The New Orleans Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE, NO. 94 CAMP STREET.

Yearly Subscriptions, in advance, $15; half yearly, $8; quarterly, $4. Single copies, 10 cents.

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

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ST. CHARLES THEATER—Engagement of Edwin Forrest. "Jack Cade."

VARIETIES THEATER—Engagement of Jos. Jefferson—"Rip Van Winkle."

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

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.

Dr. I. E. Negle, ("Cousin Nourma,") correspondent of the Memphis Avalanche and the Huntsville Independent, called on us last evening.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD COMPANY.—The directors of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company, Messrs. J. M. Lapeyre, Ar. Miltenberger, W. Bogart, John Pratt, P. Gelpi, F. A. Lulling and E. H. Bradford, organized yesterday by re-electing Mr. Lapeyre to the office of president, Mr. Pandely to the office of superintendent and Mr. Carter to the office of secretary. It is under the management of these gentlemen that the Pontchartrain Railroad Company was so prosperous last year, and the stockholders and the public generally will be glad to hear that the management of its affairs is again to entrusted to the same hands.

THE HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—We publish to-day the sixteenth annual statement of that old and responsible insurance company—the Home Mutual. This company has for its officers such well-known citizens as Mr. Alfred Moulton for president, and Mr. A. Wallace Hunter for secretary, while the list of trustees includes the names of business men and merchants of the city, such as E. K. Converse, Robert Hare, Jos. Hoy, J. M. Allen, John C. Rogers, B. P. Ethell, Jos. N. Isenhour, J. H. Ludwigsen, A. H. May, John T. Moore and W. M. Perkins. The exhibit shows the total assets of the company to be nearly a million of dollars. The reduction of twenty-five per cent. in the scrip issues of the company for the years 1858, '59, '60 and '61, has been caused by a depreciation in certain assets, which has in no wise affected their responsibility, the company now doing a larger business than ever before. The very full and satisfactory statement which we publish to-day will show that the Home stands, as it always has stood, among the best insurance companies of the southwest.

We learn that Gen. Hancock proposes to leave in a few days for a visit to Galveston and Houston.

A letter from Washington to the editor of the Chicago Evening Post, says that the friends of Gen. Grant are apprehensive that he may be assassinated by the desperate villains in that city, who fear him as the next president of the United States. The general himself, says the letter, manifests no anxiety, but those about him are unremitting in their watchfulness over his person.

The friends of the Young Men's Christian Association had an overflowing meeting at Crosby's Opera House, Chicago, on the 12th, when subscriptions amounting to $250,000 were made toward building the new hall.

The contract for building the iron bridge over the Mississippi river at Dubuque has been awarded to the Keystone Bridge Company of Pittsburg, Pa. The bridge is to be built of wrought iron throughout, combining all the patents of that company, and to be completed by the 1st of January, 1869.

"We should be as quick," writes Mr. Colfax, "to throw the shield of our nationality over all who have taken our oaths of allegiance in our courts, as if they had been born on our soil. To demand that they should fight, bleed and die for the country of their adoption in war as American citizens, and then fail to protect them as American citizens in peace, at home or abroad, would be a national shame. I have no doubt that Congress will speak on this subject with no uncertain voice."

In Brazil, according to Agassiz, "there is absolutely no distinction of color; a black lady, always supposing her to be free, is treated with as much consideration and meets with as much attention as a white one."

The Eutaw (Alabama) Whig has cards from several persons who have been acting with the "leagues," formally withdrawing and denouncing the whole radical programme.

Several friends of Mayor Hoffman are pressing him for the Austrian mission.

The Kendall Green Barracks, seven miles from Washington, were destroyed by fire on the 15th. The building was occupied by about 270 colored persons, many of whom lost what little bedding and furniture they owned.

Father A. J. Ryan, the author of the Conquered Banner, has been invited to lecture before the Ladies' Memorial Association of Petersburg, Virginia.

A "Miss Miles" is announced to play Hamlet at the Galveston Theater.

The sheriff sells at auction this day, at 10½ o'clock A. M., on the premises, the contents and fixtures of a dry goods store, situated at the corner of Josephine and Magazine streets, Fourth District.

The great furniture sale at No. 102 Poydras street will be continued and closed this day at 10½ o'clock. All articles will be sold without reserve or limit to close the consignment. See advertisement under auction head of Messrs. Gardner Smith, Yeiser & Co.

The steamship Cortez, Captain Whitman from New York 8th inst., to A. Moulton, Esq., arrived at her wharf last night.

MR. STANTON'S REINSTATEMENT—*The Vote.*—The following was the vote in the Senate against sustaining the president in suspending Stanton—35 against 65:

Yeas—Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton of New York, Patterson of New Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Williams and Wilson.

Nays—Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle (Patterson of Tenn. absent), Grimes, Guthrie, Johnson, Norton, Ross, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Willey and Yates. Senator Henderson paired with Hendricks. The session lasted from one o'clock to seven.

An eleven year old boy, named McRobie, in Lawrence, Massachusetts, the other day, performed an act of heroism which few of his elders would venture to undertake. A companion broke through the ice, while sliding, and was carried under by the current. McRobie plunged in, caught the drowning boy, and, finding himself some distance under the ice, with amazing presence of mind, broke it over his head with his fist. There he held his rescued friend, although urged to let him go and save himself, until a plank was obtained, and both were got ashore.

TOOK A LONG TRIP.—A member of the 18th Virginia regiment, Mr. George Stone, who has been missing from his company after the battle of Williamsburg, in May, 1862, has been heard from in Hong Kong, China.

WAR AND EMIGRATION.

Europe is writhing under the nightmare of impending war. This fact is especially manifested in an unprecedented emigration from Germany to the United States. New York statistics of immigrant arrivals show that the Germans never contributed so large a proportion of these arrivals as they are now contributing. If misery may be mitigated or aggravated to the mind by comparison, then Americans may enjoy at least this consolation, that there is in Europe an increasing number of people who are so unblessed that they regard this country as happier than their own. The process of unifying Germany under the policy of Bismarck is attended by local shocks, discontents, anxieties and infelicities somewhat similar to those which have resulted from the process of reconstructing the United States under the policy of the radical consolidationists. Whether the German emigrant judges wisely in believing that the general situation here holds out a more inviting prospect than the general situation in his own country holds out, it is needless to discuss. He knows where the German shoe pinches. We, being altogether ignorant on that score, are scarcely in a position to say that he chooses unwisely when he concludes to try the American shoe, of the pinching qualities of which he knows nothing and we know only too much. However this may be, it is certain that the species of military empire extended by Prussia over the smaller German States is extremely unsatisfactory to a large portion of their citizens, both in its present effects and its apprehended consequences.

Nor has Bismarck's policy been calculated to increase the mental comfort of the people of Prussia. They find that their country is more than ever like a military camp. They see that the greatness obtained for it by Bismarck must be paid for in an augmentation of taxes, in more rigorous military exactions, in the necessity of preparation to meet at any moment a combination of enemies headed by so formidable a power as France, and in the oppressive conviction of the ultimate certainty of their becoming involved in a war of dreadful magnitude and of incalculable issues, a war to the lurid fields of which not less than five millions of soldiers are now ready to march at the first signal. To German contemplation a striking advantage offered by the situation in the United States consists in the fact that the politics of the latter country are almost entirely domestic; whereas, in Europe, international politics furnish the gravest occasions for public disquietude, and convey the most formidable menaces to peaceful industry and invested capital. This difference, to the advantage of the United States in respect to external relations, is due to no corresponding peculiarity of institutions or of general policy. It is only to be explained by a favorable geography. In other words, the United States has no powerful or aggressive neighbors. The only use which its present government has for an army is to insult, degrade and oppress, without provocation and with impunity, an impoverished, forsaken and helpless portion of its own people. Were it only to abstain from this luxury, it could then well afford to reduce its military establishment to what would be, in European estimation, a mere corporal's guard; and its rich and expanded territory would, not without reason, look like a western paradise to some of the populations of tax-eaten and army-ridden countries of the Old World.

THE STANTON CONFLICT.

The contest now going on at Washington between the President and Mr. Stanton is one of the most extraordinary that has ever characterized the history of any government. Of Stanton's conduct there can be no two opinions. Even his own partisans must feel ashamed of the indecent pertinacity with which this reckless political adventurer clings to the place in the cabinet from which the President desires to eject him. In any conflict which may arise the common sense of the country will be on the side of the President, defending his constitutional prerogatives against the usurpations of a profligate and vindictive Congress, and his executive functions against the arrogant intrusion of an unscrupulous agent of congressional despotism. The public will view this attempt of Stanton's to force himself into the cabinet, as a part of the scheme which they have already repudiated, and against which the popular voice has emphatically pronounced. It will only aggravate the feeling of hostility against radicalism that this attempt is made under pretext of a law which the common sense of the country believes to be unconstitutional, and which was passed with the object of destroying the independence of the executive. The people of the North are opposed to the policy of the radicals; they are opposed to the reconstruction programme in all its particulars. They are opposed to negro supremacy and to all the agencies and expedients by which this supremacy is to be fastened on the country. They regard this Stanton contest as only one part of the great scheme of fraud by which the executive and judicial branches of the government are to be put under the feet of Congress, and by which the majority of the people are to be deprived of their right to control the public policy of the country.

The new reconstruction bills, the contemplated legislation against the Supreme Court, and the proposed act to eject Gen. Hancock from the army are a bold defiance of public opinion. They are essentially revolutionary in their character. They are real *coup d'état;* but they are the *coup d'état* of a violent, audacious and reckless minority, unscrupulous in the use of power, and resolved to maintain their dominancy at all hazards. It is not strange that the public mind of the North is agitated on this point. It is not strange that the people should grow restive under this threatened revolution, by which the whole character of the government is to be changed. It would be strange, indeed, if they could look quietly on such a spectacle. For the personal quarrel between the President and Mr. Stanton, they do not care a fig, although all their sympathies would be enlisted on the side of an executive resolved not to permit himself to be bullied into submission to the most indecent assault that was ever made on an administration. But the personal aspect of the controversy becomes insignificant in view of the fact that it is part of the desperate game which the radicals are playing to fasten their schemes on an unwilling and indignant country. It is hard to see the end of such a controversy when both parties stand firm. It is a conflict between two co-ordinate branches of the government, in which one relies upon a combination of fraud and audacity, and the other on the support of a great and growing public opinion. The radicals expect the name and influence of Gen. Grant to help them in this struggle. But the part which that officer has played in the business is well calculated to destroy what little influence he retained. He has shown himself to be the willing agent of Stanton and Congress in a conspiracy to defraud and humiliate the President. His political aspirations only intensify the disgust which such conduct must create. He has now shown his hand. He has cast his lot definitively with the radicals, and he will share all the odium of that faction in popular estimation.

THURSDAY AT THE FAIR.

Yesterday was a lovely day, and a great many took advantage of it to visit the Fair Grounds. In passing through the buildings, on the way to the center of the grounds, we found the old colored mechanic, Aleck Cook, surrounded by a crowd of admiring ladies and gentlemen, the old man's broad visage wreathed with smiles and glowing with the proud consciousness that his merits had been appreciated by his Southern friends, notwithstanding his color. Aleck had no competitor, but the committee nevertheless awarded him a fine silver medal, the blue ribbon and a certificate of the excellence of his comprehensive and useful invention. Pontchatoula may well be proud of this native, untutored genius, and we hope he will receive some substantial marks from our citizens before he leaves for his home in the piney woods.

Crowds were also gathered around Col. Moody's splendid show-case, the beautiful arrangement of which has called forth the admiration of every visitor. We learn that Moody's goods were fixed up in the case by his polite and very efficient clerk, Mr. J. M. Martin, whose good taste and civility have made him very popular in our community. The magnificent pianos, organs, and other musical instruments of Messrs. Grunewald, Werlein, Vom Hofe and others had their hosts of admirers, and we ourselves lingered long within sound of Mr. Grunewald's playing, as he sat at the king of instruments, one of Steinway & Son's grand pianos. This magnificent instrument filled the large and lofty octagonal with its sonorous harmony, and for a while drowned even the bray of the bugles and French horns in the band outside. The Steinway piano which Mr. Grunewald has on exhibition is precisely similar to that which won the imperial gold medal at the Paris World's Fair over all other American competitors. It combines the swelling volume of the organ and the mellifluous softness of the flute. Werlein's instruments are by no means in the background, and those who are interested will find many beautiful pianos and organs, and an immense assortment of flutes, hautboys, violins, guitars, etc., etc., at his emporium, 82 Baronne street.

We next visited Cook's sugar evaporator, a very singular but wonderfully efficient implement for hastening the manufacture of sugar. This evaporator has been triumphantly exhibited at fifty different fairs, at all of which it has received the very highest encomiums. Several friends of ours, sugar planters in the Attakapas country, had spoken to us in such enthusiastic terms as to excite our curiosity to witness its operations; but when we reached its locality the hour was unseasonable and we had to postpone a minute description until to-day.

We notice that Mr. Thomas Hazard, inventor of the hay, straw and fodder cutter, which is exhibited in the northwest corner of the machinery room, challenges the rival machine, to which was awarded the premium, to cut a certain quantity of hay, straw or fodder within a certain time, the winner taking the machine of the other party as forfeit. Hazard's is certainly a wonderful invention, so simple as to excite surprise that it was not thought of before, and yet subject to be moved by a child's hand, and at the same time so resistless in its work that we saw it cut through willow saplings thicker than our wrist as easily as through so much straw. Our livery stable men, our planters and stock raisers, should give their earnest attention to this machine. It is very cheap, very efficient, and its value would be incalculable wherever a large number of stock is to be fed.

THE RACE.

The great two mile trotting race to harness came off earlier than usual to-day. A great crowd had assembled at the stands, because it had been given out that it was to be the greatest trotting match ever run in the South. Nor was the statement incorrect. Men who have frequented the trotting turf for more than twenty-five years, in every city of the United States, assert that they never witnessed a more closely contested or exciting struggle before from beginning to end. The horses entered were as follows: Jas. Conlick's *John Morrissey*, O. W. Dimmick's *Silas Rich*, T. Roach's *Mollie Buckner*, and W. J. Paine's *W. J. Paine*.

These are all crack nags, Silas Rich having run second to Dexter on two occasions—once at Washington and once at Chicago. For all this, Silas was not the favorite. From what we could gather, Morrissey was; but when he was stripped, though a noble looking animal, he appeared too high in flesh for the desperate struggle in which he was to be an actor. The others all were in prime condition, and their respective friends were sanguine as to the result.

First Heat—The start in the first heat was beautiful. Morrissey had the lead, but in the first quarter Paine shot up near him, Silas third, Mollie last; in this order they passed from view behind the Fair buildings, and when they emerged again on turning into the home stretch it was seen that Paine was pushing Morrissey very hard. Morrissey passed under the string first. On the second mile Silas Rich took the lead on the first quarter, Morrissey second, Mollie third; Rich breaking every now and then, but recovering with admirable ease. On coming in the home stretch Rich and Morrissey were neck and neck, each laying down to the work most strenuously. They came in together, making a dead heat, Paine third, Mollie fourth. Time—5:19.

During the interim between heats crowds gathered around the horses, as they were being rubbed down, and the general impression was that no more intensely exciting heat had ever been run in Louisiana.

Second Heat—The second heat began with a good start, Morrissey having the pole, but Paine taking the lead, Morrissey next, Mollie third, Silas playing the gent in waiting. On the off stretch Silas passed the mare and made play with Morrissey; every now and then pushing him to try his speed. Coming round under the string on the first mile Paine was ahead, Morrissey second, Silas Rich third, Mollie well up on the last horse's quarter. They trotted through the first quarter of the second mile in the above order. Before reaching the half-mile post Silas struck for the front in beautiful style; on the off stretch he achieved the second position amid immense excitement, but hadn't the foot of the noble J. W. Paine, as he broke several hundred yards from the pole, Paine coming in first, Silas second, Mollie Buckner third, and Morrissey fourth. Time—5:16.

Third Heat—Paine led from the pole, and turning round the first quarter, he was followed first by Silas, then by Morrissey, Mollie about eight lengths astern. In this way they ran around, Paine leading under the string, Silas a length behind, Morrissey third and Buckner fourth. On the off stretch of the second mile the struggle between Paine and Silas became desperate. At the half mile Paine broke up, but kept the lead, Silas pushing him very hard down the home stretch, so hard indeed, that it was decided to be a dead heat, Mollie Buckner a bad third, and Morrissey barely saving his distance. Time—5:15.

Morrissey's owner at this moment expressed a hopelessness of the horse's winning the race, and asked leave to withdraw him. This was granted by Mr. Foley. Mollie, not having run a dead heat nor won one of three, of course was ruled out. The race was therefore narrowed down to Paine and Silas Rich.

Fourth Heat—The start excellent, Paine leading to half-mile post, closely followed, neither breaking, but running as smoothly as if running leisurely. They came in after the first mile neck and neck, amid intense but undemonstrative excitement. In the off stretch Paine, who was slightly ahead, broke up, and his example was followed by his rival; but both caught the pace again immediately. On passing behind the building Paine was a length ahead. On the turn Silas Rich lapped him, passed a little ahead, and came down the home stretch two lengths in advance, a distance which Paine decreased before he reached the string, but could not make up entirely. Time, 5:17.

It being dark by this time, it was decided that the final heat should be postponed to 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The following is, so far, the summary of this glorious race:

SUMMARY.

Fair Grounds Course, New Orleans, Thursday, January 16, 1868. Trotting race to harness, two mile heats—purse $500.

O W. Dimmick's *Silas Rich*	0	2	0	
W. J. Paine's *W. J. Paine*	3	1	0	2
Jas. Cormick's *John Morrissey*	0	4	4	drawn.
T. Roach's *Molly Buckner*	4	3	3	r. o.

Time—5:19—5:16—5:15—5:17.

There was also a pacing race to harness, mile heats, between Col. Nelligan's *Legal Tender* and Mr. Bonham's *Tom Parker*. The Tender won both heats in 2:42½ and 2:42¼.

To-day there will be a trotting race to harness, three best in five, for a purse of $150. Three horses are entered, viz: *John Elmore, Idol* and *Goshen Maid*. These are all good horses, and a fine race may be looked for.

CLASS SIX—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—N. E. BAILEY, SUPERINTENDENT.

Best potato digger—premium, bronze medal, to Slark, Stauffer & Co., manufactured by R. Sinclair, Baltimore.

Best one-horse plow for cultivation—premium, diploma, Slark, Stauffer & Co., manufactured by Hall & Speer, Pittsburg.

Best sub-soil plow—premium, diploma and $10, to Slark, Stauffer & Co., manufactured by Hall & Speer, Pittsburg.

Best mowing scythes—honorable mention, to Slark, Stauffer & Co.

Best hedge shears—premium, $3, to C. H. Slocomb & Co.

Best scythes assortment—honorable mention, to C. H. Slocomb & Co.

Best cotton planter—premium, diploma and $5, to Slark, Stauffer & Co., manufactured by R. Sinclair, Baltimore.

Best corn planter—premium, diploma and $5, Barnum & Bro.

Best riding corn, cane and cotton cultivator—premium, diploma; to Thomas B. Bodley & Co., manufactured by Barder & Hawley, Decatur, Ill.

Best riding corn, cane and cotton cultivator—honorable mention; to A. R. Colton, Columbia, S. C.

Best cultivator—premium, diploma and $10; to Slark, Stauffer & Co., manufactured by Dunn & Co., Illinois.

Best sugar mill and arrangement of evaporating pans—premium, diploma and $25; to Blymyer, Norton & Co., Cincinnati.

CLASS SEVEN A—MACHINERY—N. E. BAILEY, SUPERINTENDENT.

Best practical working steam machine for making levees—premium, diploma and $50; R. F. Stowell, Quincy, Ill.

Best traction or locomotive steam engine for farm or plantation use, adapted to all purposes—premium, diploma and $50; to Fowler & Co., Leeds, Eng.

Best practical working arrangement of gang plows for breaking up and preparing ground for planting, to be drawn by steam power—premium, diploma and $50; to Fowler & Co., Leeds, Eng.

Best method of bleaching and clarifying cane juice—premium, diploma; to W. H. Jourdan.

CLASS SIX—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT—N. E. BAILEY, SUPERINTENDENT.

Plow and cultivator combined—premium recommended to A. R. Colton, Columbia, S. C.

Plow and cultivator combined, with broadcast seed sower—premium recommended to A. R. Colton, Columbia, S. C.

Plow and cultivator combined, with cotton seed and phosphate planter—premium recommended to A. R. Colton, Columbia, S. C.

Cotton seed and phosphate planter for hand or horse—premium recommended to A. R. Colton, Columbia, S. C.

Self-stirring coffee roasting machine—premium recommended to C. H. Lawrence.

Cotton chopper and cultivator, made in the South—premium recommended to Geo. W. Chambers; manufactured by Rhodes & Adams, Talladega, Ala.

Sugar mill—premium recommended to Pearson, Aikens & Co., Louisville.

CLASS SEVEN—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT—N. E. BAILEY, SUPERINTENDENT.

Draining pump—premium recommended to E. M. Ivers & Co., New Orleans.

Steam pump—premium recommended to D. C. McCann, New Orleans.

Centrifugal pump—premium recommended to W. D. Andrews & Bro., New York.

Brass works—premium recommended to Scott & McClintock, New Orleans.

Patent holster—premium recommended to W. D. Andrews & Bro., New York.

Steel fire box plate for locomotives—premium recommended to Park, Bro. & Co., Pennsylvania.

Steel boiler plates for locomotives—premium recommended to Park, Bro. & Co., Pennsylvania.

Patent plow steel—premium recommended to Park, Bro. & Co., Pennsylvania.

Assortment of braziers' copper—premium recommended to Park, McCurdy & Co.

Assortment of fire box copper—premium recommended to Park, McCurdy & Co.

Assortment of lightning-rod copper—premium recommended to Park, McCurdy & Co.

Assortment of copper bottoms—premium recommended to Park, McCurdy & Co.

Best boiler or kettle—premium (silver medal) to J. C. Hand & Co., Philadelphia; manufactured by Laney & Co., Philadelphia.

Best steam boiler made in Louisiana—premium (diploma and silver medal) to Leeds & Co., New Orleans.

Premiums recommended to following:

Circular saw mill head block—entered by W. D. Levist; manufactured by Ohio Machine Works, Cincinnati, O.

Ice machine (run by steam)—D. L. Holden, Cincinnati, O.

Newell screw for cotton press—Leeds & Co., New Orleans.

Steel bills—Park, Bro. & Co., Pennsylvania.

Patent railroad switch (portable)—entered by Chas. Leighton; manufactured by S. T. Deatice & Co., Red Bank, N. J.

DEPARTMENT SIX, CLASS EIGHTEEN—R. M. RUSHA, SUPERINTENDENT.

Native Wines, Spirits and Malt Liquors.—Best specimen of wine grown in Louisiana, Mississippi or Alabama—entry 94, not wine, a composition and mixture with cloves, etc.

Best specimen of cherry bounce grown in Louisiana, Mississippi or Alabama—entry No. 2, blue ribbon, very good: entered by G. W. Dunbar & Son, New Orleans.

Best barrel of lager beer made in the United States—No. 118: entered by Kiefler & Hollander, New Orleans; brewed by Zang, Voght & Co., Louisville, Ky. No. 117, honorable mention: entered by Keiffer & Hollander; brewed by Elsass, Strauss & Co.

Best barrel of ale made in the United States—No. 128: entered by P. G Ryan, New Orleans; brewed by Milbank & Bros., New York city.

Best barrel of beer made in Louisiana, Mississippi or Alabama—No. 1, blue ribbon; two other entries, both honorable mention.

Best corn whisky (not rectified) made in New Orleans—No. 185: entered by John Henderson, New Orleans; honorable mention.

Best barrel rum made in New Orleans—No entry.

Best barrel of deodorized alcohol made in the United States—No. 208, blue ribbon: entered by M. J. Ryan & Co., New Orleans.

Best dry catawba wine, not less than twelve bottles—No. 13: entered by C. H. Zimmerman, New Orleans; made by John Betz, Centralia, Ill.

Best display of malt liquors, entry No. 6—honorable mention; entered by J. A. Blaffer & Co.

Best Scuppernong wine, not less than twelve bottles, only three bottles on exhibition—deserve honorable mention; by more careful treatment it will make excellent wine.

Best barrel vinegar made in the United States, entry No. 8—entered and made by J. K. Bailey, New Orleans; blue ribbon for cleanest taste.

Best barrel malt whisky, made in New Orleans, No. 243—blue ribbon; excellent article entered and distilled by M. J. Ryan & Co., New Orleans.

Best barrel Bourbon whisky, entered under corn whisky—premium recommended; entered and distilled by M. J. Ryan & Co., New Orleans.

Miscellaneous Department.—Brady's bitters—entered by Ethell & Thomas; blue ribbon; good to mix brandy, gin or whisky.

Universal Malakoff bitters—entered by Kiefler & Hollander, New Orleans; blue ribbon; good to drink pure as a bitters.

Best sample of gin—entered by A. Goelzer, Mobile, Ala.; honorable mention.

Best barrel of whisky made of corn and rye—entered by A. Goelzer, Mobile, Ala; premium recommended.

Best California sparkling wine, not less than twelve bottles—no entry.

Best shirt made by Wheeler & Wilson's machine—premium awarded.

Best barrel of native brandy, from grapes grown in the United States.

Best barrel of vinegar made in the United States—entry No. 8 cleanest taste, blue ribbon; entered and manufactured by J. K. Bailey.

Best barrel of malt whisky made in New Orleans—blue ribbon, excellent article; entered and distilled by M. J. Ryan & Co.

Best barrel of Bourbon whisky, entered under corn whisky—premium recommended, a very good article; entered and distilled by M. J. Ryan & Co.

Benton's great Southern Stonewall bitters.

Brady's bitters—entered by Ethell & Thomas; good to mix with brandy, gin or whisky.

Peruvian bark bitters.

MARRIED:

At Shreveport, La., on the 2d January, 1868, by the Rev. J. Franklin Ford, MR. T. LYTT. LYON, of this city, to MRS. AMELIA J. MARKS, daughter of E. H. Jordan, Esq., of the former place. No cards.

In New Iberia, La., on the 9th of January, 1868, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. C. Dowe, MR. A. S. LIVERMORE, of Memphis, Tenn., to MISS LELIA ROBERTSON, daughter of Wm. Robertson, Esq.

Second Grand Fair

—OF THE—

MECHANICS' AND AGRICULTURAL FAIR ASSOCIATION

OF LOUISIANA.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

AWARDED THE HIGHEST PREMIUM,

A GOLD MEDAL.

THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL FOR THIS BRANCH OF MANUFACTURE.

[COPY.]

Special Report from Committee on Sewing Machines.

FAIR GROUNDS, January 14, 1868.

To the President and Directors of the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association:

GENTLEMEN—In view of the deep interest manifested by the several competitors in Sewing Machines, and the growing public importance of this wonderful and useful invention, your committee deem it necessary to make their report as full and complete as possible, and to assign some of the reasons which have governed them in rendering as correct and impartial a decision as their experience and investigation dictated.

When we state that several provisional examinations and a final one of upwards of five hours duration have been given to the various machines competing, added to our previous personal and practical knowledge of them, your committee trust it will not be considered they have formed their conclusions without due deliberation.

BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.—The combined qualities of Entry No. 3 (WHEELER & WILSON'S MACHINE) justly entitle it to this premium, for whilst its competitors claim some advantage, we consider they are more than counterbalanced by the following points of superiority: Beauty of stitch, being alike on both sides, and consequently adapted for any kind of sewing, and will not rip or ravel; economy of thread or sewing silk, elegance of model, simplicity of arrangement, requiring only one tension and single needle to thread; rapidity and quietness of movement, and also its number and variety of attachments, including the buttonhole maker and other improvements.

S. N. MOODY, Chairman.
J. A. TURNELL,
C. E. CATE,
JOS. A. SHAKESPEARE.
LEON GODCHAUX.

We now offer it with increased confidence to the public as the BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

PECK BROTHERS,
Agents, 156 Canal street.

Garretson & Barker,

NO. 44 ST. CHARLES STREET.

We are selling our entire Stock of CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS at a Great Reduction, MUCH BELOW COST.

FINE CASSIMERE SUITS reduced from $40 to $25.
BACK COATS, fine black cloth, reduced to $10.
FROCK COATS, Dress, at $20, formerly sold at $40.
PANTS, very fine, for $3. OVERCOATS, extra, at $9

In FURNISHING GOODS we have made even GREATER REDUCTION, and are actually selling:

Fine Shaker Flannel UNDERSHIRTS at $1 50 each.
Cotton Flannel DRAWERS at 75 cents each.
Dollar Half HOSE for 50 cents.
NECK TIES, Fine Linen Bosom SHIRTS, Linen COLLARS, Butterflies—in fact the finest stock of Goods in the South, going equally low. Our celebrated $15 Suits, all wool, are reduced to $13.

GARRETSON & BARKER,
44 St. Charles street.

The Exchange.

The undersigned would most respectfully inform his friends and the public that he will open

THE "EXCHANGE," AT NO. 20 ROYAL STREET,

In the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, on

Saturday, the 18th inst., at 10 A. M.

He is friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend, and are assured that the best of wines and liquors will constantly be on hand.

A. J. SANSONI,
Agent.

Pianos for Rent,

BY THE MONTH OR BY THE YEAR,

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

Piano Warerooms—129 Canal Street.

LOUIS GRUNEWALD.

To all Interested

—IN THE—

CAUSE OF LIBERAL CHRISTIANITY.

The First Congregational (Unitarian) Society announce to the public that services will be held in their 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. FASLEY, 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 multiply 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.

Draining Machines.

IVEN'S MARINE PUMP,

Of 1,760,000 Gallons Capacity

PER HOUR.

Will be in operation DAILY at the FAIR GROUNDS, from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M.

Planters and others are respectfully invited to make a careful examination of this Draining Machine during the Exhibition.

EDMUND M. IVENS & CO.,
53 St Charles 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.

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 in November 1866; at the Baton Rouge State Fair in December, 1867; and at the last State Fair of 1868 at New Orleans—in each instance over a host of competitors.

GEORGE ALCES,
185 Rampart street, below Canal.

Stamped Bank Checks,

BILLS OF EXCHANGE,

BLANK BONDS,

NOTES AND INSURANCE SCRIPT,

LITHOGRAPHED AND PRINTED,

BOUND OR IN SHEETS,

—AT THE—

CRESCENT JOB OFFICE,

94 Camp street.

Auctioneers' Catalogues.

PRINTED ELEGANTLY AND CORRECTLY,

UPON THE SHORTEST NOTICE,

—AT THE—

CRESCENT JOB OFFICE,

94..... ....CAMP STREET.....94

Sloat's

ELIPTIC SEWING MACHINE

TRIUMPHANT.

THE LOUISIANA STATE FAIR

AWARDS THE HIGHEST PREMIUM TO

SLOAT'S ELIPTIC SEWING MACHINE.

No better evidence could be produced as to

THEIR EXCELLENCE.

I am selling them now at the very low price of FIFTY DOLLARS And with each will throw in one of McDALL'S ROYAL CHARTS FITTING LADIES' and CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

M. S. HEDRICK,
At the Great Southern Machine Depot,
87 Canal street.

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

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Grover & Baker's

SEWING MACHINES,

FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURERS.

Agency For Southern States,

182 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Post Office Notice.

POST OFFICE, New Orleans, Nov. 26, 1868.

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 8 A. M.

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

Mails for Lower Coast close at 9 A.