The New Orleans Crescent.

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S. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 22, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ST. CHARLES THEATER—Engagement of Edwin Forrest. "Damon and Pythias."

VARIETIES THEATER—Engagement of Jos. Jefferson—"Our American Cousin."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—New Variety Combination—Negro eccentricities, dancing, singing, burlesques, etc.

OLYMPIC THEATER—Comedy, burlesque, singing, dancing, negro eccentricities, etc.

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

A fair for the benefit of the Gretna Church, will be held by the Southern Methodist ladies of this city, at the Masonic Hall, corner of Perdido and St. Charles streets, commencing last evening, and will continue for the next three nights. The public need fear no extortion as prices have been fixed at moderate rates, and to suit the condition of the times. Admission twenty-five cents.

Old Briareus was independent of the freedmen's bureau. He always had a "hundred hands" of his own. But instead of feeding these hands, it is generally believed that the hands fed him.

Reports from Havana say the public places of amusements in that city are poorly attended, owing to the prevalence of cholera. "The Tale of Enchantment" was drawing the best houses. The company of Messrs. Spalding & Bidwell will next visit Matanzas.

As the wife of Mr. J. B. Bailey, of Van Buren county, Arkansas, was chopping some wood, one day last week, she made a mislick with the axe, tripped up and fell backwards on a knotty stick of wood, breaking her back, which caused death almost instantaneously.

There was so much fear in Copiah county, Miss., of an insurrection about Christmas, that the merchants, coffeehouse keepers and druggists, agreed not to sell any liquors until after New Year, unless there was the utmost necessity for them.

The Columbus, Miss., index says it is rumored that fifteen hundred freedmen in Lowndes county have signed their names to a colonization scheme in Liberia.

Franc's Smith, of Gros Chevreuil, St. Landry, committed suicide on the 12th inst. He borrowed a pistol, and putting it to his head, fired, the ball passing through his brain, then through a fence, and seriously wounding a young man passing near.

Thanks to E. B. Townson, Esq., purser of the steamship Star of the Union, for late Havana papers; and to Capt. Stinde, of the Lizzie Tate, for the Shreveport Southwestern.

The health of Shreveport is good.

MEDICAL.—Our old friend, Dr. Wm. G. Austin, has found it necessary to have an office down town, as well as one up town at his residence on Washington street. There are many who desire his medical services in this part of the city, and he has therefore established an office at 100 Common street, opposite the City Hotel, where he can be found between the hours of 12 and 2. It will be a great convenience to know where to find a physician who stands so high in his profession, and whose personal merits are even as great as his professional.

Kansas and Nebraska are the only States whose wheat crop of 1866 exceeded the average per acre of that of Vermont, which was twenty bushels. A generation ago, remarks the World, Genesee Valley was the granary of the country. Next Ohio and Michigan gave us bread. Then Illinois and Iowa; the Minnesota. Now the prairies of the far West give our largest crops, while meantime the exhausted and neglected East has gone to sea islands and great cities for manures rich in phosphate and ammonia, and through her compost heaps is wresting the palm from fresher lands and milder climates.

The Jackson Clarion states that the Hon. Colin J. McRae, of Alabama, brother to ex-Governor McRae, of Mississippi, and principal agent of the Confederate States abroad, has received from the British government an important agency in Honduras. He is reported to have found the forests there so dense and the timber so valuable, that he intends to engage in the exportation of wood.

There was a serious row in Galveston on the 17th. A woman of bad repute gave a ball to the 17th regiment U. S. army, many of whom were induced to purchase tickets under the promise of a supper. The guard sent to preserve order were drunk, and the second guard called by the chief of police were in the same condition. The soldiers grew riotous when they found no supper toward, and bayonets were drawn and used too. The difficulty was finally quieted, after several men had been wounded.

The Milledgeville Southern Recorder asks, very pertinently, if Georgia is a territory, why not the Atlanta convention draw on the national treasury at Washington, instead of the bogus State treasury at Milledgeville?

The Confederate generals of South Carolina are at work. Gens. Gary, Butler, Hagood, Kershaw, Bonham, Conner, Kennedy and McGowan are all practicing law in that State, and Gen. Logan is practicing law in Richmond. Gens. N. G. Evans and "Live Oak" Walker are teaching school.

Gov. Jenkins retires to his home at Augusta. Judge Black is to argue the *quo warranto* application which it is reported has been made.

Another radical nominating convention is threatened to be held at Baton Rouge.

Mr. Yadock Deddrick, a Newark machinist, has invented a mechanical man, to be moved by steam. It will run in any direction, and at almost any rate of speed, drawing after him a load whose weight would tax the strength of three stout horses. The man stands seven feet and nine inches high and weighs five hundred pounds. The fellow is attached to a common rockaway carriage, the shafts of which serve to support him in a vertical position. In order to prevent the "giant" from frightening horses by its wonderful appearance Mr. Deddrick intends to clothe it, and give it as nearly as possible a likeness to the rest of humanity. Pantaloons, coat and vest are provided.

The farmers in Arkansas are very backward in making contracts with the negroes.

From all parts of Arkansas there are reports of unusually heavy snows, varying from six to sixteen inches in depth.

The editor of the Port Gibson Standard is about to be "harnessed" by "the boys" of his town, for publishing them as having been engaged in some mischievous proceedings.

The health of the Hon. John Bell, who is now residing at the Tennessee Iron Works on Cumberland river, is much improved.

GENERAL GRANT AND THE PRESIDENT.

The Republican party rely on the strength of General Grant's name to carry them safely through the perils of the next presidential election, but they seem to be doing their best to deprive his name of all its efficacy. If there is one thing more than another that shocks the public sense of decorum it is the indecent spectacle of an intrusive and unwelcome minister forcing himself, by legal technicalities, into the cabinet of an unwilling executive. And when this is accomplished by trickery and subterfuge, those who participate in the trickery and subterfuge are very apt to share the reprehension which is visited on the principal. Whatever party advantage the Republicans may imagine themselves to gain by Stanton's successful invasion of the war office, they must detest the tool they have used. But if Stanton's conduct is flagitiously and audaciously indecent, he has at least the excuse of a bitter contest with the President for extenuation. To gain a triumph over an avowed enemy may palliate if not justify acts which, otherwise would be devoid of mitigating circumstances. But Gen. Grant cannot urge even this excuse. He pretended to be the President's friend, and, while pretending to be his friend, was consorting and conspiring with his enemies. The National Intelligencer makes this perfectly plain by a statement of the circumstances which appears to be at least quasi-official, and which has not, as yet, been contradicted, except by an anonymous telegraphic correspondent of the New York Tribune. The Intelligencer states that, sometime after the appointment of Gen. Grant as secretary of war *ad interim*, he had a conversation with the President upon the subject of the probability of the refusal of the Senate to recognise the suspension of Mr. Stanton, when Gen. Grant stated that in such event he might not wish to identify himself with either party in the controversy, but added, in effect: "I shall in that event either hand you my resignation as acting secretary, or let a mandamus be issued against me to surrender the office."

This conversation was renewed from time to time, and on Saturday, the 11th inst., when Senator Howard's report from the Senate committee on military affairs was under discussion, General Grant was pointedly asked by the President if he had changed his mind in reference to the course he would pursue if the Senate should refuse to make Stanton's suspension final, when he reiterated the promise previously made, that he would, either hand in his resignation as secretary of war *ad interim* early enough for the President to appoint his successor or take any other action he might deem requisite, or allow a mandamus to be served upon him for the surrender of the office; adding a promise to the President, that he should hear from him on the subject on Monday.

Monday passed without the promised communication. On Monday evening, after it was known that the Senate had passed Howard's resolutions refusing to recognize the suspension of Stanton as secretary of war, General Grant was present at the reception at the executive mansion, where he greeted the President but mentioned nothing of any change in the determination previously declared. The President heard nothing whatever from General Grant upon the subject until twelve o'clock Tuesday, two hours after Mr. Stanton had taken possession of the war office, when the following communication was delivered to him by Major Comstock, one of General Grant's staff officers:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMIES UNITED STATES,
"Washington, D. C., Jan. 14, 1868.

"His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

"*Sir*—I have the honor to inclose herewith copy of official notice received by me last evening of the action of the Senate of the United States in the case of the suspension of the Hon. E. M. Stanton, secretary of war. According to the provisions of section two of 'An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices,' my functions as secretary of war *ad interim* ceased from the moment of the receipt of this notice.

"I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT,
"Brevet."

"IN EXECUTIVE SESSION,
"SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
"January 13, 1868.

"*Resolved*, That having considered the evidence and reasons given by the President in his report of the 12th December, 1867, for the suspension from the office of secretary of war of Edwin M. Stanton, the Senate do not concur in such suspension. JOHN W. FORNEY,
"Secretary."

"HEADQUARTERS ARMIES UNITED STATES,
"January 14, 1868.

"Attest: GEO. E. DENT, A. A. G."

Soon after the delivery of this communication General Grant called in person upon the President during the meeting of the cabinet, and upon being reminded by the President of his reiterated promise, and especially of the promise made only on Saturday morning last, General Grant admitted the promise in the presence of members of the cabinet.

These statements are extremely damaging to Gen. Grant. It can scarcely be doubted that they are true. It is reasonable to suppose that the President had an understanding with Gen. Grant on this point, because he certainly would not have committed the issue of so important a controversy to the chances of an uncertain concurrence of opinion. He desired to rid himself of one secretary with whom he could not agree; he would not have chosen another without reasonable assurance of agreement. Gen. Grant's position before the country as a candidate for the presidency is only an aggravation of this betrayal of the trust reposed in him by the executive. It looks bad enough to descend to such methods to subserve party interests, but it looks even worse when the person who uses them expects to profit by their consequences.

Ole Bull was to play at Indianapolis on the 20th.

A couple of French women have been arrested for making soup of a sweet babe, cabbages and flour.

RECONSTRUCTION IN TEXAS AND LOUISIANA.—A Washington dispatch of the 18th says:

Senator Wilson has received a letter from Jack Hamilton, of Texas, stating that the Republicans will certainly carry that State and reconstruct under the military bill if not interfered with. Mr. Wilson has information also from Louisiana to the effect that the Republicans will carry that State by twenty-five thousand, notwithstanding Gen. Hancock's efforts to the contrary. He thinks they are certain of controlling all the Southern States except Virginia and Arkansas.

A stock dealer who came to New Orleans with one hundred mules carried them back to Louisville, having been unable to dispose of them in this market.

Carl Formes has bid farewell to the operatic stage.

We would advise those in want of fine fashionable clothing, at prices less than before the war, to call on Garthwaite, Lewis & Stuart, 31 and 33 Camp street.

SYMPTOMS.

The Cincinnati Commercial is a leading and a very shrewd organ of the Republican party. It desires the success of its party; but it sees that party success is every day jeoparded by the very measures and the very policy intended to assure it. The Commercial may, and probably will, adhere to its party in spite of anything that Congress may do, but it cannot argue as in the following paragraphs without producing an effect on its readers:

If the majority in Congress could forget that there will be a presidential election next year, they would improve the chances of the Republican candidate. It is evident that the disorganized States of the South cannot be reconstructed so as to take part in the election. Congress should not attempt to force reconstruction with the view of obtaining Southern electoral votes. There will be three votes lost in the North where there will be one gained in the South, by the process. Whatever danger there may be in entering upon the next presidential election without the States that were of the Southern Confederacy must be encountered. It is too late to get them in, in good shape. Therefore count them out, and plan the campaign with them counted out. Then it is devoutly to be wished that the election may be decided beyond the possibility of controversy in the Northern States, for a disputed presidential succession would mean not a sectional war such as we have had, but a civil war—and we should be Mexicanized.

The majority in Congress are proceeding upon the presumption that all the people who took sides with the Thirty-ninth Congress against the president are bound up, body and soul, in their caucus decrees. They are mistaken. It was not the policy of the president so much as the exceeding indiscretion of the conduct and utterances of Andrew Johnson that, in 1866, was disapproved by the people in electing the Fortieth Congress. And now new issues are coming up and overshadowing the things of yesterday. The elections in 1867 showed that appeals to the war spirit merely were losing their efficacy. There is a political chaos. The people are not awed by the hasty decisions of scared and passionate partisans in caucus assembled. The want of wisdom in the Republican party management has already revived the Democratic party, and it looms up formidable in its prestige and discipline.

The following extracts are from recent editorials in the New York Times. Though the Times, like the Cincinnati Commercial, may adhere at all events to the Republican party, what it says against the course of the radical extremists is calculated to impel many Republicans to abandon the party permanently:

Reconstruction has put the Republican party on its trial, and the verdict must be against it, if, after two years' experimentalizing, it confesses itself no nearer success than when it started. The country has sustained it, so far, under a belief that it would quickly and safely restore the integrity of the Union. With what propriety or confidence, with what justice or decency, will it be possible to ask for further support, if the toils and devices of two years are declared by their authors an ignominious failure? What reliance can be placed on the capacity—what trust in the judgment—of Republican statesmanship, if it thus repudiate its own handiwork?

A party whose leaders trample on the Constitution, because it impedes their operations, cannot long retain the confidence of the country; and when their overthrow comes—as come it must—what will be the fate of their policy? what the upshot of their plotting and legislating and usurping? These are inquiries which concern more than themselves, for they indicate the reopening of the Southern question and the reconstructing of reconstruction as consequences of the reckleness which marks the radical programme.

The Times, taken to task by the Tribune for assailing the Republican party, endeavors to evade the arraignment by the plea that its attacks were confined to the extreme measures of Congress, and designed in the interest of the party. It says, for example:

Our strictures have related to the action of Congress, past or impending, and are in the interest of the Republican party, not against it. The point we have urged above all others is that the course of Congress tends to keep the country divided, and the South desolate and alienated; and we have never ceased to warn the dominant party of the dangers it incurred by assuming responsibilities for a policy pregnant with injustice and disaster.

This plea of the Times is a mere juggle of words. It is very much as though a person, accused of begriming a picture, should plead that he had no purpose to harm the picture, but only intended to blacken the canvas on which it was painted. The fact is notorious that ever since the rupture of the President with the Republican majority in Congress, the party has had no expression and embodiment with respect to public affairs except such as Congress has given it. The quarrel with Andrew Johnson, which commenced as a split between the moderates and the radicals of the party, ended in the secession of hardly more than a corporal's guard of the former, the remainder of whom, along with Mr. Raymond of the Times, cowering under the partisan lashes of Stevens and Wade, and other Republican leaders in Congress, slunk into the camp of the radical organization to take lessons in discipline from the drill sergeants of the New York Tribune. But Mr. Greeley and his Tribune associates have not, with all their zeal and diligence, been able to make radicals after their own hearts out of these captured fugitives. They are conquered, but not essentially altered. They do radical work under constant protest; constitutionally incapable, it would seem, of pronouncing the radical slogan and keeping step with the radical music.

When the Times excuses itself by saying that it merely "protests against the recklessness of the leaders in Congress," the drill sergeants of the Tribune are right, from their party standpoint, in charging that it is a deserter in spirit, and in matter of fact a sympathiser and co-operator, as far as prudence will allow, with the opponents of the Republican party.

As before observed, the Times may continue to be nominally a Republican paper, but it has the ear of a considerable number of Republicans who are daily influenced by its political utterances, who cannot pursue logically the direction of this influence without ceasing practically to be Republicans, and who have no interest in pursuing other than a logical course with reference to their political impressions.

About the same relation may be assumed to subsist between the New York Evening Post and its Republican readers. The last named paper, now in downright opposition to the congressional reconstructionists, though contending that it is still Republican, thus concludes a reply to a whipping-in editorial of the Tribune:

But Congress got into a quarrel with the President; it took counsel of its resentments, not its wisdom; more onerous conditions were imposed; until this legislative folly culminated in the military despotism which has produced no solitary good effect, which has widened the chasm between the races at the south, and which has at length run to such an extravagance that unless arrested it will provoke a general and most disastrous reaction. It is an extremity into which we shall not follow any leaders; but, on the other hand, we shall continue to protest against it until the voice of reason shall once more make itself heard amid the noisy clamors of Washington.

All the extracts above quoted from papers heretofore Republican, are note-worthy and by no means inauspicious symptoms.

The steamship Cortes, Whitmann, commander, sails at 8 o'clock this morning with a full freight, $34,000 in specie, and a number of passengers.

The steamship Kensington, Capt. Hedge, sailed last night for Boston with a full freight.

Blind Tom was in Buffalo last week.

Further Great Reduction

—IN—

MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS' FINE CLOTHING.

Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Traveling Bags, etc. We are now selling at prices less than before the war.

GARTHWAITE, LEWIS & STUART,
31 and 33 Camp street.

Five Blue Ribbons,

—EMBRACING—

THE HIGHEST PRIZE,

A DIPLOMA,

TWO GOLD MEDALS, A SILVER MEDAL

And the Special Premium of Messrs. Peck Bros.,

A SPLENDID SILVER CUP,

Are the Honors Awarded to

S. N. MOODY,

Corner Canal and Royal Streets,

For the FINEST SHIRTS and GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS at the Louisiana State Fair, 1868.

Such a flattering List of Prizes, together with FOUR BLUE RIBBONS at the Fair of 1866, and last, though not least, the HIGHEST PRIZE AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION for the Best Shirts made in America, should be convincing proof that MOODY'S SHIRTS AND FURNISHING GOODS are THE FINEST IN THE WORLD!

GET YOUR SHIRTS AT S. N. MOODY'S!

Six Shirts for $9,

And Everything else EQUALLY CHEAP.

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We respectfully invite Druggists and Merchants, as well as Physicians and Planters, visiting the city to make their purchases, to call and examine our very large stock of Fresh and Reliable Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Perfumery, Cosmetics, Fancy Goods, Soaps, Surgical Instruments, Medical Saddle Bags, Pocket Cases, Medicine Chests, Trusses, Supporters, Combs, Toilet Sets, an endless variety of Articles for the Toilet, Druggists, Sundries, Window Glass, and all descriptions of Glassware.

Pure Liquors, Wines, Ales and Porters,

Selected expressly for medicinal purposes, and guaranteed to be the best.

Particular attention to the compounding and dispensing of Physicians' Prescriptions. Competent and reliable parties will be in attendance in this branch of our business, day and night.

We guarantee to give our customers satisfaction, both as to prices and qualities of our goods.

Read This Certificate.

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During the past two years, take pleasure in testifying to their value.

Respectfully, etc.,

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AND MANY OTHERS.

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

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

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.

Watches and Jewelry.

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—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.

Great Sacrifices

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DRY GOODS

—BY—

F. G. BARRIERE & CO.,

135 CANAL STREET.

Owing to business having opened late this season, the great scarcity of money, and having an unusually large stock on hand, we are determined to offer the same at great sacrifices,

FOR CASH,

In order to dispose of the goods as soon as possible.

Ladies, Planters, Merchants, and all in want of Goods, are invited to call and examine our stock, which is one of the most extensive and best assorted in this city. It comprises, in part, the following articles:

FRENCH MERINO—all wool.
Plain POPLINS, ...
Fancy POPLINS—a great variety.
Plain and Figured ALPACAS.
.. .. DELAINES.
Black CASHMERE and MERINO.
.. TAMISE and DELAINES
BOMBAZINES, POPLINS.
IMPERIAL CLOTH.
VENTILENNE and BIARITZ.
French TARTANS.
White and Colored FLANNELS.
BLANKETS—all sizes and prices.
Marseilles QUILTS—all sizes and prices.
Bobinet and Muslin CURTAINS.
All-Wool DAMASK—for Curtains.
Silk and .. ..
Worsted REPS ..
Real Jouvin KID GLOVES, imported by ourselves.
Irish and French Linen SHIRTINGS.
.. .. .. SHEETINGS.
.. .. .. for PILLOW CASES.
Bleached, Brown and Colored CANTON FLANNELS.
.. and Brown TWILLED COTTONS.
.. .. 3-4 to 12-4.
COTTONADES, DENIMS, STRIPES, TICKINGS.
KERSEYS, LINDSEYS, Gray BLANKETS.
HOSIERY, from the best makers, for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.
CASSIMERES, Black and Fancy CLOTHS.

SILKS—SILKS.

A beautiful stock we have just received, and that we offer also at a great sacrifice, with a great many other articles.

We invite our friends and the public to come and satisfy themselves of the correctness of our advertisement.

95.....Canal Street.....95

SUCCESSION SALE.

All that Large Stock of

FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

DIAMONDS, SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

JEWELRY, GUNS AND PISTOLS,

OPERA GLASSES, FANCY GOODS, ETC.,

At 95 Canal Street,

MUST BE SOLD AT SOME PRICE, to close the succession of the Late J. Lilienthal.

GREAT BARGAINS

Are now offered at private sale for the whole or any part of the stock,

EDW. LILIENTHAL,
Administrator.

A Card to the Public.

I have read with surprise, in the city intelligence column of yesterday's New Orleans Bee, an account of the opening of a Saloon, to be superintended by one A. J. SANSONI, so long and favorably known in connection with Santini, (so says the Bee.)

I hope this is the last time that my name will be used in any manner, whatsoever, in connection with this man Sansoni, against which I deem it my duty to warn the public.

Should any person desire further and more explicit information regarding the "so long and favorably known gentleman," they are invited to call at my office, No. 40 Carondelet street.

JOSEPH SANTINI.

44.....St. Charles Street.....44

GARRETSON & BARKER.

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.
BLACK 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.
Canton Flannel DRAWERS at 75 cents each.
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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.

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.

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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.

Smokers Attention!

EVERY MAN HIS OWN CIGAR MAKER.

The Patent Cigar and Cigarette Roller, making the best Cigars, for one cent each. Agents wanted in every town and county in the South. For sale by

BOUTON, SMITH & CO.,
185 Gravier street, N. O.

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THE ACTS OF THE LAST LEGISLATURE

Held and begun on the 7th January, 1867, in the city of New Orleans. No lawyer's library complete without this valuable work

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HIGHEST STYLE OF ART,

—AT THE—

CRESCENT JOB OFFICE.

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Jno. Holmes,	C. J. Leeds,	J. M. Lapeyre,
C. H. Slocomb,	David Wallace,	Samuel Smith,
Geo. W. Dirmeyer,	Thos. Murray,	Alex. Marks,
L. B. Lemarie.		

Committee on Correspondence.

Sam'l R. Walker,	H. C. Miller,	A. B. Bacon,
W. M. Burwell,	Louis Bush,	D. da Ponte,
C. Dufour,	W. M. Smallwood.	

Committee on Address and Resolutions.

J. B. Eustis,	S. F. Wilson,	J. E. Austin,
W. H. C. King,	Daniel Scully,	Alex. Walker.

Committee on Public Meetings.

Peter Kaiser,	Francis Martin,	W. H. Wells,
Thos. Askew,	Thos. E. Adams,	T. F. Thieneman,
C. E. Fenner.		

The members of the above Committees are requested to meet at Committee Rooms, corner of Common street and Theater Alley (over Hawkins's,) on TUESDAY EVENING, NEXT, at 7 o'clock. Prompt and full attendance requested.

The next regular meeting of the Central Committee will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, NEXT, at Hawkins's Club Room, at 7 o'clock. The following gentlemen compose the Committee:

George A. Fosdick,	Geo. Williamson,	Duncan F. Kenner,
J. Ad. Rozier,	J. A. Snyder,	W. M. Smallwood,
F. Irwin,	Richard Taylor,	A. Sambola,
David Stuart,	A. W. Bosworth,	J. B. McSherry,
E. F. Jonas,	Wm. M. Levy,	Edward Fenner,
F. S. Goode,	John H. New,	C. Dufour,
Wm. M. Burwell,	A. B. Bacon,	Marion A. Baker,
J. O. Nixon,	Durant Da Ponte,	Alexander Walker,
Louis Texada,	James B. Eustis,	E. Salomon,
John Holmes,	Thomas Murray,	J. Q. A. Fellows,
W. M. Dane,	M. B. Brady,	Charles J. Leeds,
J. M. Lapeyre,	Samuel Seymour,	A. B. Seger,
H. M. Favrot,	James McCloskey,	J. O. Fuqua,
Duncan S. Cage,	H. P. Kernachan,	J. E. Austin,
Louis Bush,	Samuel Andersen,	George S. Darling,
Peter Kaiser,	J. Hernandez,	P. O. Hebert,
Chas. E. Fenner,	Francis Martin,	C. H. Slocomb,
W. H. Wells,	Harry Richardson,	David Wallace,
Thomas Askew,	S. R. Walker,	W. F. Hallsigh,
N. Trepagnier,	J. Mann,	G. De Feriet,
R. J. Barrow,	Mike Carroll,	C. W. Culbertson,
T. C. Ellis,	John Meyer,	Samuel Smith,
W. S. Pike,	L. E. Lemarie,	M. O. Tracy,
S. Tyler Reed,	Thomas E. Adams,	R. A. Gibson,
F. A. Sturcken,	C. W. Kilbourn,	J. J. Foley,
Daniel Scully,	Numa Dufour,	E. L. Bower,
E. D. Newell,	T. M. Newell.	Samuel M. Dorsey,
Emile Legardeur,	Felix H. Poche,	Sam. Hollingsworth,
B. S. Le Branch,	W. R. Greathouse,	James R. Andrews,
James Wise,	T. B. R. Hatch,	E. R. Boisvat,
W. H. C. King,	Louis St. Martin,	Peter M. Peterson,
John C. Huey,	Geo. W. Dirmeyer,	Edward Sparrow,
Thos. L. Macon,	Josiah Cole,	J. B. Walton,
A. Miltenberger.	W. J. Seymour,	Jno. T. Dufour,
T. F. Thieneman,	John B. Robertson,	H. C. Miller,
A. G. Price,	W. W. Pugh,	Alex. Marks,
Gustavus Smith,	Miles Taylor.	S. M. Westmore,
S. F. Wilson,	P. B. McKelvey,	John Grayer,
Jas. Gibney,	Frederick Losberg,	Webster Long,
Louis Power,	N. A. L'ambias,	Wm. Leahman,
John Paisley.	Louis Hebert.	

Any one declining to act on the Committee is requested to give notice of the fact at the regular meeting.

W. M. SMALLWOOD, Secretary.

Wheless & Pratt,

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

BANKERS,

NO. 11 COMMERCIAL PLACE,

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

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.

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LITHOGRAPHED AND PRINTED,

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—AT THE—

CRESCENT JOB OFFICE,

94 Camp street.

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 8 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 6 A. M.

OFFICE HOURS.—Opens 8 A. M., closes 4 P. M.

The Delivery will be kept open until 7 P. M.

SUNDAYS.—Office opens 9 A. M., and closes 12 M.

R. W. TALIAFERRO,
Postmaster.

H. M. Thompson,

PURCHASING AND COLLECTING AGENCY,

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Collections on all points promptly attended to.

References—COL. J. O. NIXON, Proprietor of New Orleans CRESCENT.