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.

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

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

NEW OPERA HOUSE—French Opera Troupe—Donnizetti's grand opera "Lucia di Lammermoor."

VARIETIES THEATRE—The beautiful Irish drama "Peep O' Day."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Variety Company—Ethiopian Eccentricities, ballet, gymnastics, magic, songs etc.

JOHN ROBINSON'S CIRCUS—Corner Bourbon and Orleans streets—Performances at 12½ and 6½ o'clock.

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM—Nos. 40 and 42 St. Charles street—Wonderful living and natural curiosities—Smallest lady in the world—Lady without arms—Glass blower, etc.

OPENING DAY OF THE STATE FAIR.—To-day the second Grand Fair of the Mechanics' and Agricultural Association of Louisiana will commence. The opening ceremonies will be very impressive. At 12 o'clock the procession, led by the Most Reverend Archbishop Odin and his clergy, will leave for the Grounds, and, a few minutes afterwards, will enter at the main entrance, Jaeger's band playing a march. The choir of the Cathedral, led by Prof. Dubos, will then sing an invocation. Father Reculon will then deliver an address in French, after which the annual address will be delivered by the Hon. James B. Eustis. A benediction and a musical ceremony will complete the opening exercises. They will be, in every respect, worthy of being listened to, and we would counsel all who can make it convenient to do so, to be on the ground in time.

Of the exhibition itself we will only say that no one can fail to derive pleasure as well as profit from going to see it. That everybody agrees with us in this, is attested by the crowds who now throng the city, and who have come for the purpose of witnessing the Fair. As an agency of good and advancement to our agricultural and mechanical interests, as well as of cultivating a love for the useful and the beautiful, the Fair deserves, as it will receive, the encouragement of every good citizen.

Hyams, of the Sugar Planter, says that he is coming to the Fair, and that as our papers have lately been announcing the arrival of distinguished visitors, he wishes to know if *his* arrival will be announced. We will be glad to see you, brother Hyams, not only on your own account, but as the editor of one of the best and sprightliest papers in Louisiana, and we will chronicle your arrival with great pleasure.

The city telegraph line has been extended to the Fair Grounds, and will be in working order to-day.

The numerous friends of Gen. S. B. Buckner in New Orleans, as well as all over the country, will be gratified to hear that by the decision of the Kentucky courts he has been restored to the possession of his valuable property in that State, taken from him during the war under a mistaken impression. The satisfaction of our people at this result will be heightened when they learn that we shall not lose Gen. Buckner as a citizen of New Orleans by this decision.

The members of the New Orleans Howard Association have been furnished with complimentary season tickets to the State Fair.

To-morrow, the 8th, being a legal holiday, we would suggest that our merchants close their stores at an early hour, so as to give themselves and their employés an opportunity to visit the State Fair, now open. They will find themselves well repaid for so doing.

A brilliant audience attended the presentation of "Faust," last evening, at the Opera House. The magnificent music was fittingly rendered, and the scenic and spectacular features were of corresponding excellence.

The floating elevator sent down by Mr. Richards, of Illinois, to unload the barges containing his grain shipments in bulk, has arrived, and to-day will commence operations at the foot of Jackson street, Fourth District, in transferring grain from the barge Mississippi to a sea-going vessel.

We understand that Mr. Barton Hill, the well-known actor, accompanies Mr. Forrest on his visit to this city.

DIRECTORS OF THE CANAL BANK.—It will be seen by a notice in another column that the stockholders of the Canal and Banking Company have elected as their directors such well-known merchants and prominent citizens as Messrs. Geo. Jonas, J. H. Stauffer, G. W. Babcock, D. McCoard, C. T. Buddecke, B. B. Hart and C. Schneider, and that the directors have re-elected to the office of president Mr. George Jonas, who has for several years filled that position with eminent success and entire satisfaction. Under the management of directors of such experience, capacity, responsibility, and general knowledge of business, the old Canal Bank will necessarily continue to hold its present position as one of the soundest financial institutions of the South.

The windows and doors of the theater were kept wide open last night, and where the sense of etiquette did not prevent, shirt sleeves were conspicuous. The porticos and verandahs of the hotels were much sought for by the sweltering guests, and this in January.

Our curious Pete suggests that what a man puts off to some other time, he puts off to some father time.

Edwin Forrest, accompanied by a few friends, attended the opera last night.

L'Avant Coureur announces the arrival of Lieut. Clemens, who was sent to the parish of St. Charles by Gen. Hancock, to examine into the existing complaints in that region. The lieutenant is a fighting man, having to stump the country with a wooden leg, and having one arm paralyzed, both hurts received in the front of battle. The Coureur very justly remarks that such men are warriors, not petty persecutors, and that impartial reports may be expected from them.

The Sugar Planter was the happy recipient on New Year's day of a barrel of Barataria oysters, a turkey gobbler, the Lambert of his race, a shoulder of as delicious mutton as ever graced a London alderman's board, a basket of vegetables, and a whole lot of "chicken fixins." Enviable Planter!

The case of Col. McCardle, of the Vicksburg Times, will come before the United States Supreme Court on the 10th inst.

There was ice in West Baton Rouge last Tuesday and Wednesday.

Le Louisianais, speaking of the conventioners from its parish, says Oliver, who is not a Cromwell, and Napoleon Underwood, who is not an emperor, are silent in the hall of Mechanics' Institute. After all, thinks Le Louisianais, better be quiet than to betray nature by a bray.

One hundred and thirty convicts from the State Penitentiary are at work on the Hickey crevasse, in West Baton Rouge.

Lafourche has $2,471,215 taxable property.

WHERE THE TROUBLE IS.

At the moment when the conviction is almost universal that it will not pay for Southern agriculturists to produce cotton with negro labor, General Howard proposes that Congress provide relief for the destitute at the South, by means of a government loan of twenty-six millions of dollars based on the hypothecation of property and crops. The destitution which it is desired to relieve is confined almost wholly to freedmen in the agricultural districts, and to those who have depended upon the results of freedmen labor on plantations and farms. General Howard would have the government try an experiment which has already proved a disastrous failure. The projected loan of twenty-six millions is much less than the sum which was actually advanced within the past two years on a basis substantially the same as that on which it is proposed to place this loan. Bankers and cotton factors would not have accommodated the cotton planting interest with money, unless reasonably assured that the crops in which it was invested would be devoted to its repayment. And the calculations of the planters who received, as well as of the bankers and factors who extended the loan, rested on the assumed capacity of freedmen laborers to produce crops of sufficient value to cover borrowed capital and leave an excess for net profit and home wants. The problem was a fair and promising one to look at. But it has not been resolved to experience as it was to anticipation. And there is but one explanation of this woful difference between the anticipated and the experimental result. The industrial sufficiency of freedmen laborers, assumed as the fundamental element of the problem, proved to be an illusion. It is found that this labor, under existing conditions and influences, is not only inadequate to secure investments in cotton planting, but is incapable of producing a bare subsistence for the laborers and their families. This general lesson of a too costly experience is signally illustrated in the fact that, in almost every instance in which freedmen worked for a share of the crop, they have come out at the end of the year realizing nothing, in debt, destitute, and with no provision whatever for the future. Those of them who worked for wages can be but little better off. For, whether they contracted to be paid in money or in product, they were in some sense partners in the planting business, and it must be, in the long run, about as bad for them when they fail to earn their wages as when they fail to produce a remunerative crop. In either case, so far as they are concerned, the business is knocked in the head, and that resource for an honest living is dried up. And such is precisely the situation now in respect to several hundred thousand freedmen to whom Gen. Howard wishes the government to distribute not less than twenty millions of dollars, perhaps, as a loan secured by a lien on the prospective fruits of their agricultural labors. The trouble has been that these same people have heretofore manifested a keen alacrity for consuming funds advanced on a like security, along with a serene indifference to industrial requisites to make the security good. The trouble now is, in the relations of planters to both capital and labor, that this security has proved utterly worthless. Planters could readily obtain money for paying or subsisting freedmen laborers, if the industrial qualities of the latter had been demonstrated to be such as to impart to the hypothecation of crops to be made by freedmen labor the character of a bankable security. Gen. Howard might as well strike from his eleemosynary project the condition of a lien on crops. It is quite a superfluous feature. The freedmen who should throw themselves on such a charity for the coming year, would have nothing to show at the end of it that would pay the expenses of a government agency for enforcing the proposed lien in application to crops, the brunt of which would, therefore, fall upon those planters who should have unwisely made themselves agricultural partners with the recipients of this conditional bounty. The upshot of the plan, with regard to planters who should have become complicated with it, would be to make them the victims of an indirect and disguised confiscation for the benefit of the most indolent, unthrifty, and unworthy portion of the freedmen population.

ILLNESS OF A. H. STEPHENS.—A Washington special of the 3d says: Alexander H. Stephens writes from Philadelphia to a friend here that his physical constitution is very feeble, and he is hardly able at times to sit up in bed.

Gov. Magoffin, of Kentucky, dined Admiral Semmes and a choice party the other day. "The Admiral's Sword," a poem by a young lady, was read on the occasion. The following is the concluding stanza:

"Unsurrendered forever," now thundered the Sea,
"I keep the great trust I'e committed to me,
More precious to me than all kingliest gems,
The Sword of the Admiral RAPHAEL SEMMES!"

The toast of Gov. Magoffin was loudly applauded: "The fame of American sailors and soldiers, whether rebel or federal, is the common heritage of our people, and here is the health of my distinguished guest, Admiral Semmes."

Dickens, in his latest story, makes an apprehensive little boy forecast the mood in which his mother would appear to him by the study of her toes, instep, ankles and calves, as she came down the steps of the cellar that was his home: "I recollect that, when mother came down the cellar steps, I used tremblingly to speculate on her feet having a good or an ill tempered look, on her knees, on her waist, until finally her face came into view and settled the question."

Among the applicants for State aid at Springfield, Illinois, on New Year's day, was a veteran soldier who had had both thighs broken above the knees, both hip bones fractured, the head pierced by two balls, one of which extinguished the right eye, and the other lodged in the throat; one ball enter under the right arm and pass out under the left, while every one of eighteen balls had taken effect on some part of the body.

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS.—It will be seen by the following order, which we received yesterday evening, that Major General Buchanan has officially assumed command of the above named bureau for the State of Louisiana:

HEADQUARTERS BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA,
No. 191 Julia street, New Orleans, La., Jan. 2, 1868.
Orders No. 1.

In obedience to paragraph 4, special orders No. 1, dated headquarters fifth military district, January 2, 1868, the undersigned assumes the duties of assistant commissioner of the bureau of refugees, freedmen and abandoned lands in the State of Louisiana.

Existing orders will remain in force until otherwise directed.

ROBERT C. BUCHANAN,
Brevet Major General U. S. Army.

Official: J. M. LEE,
First Lieutenant 30th U. S. Infantry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

The best of goods at the lowest of prices, at No 44 St. Charles street, Garretson & Barker's clothing and furnishing goods emporium.

THE JURY QUESTION.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY LUZENBERG'S ARGUMENT.

Owing to a want of sufficient space on Sunday to publish a full report of the arguments before Judge Howe, in regard to the right of colored people to sit as jurors in the courts of this parish, the abstract of District Attorney Luzenberg's remarks, embraced in the report for the CRESCENT, was laid over and is now presented below.

Mr. Luzenberg, replying to Mr. Field, who had referred to the course of John Minor Botts at Richmond, Chief Justice Chase in North Carolina and in Virginia, and Judge Durel here—Botts sitting as a grand juror with negroes, and Chase and Durel ruling that negroes are qualified by law to be jurors—observed that he was not before the court to cite episodes in the personal history of any man, but was there only to argue a question of law. He commenced by reading the first section of the supplemental reconstruction act, passed March 2, 1867, which is as follows:

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That before the 1st day of September, 1867, the commanding general in each district defined by an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, approved March 2, 1867, shall cause a registration to be made of the male citizens of the United States, twenty-one years of age, and upwards, residing in each county or parish in the State or States included in his district, which registration will include only those persons who are qualified to vote for delegates by the act aforesaid, and who shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation:

"I, ——, do solemnly swear, or affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that I am a citizen of the State of ——; that I have resided in said State for —— months next preceding this day, and now reside in the county of ——, or the parish of ——, in said State, as the case may be; that I am 21 years old; that I have not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States, nor for felony committed against the laws of any of the United States; that I have never been a member of any State legislature, nor held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, and given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof; that I will faithfully support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, encourage others so to do. So help me God."

Now, asked Mr. Luzenberg, who are qualified to vote for delegates by the "act aforesaid?"

Let us turn to the "act aforesaid" for the solution. The 5th section of the "act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, provides: "That when the people of any of said rebel States shall have formed a Constitution of government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a convention of delegates *elected by the male citizens of said States*, twenty-one years old and upward, of whatever race or color, or previous condition, who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion, or for felony at common law, and when such Constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed *by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for election of delegates;* and when said Constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification, who *are qualified as electors of delegates*, and when such Constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved of the same, and when said State, by a vote of its legislature under said Constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen, and when said article shall have become a part of the Constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and senators and representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law, and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this bill shall be inoperative in said State: *Provided*, That no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, shall be eligible to election as a member of the convention to frame a Constitution for any of said rebel States, nor shall any such person vote for members of said convention."

Section six, of the same act, provides "that until the people of the said rebel States shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, any civil government which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control, or supersede the same; and to all elections to any office under such provisional government, all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none other, who are entitled to vote under the fifth section of this act; and no person shall be eligible to any office under any such provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said constitutional amendment."

Now who are "the persons who are entitled to vote under the fifth section of this act?"

They are "*the male citizens of said State*, twenty-one years old and upward, of whatever race or color or previous condition, who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion or for felony at common law." What class of persons, then, did the "act supplemental to an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate restoration," direct the commanding generals of each military district to cause a registration of?

Simply those who were *male citizens of each State*, twenty-one years old and upward, of whatever race or color or previous condition, who had been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of election, except such as might be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion, or for felony at common law—and who could take and subscribe the oath or affirmation contained in said last mentioned act, which oath he had read to the court, and which embodies the provisions contained in the third section of the proposed constitutional amendment known as "article fourteen."

Who are the "male citizens" of a State?

The Constitution of each State settles this point.

In our State, the Constitution of 1852, the last Constitution ever framed by "the people of the State of Louisiana," provides in article 10: "Every free white male who has attained the age of twenty-one years, and who has been a resident of the State twelve months next preceding the election, and the last six months thereof in the parish in which he offers to vote, and who shall be a citizen of the United States, shall have the right of voting." * * * *

The Constitution of 1864, Art. 14, provides "Every white male who has attained the age of twenty-one years, and who has been a resident of the State twelve months next preceding the election, and the last three months thereof, in the parish in which he offers to vote, and who shall be a citizen of the United States, shall have the right of voting." It must be borne in mind that a "citizen" is defined to be "one who under the Constitution and laws of the United States *has a right to vote* for representatives in Congress, and other public officers, and who is qualified to fill offices in the gift of the people."

It is a matter of history that prior to the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, each State exercised the right of making citizens of what persons it pleased.

The mere fact of a person being a citizen of the United States gives him no political rights in any particular State, until he complies with the requisites prescribed by the Constitution of such State. These propositions, so well established and so universally acknowledged, require no argument. However, a forcible illustration of the correctness of these remarks may be drawn from the following facts, viz: The first clause of the first section of "an act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish the means of their vindication," commonly known as the civil rights bill, provides "that all persons born in the United States, and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States." * * * *

Recognizing distinctly the well-established principle that the mere fact of a person's being a citizen of the United States does not constitute him a citizen of any particular State, the first clause of the first section of the proposed constitutional amendment, "known as article 14," provides "all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside." "Article Fourteen" continues to be a proposed Constitutional amendment, and, as such, has no force. From all this it follows that the only persons who were entitled to registration under the "reconstruction acts" were white males, who were citizens of the several States embraced in those acts, under the provisions of those States.

It is notoriously true that no "colored person" was a citizen of any such State. Certainly none such was ever a citizen of this State.

There being no authority in law for the registration of negroes, the fact of their being registered through a mistaken application of the law renders that proceeding none the less illegal.

They have no right to be registered, no right to vote, no right to sit on juries, no right to hold office, whether as members of a "constitutional convention," or otherwise.

The "civil rights bill" declares them to be *citizens of the United States;* consequently they may become citizens of any State whose Constitution invests with the rights of citizenship other than "*white* males of the age of twenty-one years and upwards," etc.; but they can acquire no political rights in any of the "rebel States" until such rights be freely given them in a Constitution framed by a convention, the delegates to which shall have been "elected by the *male citizens of said State*, twenty-one years old and upward, of whatever race or color, or previous condition, who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion or for felony at common law," and who have taken and subscribed the oath or affirmation already quoted.

But suppose the reconstruction acts do give colored men the right to vote, Mr. Luzenberg contended that the enfranchisement is for specific elections as to the formation or adoption of a Constitution for the State, and does not make them citizens of the State or legal voters in the State, as contemplated by the jury law. General Sheridan had no authority to change the law, but whether he had or not, his order was revoked by General Hancock and is no longer of any effect.

About one half of the children attending the public schools at Cincinnati are taught the German language.

Cassimere suits, very low, at No. 44 St. Charles street.

DIED.

In the parish of St. John the Baptist, on Saturday, December 21, 1867, Mr. SOLOMON ISRAEL.

On Monday morning, the 6th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock, Mrs. MARY LEE STICKNEY, aged 27 years, wife of Rev. G. W. Stickney, and eldest daughter of Rev. G. S. Hedges.

Notice

TO AWARDING COMMITTEES.

The Awarding Committees for the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair are hereby notified that by calling at the Office of the Association, No. 58 Camp street, they can obtain their Tickets and Badges. It is urged that the Members of the Committees report to the Superintendents of their respective Departments on the Grounds immediately after obtaining their Tickets.

THOS. G. RHETT,
Secretary and Superintendent.

The Undersigned

Are the sole agents for the sale of the celebrated MORNING CALL WHISKY, and guarantee every barrel to be PURE BOURBON, and sold at the lowest market rate, in bond and free.

COLOMB, BROOKS & CO.,
No. 29 Peters street.

We are Selling at Cost,

CLOTHING TO SUIT THE TEMPERATURE,

Be it Hot or Cold,

RAIN OR SHINE.

We have in Store EVERY STYLE just the thing

Furnishing Goods Equally Low.

GARRETSON & BARKER,
44 St Charles street.

Peerless.

PRATT & WENTWORTH'S

—CELEBRATED—

PEERLESS COOKING STOVE

This Stove is perfect in all respects. It is the MOST ECONOMICAL as well as

The Best Baking Stove

ever made. Those who are desirous of procuring a strictly first class Cooking Stove, will find all they can desire in the PEERLESS. For sale by

CAMPMAN & CO.,
Sole Agents,
115 Poydras street, between Camp and Magazine.

The Attention

Of MERCHANTS, BUSINESS MEN GENERALLY, but MORE PARTICULARLY YOUNG MEN WHO DESIRE A

PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION,

is called to the fact that

DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

Corner Camp and Common Streets,

Has been in successful operation in the city of New Orleans FOR OVER THIRTY-FIVE YEARS.

It is the oldest Commercial College in the United States, and is THOROUGHLY IDENTIFIED WITH THE SOUTH AND ITS PROSPERITY.

The Graduates of this College may be found throughout all the Southern States, occupying prominent positions of honor and profit in public and private life.

The Faculty is the most extensive and practical in the South.

FACULTY.

RUFUS DOLBEAR, President and Lecturer on Business Customs, etc.
R. L. DOLBEAR, Vice President and Chief of Bookkeeping Department.
F. A. MONROE, (Member New Orleans Bar,) Lecturer on Commercial Law.
GEO. B. BRACKETT, Professor of Mathematics and Lecturer on Commercial Calculations.
B. B. EUSTON and R. B. MONTGOMERY, Professors of Business and Ornamental Penmanship and Correspondence.
Rev. GEO. W. STICKNEY and Col. JAMES GILES, Professors of English Literature, Composition, etc.
J. V. SEGUREAU, Professor of French.
M. MARINO, Professor of Spanish.
A. MASSARD, Professor of Latin and Greek.
J. T. OLIVIER, Assistant Professor of Bookkeeping.

Raffle.

TWO NO. 1 BEEF CATTLE and FIVE SPLENDID SCOTCH WOOL SHEEP, valued at $2500, will be Raffled for on the last day of the State Fair. Seven Prizes in all:

1st Prize 1st choice of Beef. 2d Prize 2d choice of Beef.
3d " 1st " Sheep. 4th " 2d " Sheep.
5th " 3d " Sheep. 6th " 4th " Sheep.
7th Prize 5th choice of Sheep.

To be drawn under the supervision of I. N. Marks, President Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association, Col. G. A. Breaux, A. Bower, T. Gelrat, P. Abadie, J. Mayer and F. Destillan. The Stock will be on exhibition at the Fair. Ten per cent. of the receipts from tickets to be given to the Firemen's Charitable Association.

Price of Tickets, $1; to be had at McQuoid & Mehle's, Stock Landing, and at the Fair Grounds.

R. M. BUFORD.

Wheless & Pratt,

(A. WHELESS, late of Nashville, Tennessee; DANIEL PRATT, of Prattville, Alabama.)

BANKERS,

NO. 11 COMMERCIAL PLACE,
NEW ORLEANS.

Dealers in GOLD, SILVER, EXCHANGE, STOCKS, BONDS and UNCURRENT MONEY. Receive Deposits and make Collections on all parts of the United States.

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.

A Cough, a Cold,

OR A SORE THROAT,

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked.

If allowed to continue,

IRRITATION OF THE LUNGS, A PERMANENT THROAT DISEASE, OR CONSUMPTION, is often the result.

Brown's Bronchial Troches

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTIVE and THROAT DISEASES, Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only Brown's Bronchial Troches, and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. Sold everywhere.

To Real Estate Owners

—AND—

ALL INTERESTED IN THE COMMERCE OF NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Jan. 4, 1868.

GENTLEMEN—We wish to call your attention again to the importance to the commerce of this city of the speedy success of some enterprise that will remove or overcome the obstruction to navigation at the mouth of the Mississippi river. Spring time is coming, and the millions of tons of freight that are accumulating in the towns and cities of the Northwest will begin to move to market. A very large portion of this freight can be induced to pass this route if cheap and speedy transportation from this city to the points of destination can be secured. The same rule applies to the imports of that vast country. It is well known that when the rivers being down their spring and summer floods, which cheapens the freight on the Western waters, the muddy water at that very time deposits the sediment and increases the obstruction called "the Bar"—and while there is a possibility of "a blockade" similar to that last spring, we cannot expect large shipments of grain in bulk, or other products, "TO BE DRAWN ON" to pass this route.

The New Orleans Lightering and Wrecking Company was formed for the express purpose of overcoming this obstruction and difficulty. It is the only incorporated Company ever formed for this purpose, and its object will be accomplished if human energy and ingenuity can accomplish it. Therefore it is a duty each one of you owe to yourself as well as the community, to EXPEDITE the operations of this Company by a subscription to the capital stock, even if it be but a few hundred dollars.

The Stock Book will be at the Merchants' Exchange, from 12 to 1 o'clock each day, and at other hours you will be called upon. Please give the matter your earliest consideration, as TIME is very important to secure the spring shipments.

Yours, most respectfully,

J. B. MURISON,
President.

M. JEFF. THOMPSON, Secretary.

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. JAEGER, 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 RECULON, 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.

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.

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 Semmon'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.

Facts.

Messrs. N. Kieffer & Hollander, No. 215 Poydras street, Manufacturers of the Malakoff Bitters:

Gentlemen—I have examined the patent that was granted you by the U. S. Government for manufacturing the Malakoff Bitters, and found in the ingredients employed a compound well calculated to excite and keep in good order the digestive organs. I have prescribed said Bitters several times, and in every instance I had occasion to ascertain their beneficial effect. I remain, gentlemen, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

A. MERCIER, M. D.,
198 Canal street.

I have examined the patent you hold for the manufacture of Malakoff Bitters, and find nothing in the ingredients thereof calculated to act injuriously upon the human system, unless taken in inordinate quantities. Indeed, it is nothing but a cordial aromatic bitter.

S. A. SMITH, M. D.

Your Malakoff Bitters, which I have examined, do not contain any ingredients injurious to health, and may be recommended to those who are in want of a good tonic.

Yours,

M. SCHUPPERT, M. D.

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.
OTWAY & DIMITRY, 221 Canal street.
HENRY FLORENCE, Ticket Office, under the City Hotel.
A. B. GRISWOLD & CO., corner Canal and Chartres street.
D. BORNIO, corner Royal and St. Peter.

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

Manufacturers and Importers

—OF—

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

T. A. Keller & Jul. Hœrner,
No. 10 EXCHANGE PLACE.

Are prepared to offer to their friends and the public a full and extensive assortment of DIAMOND and RICH JEWELRY OF THEIR OWN MAKE, and late importations of the best manufactories of Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine WATCHES and CHAINS, and a great variety of rich Jewelry in all its branches, also SILVERWARE, etc., etc. All of which they offer at prices to suit the times.

Special attention given to Watch Repairing, which is under the competent management of Mr. C. WING, long and favorably known for his prompt and reliable execution of all orders entrusted to him.

T. A. KELLER & JUL. HŒRNER,
No. 10 Exchange Place.

Grover & Baker's

SEWING MACHINES,

FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURERS.

Agency For Southern States,

182 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

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. 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.

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.

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.

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

New Orleans, December 13, 1867.

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 Rampar Street.

Important to Lawyers.

THE ACTS OF THE LAST LEGISLATURE,

Held and begun on the 28th January, 1867, in the city of New Orleans. No lawyer's library complete without this valuable work.

JAMES A. GRESHAM,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

93 CAMP STREET,

Respectfully calls the attention of Members of the Bar to the above announcement.

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.

Post Office Notice.

POST OFFICE, New Orleans, Nov. 26, 1867.

Until further notice the Mails at the New Orleans Post Office will be closed as follows:

Mails for Mobile, Montgomery, Atlanta, Augusta and Columbus, Ga., close daily at 5 P. M.

Coast Mail for all Post Offices as far up the river as Bayou Sara, closes Mondays at 3 P. M., and Fridays at 3 A. M.

Vicksburg Mails close at 3 P. M. every Tuesday and Saturday, via the River.

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

Mails for Covington close at 3 A. M., every Monday and Thursday.

Mails for Algiers close daily at 9 A. M.

Mails for Stations on Opelousas Railroad will close daily, at 2 P. M.

Mails for Lafourche Parishes will close on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 P. M.

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

Mails for Ouachita River close at 3 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays, via the River.

Mails for Northeastern Texas and Red River, close tri-weekly Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Mails for Havana will be forwarded by every vessel clearing for said Port.

Mails North, East and West, via New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, close daily at 6 P. M.

Way Mails via Jackson Railroad closes at 5 A. M.

OFFICE HOURS.—Opens 8 A. M., closes 6 P. M.

The Delivery will be kept open until 7