The New Orleans Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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THE WEEKLY CRESCENT is published every Saturday. Subscription $5 per annum, invariably in advance.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NEW OPERA HOUSE—Auber's Opera, "Les Diamants de la Couronne."

VARIETIES THEATER—Last appearance of Edwin Booth—"Richard III."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Variety Combination—Ballet, Songs Gymnastics, Magic, Ethiopianism, etc.

ST. CHARLES THEATER—The spectacular drama "The Black Crook."

JOHN ROBINSON'S CIRCUS—At Tivoli Circle—Performances at 1 and 7½ o'clock.

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM—Nos. 40 and 42 St. Charles street—Wonderful living and natural curiosities, etc.

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.

The Sunday CRESCENT will contain a communication from an eminent Episcopal clergyman of the South, upon the subject of the new dogma of the immaculate conception of the Blessed Virgin.

METAIRIE COURSE—*To-day's Race.*—The three mile race, to-day, over the renowned Metairie Course, promises to be of unusual interest. The purse is a very heavy one—$1000, and worthy of a desperate struggle between the contending horses. There are two entries—the ch. f. *Mary Wynn*, by Jack Malone, dam Parthenia by imp. Leviathan; and the ch. h. *Veto*, dam Levity by imp. Trustee. If no rain should fall before the race comes off, the track will be in excellent condition, and fast time may be expected.

So far the winter meeting has been a most interesting and exciting one, and the club deserve the high encomiums of all lovers of the turf. We hope that even a still more numerous attendance than yesterday's will be on the ground during to-day's race.

THANKS.—We are indebted to the Hon. I. N. Marks, president of the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association, for complimentary tickets to the second great annual State fair, which is to open on the 7th instant, and which has every prospect of being superior even to its predecessor.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNIVERSARY.—The thirteenth anniversary of the Home for Jewish Widows and Orphans will be celebrated, to-morrow, at the Hall of the Deutsche Company, corner of Bienville street and Exchange alley. The programme before us shows that the entertainment will be varied and interesting.

Gen. Steedman, Gen. Hartsuff and Gen. Forrest were in attendance at the Metairie races yesterday.

Thanks to Purser Teal, of the Juniata, for late Havana papers.

At last accounts the Ouachita river had risen three inches.

The president has signified his intention of being present at the Eighth-of-January celebration, to be given at Washington by the Democracy. All the members of the Cabinet and General Grant are invited also, Generals Sherman, Meade, Hancock, and others of the army, and Hon. George H. Pendleton, Chas. O'Connor, Governor Seymour, of Connecticut, and one hundred and fifty other prominent persons.

THE LOUISIANA GARDENER.—Our esteemed confreres of La Renaissance have favored us from their printing office, 48 Conti street, with an exceedingly well printed and handsome book, in pamplet form, entitled "Le Jardinier Economique et Productif de la Louisiane," by Mr. Ulger Vicknair, of the parish of St. James.

This volume, which is published in French, seems to have been revised with great care, and from our cursory examination we are inclined to think it will be exceedingly useful to all who are engaged in horticultural and pomological pursuits.

THE POLICE JURY OF THE RIGHT BANK, PARISH OF ORLEANS.—We have received the following official copy of a letter which explains itself. Gen. Hancock, in this, adheres to the principles enunciated in his first general order:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, Office of Secretary for Civil Affairs, New Orleans, La., Dec. 30, 1867.

His Excellency B. F. Flanders, governor of Louisiana:

Governor—I am directed by the major general commanding, to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 11th inst., with papers and documents accompanying the same, charging the police jury, parish of Orleans, right bank, with appropriating to their own use and benefit the public funds of said parish, and with being personally interested in contracts, let by them, and recommending the removal from office of the president and members of said police jury; and in reply, to state that these charges present a proper case for judicial investigation and determination; and, as it is evident to him that the courts of justice can afford adequate relief for the wrongs complained of, if proved to exist, the major general commanding, has concluded that it is not advisable to resort to the measure suggested in your excellency's communication.

I am governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant

(Signed:) W. G. MITCHELL, Brevet Lieut. Col. U. S. A., Secretary for Civil Affairs.

A true copy: R. Chandler, captain 13th U. S. infantry.

T. W. ("Port Royal") Sherman, not W. T., is to succeed Gen. Meade in command of the Department of the East. The general is at present stationed at Newport, R. I. He is colonel of the third artillery and major general by brevet.

The new British minister, Mr. Thornton, is expected in Washington early in January.

Two brothers, named Tom and Jerry Frier, living a few miles from Chattanooga, got into a dispute on the 27th ult., about some whisky, when the former seized a gun and shot Jerry, killing him instantly. The murderer fled, and has not been captured.

Mr. E. A. Tarwater, who was to have married Miss Blanche L. Lewis, a Clarksville (Tenn.) belle, Christmas night, died that morning.

A dead negro was found recently in the woods near Aberdeen, Miss., with a lead of buckshot in his body, and near by lay the body of a hog. On the negro the following inscription was pinned: "The nigger killed the hog, and the hog killed the nigger. Selah!"

By order of the secretary of the navy the salaries of all mechanics in the Washington navy-yard are reduced twenty-five per cent.

The walrus in the zoological garden of London gets ten quarts of oysters a day. Who wouldn't be a walrus, asks an exchange?

Mrs. Margaret Waerpel, of Little Rock, Ark., endeavored to commit suicide a few days ago by shooting herself. The wound was not mortal.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

While Gen. Sheridan was in command of the fifth military district, there was no functional individuality or distinctive reality in the incumbent of the gubernatorial office of this State. He was nothing, unless the mere shadow and echo of the district commander. Under Gen. Sheridan's theory of the relation of the military authority to the civil affairs of the State, the governor became an expensive superfluity; and if either convenience or economy had been consulted, they would have suggested the relegation of the gubernatorial functions to an intelligent orderly with a fair amount of clerical experience and expertness. But altogether different are the requirements for this position at the present time, because altogether different are Gen. Hancock's views of the relation between the district commander and the civil administration of the State from those which were entertained by his predecessor. He holds that the only legitimate mission of the military power in the several districts, even under the provisions of the reconstruction law, is to sustain and assist the civil authorities within their proper sphere, not to create civil anarchy and destroy every vestige and similitude of civil liberty. This theory requires that the governor of Louisiana shall be qualified for someting more than to make himself a superfluous appendage, a pale shadow, an attenuated echo of the power and the whim of the district commander. It calls for an incumbent of the gubernatorial office who would respect the Constitution and the laws of the State, who would have at heart her peace and dignity, and whose character, antecedents and associations would be in harmony with her multiplied interests; one, in short, who would not, and could not, be the servile and supple creature of an exotic despotism which partisan iniquity and fanatical malignity have been contriving for our people. These conditions are all fulfilled in the appointment of Judge Baker. General Hancock could scarcely have found a man more thoroughly identified with the State, in all respects, than this distinguished and estimable citizen. A planter of great wealth in former times, he was never seduced by affluence into a life of ease and insouciance. His public spirit was unflagging, and his usefulness was attested in every branch of his varied activity. Living in what was one of the most largely slaveholding districts of the State, no one understands better the true disposition towards each other of both the white and black populations, and no one, placed in high and influential position, would be more likely to promote kindly sentiments and mutually advantageous relations between them. He was among the first, after the close of the war, to undertake to utilize freedman labor for agricultural purposes; and it cannot be doubted that, but for the interferences of the freedmen's bureau with the labor question, aggravated by incendiary agitations, his success would have been proportionate to his intelligence and energy. We might confidently expect Judge Baker, as our chief executive, to evince practically a keen solicitude for whatever should tend to meliorate the agricultural condition and forward the material recuperation of the State. For the rest, he is no partisan bigot, and should he accept the office of governor, the fact will throw at least a gleam of brightness—one, let us hope, not transitory or delusive—across the gloom of our impending future.

THE FUTURE OF SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE.

The best navigators sometimes encounter weather of such unexampled badness as to contradict all signs and baffle all calculations and devices. The best physicians sometimes meet with types or stages of sickness in which all remedies are found powerless. The question of cotton cultivation in the South is highly analogous to the foregoing cases. The difficulties of the situation are too desperate to admit of either definite diagnosis or certain remedy. The repeal of the cotton tax, from which at one time much was anticipated, it is now clear would be wholly insufficient to lift the cotton planting interest in the South from its present prostration. Though a last feather may break the camel's back, it is not by taking a single feather from the back of the animal, when he has sunk under his burden in the wide desert, that he may be restored to his feet and enabled to resume his journey. Onerous as the cotton tax is in itself, it has become almost insignificant in comparison with the disastrous accumulation of other evils upon those who have, within the past two or three years, devoted their money, their lands, their time and their activity to the production of cotton in the South. Hence there is now, on the part of Southern planters, an obvious diminution of interest with respect to the discussion in Congress of the repeal of the cotton tax. But elsewhere the subject is still regarded as one of great practical importance. The St. Louis Democrat, for instance, earnestly advocates the repeal, as a measure eminently favorable to the agricultural interests of the West. The Democrat says:

Political antipathies ought not to be taken into account. The South is part of our common country. It is both our duty and our interest to promote its prosperity. Senator Henderson, in an able speech, for which the West and the South will thank him, pointed out the close inter-dependence between the two sections, and showed that the farmer of the West was as much interested in this question as the planter or laborer of the South. For, if we prevent that section from cultivating its most profitable crop, we deprive it of the means of buying the products of the Northwest, and force it to employ its labor and capital in a work less profitable—the raising of necessaries of life—thus cutting off our own best market. We injure the South and injure the West, and diminish by many millions the surplus products of the country which can be exported to other lands.

* * * * *

The people of the Northwest feel deeply in this subject, because it immediately concerns them. But we believe that they would not permit their own interests to govern, if they were not convinced that the measure proposed would benefit the whole country. The cotton States are a part of that country. In other times, they supplied more than half of its products for export. They are now in danger of becoming almost wholly unproductive, at least for years, because we persist in imposing upon their only surplus product a tax which will prove fatal to that branch of industry in this country, a tax contrary to plain rules of political economy. We cannot believe that the Northwest is mistaken in urgently demanding its removal.

No Southerner would grudge the farmers of the West the satisfaction of regaining their former market in the South through the revived prosperity of Southern cotton planting, and every Southerner would rejoice to see the whole country benefited by the increased and profitable production of the great Southern staple. But, while the repeal of the cotton tax would tend to promote such results, measures infinitely more profound and comprehensive are required to accomplish them. In the absence of these other measures, which it would be by no means reasonable and prudent to count on for practical purposes, a radical change in the agriculture of the cotton-growing districts of the South must be looked for. And this change will be fatal to the hope entertained in the West that the South may yet become what it formerly was, the best market for the Western farmers. Cotton was produced profitably on large plantations at nine or ten cents per pound with slave labor; but it is demonstrated to be a losing business to cultivate it at fifteen cents per pound with freedman labor. Under the old system planters could not afford to raise much else than cotton and depend upon the West for almost all their meat and bread, and working stock. But now they have arrived at the necessity of reversing this order of things. They must produce at home what the Western farmers once supplied, and in doing so will, in many instances, realize a surplus of such products, and thus not only become independent of the Western farmers, but enter into competition with them in the grain, meat and live-stock markets. Some cotton, to be sure, will be produced. But it will be an incident, rather than the main object, of the annual operations of the planter, no longer a planter in the old sense, but a farmer in the widest significance of the word. It must follow that cotton, raised in such circumstances, will be a profitable crop; otherwise it would not be made. The substitution of the farming system for the old planting system, would also multiply agricultural proprietors; and this fact, in a social point of view, and perhaps in a commercial point of view, would amply compensate the South for the decrease in the amount of its cotton production. It is better, from a variety of considerations, that thirty men making for themselves ten or twenty bales a piece, or an aggregate of five hundred bales, should take the place of five men making for themselves two hundred bales a piece, or an aggregate of one thousand bales. It is hardly too much to say that the producers of the five hundred bales would contribute five hundred per cent. more to the social development and distributive wealth of the South than the producers of the one thousand bales.

METAIRIE COURSE—SECOND DAY.

About 2 P. M. yesterday there was a pretty stiff southwester blowing, which caused black and lowering clouds to overspread the sky, and probably deterred a good many from going out who had determined to go if the weather had been more propitious. As it was, all prospect of rain soon blew over, and a better day for a good race could hardly have been desired. The track near the stand was in better condition than on the day before, but we heard from good authority that it was still very stiff and deep near the half-mile post and in the out-stretch.

Two races were on the programme for the day—the first, a dash of two miles, and the second, mile heats—each for a purse of $300.

FIRST RACE.

For the two mile dash three horses were entered—b. g. *Wildair* g. f. *Nellie Gwynne*, and b. h. *Joe Johnston*. About half-past three, the order was given to saddle up, and the horses were brought to the starting post. At the tap of the drum they bounded off under one impulse, and appeared simultaneously under the string. The filly soon poked her nose ahead and turned into the second quarter a length in advance. About the half mile post Joe Johnston caught up with and passed her, Wildair being about three lengths behind. Entering the home stretch of the first mile, the grey filly shot ahead again, closely pushed by Joe, the gelding still considerably astern. As the filly came under the string she was barely a neck ahead of the irrepressible Joe Johnston.

They swung the second time around the course check by jowl, the filly a trifle in the lead, until entering the back stretch when she led by a length. Joe, however, was not so easily to be thrown off; his rider gathered himself and his horse for the final struggle, and as they came clattering down the home way, with whip and spur freely applied, it was difficult, nay impossible, to tell which was ahead. The struggle between the distance post and the judge's stand determined the race in favor of Nellie Gwynne in the time of 4 minutes 14 seconds.

SECOND RACE.

This race consisted of mile heats, purse $300. Six horses entered, viz: br. c. *Jack Gamble, Jr.*, b. f. *Agnes Donovan*, ch. c. by Inderser, br. h. *Joe Johnston*, b. g. *Black Crook*, and b. c. *Edgecomb*. Jack Gamble, entered as a 3 year old, was, on examination, decided to be a year older, and was accordingly ruled out. When all five of the remaining coursers were stripped and led up toward the starting post, it was a sight to witness the fretfulness with which some of them plunged to get loose, whilst others took things quietly, but with eyes full of watchfulness and fire. Tap goes the drum, and off they all bound, except Agnes Donovan, who holds back. The horses are recalled, and the second start is more successful. Joe Johnston started ahead as if he were going to run from the jump for the purse and the race, the others in a bunch, except Black Crook, who was a little behind. On the second quarter Agnes took the lead, whilst the unmannered chestnut colt began to loiter. The Black made a rally on passing the half mile post, assumed the lead, which could not be taken from him, and came in winner in two minutes; Agnes Donovan second, Joe Johnston third, the Inderser colt and Edgecomb distanced.

Whilst waiting for the second heat we heard offers of $30 and even $50 to $10 on Black Crook against the field, and few takers. The horses cooled off well, Joe Johnston looking as fresh as his antagonists, notwithstanding his two mile dash. At the signal they were off again, Joe leading by nearly a length, the two others well together. On the first turn the Crook rather took the lead, the filly gaining a little, when she stumbled so as to bring her nozzle nearly to the ground, and almost pitching her excellent jockey over her head. She was beautifully raised, however, and, though half a dozen lengths in the rear, the spur persuaded her to lessen the gap, and in the run home she sped past both her rivals, and passed under the string, winner of the heat, Black Crook second, and Joe J. third. Time—2:04.

On the third heat Joe Johnston took the lead, the filly second, and Black Crook a couple of lengths astern. At the half mile post Agnes drew ahead, followed hard by Joe. In this position they entered the last quarter, when Joe made a desperate rally, passed the filly, and came in ahead of her by a length, Black Crook about two lengths behind him. Time—2:05.

By this time Black Crook stock had fallen to zero, and Joe had the call; for it was known that his bottom was inexhaustible. In the fourth and deciding heat Joe and Agnes started off lovingly together, the Crook waiting respectfully a length or two behind. The two first ran together so closely up to turning into the home stretch that it was hardly possible to tell one from t'other, except for the white dress of the filly's rider. Here they come, at the very top of their speed, their riders urging them with all their powers of persuasion; but Joe's bottom as well as his speed was a little too much for Agnes, and he won by the skin of his teeth in 2:03—which, considering that it was the fourth heat, that the winning horse ran a gallant second in the two mile dash an hour previously, and further that the greater part of the track was very heavy, was really a remarkable performance, and places Joe Johnston very high on the list of horses of indomitable game and bottom.

SUMMARY.

METAIRIE COURSE—New Orleans, Friday Jan 3, 1868

FIRST RACE—Dash of Two Miles—Purse, $300.

G. A. Breaux enters (S. Leonard's) gr. f. *Nellie Gwynne*, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Grey Alice, by Chorister, 5 years old. Dress—Blue and White	1
J. Crickard enters (Mr. Waricke's) b. h. *Joe Johnston*, by Lexington, dam Judy by imp. Sovereign, 5 years old. Dress—Red and Blue	2
James McCloskey enters (E. Slavin's) b. g. *Wildair*, by Lexington, dam by imp. Glencoe, 5 years old. Dress—Fancy	3

Time—4:14.

SECOND RACE—Heats of One Mile—Purse, $300.

J. Crickard enters (Mr. Waricke's) b. h. *Joe Johnston*, by Goodwood, dam Judy by imp. Sovereign, 5 years old. Dress—Red and Blue	3 3 1
H. B. Foley enters (M. C. Cousins's) b. f. *Agnes Donovan*, by Lexington, dam Little Peggy by Cripple 4 years old. Dress—Green and White	2 1 2 2
M. P. Bringier enters (Wm. Cottrill's) b. g. *Black Crook*, by Daniel Boone, dam by Albion, 5 years old. Dress—Red and Red	1 2 3 3
G. A. Breaux enters (S. Leonard's) b. c. *Edgecomb*, by Lexington, dam Maid of Edgecomb by Boston, 4 years old. Dress—White and Blue	distanced.
T. P. McCoy enters (W. B. Leonard's) ch. c., by Inderser, dam by Glencoe, 4 years old. Dress—Black and Blue	distanced.
C. H. Slocomb enters (Wm. Brady's) br. c. *Jack Gamble, Jr.*, by Jack Gamble, dam Medora, 3 years old. Dress—Blue and Buff	ruled out.

Time—2:00—2:04—2:05—2:03.

MARRIED:

On the 12th inst., at the residence of Col. J. D. Kerr, by Rev. J. T. Davidson, MR. L. P. TOOMEY to MISS SALLIE A. PRESCOTT, all of Claiborne parish.

Opening Ceremonies

—OF THE—

MECHANICS' AND AGRICULTURAL

STATE FAIR.

On the Morning of the 7th Instant.

At 12 M. the Procession, led by the Most Reverend Archbishop ODIN and his Clergy, will leave for the place of Celebration, within the Fair Grounds enclosure. A few minutes past 12 M., the Procession will enter at the main entrance of the Fair Grounds, at which time the Band, under the direction of CHAS. JARGER, will execute a Solemn March.

The Procession having reached the Arena, the Choir, led by Professor DUBOS, of the Cathedral, assisted by his own Choir and volunteer amateur singers, will sing an INVOCATION.

The President will then present to the people Reverend Father BECULON, who will deliver an Address in French.

The Band will then perform a Grand, Solemn piece of Music, which will be followed by a Full Chorus, the Orchestra executing the MAGNIFICAT.

The ANNUAL ADDRESS will then be delivered by the Orator of the Day, Hon. JAMES B. EUSTIS.

This will be followed by the BENEDICTION, and the singing of the LAUDATE, by the Full Choir and Orchestra.

The whole will close with A GRAND FINALE, by the entire Orchestra.

Tickets for the Fair.

Tickets for the coming Fair may be purchased at the following places:

O. E. HALL, St Charles Hotel.
B. S. MORSE, City Hotel.
A. W. MERRIAM, Crescent Hall.
E. A. TYLER, Jeweler, 115 Canal street.
C. H. ZIMMERMANN, 94 and 96 Canal street.
S. N. MOODY, corner Canal and Royal streets.
GEO. ELLIS, opposite Postoffice
L. GRUNEWALD, 129 Canal street.
M. SCOOLER, Jeweler, 5 Camp street.
S. BIER, Jeweler, 108 Canal street.
E. DELNEDAL, corner St. Charles and Canal.
FRANK WAGENER, 51 Camp street.

Prices of Admission.

For single Tickets, admitting one person	50c.
For children under 12 years of age	25c.
For four-horse vehicle and one driver	$1 50
For two-horse vehicle and one driver	1 00
For buggy and one driver	1 00
For horse and rider	1 00

Notice—Notice

—TO—

MEMBERS OR SUBSCRIBERS

—OF THE—

Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association

Members or Subscribers to the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association may obtain their Badge of Admittance to the coming Fair, by applying at the Office of the Secretary, 58 Camp street, according to Rule 7th, governing the Fair Grounds.

Statuary and Paintings.

Parties having STATUARY or PAINTINGS which they deem worthy of Exhibition at the coming FAIR, will receive a guarantee on application to the Secretary, at 58 CAMP STREET, that the same will be called for and returned Safe and Sound by the Superintendents of the Association, immediately after the close of the Fair.

Information for Exhibitors

—AT THE—

COMING STATE FAIR.

On the MORNING of the 3d January, 1868, the heads of each Department will be at the Fair Grounds to receive and assign positions for all articles that may be presented for exhibition or competition at the coming State Fair.

Parties wishing to take out heavy machinery or stock from the country can do so on the morning of the 30th inst., by applying to the Secretary at 58 Camp street.

Notice.

All persons having claims against the late firm of SEYMOUR, JEWELL & BARTLETT are requested to present the same to the undersigned for settlement, and all persons indebted to the above firm will pay the same to the undersigned, who is alone authorized to collect the debts of the above firm.

H. CASTAREDE.

New Orleans, December 31, 1867.

Diamonds, Watches,

—AND—

FINE JEWELRY,

—AT A—

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE,

DURING THESE DEPRESSED TIMES,

—AT—

108 CANAL STREET.

Great inducements offered to buyers of fine WATCHES, GOLD CHAINS, DIAMOND and other fine JEWELRY, SILVERWARE suitable for holiday presents. Also a great assortment of PEBBLE SPECTACLES of Sennon's own make, and others in great variety, at cheaper prices than ever offered before in this market.

PLEASE REMEMBER,

S. BIER,
At 108 Canal Street.

To all Interested

—IN THE—

CAUSE OF LIBERAL CHRISTIANITY.

The First Congregational (Unitarian) Society announce to the public that services will be held in the church corner of St. Charles and Julia streets, EVERY SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M., the following Clergymen officiating:

The Rev. J. H. HEYWOOD, D. D., of Louisville, to Feb 1st.
The Rev. F. A. FARLEY, D. D., of Brooklyn, will follow.

Arrangements are being made to have the pulpit filled permanently thereafter. The Trustees cordially invite all interested in the progress of liberal Christianity to join them in their efforts to maintain the Church.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

P. D. DARLING, President.
JOHN M. GOULD, Treasurer.
J. Q. A. FELLOWS, Secretary.

New Orleans, December 13, 1867.

Carpet Warehouse,

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

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

Watches and Jewelry.

E. PRIOLLAUD,

—DEALER IN—

FINE WATCHES and JEWELRY, SILVER and PLATED WARE, and FANCY ARTICLES.

No. 1.....Carondelet Street.....No. 1

Second Door from Canal.

Watches and Jewelry neatly Repaired.

The First Premium.

HAVANA CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

George Alces, No. 185 Rampart street,

MANUFACTURER OF HAVANA CIGARS AND IMPORTER OF GENUINE LEAF TOBACCO.

Orders for Cigars of the finest Havana Leaf Tobacco filled with dispatch and strict attention.

Sells Cigars unsurpassed by those of Havana at surprisingly low prices.

Mr. Alces took the First Premium at the Louisiana State Fair, over a host of competitors.

GEORGE ALCÉS,
185 Rampart Street.

Second Grand Fair.

HALF FARE TO NEW ORLEANS.

The Railroad Companies, Steamship and Steamboat Lines, named below, have granted the following privileges to persons visiting or bringing on Stock or Articles for Exhibition at the SECOND GRAND STATE FAIR, to be held in New Orleans, commencing January 7, 1868:

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad

Have granted free transportation returning to persons visiting our Fair; also, to all stock and articles exhibited on the grounds, upon Secretary's certificate.

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad.

Same, commencing one day before the Fair, during and one day after the Fair.

Mississippi Central Railroad.

Same as Jackson Railroad.

Mobile and Tennessee Railroad.

Same as Jackson Railroad.

Nashville and Decatur Railroad.

Return free from Fair, on Secretary's certificate.

Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Granting half rates to persons visiting Fair, but not on stock or articles for exhibition.

Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.

Persons visiting the Fair with articles for exhibition to return free, but stock and articles for exhibition to be charged full rates.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

Parties holding certificate of Secretary to pass free, provided they have paid fare one way on the road.

Morgan Line U. S. Mail Steamers.

Granting exhibitors free transportation for themselves, stock and articles, returning, upon Secretary's certificate.

Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company

Granting persons visiting the Fair to return free, and free transportation for all stock and articles, upon Secretary's certificate.

THOS. G. RHETT,
Secretary and Superintendent.

E. L. Pierson & Co.,

27.....MAGAZINE STREET.....27

Corner Gravier, New Orleans.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING

PLANTATION CLOTHING, Etc.

Also, Constantly on hand,

Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Traveling Bags, Etc.

Mme. Olympe,

154.....CANAL STREET.....154

Has opened this day for sale a great choice of

Walking Suits,

READY MADE DRESSES for BALLS and EVENINGS, LADIES' BONNETS, CHILDRENS' HATS AND CLOAKS, and many articles of the latest Parisian Fashion.

Prices Moderate. Orders from the country forwarded by Express.

E. Cain,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

42.....St. Charles Street.....42

Opposite the St. Charles Hotel.

Fine French and English CLOTHS, BEAVERS, CASSIMERES, CHINCHILLAS, MELTONS and FANCY VESTINGS.

Any article of CLOTHING made to order at the Shortest Notice in the latest PARISIAN and LONDON STYLES at the MOST REASONABLE PRICES.

A complete and well selected stock of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, KID GLOVES and FANCY ARTICLES.

Presents Suitable for the Holidays.

A Cough, a Cold,

OR A SORE THROAT,

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked.

If allowed to continue,

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