Mr. Wm. Ward and Joe Pope have a benefit.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Ixion" and the "French Spy" will be repeated this evening. In the latter Miss Maude St. Leone distinguished herself in the triple character of *Henri, Hamet* and *Mathilde*, and in the former Misses Jennie Engel, Fanny Stocqueller, St. Leone, Belle Boyd, are divine in appearance as the Olympians they personate. Either piece introduces a ballet in which Misses Cribelli, Bertha, Roberts and Birch disport themselves gracefully before the gaze of spectators.

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM.—Col. Ames offers to amusement seekers at his museum on St. Charles street, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, a collection of novelties, animate and inanimate, human and brute, animal, vegetable and mineral, such as outside of New York does not probably exist in the United States to-day. The two-headed woman Christine-Milly gives daily levees, and the man frog, Mr. Richards, makes an entrance at 7 and 9 o'clock each evening to his tank, where, under water, he eats, smokes and talks with all the ease in the world.

A LIVING WONDER.—At No. 72 St. Charles street may be seen on exhibition a natural living wonder in the shape of a three horned and three eyed ox, captured about six months since near San Antonio, Texas, by Mr. D. McKenley of that city. The readers of the CRESCENT may rely upon finding, in an inspection of this curious animal, much interest and food for study. Its owner and exhibitor, Mr. McKenley, proposes, we learn, to exhibit it at the next State fair.

[Communicated.]

## OUR INSURANCE COMPANIES.

A writer in the Times newspaper has been edifying its readers lately, by a series of articles on the insurance companies of New Orleans, which are calculated to mislead the public and cast undeserved opprobrium on the Board of Underwriters. The articles alluded to are written in a strong partisan spirit under the pretence of protecting the commercial public against a grasping monopoly, which monopoly exists only in the imagination of the Times writer. If this gentleman had made inquiry into the origin and history of the board he would have learned that it was organized altogether in the interest of the commercial community instead of in opposition to it; its objects being to fix and maintain such rates of premium as would insure the maintenance of the capitals of the companies intact for the security of the insured, and to fix those rates uniformly, so that every commission merchant or factor might be perfectly assured when they returned their account of sales to their consignors, that the charge for insurance was the same as that made by all the houses in the same trade, no matter in what office the insurance was effected. It is well known to every well informed, reflecting merchant, that the competition which works such good results in all ordinary business is often most disastrous in its effects upon underwriting, causing a reduction of rates, in order to obtain custom, to ruinous points of depression, and ending by the gradual dissipation of the capital and the destruction of that security for which the public pay their premium, and to afford which the companies are created. It may be that in their desire to preserve inviolate this security on which the public now so securely rests, a special risk or class of risks may be charged higher than necessary; but when such a case is made known to any member of the board an examination is immediately instituted, and if the complaint proves well founded the tariff is amended and the evil complained of remedied. In the business of underwriting, dealing as it does with such uncertain elements as fire, wind and water, the same unerring accuracy cannot be arrived at as can be obtained in other branches of commerce, where the subject dealt with is entirely under the control of the dealer. But I hazard nothing in asserting that it has always been the earnest desire of the members of the Board of Underwriters to bring all their experience and skill honestly to the work of adapting their rates of premium to the character of the risks insured, and that in the main they have been successful in their endeavors to do so.

With respect to the tariff on risks to and from Upper Red River, which appears to be the particular grievance of the Times writer, that tariff was the result of long experience of the dangers of navigation on that river and the impossibility of getting possession of property from wrecked boats after a disaster had happened. A boat load of cotton, when accident occurs to it in any part of the river below Shreveport, seldom loses more than a few bales totally, the remainder being recovered either in a sound or damaged condition and brought down to the city; but if a boat is wrecked in *Upper* Red River, what cotton is sound is carried off into the woods, the bagging stripped off so that it cannot be identified, and the underwriter is compelled to pay a total loss to the factor who insures it. For some time past, owing, I presume, to the high premium which former heavy losses compelled underwriters to charge on them, the boats have generally run without insurance; greater care is manifested in their management in consequence, and disasters have been of such rare occurrence that the Board of Underwriters intended on the annual revisal of the general tariff next May to lower the rates on risks to and from the Upper Red River, when other changes will also be made to meet the improved character of other risks provided for in the tariff.

The gentleman of the Times is much exercised about the effect of high premiums upon the commerce of the city, as tending to drive it into other channels, and argues that the enormous dividends declared by the insurance companies show that the business is carried on more with a view to large profits than for the public benefit. The gentleman seems to forget that the companies are working upon the mutual principle, and that these dividends are not paid to stockholders, but are simply a diminution premium, as they are paid to the parties who have themselves paid the premiums out of which the dividends are made, or to their representatives; so that, if the company divides 40 per cent. at the end of its fiscal year, every 1 per cent. of premium charged is reduced to 60-100ths of 1 per cent. In other words, every dollar paid as premium which is not required to pay losses and actual expenses is returned to the party that pays it in scrip bearing 6 per cent. interest, which scrip is paid off from time to time as the accumulated funds of the company warrant it.

With this explanation, it will be seen that there is no danger of the Board of Underwriters becoming an impediment either to the incoming or outgoing trade of New Orleans by their extravagant charges.

B.

### The Sad Bridal.

What would you do, my dear one said—
What would you do if I were dead?
If Death should mumble, as he list,
These red lips which now you kiss!
What would my love do were I wed
To that ghastly groom instead;
If o'er me, in the chancel, Death
Should cast his amaranthine wreath—
Before my eyes, with fingers pale,
Draw down the mouldy bridal veil?
—Ah no! no! it cannot be!
Death would spare their light, and flee,
And leave my love to Life and me!

[E. C. Stedman.

A REIGN OF TERROR IN JEFFERSON, TEXAS.—By private advices from Jefferson, Texas, we learn that the military authorities at that point are still making arrests for supposed complicity in the assassination of Major George W. Smith. Innocent men are being hunted down and arrested, thrown into prison and kept in close confinement for months, and then released without even the benefit of an examination. There is a perfect reign of terror in Jefferson, and some of the best citizens of the town and vicinity, known to be innocent, are fleeing their homes to escape arrest.

QUEEN VICTORIA AS A WORKING WOMAN.—A correspondent of the Boston Journal, speaking of Queen Victoria, says: "As a sovereign, she is the hardest-worked woman in England. Her official duties commence at 7 o'clock in the morning, one hour before breakfast. Wherever she is, dispatches are sent daily in by messengers, who ride in first-class cars bearing what are called baskets. The papers from all the departments are submitted to her. These baskets are dark morocco boxes about one foot in length. These are sent from Downing street, the admiralty, the home department, the head of the army, etc. Each basket is locked by the minister who sends it. A card hanging from the inside contains the name of the minister. Every train to Windsor, Balmoral and Osborne carries messengers with these boxes. The queen and the minister alone can unlock them. All these documents have to be read by her, for she signs nothing which she does not read. Every bill, act, treaty, document, petition or paper requiring her name, are subject to her personal attention. Her majesty is admitted to be one of the best business women in the kingdom. Each day's business is finished before the day closes. Usually, the messenger waits and takes the basket, locked by her majesty, back to the minister from whom it came. The queen holds a ready pen and carries on her personal correspondence, which is very large. She pays her own postage like any lady in the land. She has always given personal attention to her children, and their religious training has been the object of much solicitude and care. Her favorite pastime at Balmoral is among the poor, the lowly, and the sick, with whom she talks, reads, prays and leaves medicines, food, money and little tokens of her regard."

The fleet passenger packet B. L. Hodge No. 2, Capt. W. T. Boardman, leaves this port every Friday at 5 P. M. for Shreveport.

The English language must appear fearfully and wonderfully made to a foreigner. One of them, looking at a picture of a number of vessels, said, "See what a flock of ships." He was told that a flock of ships was called a fleet, and that a fleet of sheep was called a flock. And it was added, for his guidance, in mastering the intricacies of our language, that a flock of girls is called a bevy, that a bevy of wolves is called a pack, and a pack of thieves is called a gang, and that gang of angels is called a host, and that a host of porpoises is called a shoal, and a shoal of buffaloes is called a herd, and a herd of children is called a troop, and a troop of partridges is called a covey, and a covey of beauties is called a galaxy, and a galaxy of ruffians is called a horde, and a horde of rubbish is called a heap, and a heap of oxen is called a drove, and a drove of blackguards is called a mob, and a mob of whales is called a school, and a school of worshipers is called a congregation, and a congregation of engineers is called a corps, and a corps of robbers is called a band, and a band of locusts is called a swarm, and a swarm of people is called a crowd.


MARRIED:

Thursday, March 11, 1869, at the residence of the bride's father, St. Louis Plantation, Parish of Iberville, by the Right Rev. Bishop Wilmer, Mr. LAURENCE LEWIS BUTLER to Miss MARY LUE GAY, daughter of Edward J. Gay, Esq.

☞ St. Louis, Mo., papers please copy.

DIED:

Wednesday night, at half past 8 o'clock, JOHN HOLLAND, son of Frank A. Behan and Kate Coffin, aged fourteen months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the parents on Dryades street, between St. Andrew and Josephine, at 4½ o'clock THIS EVENING.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

*New Alpacas.*

JUST RECEIVED:

White ALPACAS from.....60 cents.
Striped .. .. .....40 cents.
Black .. .. .....35 cents.
Plain Colored ALPACAS from.....50 cents.

—AT THE—
CASH HOUSE
—OF—
J. A. BRASELMAN & CO.
586 and 588...Magazine Street...586 and 588
Corner St. Andrew.

*Notice.*

The undersigned have this day sold out their BRANCH STORE, 174 Canal street, to Mr. E. OFFNER.

LEVI & NAVRA.

March 1st, 1869.

E. OFFNER,
174.....CANAL STREET.....174
Between Baronne and Dryades.

CROCKERY, CHINA
GLASS WARE, PLATED WARE,
CUTLERY,
Store and House Furnishing Goods.

Mr. E. OFFNER takes pleasure in informing his friends and patrons that he has opened the Store formerly kept by LEVI & NAVRA, No. 174 Canal street, and will continue to serve their old customers the same as before.

I am now enabled to supply the public with everything appertaining to a first-class House Furnishing Establishment. Ladies wishing to fill up China Dinner and Tea Sets can be supplied with them at very low prices. I am also receiving a large assortment of PLATED WARE, such as Ice Pitchers, Castors, Table and Tea Spoons, of the very best quality, at reduced prices.

Also, the celebrated Cooking Stove, COTTON PLANT. All Stoves sold in the city will be delivered and cut up free of charge. I am also receiving a large stock of GLASS WARE at remarkably low prices.

Please call and examine my Goods before purchasing elsewhere. Don't forget the place.

E. OFFNER,
174 Canal street, between Baronne and Dryades.

*Steel & Co.,*
72.....CAMP STREET.....72
"Times Buildings."
STATIONERS AND JOB PRINTERS,
LITHOGRAPHERS,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS.

Special attention is called to our STEAM JOB PRINTING OFFICE, which is the most complete and extensive in the SOUTH, with every facility to execute the LARGEST POSTERS to the smallest HAND BILLS, CIRCULARS, BRIEFS, CARDS, etc., etc.

BLANK BOOKS—Printed, ruled and bound to any pattern, with neatness and dispatch, and at the very lowest prices.

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STEEL & CO.,
72 Camp Street, Times Buildings.

*To the Reading Public*
—OF—
NEW ORLEANS.

LIBRARY ROOM, CITY HALL,
New Orleans, March 13, 1869.

A large number of volumes are missing from the Library, many of which it is believed are in the hands of our citizens. The majority of these were scattered throughout the city during the confusion attendant upon the change of governments, and some were probably either carelessly destroyed or carried away. Many, however, have been taken out by our own citizens, and never returned.

The catalogue of books which should be in the Library is therefore at present a very unreliable guide to its actual contents. It is easy to understand how the usefulness of the institution is impaired by a want of proper attention from those for whose benefit it was founded.

An earnest appeal is now made to those who are in possession of books belonging to the Library to return the same at once, and any information relative thereto will be thankfully received by the Librarian. Respectfully,

J. R. DUCROS,
Librarian.

*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

*The Best and Most Popular*
FERTILIZER IN USE.
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