New Orleans Republican.

S. L. BROWN & CO.....Proprietors.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 12, 1868

THE NOMINATING CONVENTION.

Hon T. W. Conway, president of the state nominating convention of the Republican party of the state of Louisiana, desires us to give notice to delegates that the convention will assemble on Monday evening, the 13th instant, at seven o'clock, at Mechanics' Institute.

CHURCHES NOTICES.—Rev. N. L. Brakeman will preach at Dr. Newman's church this A. M. at 11 o'clock.

Rev. Mr. Plumb will preach at the Congregational church, corner of Prytania and Hope streets, this morning at 11 o'clock.

PLAN OF CITY PROPERTY.—Messrs. C. E. Girardey & Co. have our thanks for lithograph plans of city property which will be offered by that firm at auction on Monday, 20th instant. The plans were prepared by W. H. Bell, Esq., our talented city surveyor.

SALE POSTPONED.—The fine mansion, ground, and general furniture situated on the corner of Canal and Marais streets, formerly occupied by Mr. T. P. May, were not sold on Friday, in consequence of no bid having been offered on the dwelling and lots as high as the appraised value. The property will again be placed on sale, and the terms and conditions published in due season.

Regal, on the return of every Saturday, we are placed under obligations to A. Baronne street, for the latest New York and English dailies and weeklies. Mr. Simon now has on his daily and weekly list 150 papers and periodicals, published in all languages and in all parts of the world. Call and see him, and you can get what you can find in no other periodical depot in the city.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS AT AUCTION.—Particular attention is called to the sale to take place to-morrow, Monday, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., of the well stocked house furnishing store of Oscar Jordy, bankrupt, on Claiborne between Common and Palmyra streets. Messrs. C. E. Girardey & Co. request us to state that the sale is peremptory, and without limit. Housekeepers, dealers, etc., would find it to their advantage to attend the sale.

A FIRST CLASS FURNITURE STORE.—Mr. J. B. Hubbard, who has been established for many years at the corner of Rampart and Perdido streets, is now offering inducements to housekeepers or those in want of furniture of any kind that can not fail to attract their attention. His stock is new, finely finished, and very complete, and he is offering it at prices little if any above cost. With an immense stock on hand, which cost in the aggregate over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, he is prepared to meet the requirements of any purchaser. Mr. Hubbard has established for himself a name for the highest probity in all his dealings, and his customers can depend upon his goods being fully as good as they are represented to be. His establishment is the best place in the city at which to select a complete outfit for a house. Do not fail to give him a call before buying anywhere else.

A NEW PARTY.—It was rumored last night on St. Charles street that Flanders, of Brooklyn, Durant, of Washington, Cutler and Crane, of Louisiana, had formed a new political party to control the offices of this state. The last named gentleman, Mr. Crane, although eminently fit (in his own opinion) for being chief justice or attorney general of the United States, will modestly content himself with the office of state tax collector of the first district of this city, an office from which he was unceremoniously dismissed by Governor Hahn in 1864, for reasons then foolishly supposed to be good by the free state party of Louisiana.

With this new political combination, composed of such practical and consistent gentlemen as Flanders, Durant, Cutler, Crane & Co., the Republican party of this state will have to contend. Let us hope that in right there is might.

THE DRAYMEN.—A portion of the draymen of this city have held a meeting for the purpose of, probably, petitioning the common council to reduce the sum charged as license on their profession. They assert that their stock or working tools have depreciated in value, while prices for sustaining them have increased, and in consideration of these two important facts they can not afford to pay the license demanded by the ordinance of 1868. They intend presenting a petition for an abatement in the sums now demanded. They aver that they are more heavily taxed, according to income, than any other profession. They say that they do not recognize the right of the council to impose a tax of fifty dollars on an establishment that can be purchased for five hundred dollars, and they further state that the license on them in New Orleans is higher than in any other city in this country.

MECHANICS' AND AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—The mean weather yesterday compelled the managers to suspend operations. The amount of rain that fell the preceding night caused the grounds to become altogether too unpleasant for visitors, and but few went out there.

The association has, though tardily, concluded to make some better arrangement for "aid on account of members of the press."

Should to-day deign to comply with the universal wish, and put on a smiling face, thousands of people will greatly desire to inspect the grounds, and examine the thousands of strange, beautiful, and useful articles on exhibition. Every day additional features are introduced to swell the already vast number of works of art and industry. So you should not waste a fair day like yesterday. We know pleasanter days will not be wanted until to-day can work.

"TROUBLE BREWING."

All right, let it brew. What would we poor mortals be if it were not for trouble? There is a deal of philosophy in trouble. The man or the nation that can not be troubled is not much of a man or much of a nation. Trouble stirs up character, and shows the world of what stuff it is made. Trouble stops revery and dreaming, and tells men and nations to go thoughtfully at work. And at this moment we admit there is a great deal of trouble all over the land. The poor are troubled to get bread; the rich are troubled to collect the money due them; planters are troubled on account of bad crops; merchants are troubled on account of bad debts; politicians are troubled about candidates; statesmen are troubled about general principles and theories of government; judges are troubled about law, and the president is troubled on account of the whisky bill just passed by congress. The only man we know of who is not troubled is General Hancock, who says in long letters that the millenium is approaching, and that Texas will be the first state in which the quiet and order of heaven will prevail. It is very unfortunate for the nation that General Hancock has such a wonderful digestive apparatus. It is impossible to get a man with a good belly into trouble. He can digest fifty massacres as well as a street fight when only bloody noses are the result, and feel well after the dinner. He can swallow a rebel as well as an old soldier who fought by his side in all his campaigns. A Texan cut-throat is simply mustard, and a Texan bolly pepper to his palate; and all the compound villanies from the Mississippi to the Rio Grande he can wash down with his port and his sherry, and feel highly exhilarated after it. Charles Lamb said he never had any trouble until he discovered that he had a stomach. Falstaff never had any trouble worth talking about, but Cæsar and Cassius had the trouble of the nation on their minds, and could not sleep at nights. Falstaff from having a good belly was a merry dog, and the merry wives of Windsor were the only creatures that ever gave him any trouble. Affairs of state, what were they to the jolly old knight? But General Hancock isn't Falstaff, and sweet Anne Page hasn't yet conspired to tumble him into the Thames or the Mississippi. With General Hancock all is "quiet on the Potomac." Ah! the Potomac! General Hancock, you fought nobly beside that classic stream, for a noble cause, for a noble people. Regiment after regiment, brigade after brigade, division after division, and corps after corps under your command went down into peace. From Hanover Junction to Petersburg you carried the trouble of the nation on your shoulders, and none more nobly bore it than yourself. We honor you; the nation has honored you for what you did ir that long trouble of a brave people. We love you; your old soldiers love you, for they can not forget what is burnt into their memories by the red-hot hand of battle. But love and grief more often walk together than love and joy. Your old soldiers still take you by the hand, but tears steal down their eyelids when they see their old commander calling around him Bragg, and Beauregard, and Hood, and all the great leaders of the rebellion, whose gigantic crime laid so many of their companions in graves on every hill and in every valley in the South. In the name of your old companions in arms we tell you peace does not reign throughout the South, and civil law is not the law of the land.

Trouble is brewing and will continue to brew if you dare to prove traitor to those men who made you what you are. Congress did not pass the reconstruction act and create the military districts for you to elevate Beauregard, and Bragg, and Hood into confidential relations with yourself. It gave you the power to put them in jail if necessary, and apply the law to them in all its rigor, and bring in reconstructing virtues to bear upon them first of all. The only men who need reconstructing in the South are rebels; but you seem to act upon the theory that congress had in view only loyal men. Governor Pease and General Reynolds, who are on the ground, say there is no civil law in Texas. You who have just come from your confidential interviews with Davis and his chief lieutenants declare there is, and that it shall be enforced in spite of the civil law from which you derive all your life and all your prerogatives. Twenty miles from Galveston, Houston, Marshall, Texas, the man who would dare say he is from Boston would be shot the moment he uttered the words. And would civil law punish or protect the murderer? Can you point to a single instance in which it has punished the murderer? The very papers yesterday that contained your letter to Governor Pease also contained the reports of murders in every quarter of the state, and in themselves refuted every word you uttered about civil law affording protection to the people. Why not be frank, like a good soldier as you are, and say that you are here to run the fifth military district in the interest of Andrew Johnson, and not in that of the country at large? Poor politicians and poor presidents prate about civil law and constitutions; good soldiers execute the paramount laws placed in their hands, and, if they have presidential aspirations, consider that the surest way to realize them is to execute the laws to the letter. Congress declared the laws of the rebel states to be subordinate to the laws of congress. You have manipulated the rotation, and brought the judiciary of Jefferson Davis in conflict with if you have not placed it above the judiciary of Abraham Lincoln. Appeals to the judiciary are the last appeals before the conflict of arms. When the supreme court can not settle must be settled, as before, on the battlefield. If there is trouble brewing, that is its character. Rather than revive and have made the law of the land the theories of Calhoun and Toney, millions of men will fight and die again if needs be. What has once been done can be repeated. The graves are not so deep and the battlefield not so distant as to deter the Republic from a repetition of the work if the safety of institutions demand it.

and the venality of judges. "Trouble is brewing." Again we say, let it brew. By brewing all things may be made clear.

By brewing the dregs will sink to the bottom, and the scum rise to the top. By brewing strong drink will be made for strong men, and the cup will be put to the lips with a will, and all it may contain drank to the bottom.

Brewing! It is a good word. The universe is nothing but a great beer vat. All the conditions of life and existence are contained in a grain of malt, and General Hancock is the most miserable of all philosophers if he thinks he can stop the brewing of trouble by any little panacea he can invent. Brewing! The nineteenth century is the result of the brewing of all the centuries before it, and through the brewing of revolutions alone man has reached his present dignity and power. Let trouble brew, then; we have faith in what it will bring forth, and will take the cup to our lips with gratitude and thanksgiving.

JEFF DAVIS AS RAILROAD PRESIDENT.

The *Picayune* suggests that Jeff Davis be made president of the railroad about to be constructed by Beauregard and Bragg from New Orleans to China, with a high bridge across the Pacific ocean. We second the suggestion upon the one condition that he raise all the stock in the celestial empire. As a railroad president Mr. Davis has had more experience than any other man in the world. Vanderbilt, Corning, Cameron, Osborne, and Ogden are as nothing when compared with him in that line. For four years he ran all the roads south of the Ohio and Potomac without a cent of money. What Northern railroad king can say as much? His stock was so valuable that it never once got a foothold on Wall street for bulls and bears to fight about. It never was sold short; it never was sold long; it never got covered. Jeff had everything his own way. For four years all went on smoothly, for there were no bills to pay. Sir Morton Peto, taking a lesson from Davis, tried to build and run railroads without money, but failed just when he ought to have been successful. But the big railroad scheme of Davis, like that of Sir Morton, one bright morning in April collapsed, and when the shareholders came to look at it what a sight they saw. The roads they had built and Mr. Davis had run were in complete ruins. From Richmond to New Orleans there was one long line of dead locomotives piled in huge heaps all along the route. And burnt depots and blown-up machine shops and smashed cars and bent rails and broken bridges spoke in eloquent language of the transcendent genius of Jefferson Davis as a railroad engineer and president. Sir Morton Peto ruined five railroads; Jefferson Davis ruined fifty. Beauregard and Johnson and Hardee, Davis's chief engineers and conductors, have all been restored to the confidence of the original stockholders, and placed at the head of leading roads; why not, therefore, put Davis at the head of the new road from New Orleans to China? There are lots of rebels in China, and Davis is just the man to make rail connection with them. And how the coolies will rush out here when the road is finished. Our coolies in the convention won't have it all his own way then, for the Chinese think no more of tossing a "foot ball" up to the moon, than our cooly does to tumble one about awkwardly in the Mechanics' Institute. Let the railroad be built—let Davis be made president, and let Bragg, Beauregard, and Hardee be its chief engineers and conductors.

THE CITY.

A decided wintry feeling in the weather has at last drawn people into the permanent use of overcoats and thick clothing. For the past three days especially, out of door exercises have been indulged in only by those whose business imperatively required it. Toward the close of yesterday there were symptoms of moderating in the temperature, which may give us more genial weather for a few days.

The Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair opened Tuesday, with a moderate display of articles on exhibition. But the attendance thus far has not been what could be desired, and the receipts are necessarily limited. One of the causes that have produced this was no doubt the rough weather. But the managers of the fair also suffer from the universal dullness and stagnation in business. The people generally are too poor to be able to indulge in gala days.

The convention has made good progress in the work of preparing the constitution. It is now believed the whole business will be concluded this week, and the members ready to go home. About the only remarkable change that has been made during the week from the old provisions is the section in reference to the qualification of the governor. By the provision reported no other qualification further than citizenship of the United States and a two years' residence in the state is required.

Financial matters at the city hall show little if any improvement. Under the operations of Schmidt's slow-moving presses Mr. Mooney receives about one-half of the amount necessary to pay the city officers. Other creditors have to wait. It would be too much to expect that the outside public should have preference over those who have the control of inside matters. Nearly all the schoolteachers are again out of money, not having yet been paid. A few of them have a twenty dollar bill or so left, but having no taxes to pay have no use for them. At the same time some money in large notes is coming into the treasury for licenses. The assistant city attorney recently gave thirty days' notice to delinquent taxpayers to come forward and settle, in default of which he would take prompt measures to collect the dues by process of law. The time for such payment will expire on Friday of this week. But there is an immense floating debt against the city, including several hundred accounts in the controller's drawer for which he is unable to draw warrants, for the reason that there is no current money in the treasury to draw against. For the past three months the plaintiff "No bills paid to-day," has been the most common denomination.

A grand encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was held last night at the Mechanics' Institute for the election of officers. The result will be found in another column of this morning's paper. A remarkable feature of this encampment is the straightforward, outspoken resolution which was adopted, indorsing the congressional policy of reconstruction. This measure received the unanimous concurrence of the delegates. This patriotic and influential organization now numbers over thirty thousand men—all voters, and they will sustain the action of their delegates at the ballot box. Let our Democratic friends bear this fact in mind when they prate about the "will of the people" of this state. Heretofore the Grand Army of the Republic, as a body, have refrained entirely from the discussion of political measures. It is true that most of the members were Republicans, as were four-fifths of the gallant Union volunteers in the war against the rebellion; but political matters have always been excluded from the deliberations of the several posts. This action of the encampment will exert a powerful influence for good in the coming election.

There seems to be no demand for real estate. Mr. Charles T. Nash offered on Friday a most desirable description of city property at auction, by order of the solicitor of the United States treasury. But as the highest bid was below the appraised value, the property was withdrawn. A peremptory sale will be ordered to be held at an early day. Another auctioneer attempted to make a sale yesterday, but finding there was nobody in the crowd who was disposed to take any houses and lots he had to offer, even as a gift, he finally gave up in despair—

"Tore his hair, and foaming fled the light."

New Orleans is virtually a country village, without business, without capital, and without public spirit. And such it will remain until the state is reconstructed on the congressional plan.

The recent rise in the upper rivers will no doubt cause a little breeze of business to spring up in produce, but there is not stamina enough in the country to keep up much trade till next May.

WHAT CHEAP COTTON COST.

The Chicago *Post* says it is far more important to the negroes and the country at large that reconstruction should be established upon a basis of eternal right and impartial justice than that the present year's cotton crop should be the largest on record. The immense and cheap crops of the South, grown by slave labor, have proved enormously expensive to both sections—to the slaveholding planters and to the Northern manufacturer. We want no more of the cheap cotton that costs a civil war of four years, millions of lives, billions of dollars, and an incredible amount of misery and suffering. Every bale of slave-raised cotton has actually proved more destructive to the nation than if it had been gun-cotton and had all gone off simultaneously in one grand explosion.

We are indebted to Hon. B. F. Butler for a copy of Mr. Boutwell's speech on the subject of impeachment.

Listen to Dostie.

Mr. Durant's organ in this city, which has his name at its head as a candidate for governor of this state, loses no opportunity to traduce the character of the ablest and most devoted Republicans of this state, because of their inability to worship at the shrine of Mr. Durant and the *Tribune*. There has been no desire manifested anywhere to recall the many blunders and political sins of Mr. Durant until he, through his own organ, commenced a war of personal abuse against men infinitely his superiors in every quality that makes the patriot and the man of honor. As early as December, 1864, one of the best men that ever lost his life in the cause of his country—the martyr Dostie—understood the true character of the *Tribune's* present candidate for governor, and thus speaks of him, in closing a letter to a distinguished member of congress:

But I fear, my dear sir, that the length of this letter may tire you. I have written hurriedly, and therefore incoherently. Let the patriotism and earnestness of my heart compensate for my deficiency of style. I have written more in a spirit of sorrow than in anger. My aim has been nothing to extenuate nor aught to set down in malice; but I have considered it my duty as a good citizen to unmask the conduct of one who has immodestly and unjustly sought to thrust himself before the country as the only consistent Union and free state man of Louisiana, and thus sought to injure the glorious cause of loyalty and restoration under our new constitution. How far he will succeed in his mischievous and disloyal practices, or in his efforts to control the politics of this state, remains to be seen. With regard to the amount of his success at a distance, where he is not known, I can not prophesy. But for the people of Louisiana I can safely say that they have no confidence in his political integrity or wisdom.

With high regard, I am, very respectfully, yours, A. P. DOSTIE.

P S.—While closing the above letter a number of additional documents have come into my possession, throwing further light upon Durant's record, which I shall, if necessary, make the subject of another letter. A. P. D.

The New Orleans Massacre.

We copy from the *Globe* the following extract from the reply of General Butler to Mr. Brooks of New York in relation to military expenses at the South:

The gentleman seems to be anxious upon the subject of expenditure for transportation to the South. What, sir, are the bills run up for transportation to the South? I will tell him. One of the expenses in reconstruction from which we propose to relieve the people of the South is shown by the bill I hold in my hand. It is an official copy of a bill rendered by the chief of police of New Orleans to the city treasurer for services after the murder of the members of the convention, which was paid:

"COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, "NEW ORLEANS, November 12, 1867.

(Copy.)

"OFFICE OF CHIEF OF POLICE, "NEW ORLEANS, August 16, 1866.

"City of New Orleans to Thomas E. Adams, Dr.

"For cash paid for hauling forty-six loads of dead and wounded from Ground Mechanics' Institute to the station houses, at three dollars, $138."

That is the way the unreconstructed rebels talk about the dead and dying murdered Union men. "Forty-six loads of dead and wounded!" A general upon the battlefield counts his dead as so many mosquito bites. The chief of police charged with the care of the victims of a massacre, charges for a load of bills for—

"Forty-six loads of dead and wounded from Mechanics' Institute to station houses, at three dollars, $138.

"Paid for carrying dead from station houses to workhouse yard, eight loads, three dollars, $24.

"Paid for fifteen loads wounded from station to freedmen's hospital, four dollars, $60."

It would seem that it was cheaper for the city of New Orleans to transport loads of dead than wounded. A dollar a load! That was the reason, perhaps, they murdered and crushed the life out of so many. There is economy for you!

"Paid carriage and cab hire for myself and aids during the week of the riot, $75."

Thus, while the dead and dying Union citizens—the lamented Dostie, for example, were sent by loads in a cart to the station houses and to the workhouse yard, this chief of police and his aids, their murderers, were riding in "carriage and cab" at the expense to the city of seventy-five dollars.

Now, sir, what are the purposes for which we propose these appropriations to carry out reconstruction? First, as a measure of economy to get rid of this standing army of which the gentleman complains, and put into loyal hands freedom secured by ballot, which was wrested from them, white and black, by unhallowed treason and rebellion. We propose it as a measure of relief. We want to relieve the people of the South from such tax bills as the one I have read. We propose it as a measure of justice, to give to those who have fought for us and with us, whatever may be their color, the right and power of self protection, so that we may no longer be called upon to protect them by our soldiers. We propose it, sir, as the great finishing up of the rebellion, which during all these years of war and unquiet peace has received the sympathy of those who are acting with the member from New York, because we believe that when we have given the ballot to these loyal men of the South they will protect themselves, and that the ballot will be around them, doing more duty than an armed policeman in keeping them from all wrong and outrage.

Durant's Slavocracy.

That Durant has been no stranger to the system of slavery, the following document, which may be seen at the conveyance office of this city, will show; he did not scruple to traffic in and buy women and children. He said recently in a letter to the *New York Tribune* that the people of New Orleans knew what he had done with his slaves. Yes, they do know. He kept them till the close of 1863, when, having got all the work he could out of them, and General Butler's administration against his remonstrances having rendered them of no further pecuniary value to him, he ostentatiously emancipated them in open court, not quietly like hundreds of other citizens, telling them they were free and contracting for their services as free laborers without a forced and unreasonable display of pretended generosity. What magnificent philanthropy? *The Mariyr Dostie.*

Bills of exchange, promissory notes, bills of lading, dray receipts, bank checks, and all kinds of commercial printing neatly executed at the REPUBLICAN office, No. 57 St. Charles street.

Durant Don't Like Yankee Soldiers.

When the heart of every true Union man thrilled with joy to see the welcome blue coats frequenting our streets, Durant coldly and heartlessly said: "I hate the very sight of a soldier; to me it is emblematic of tyranny and despotism."—*A. P. Dostie.*

The New Orleans Republican

Is for sale in New Orleans by the following dealers:

C. G. D. Holle, No. 61 Exchange Alley.

A. Simon, No. 85 Baronne street.

Geo. Ellis, Old Levee street, opposite the Postoffice.

Edward Baker, St. Charles Depot, under the St. Charles Hotel.

James Ennis, bookstore, Pontchartrain Railroad Depot, Third District.

Geo. N. Raymond, News Depot, Postoffice building.

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ADOPTED BY THE

HON. E. H. DURELL,

Judge of the United States District Court,

Together with a list of the United States Judicial Officers of the State, and the Act of the Legislature dividing the State into Congressional Districts, has just been published at the REPUBLICAN Office, and is now ready for delivery.

Price, 50c. 1p3dp

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Now Ready.

We have completed the printing of the BANKRUPT BLANKS, seventy-nine in number, including the Schedules, and are ready to supply the demand in any desired quantity at the following PRICES:

Per hundred	$4 00
Per dozen	75
Single copies	10

Orders from the country solicited. 9p12

POSTOFFICE NOTICE.

POSTOFFICE, NEW ORLEANS, LA., November 28, 1867.

Until further notice the MAILS at the New Orleans Postoffice will be closed as follows:

Mails for Mobile, Montgomery, Augusta, and Atlanta close daily at 2 P. M.

Coast mail for all postoffices as far up the river as Bayou Sara closes Mondays at 2 P. M. and Fridays at 8 A. M.

Vicksburg mails close at 2 P. M. every Tuesday and Saturday, via the river, supplying the Red River parishes.

Mails for Lower Coast close at 9 A. M. every Tuesday and Friday.

Mails for Covington close at 8 A. M. every Monday and Thursday.

Mails for Algiers close daily at 8 A. M.

Mails for stations on the Opelousas railroad will close daily at 7 A. M.

Mails for the Lafourche parishes will close on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 A. M.

Mails for Galveston, Brazos Santiago, and Brownsville, Texas, via Opelousas railroad, will close on Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 7 A. M.

Mails for Havana will be forwarded by every vessel sailing for said port.

All mail matter for the North and East, by the New Orleans and Jackson railroad, closes daily at 6 P. M.

Way mail for all postoffices in Clinton, Miss., the West, and the Northwest, via Jackson railroad, closes daily at 6 A. M.

Mails for the Ouachita parishes forwarded via Vicksburg and Natchez.

Offices Hours—Opens at 8 A. M.; closes at 4 P. M. The delivery will be kept open until 7 P. M.

Sundays—Office opens at 9 A. M.; and closes at 10 A. M.

E. TALIAFERRO, Postmaster.

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AMUSEMENTS.

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Saturday Noon, Night, and Sunday, January 11 and 12.

TWO SHOWS IN ONE DAY, AND GRAND GALA NIGHT ON SUNDAY.

Look Out for the Winter Season.

The only Theatre in the South heated by Raymond's Hot Water Chambers, diffusing a grateful warmth through the auditorium, enabling ladies and children to visit the theatre in the coldest weather, and attend the ACADEMY'S FAMILY REUNIONS with all the advantages and comforts of the HOME PARLOR.

THE GREAT VARIETY COMPANY in an entire change of programme, introducing all the sensations of the day. ja11

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

ROBIN DeBAR.....Proprietor.
ROBIN DeBAR and LEWIS BAKER.....Managers.

First BENEFIT in this city of

MISS LOUISA SYLVESTER.

A GREAT BILL OF ATTRACTIONS.

Sunday Evening, January 12, 1868,

Will be given Three Acts of the Great Drama of FANCHON, THE CRICKET—Fanchon, with the Shadow Dance, MISS L. SYLVESTER. After which the numerous Comedietts of the DEBUTANTE—Duford, the old French Actor, Lewis Baker. Rose his daughter, Miss L. Sylvester. To conclude with the Prelude Farce of IN AND OUT OF PLACE, with Miss Sylvester in five different characters.

MONDAY EVENING, January 13, First night of ja12 EDWIN FORREST.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

Engagement of the distinguished Comedian, JO SEPH JEFFERSON, who will appear on

Monday Evening, January 13,

and every evening, in his great character specialty of RIP VAN WINKLE, supported by the strength of the company.

In rehearsal, THE RIVALS. A new Comedy, by Tom Robertson, written for Mr. Jefferson, and entitled ACROSS THE ATLANTIC, will soon be produced. ja12

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

Sunday, January 12, 1868.

First night of the celebrated grand drama in twelve tableaux by Victor Hugo,

LES MISERABLES.

Monday, James M. HALTAFFA, opera in two acts, and LES FOLIES DRAMATIQUES.

Tuesday, January 14—First night of the grand opera THE HUGUENOTS.

Performance commences at 6½ o'clock. ja12

ST. CHARLES THEATRE

EDWIN FORREST

Will appear at this Theatre on

Monday Evening, January 13, 1868,

And continue for a limited engagement of TEN NIGHTS ONLY:

Monday, as.....Richelieu.
Tuesday, as.....Virginius.
Wednesday, as.....Othello.
Thursday, as.....Richard III.
Friday, as.....Jack Cade.

NO PLAY WILL BE REPEATED.

The scale of prices, during to MR. FORREST'S engagement, will be as follows:

Dress Circle and Parquette	$1 50
Family Circle	50c.
Gallery	25c.

The Box Sheet will be opened on FRIDAY MORNING at ten o'clock, when seats may be secured five days in advance. ja8

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AND CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM.

St. Charles Street, New Orleans, opposite the St. Charles Hotel.

OPEN EVERY DAY AND NIGHT.

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SCOTTISH QUEUS, Smallest Lady in the World; NO-ARMED LADY, GRAND BLOWER; SENORITA RIGONNE and her TRAINED LIONS; Russian Bears, Royal Bengal Tiger; Kangaroos; Happy Family; Birds; Monkeys; Serpents; Ostrich; Baby Elephant, etc., all to be seen daily.

Admission 50 cents; Children 25 cents. ja12tfsu1

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