

The New Orleans Crescent

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G. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 15, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—Engagement of Edwin Forrest. 'The Two Orphans.'

THE ISSUE BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND STANTON.—The news from Washington is of painful interest. Edwin M. Stanton endeavors to force himself into the war office without consent of the President, who refuses to recognize him as incumbent of that position or as member of the cabinet.

Three prime attractions were presented to our theater-going public last night, and three large audiences responded in a manner little indicative of "hard times."

FAIR.—The ladies of the Methodist Episcopal Church South in this city are making a praiseworthy effort to pay off the debt which encumbers the church at Gretna.

Col. Bennett, of the Planter's Banner, has been at the Fair taking notes. His observations upon the industrial interests of the country always repay perusal.

Goldwin Smith is coming here to live.

LITERARY.—We are under obligations to Messrs. Black & Co., 130 Canal street, for No. 1221 and 1222—all three replete with excellent matter.

NEW PICTORIALS.—Geo. Ellis, opposite the Post Office, has sent us the latest number of Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, the 'Boys' and Girls' Weekly, Street and Smith's Weekly, and the Police Gazette.

THE NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—We publish to-day the eighth annual statement of this company. The exhibit shows net assets of more than half a million of dollars.

Thanks to Jeff. Posey of the Wild Wagoner for Natchez and Woodville papers.

The editor of the Macon (Miss.) Beacon records a very remarkable event. A man that borrowed his umbrella and returned it.

There is to be an annual radical convention of the people of Texas held in Houston on the 20th of this month.

Gov. Bowie, the lately elected governor of Maryland, has been inaugurated.

The New York Morning Globe has been sold to the Morning Star Company.

Dickens is to read in Washington.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, at the conclusion of a late speech in Congress, said this would probably be the last time he would address a white audience on the floor of the House.

Statistics of the liquor saloons of St. Louis are appropriately followed in the Republican by the city mortuary report.

The Bayou Sara Ledger says that thieving has become prevalent in Baton Rouge that the people are about adopting the plan of sleeping with one eye open.

Somebody has stolen one barrel of pork and three barrels of corn meal from the agent of the freedmen's bureau at St. Francisville.

Bishop Wilmer of this diocese is now making his Episcopal visitations through the Florida parishes of Louisiana.

THE HICKY LIVER.—The Iberville South of the 11th says: This work is progressing rapidly under the direction of Jordan Holt & Co., and his assistants.

ST. MARY.—From the Planter's Banner we learn that Mr. Callery, a sugar planter on Bayou Cypremont, will make over 200 hogsheads of sugar this year from the labor of twenty-five hands.

The Banner says: Changes are quietly going on in St. Mary and our people are progressing. Plantations are changing hands, strangers are looking for homes, and some are finding them; planters are making powerful efforts for a good crop in 1868.

A meeting of planters was held at Franklin last Saturday, to consult on the labor question. Addresses were delivered by Gen. J. R. Chalmers, of Mississippi, and Col. P. C. Bethel.

The Banner says the "freedmen" of the parish are more disposed to work this year than last.

TAXATION AND EXPENDITURE.

The report of Mr. Wells, special commissioner of internal revenue, is a curious array of financial statistics, economical suggestions and moral reflections. It contains some highly interesting features, which, however, have to be sought through an appalling profusion of statements and calculations.

Commissioner Wells recommends, as indispensable to the maintenance and development of the tax-yielding resources of the country, a large abatement of taxation; and he regards as a condition precedent to such an abatement, retrenchment in the following items to be absolutely necessary:

First.—That all expenditures for the navy be restricted to an amount merely sufficient to maintain the police of the seas, and to preserve the public property from deterioration.

Secondly.—That the numerical strength of the army be not increased, but reduced, as soon as practicable; that no appropriation be made for ordnance except what is necessary for immediate use, or for fortifications beyond what is required to keep the same in repair.

Thirdly.—That no appropriation be made for public works, other than fortifications, except such as are of the most urgent necessity.

Fourthly.—That the heads of the various departments be required by Congress to make the most rigid economy, and to reduce their employees to the minimum number requisite for the discharge of the public service.

Fifthly.—That no money be appropriated for the purchase of foreign territory, and that no commercial treaty with any foreign nation be ratified of a character calculated materially to diminish the customs revenue.

The commissioner believes that by an economical policy such as above indicated, the ordinary expenses of the government might be reduced to one hundred and forty millions from nearly two hundred millions. Even when thus reduced, they would amount to an excess of one hundred percent over what they were in the fiscal year of 1861.

Commissioner Wells makes the following comparison between the financial resources, as well as financial exertions upon the people, during the war and at the present time:

It therefore appears that during the years from 1861 to 1866, labor and commodities were continually withdrawn from the productive employment of the people in the creation of substantial wealth. Thus, the aggregate of the Northern crops, measured in bulk or quantity, and not in money, did not decrease, but increased; the area of territory, placed under cultivation was continually enlarged; railroads continued to be built; mines to be opened, and mills, stores and dwellings to be erected.

But hostilities have returned; and with such a change in the condition of affairs the question comes both pertinent and suggestive: How a portion of the country could contribute of its surplus labor and capital an annual value of \$21 per capita, for destructive purposes, will it not be easy for the whole country, with its labor and capital restored to productive employments, to contribute \$73 per capita for the payment of ordinary expenses a sum equal to \$2 per head on the average annual increase of population, which average increase may be expected to augment the population of the United States, by the year 1884, to nearly six millions (5,900,000)?

Furthermore, this proposed rate of \$73 per capita, for ordinary expenses, \$130,000,000 for interest and \$50,000,000 for the reduction of the principal of the debt; and if the same rate of per capita tax be continued for the future, it will extinguish the entire principal of the debt less than twenty years, even if it shall become necessary to add to the above estimate of \$140,000,000 for the average annual increase of population, which average increase may be expected to augment the population of the United States, by the year 1884, to nearly six millions (5,900,000)?

Farthermore, this proposed rate of \$73 per capita, which is only about three-fourths of the rate of taxation paid in 1866, after reducing the rate of that year to gold, can be obtained without a recourse to any of the internal taxes which materially impede production, as will be elsewhere demonstrated, and as all past experience shows that the wealth of this country increases in a much more rapid ratio than population, the burden of the uniform rate of \$73 per capita, will become annually less onerous.

This is the view of a financier who eliminates from the situation all but its strictly material elements, not taking into account its gloomy mass of political complications, perplexities, difficulties, uncertainties and anxieties. Did the situation of these, and the payment of the public debt in gold, and the appreciation of the government currency to gold value, could not strike any reasonable mind as impracticable or even seriously inconvenient. Bond-holders in a majority of instances would prefer the credit of the government to payment. The people would be glad to have in a credit thus satisfactorily funded, a means of safely investing their surplus money at a moderate but certain and regular interest. The buoyant and confident

energies of the country would no longer be burdened by the taxation needed to meet financial demands, than the bounding stag is burdened by the dew drops upon his flanks.

But what is the situation in reality, with all its financial elements immersed in the blackness of an impenetrable political problem? It is one in which capital is rendered so timid by political peril, that the voice of a cricket may make it tremble, and the grasshopper is a burthen. The bonds of the United States are only about seven cents on the dollar in gold, while those of England are almost at the par of gold. Yet, from a comparison of purely financial resources, there can be no doubt of the ability of the United States to extinguish its debt in twenty years, if it chooses, while the most sanguine English statesman does not dream of the future extinction of the English debt. There can be but one cause of the actual difference between the values of the securities of the two countries—the sinister complexion of political affairs of the one whose credit falls so far short of its financial resources.

TUESDAY AT THE FAIR GROUNDS.

Yesterday was by long odds the most brilliant and successful day of the great State Fair, this year. The day was delightful, and the two aerolite rays of the sun were tempered by passing clouds. The grounds might have been a little more pleasant to walk upon if they had not been so damp; but, after all, the inconvenience was so slight as to be hardly worth noticing. When we entered the gate about meridian, we were delighted to find so numerous a gathering of our first and most respectable citizens and country neighbors; and it is probable that if a census had been taken the ladies would have been in the majority.

There was a good deal of excitement and feeling displayed among the multitude, when it was discovered that, through some misunderstanding, the great contest among our gallant firemen for the magnificent testimonials presented by Mr. Zimmerman and Mr. Tyler, were not to be run for as previously arranged. The firemen were mortified at the decision of the Fair Grounds committee, and left the locality with their engines, expressing their unalterable resolution not to compete on either side, but to stay in the city, and fire upon the committee. We tried very sincerely, that this determination will be reconsidered and the contest carried out, if for no other motive than to show a proper appreciation of the patriotism and liberality of Messrs. Zimmerman and Tyler.

We attended the displays in horsemanship and horsemanship at the amphitheater, and were greatly pleased by the fine animals, the excellent driving of the foreign drivers, and the very good work of the American drivers. The arena was a good band discoursing eloquent music, and the greater portion of seats were filled with the beauty and fashion of the city and State and with visitors from other parts of the great valley. The half a dozen prizes for the best saddle to be awarded to the best saddle pony under fourteen hands high. All the riders but one were stipplings of fourteen or fifteen—the one was a full grown man of full two hundred avoirdupois, mounted on a short but sturdy and active pacer, the Morgan breed. As he crossed at headlong speed around the arena, with his pants creased halfway up to his knees, and his thick brogan boots protruding from his breeches, he was a sight to behold. Everybody who was present when Foley was ruled out because his horse exceeded the standard; for a more graceful, dashing or skillful rider than this younger never had met the eye. The spectators were all on their feet, and the arena was a scene of commotion. He put his spirited animal through all the paces with such a readiness and ease.

When the awards were made at the arena, it was approaching the hour for the regular races. The throng thinned, and the spectators gathered on the grand stand on the opposite side of the course, some by one way, some by another, not staying upon the order of their going, but each party pursuing the shortest or driest road. A good many of the spectators were in the habit of plowing ground in the field, and had to skirt along until they reached terra firma, whilst the rising breeze was a regular stir among the petting and the number and reputation of the dogs entered attracted a larger audience than can be seen at the amphitheater; and the bright colors of the ladies' dresses, and the still brighter sparkle of their eyes and ruddiness on their cheeks added to the interest and cheerfulness of the scene.

When the five entries for the three mile dash were laid upon the course, the excitement among the throng was intense. We could not learn what horse was favorite, but our motto was, "Joe Johnston was to be the winner. The sequel will show that 'our motto' didn't see it in the right lamp. The entries were: E. Warwick's 'John Bull,' 5 y. o.; W. Cottrell's 'Jennie C,' 5 y. o.

In this order they were brought to the starting post, and at the signal from Gov. Hebert, were off. Agnes D. Donovan was the first to get away, and she led the race, and down into the off stretch. The line was pretty well lengthened out as they came into the home stretch. Agnes Donovan won the first mile by several lengths, the others all struggling gallantly for the second place, and passing under the string in a bunch, Jennie C. slightly ahead of the other three. On the second mile Agnes D. Donovan was again in the back stretch but Jennie made a desperate effort at the half mile post and closed on her considerably from thence to the home stretch; but Agnes D. Donovan led the race, and down into the off stretch. Agnes kept her lead throughout the third mile, winning the race and every mile of it, Veto second, Jennie third; whilst fully twenty seconds after the John Bull, the gallop little Agnes D. Donovan received \$50 as winner of the first mile, \$75 of the second, and \$200 of the third mile and dash. Time, six minutes.

The second race was mile heats, three best in five, purse \$250, for which four horses were entered: Joe Johnston, Veto, Jennie C. and Dallas. Johnston took the lead in the first heat, Veto second, Dallas third, and Jennie C. last. Each one took a second heat, but Johnston was the only one to touch him, until Jennie made a dash for the lead whilst turning into the home stretch, the rows plugging into her sides at every leap. The effort was a success, and Jennie passed under the string first by half a neck. Time—1:55.

Second Heat.—At the start in the second heat Joe again took the lead, Jennie C. hard on his quarter, Veto third and Dallas last. In this order they approached the half mile post, but about that point they seemed all to be gathered into a bunch. Jennie, however, made another game effort for the first place, took it and came home ahead. Joe Johnston had a length behind, Dallas third, Veto fourth. Time—1:55.

Third Heat.—In the third heat Joe Johnston a third time started with the lead, Jennie next, the other two well up stern. About the half mile post Jennie made a dash for the lead, but could not take it until, coming down into the home stretch, she caught Joe and came in winner of the heat and the race, in the very remarkable time, considering the heaviness of the track, and that all four of the horses had run in the three-mile dash an hour previously, of 1:55.

FAIR GROUNDS COURSE, New Orleans, Tuesday, January 14, 1868. First race.—Dash of three miles; leading horse in five miles to receive \$200 as winner of the first mile, \$75 of the second, and \$200 of the third mile and dash. Time, six minutes.

Second race.—Mile heats, three best in five, purse \$250, for which four horses were entered: Joe Johnston, Veto, Jennie C. and Dallas. Johnston took the lead in the first heat, Veto second, Dallas third, and Jennie C. last. Each one took a second heat, but Johnston was the only one to touch him, until Jennie made a dash for the lead whilst turning into the home stretch, the rows plugging into her sides at every leap. The effort was a success, and Jennie passed under the string first by half a neck. Time—1:55.

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Fifth race.—Mile heats, three best in five, purse \$250, for which four horses were entered: Joe Johnston, Veto, Jennie C. and Dallas. Johnston took the lead in the first heat, Veto second, Dallas third, and Jennie C. last. Each one took a second heat, but Johnston was the only one to touch him, until Jennie made a dash for the lead whilst turning into the home stretch, the rows plugging into her sides at every leap. The effort was a success, and Jennie passed under the string first by half a neck. Time—1:55.

Sixth race.—Mile heats, three best in five, purse \$250, for which four horses were entered: Joe Johnston, Veto, Jennie C. and Dallas. Johnston took the lead in the first heat, Veto second, Dallas third, and Jennie C. last. Each one took a second heat, but Johnston was the only one to touch him, until Jennie made a dash for the lead whilst turning into the home stretch, the rows plugging into her sides at every leap. The effort was a success, and Jennie passed under the string first by half a neck. Time—1:55.

The following awards were made during the day: MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.—GLASS SEVEN B.—A. W. MERRIAM, SUPERINTENDENT.

Best horse shoe nails.—J. S. Aitkens & Son; premium \$3. Best log chains.—Slocumb, Baldwin & Co.; premium \$3. Best assortment of boiler and sheet iron.—Slocumb, Baldwin & Co.; premium \$3.

Best assortment of cast steel, Park Bro. & Co.; silver medal. Best assortment of blister steel.—Slocumb, Baldwin & Co.; silver medal. Best assortment of bar iron.—Slocumb, Baldwin & Co.; gold medal.

Best display of iron castings.—Bennett & Lorge; gold medal. Best and most complete assortment of rolled iron.—Slocumb, Baldwin & Co.; gold medal. Best assortment of cast steel, Park Bro. & Co.; silver medal.

Best bolts and nuts.—J. S. Aitkens & Son; premium \$5. Best boiler and tank rivets.—E. A. Dayton; agent, premium \$5. Best butt hinges.—Slocumb, Baldwin & Co.; premium \$5.

Best display of metal burial cases.—W. S. Crane; diploma. Best enamelled grate.—Karsheedt & Bienvren; diploma. Best iron door lock.—W. E. Jervey; silver medal.

Best fire proof safe.—J. W. Norris & Co.; gold medal. Best parlor stove.—Austin & Goodwin; silver medal. Best iron sugar kettle.—Leeds & Co.; diploma.

Best display of stoves of all kinds.—M. Haller; gold medal. Best parlor grate.—Karsheedt & Bienvren; diploma. Best beam scales.—Fairbanks & Co.; diploma.

Best cooking stove for wood, stove Brilliant—Buck & Wright, St. Louis; gold medal. Best platform scale.—Fairbanks & Co.; diploma. Best lightning rods.—W. E. Jervey; silver medal.

Best stove for coal. Best stove for wood. Best stove for oil. Best stove for gas. Best stove for steam. Best stove for hot water. Best stove for heating. Best stove for cooking. Best stove for boiling. Best stove for steaming. Best stove for drying. Best stove for curing. Best stove for preserving. Best stove for fermenting. Best stove for distilling. Best stove for brewing. Best stove for distilling. Best stove for brewing. Best stove for distilling. Best stove for brewing.

Best display of marbled marble, slate and iron mantels.—Karsheedt & Bienvren; silver medal. Best display of carpets, posters and bill printing.—L. Graham; silver medal. Best railing on paper.—P. J. Christian; special mention.

Best specimen of bound blank books.—P. J. Christian; diploma and \$10. Best display of cards, poster and bill printing.—L. Graham; silver medal. Best railing on paper.—P. J. Christian; special mention.

Best specimen of printers' ink.—J. Lawrence Lewis; special mention. Best cotton tie.—John J. Butler; diploma and \$5. H. T. Bartlett—arrow tie; special mention.

Best set parlor furniture.—H. N. Seibrecht; diploma. Best set bedroom furniture.—W. J. McCracken; diploma. Best dining room furniture.—H. N. Seibrecht; silver medal.

Best armchair.—W. J. McCracken; bronze medal. Best display of upholstery.—E. Masson; gold medal. Best bureau.—W. J. McCracken; bronze medal.

Best extension table.—John Carey; \$5. Best ladies' sewing chair.—W. J. McCracken; \$5. Best spring mattress.—W. J. McCracken; \$5. Best curled hair mattress.—W. J. McCracken; \$5.

Best display of furniture.—W. J. McCracken; gold medal. Best school-room furniture.—Robt. Haygarth; premium recommended. Best adjustable spring bed bottom.—Scott & Birge; premium recommended.

Best pigeon-hole table.—A. Hissler; premium recommended. Best fancy Lind table.—A. Hissler; premium recommended. Best clothes rack.—Gifford, Friday & Hunter; premium recommended.

Best revolving case rack.—Brunswick Bros. & Co.; special mention. Best display of paper hangings.—H. N. Seibrecht; special mention. Best extension wardrobe.—J. G. Roux; special mention.

Clothing Very Cheap.

OVERCOATS, SUITS AND FURNISHING GOODS.

Twenty-five per cent. Less than Gold Prices.

DARCY & WHEELER, 70 Canal street.

The First Premium.

HAVANA CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

George Ales, No. 155 Rampart street.

MANUFACTURER OF HAVANA CIGARS AND IMPORTER OF GENUINE LEAF TOBACCO.

Orders for Choice of the best Havana Leaf Tobacco filled with dispatch and strict attention.

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

Mr. Ales took the First Premium at the Louisiana State Fair in November 1866; at the Baton Rouge State Fair in December, 1867; and at the last State Fair of 1867 at New Orleans—in each instance over a host of competitors.

GEORGE ALES, 155 Rampart street, below Canal.

Carpet Warehouse.

118 Poydras Street.

CARPETING—English and American, of all kinds; floor, furniture and enamel OIL CLOTHS, MATINGS—500 rolls of China, 100 pieces of Carpet, WOOD SHEDS, Tables and Piano Covers; Gravel Cloths—Drugs, Limes and Fats; Carriage-Laces, Rugs, Worsted, Damask, etc. Furniture Coverings—Linen and Cotton, striped; Corsets, Bands, Pins, etc.

BY THE MONTH OR BY THE YEAR.

With the full price of buying them, and all rent paid on them during this time will be deducted from the stipulated price.

Piano Warerooms—1200 Canal Street.

LOUIS GRUNEWALD.

Magnolia Whisky.

100 barrels PIKE'S MAGNOLIA WHISKY in bond, for sale by OWEN BROTHERS, 37 Union street.

Agents for S. N. Pike & Co.

Railroad Spikes and Chairs.

We have been appointed agents for the CALVERT IRON WORKS, of Baltimore, and are prepared to contract for all sizes and kinds of RAILROAD and BOAT SPIKES, CHAIRS and BOILER RIVETS. Prices as low as any other foundry in the United States.

OWEN BROTHERS, 37 Union 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 also authorized to collect the debts of the above firm.

H. CASTAREDE, New Orleans, December 31, 1867.

Ame. Olympe.

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

Has opened this day for sale a great choice of:

Walking Suits, READY MADE DRESSES FOR MENS AND EVENINGS, LADIES' BONNETS, CHILDREN'S HATS AND CLOAKS, and many articles of the latest Parisian Fashion.

Prices Moderate. Orders from the country forwarded by Express.

Raffle.

TWO NO. 1 BEEF CATTLE AND FIVE SPLENDID SCOTCH WOOL SHEEP, valued at \$200, 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 Prize 3d choice of Beef, 4th Prize 4th choice of Beef, 5th Prize 5th choice of Beef, 6th Prize 6th choice of Beef, 7th Prize 7th choice of Beef.

To be drawn under the supervision of J. N. Marks, President Mechanics and Agricultural Fair Association, Col. G. Brown, & J. G. Galt, J. P. Andrie, J. M. Taylor and P. Dantillon. The Stock will be on exhibition at the Fair from the 1st of January to the 15th of February, 1868. The proceeds of the raffle will be given to the Fair Association.

Price of Tickets, \$1; to be had at McQuaid & Mehl's, Stock Exchange, and at the Fair Grounds.

R. M. BUPFORD, NEW ORLEANS.

Wholesale & Retail.

(A. WHEELER, late of Nashville, Tennessee; DANIEL BROWN, late of New Orleans; DANIEL PRADAT, late of New Orleans.)

33 No. 27 St. Charles St. SO. II. COMMERCIAL PLACE, NEW ORLEANS.

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

Manufacturers and Importers.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

T. A. KELLER & JUL. HERNER, No. 10 EXCHANGE PLACE.

Are prepared to offer for their friends and the public a full and extensive assortment of DIAMOND and RUBY JEWELRY OF THEIR OWN MAKE, and importations of the best manufactures of Europe, and gentlemen's FINE WATCHES and CHAINS, and a great variety of rich jewelry in all its branches, such as SILVER, GOLD, 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. WIDG. In good favorably known for his prompt and reliable execution of all orders entrusted to him.

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

Important to Lawyers.

THE ACTS OF THE LAST LEGISLATURE.

Filed and begun on the 20th January, 1868, in the city of New Orleans. No lawyer's library complete without this valuable work.

JAMES A. GRESHAM, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, 98 CAMP STREET.

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

Grover & Baker's SEWING MACHINES.

FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURERS.

Agency for Southern States, 182 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

To all Interested.

CAUSE OF LIBERAL CHRISTIANITY.

The First Congregational (Unitarian) Society announces 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 Clergyman officiating: The Rev. J. H. BRYANT, D. D., of New York, on the 1st Feb. 1868, and the Rev. D. F. FARLEY, D. D., of New York, on the 8th Feb. Arrangements are being made to have the pulpit filled periodically thereafter. The Trustees earnestly 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 15, 1867.

Watches and Jewelry.

E. PRIOLLAUD, 118 Poydras Street.

FINE WATCHES and JEWELRY SILVER and PLATED WARE, and FANCY ARTICLES, No. 1.

Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired.

Porter and Ale.

200 Casks Marzetti PORTER—Stable.

100 .. .. . INDIA PALE ALE.

100 .. .. . BOTTLED.

100 .. .. . BOTTLED.