

The New Orleans Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NEW OPERA HOUSE—French Opera Troupe—"La Belle Helene."

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—"The Streets of New York."

VARIETIES THEATRE—Engagement of Joe Jefferson—"The Revue."

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

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Comedy, burlesque, singing, dance, gymnastics, etc.

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM—Nov 40 and 42 St. Charles street—Numerous fine natural curiosities—Smallest lady in the world—Largest without arms—Glass blower, etc.

THE SUNDAY CRESCENT.—The Sunday Crescent, in all respects, is a paper which we offer as creditable to the literature and journalistic enterprise of New Orleans.

The Sunday Crescent, in all respects, is a paper which we offer as creditable to the literature and journalistic enterprise of New Orleans. Filled with the latest news by telegraph and mail, with interesting local events, with a miscellany of literary contributions original and selected, and with the latest financial and commercial intelligence, it is a paper which we offer to the public with entire confidence in its being acceptable.

The Weekly Crescent, issued every Saturday morning, contains the news of the week by telegraph and mail, editorials, local matters of interest, financial and commercial summary, state of the markets and a collection of interesting miscellaneous articles. It is an acceptable present to send to a friend or correspondent in the country. Copies, put up in wrappers, ready for the mail, can be had at our counting-room. We will receive a limited number of advertisements for the Weekly, and as the paper circulates in all the surrounding States, its value as an advertising medium is very great.

A BEREAVEMENT.—The people of New Orleans and the medical profession have met with a severe loss in the death of Doctor A. T. Howe, whose long career in the midst of us has invariably been marked by rare skill and success, and by a Christian devotion and unselfishness which is above all praise.

We are indebted to the kind attentions of the author, Doctor Chas. Delord, for a copy of his memoir upon the yellow fever epidemic which prevailed in New Orleans and the adjacent country during 1867. This book bears evident marks of the talent and research of its accomplished author, and is a very neatly printed by L. Marchand, Eq., 113 Chartres street.

Prof. Dimity lectures to-night before the Normal School on Burgundy street.

A well-known property owner in this city has reduced the rent on one of his stores from \$500 to \$600 a year, although he might have received \$4000 for it from a new tenant. This is an example worthy of imitation.

While in the city a few days ago, Dr. Phillips, of Chatawa, lost a note book containing memoranda of the fair, excursion and fair tickets, etc. The finder is requested to leave it with Mr. Bacon, at the Playhouse office.

Louisville awoke on the 21st to find its buildings "new roofed with Carara." Its trees and shrubbery bending with snow—in short, the ninth great snow storm of the season, which extended from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic coast. The day and night in Louisville were musical with sleigh-bells.

It is said the president has notified John P. Hale that his resignation of the ministry of Spain would be accepted.

The Louisville Courier employs eleven editors and reporters. They all understand their "biz."

Thad. Stevens is in favor of universal suffrage. No!

A Newark spiritualist has been indicted for not wearing clothes, etc.

Yuba Dam mentions a venerable Presbyterian gentleman as laying down every word of his conversation as if it had been a freshly laid egg.

Ex-Minister Harvey, of Portland, is going to press a claim for two years of suspended pay.

Tyler, McInness & Co., Boston wool dealers, has suspended.

Hon. Noah Smith, formerly a prominent politician in Maine, is dead.

They have ear candles at the North, but in Paris they have ladies' nose protectors, lined with fur.

The Louisville Courier says there are on one square in that city fourteen grog shops, all plying a heavy traffic, and it is ascertained that not more than two of the fourteen can a drop of genuine whisky be procured.

Somebody puts this conundrum to Congress. If the Supreme Court should decide the two-thirds law itself to be unconstitutional, and by a two-thirds vote, what's to be done next?

Hot dinners are advertised in London, England, for nine cents, and one from a hot joint for twelve cents.

Virginia papers contain notices of the death of Mr. John Henry, of Charlotte, last survivor save one, of the children of Patrick Henry, and owner of the old family seat and burial place of the great orator.

Beetler is in New England with a lecture on "Work and the Workman."

Carmel returned, as he promised, from a ball on the table to a ball on a by-sister's head.

Bierstedt has gone to Naples to paint Vesuvius in eruption.

Hiram Powers, on a bust, cut the face of a friend with a chisel.

On New Year's Eve there was a dance at Fort Gibson, Arkansas, and quite a number of Cherokeees were there, and among them a Cherokee merchant by the name of Jessie Bushyhead was on the floor dancing late in the night, when some person from the outside of the house shot him through the body, the wound soon proving mortal.

The steamship Ahas, an old blockade runner, sunk at her wharf in Savannah, a few days ago.

Can the refusal of a woman to marry a man be considered a matrimonial knot?—[Ex.]

BLACK AND WHITE SHEEP.

In neither the actions nor the facts of pastoral life of old, do we read any account of a shepherd who fed and guarded only the black sheep of his flock, and surrendered the rest to the mercies of the winter wind and the ravenous wolf. Yet such is precisely the nature of the pastoral office which certain journals in the North, and certain men in Congress, assume that the government is instituted to perform. One of the latest evidences of this assumption is found in the prompt objections to a proposition introduced recently into the legislature of New York, for appropriating half a million of dollars to relieve the sufferings of the poor of New York city.

Radical writers are prompt to condemn the measure as repugnant to a sound theory of the functions of government, and as false in point of philanthropy and in point of economy. The New York Evening Post, which has been an advocate of the freedmen's bureau, while joining in this condemnation, frankly confesses that the proposition to extend governmental charity to the poor whites in New York or any other city, cannot be consistently combated by those who approve the eleemosynary provision by Congress in behalf of indigent blacks in the South. This feature of the bureau system, the Post regards as uncalled for, injudicious and mischievous. But the Post is not a typical representative of the partisan views which inspired the creation of the system. It is too simple-minded and too conscientiously logical to make its course fit perfectly with the policy of party aggrandizement which the freedmen's bureau is intended to subserve. At the same time it apparently lacks the acuteness to perceive the subject in this aspect. Otherwise, it could not fail to understand that the eleemosynary feature is indispensable to the paramount purpose of the institution. Take away that feature, and the bureau would amount merely to a veritable interference on the part of government with the industrial relations of the blacks. It would then cease to be one of the most potent of the bribes designed to vitiate the habits of the Southern negroes, in order that through degeneration as laborers they might graduate into reliable radical voters.

It happens that the radical leaders have nothing to hope, politically, from the suffering poor of New York city, whom it is proposed to relieve by an appropriation of public money. On the other hand, they have reason to apprehend that the recipients of this bounty, hungry and freezing whites who owe to radical policy their want of employment and consequent destitution and misery, will be under the influence of Democratic politicians at future elections. They are quick, therefore, to detect the unsoundness of the principle of extending governmental relief to the unfortunate and miserable, when applied to this particular case. But when they argue that this sort of charity tends to engender and perpetuate pauperism, instead of removing causes of indigence and elevating the class receiving it, their argument is clearly fatal to their position as supporters of the freedmen's bureau. This institution does not offer merely an occasional donation to meet a sudden and exceptional case of distress. It agrees to provide continuously for the wants of several millions of blacks, if these wants should not be provided for by their own industry. It thus holds out impunity to the improvidence of a class naturally indolent and unthrifty, and who are the least likely of all people to liberate themselves from dependence upon eleemosynary aid which promises to make up for the shortcomings of their industry. It may be called, in short, a contrivance for pauperizing a third of the population of the South as a means of making them faithful adherents of a party. Such is the price which the radicals must pay, at the expense of the productive industry of the country, for their negro allies. The freedmen's bureau, or a kindred institution, is essential to their domination.

Notice to Commissioners of Elections. (Circular.) HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, Office of Secretary for Civil Affairs, New Orleans, La., Jan. 23, 1868.

The commissioners of election duly appointed under the act of Congress passed March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, who served as such during the election in the State of Louisiana on the 27th and 28th September, 1867, will be paid for such service on presenting the necessary vouchers at the office of the secretary for civil affairs, at these headquarters. The vouchers will be made in duplicate, approved by either the supervising officer, the chairman of the board of registrars, or any member of said board, and will be properly signed by the commissioner. In all cases where vouchers are sent for collection, a written order from the commissioner must accompany them. The necessary blank vouchers will be furnished on application to the secretary of civil affairs, at these headquarters. By command of Major Gen. Hancock. ROBERT CHANDLER, Captain, Assistant Secretary for Civil Affairs.

SOMETHING INTERESTING TO OUR CITY READERS.—In our perambulations yesterday evening we observed quite a crowd of ladies and gentlemen near the corner of St. Charles and Jackson streets, apparently engaged in the examination of some particular object. Struck by the crowd, we wended our steps thither, and must confess that upon coming up our eyes were absolutely dazzled by the beautiful display of luscious Malaga grapes, bananas, oranges, apples, etc., together with quaters of the most magnificent Kentucky beef, which took the premium at our recent State Fair, splendid canvasback duck, snipe, woodcock, with as fine an expose of fresh garden vegetables as we ever saw. For this unexpected gratification we are indebted to our popular and enterprising friend, Charley Ballejo, who, by the way, keeps one of the nicest assortments of family groceries in the city, or we may safely say, in the South. Mr. Ballejo proposes to furnish the good people of the Garden District with all the delicacies of the market at prices that will make it greatly to their interest, as well as convenience, to patronize his pretty little market, just now completed.

THE LOAVES AND GRANT.—By referring to the certificate of Ann Riley, in another column of this morning's Crescent, it will be seen that at the two State fairs of 1866 and 1868 the premium and blue ribbon were awarded to her for the best baked bread. Being a fine practical cook, and having used to her entire satisfaction all the cooking secrets of the day, she selected above all others the "old Charter Oak" as the one by which she could obtain the greatest universality and distribution of her bread, and thereby best accomplish her object, namely, getting the premium and blue ribbon. Messrs. Rice Bros. & Co., wholesale dealers in hardware, cutlery, stoves, etc., at 89 and 91 Camp street, and 565 Magazine street, are the agents of this celebrated stove, and we may justly say that the immense sale of this stove built up this firm to the position of one of the leading houses of the South.

THE NEW JUDICIAL BILL.

The reconstruction acts of Congress, including the pending bills, are melancholy examples of defective conception and futile execution. That body has been for sometime trying to construct an edifice which threatens every moment to tumble about the ears of its architects, and which they are attempting to shove up by props resting in a shifting quicksand. In vain they seek a firm foundation—the more they dig the more treacherous becomes the ground on which they stand. The final result of all this will be, perhaps, a gulf of their excavating in which they and their work will be swallowed up together. In the meantime they go on in the endeavor to remedy a defect here, and to insert a support there, the only effect being to throw additional weight on the flimsy edifice. In other words, they are seeking to patch a very dirty garment, with very rotten rags.

The last bill, reported by the judiciary committee of the House, evidently contemplates the inefficiency and insufficiency of the previous bill, controlling, or attempting to control the decisions of the Supreme Court, just as the military dictatorship bill presupposes the inefficiency and insufficiency of the previous reconstruction measures. The bill requiring the assent of two-thirds of the Supreme Court to decide the unconstitutionality of an act of Congress does not achieve the object in view, because the court can decide that act as well as any other to be unconstitutional. Hence some other expedient becomes necessary in order to save the reconstruction scheme from the judicial slaughter, to which it is being surely, but certainly led. This expedient is embodied in the new bill telegraphed from Washington yesterday morning, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States shall not extend to any act done, or which shall be done, or to any proceeding had, or which shall be had, under any law, or any proceeding had, or which shall be had, under any act of Congress, or any act of the rebel States, approved March 2, 1867, or of the several acts supplemental thereto. And all such cases now pending in said court, either by appeal or otherwise, from any proceeding had, or which shall be had, under any act of Congress, or any act of the rebel States, shall be dismissed by said Supreme Court, and no record of any proceeding had, or which shall be had, under either of the district court orders under either of the acts shall be kept. On the other hand, they have reason to apprehend that the recipients of this bounty, hungry and freezing whites who owe to radical policy their want of employment and consequent destitution and misery, will be under the influence of Democratic politicians at future elections. They are quick, therefore, to detect the unsoundness of the principle of extending governmental relief to the unfortunate and miserable, when applied to this particular case. But when they argue that this sort of charity tends to engender and perpetuate pauperism, instead of removing causes of indigence and elevating the class receiving it, their argument is clearly fatal to their position as supporters of the freedmen's bureau. This institution does not offer merely an occasional donation to meet a sudden and exceptional case of distress. It agrees to provide continuously for the wants of several millions of blacks, if these wants should not be provided for by their own industry. It thus holds out impunity to the improvidence of a class naturally indolent and unthrifty, and who are the least likely of all people to liberate themselves from dependence upon eleemosynary aid which promises to make up for the shortcomings of their industry. It may be called, in short, a contrivance for pauperizing a third of the population of the South as a means of making them faithful adherents of a party. Such is the price which the radicals must pay, at the expense of the productive industry of the country, for their negro allies. The freedmen's bureau, or a kindred institution, is essential to their domination.

Under this power to make exceptions as to the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, Congress, if the bill pass, claims the right to deny any jurisdiction whatever to that tribunal, in any and all cases arising under the reconstruction acts; thus limiting the decision of cases arising under those acts to the district and circuit courts. The object evidently is to throw the decisions into the hands of judges who are, for the most part, radicals; and, if the decision be against them, to deprive it of the dignity and force attaching to a judgment of the Supreme Court. But this construction of the power of Congress, under the clause quoted, would imply the power of that body to destroy entirely the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and to limit its functions to the class of cases in which the Constitution declares that it shall have original jurisdiction. Thus the absurdity is reached that those cases which are more important than all others—those involving the constitutionality of an act of Congress—shall be decided by an inferior court, and not by the highest tribunal in the land. In fact this is the very intent of the act in question. It denies to the Supreme Court the right to decide on the constitutionality of the reconstruction acts, and limits the decision of the momentous questions arising under those measures, to the lower courts, whose dicta would not be regarded as law, except in the particular cases adjudicated. In other words it is an attempt to make the legislative branch of the government absolutely supreme, and to abolish any means of judicial revision of its acts.

In this view of the case it would seem that the clause of the Constitution in question has quite another meaning than that attached to it by the judiciary committee of the House. When it is said that in certain cases the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction, and in certain other cases—with such exceptions as Congress may make—it means that the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court shall, in one form or the other, extend to all cases. In one class the jurisdiction shall be exclusively, and without exception, original; in the other class it shall be appellate, with such exceptions as Congress may make. If Congress make an exception in this class, then, as to such exception, the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court becomes original, and not appellate. But Congress cannot limit the jurisdiction of the court in such a way as to deprive it of any jurisdiction whatever; otherwise it could, as we have already stated, confine its functions to the small number of cases in which the Constitution declares that it shall have original jurisdiction. The practical results would be legally and judicially monstrous; and the attempt, by such an expedient, to bolster up the confessedly unquestioned legislation of the radicals, is the most infamous act of what Fernando Wood very aptly called "this most infamous Congress."

CONGRESS AND GRANT.—The National Intelligencer of the 20th says: There is no such despotism existing in the civilized world as that which Congress has created with the abused forms of law, and there is no extremity to which those demagogues are not ready to go, in order to retain unlimited power. They have chosen for him, and most expect to abide the consequences of that unfortunate choice.

The Nashville Dispatch says: Shipments on the various railroads of cotton, produce and merchandise have been very heavy for some time past, the trains each way being freighted to their utmost capacity.

F. D. Seward, son of the "astute premier," is at Atlanta, on a tour of reconnaissance through the territories.

Theatrical.

THE OPERA.—To-night will be presented at the Opera House, for the first time in this city, Godefrid's grand spectacular and burlesque opera of "La Belle Helene," with all the magnificence which characterizes this refined place of amusement. La Belle Helene will be personified by the bewitching Lamie, and the other characters, introducing the principal gods and demigods of the remarkable epoch of the siege of Troy, upon which the libretto of the opera is based, by the first subjects of the troupe of Messrs. BARNETT & LION. The same troupe, obtained by "La Belle Helene" may be estimated by learning that it was run in Paris for over four hundred consecutive nights, and was withdrawn from the stage only to give some rest to the almost exhausted artists. This opera abounds in rich and rare scenes, and the music possesses that originality for which the composer of the "Grand Duchess of Gerolstein" is so justly celebrated.

After the performance, at 11 o'clock, the first of the series of the *baux de l'opera*, conducted on the plan of the *baux de l'opera* of Paris, will open with the quadrille of "La Belle Helene," followed by the artists of the former piece. There will be four such balls given at the Opera House during the season. The subscription price is fifteen dollars for the series, which gives the subscriber the privilege of attending the grand Mardi Gras ball. Lists of subscriptions can be found at the Opera House. The orchestra of the opera will supply the music for the balls.

VARIETIES.—Mr. Jefferson was irresistibly funny last evening as *Doc* in a new and original comedy, "The Rivals." He kept his audience, which by the way, was an unusually fine one, convulsed during the entire period of his presence upon the stage. His drollery, scraps, and other characters, elicited roars of laughter, and he defly any one, be it the sanctimonious Ammadiah Sleek himself, if, indeed, such a being really exist—to refrain from a broad grin at seeing his humorous caricatures of visage. Prof. as *Doc*, Mr. Floyd as *Captain Absolute*, and *Lawlor* as *St. Lucius O'Rigger*, were all that could have been desired, while Mrs. General as *Lydell Langlais*, and Miss Carr as *Mrs. Malgrave* are equally entitled to commendation for the support rendered by them. The farce of "A Regular Fix," with Mr. Jefferson as *High de Brass*, concluded the entertainment, prolonging and ever increasing the merriment of the former piece. The same two characters will be repeated by Mr. Jefferson this evening, while to-day, at noon, the matinee performance will consist in that favorite and beautiful comedy "Roseland, or the Little Ball," with Mr. Jefferson as *Doc Grey*.

ST. CHARLES.—Mr. Forrest's *Macbeth* called together a good audience last night, though by no means so large a one as had on the previous evening witnessed his play. The principal characters were well cast, embracing Bertie Hill as *Macduff*, Mrs. Perrin as *Lady Macbeth*, and Mr. Guion as *Banquo*. It affords us pleasure to announce that Mr. Forrest will remain in the city until the 25th inst., when he will be seen in a new and original play, commencing on Monday next. He will repeat *Jack Cade* and *Metamora*, while among the new characters played will be his famous one, the *Gladiator*. To-night that deserving and meritorious actor Barton Hill has a better and more amusing evening. For the occasion an admirable and attractive programme is announced, the beneficiary appearing as *Badger*, the returned Californian, in the drama of the "Streets of New York," and Ben DeBar taking part in *Tom Taps* in the laughable farce of "The Stage Struck Tailor." To-morrow evening Mrs. Sarah Perrin takes a benefit. We should mention, too, that on both these occasions the regular rates of prices will be resumed.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The "Black and Tan Convention" burlesque will be repeated to-day at the noon matinee of the Academy, giving the juveniles an opportunity to witness that very amusing caricature. There will be also offered the usual entertaining olio performances, including trapeze and gymnastic feats by the Miacos, dances by the Clitopes and Miss Leah, and songs and romances by Emerson, Parrot, and other wittily fellows of that ilk. This performance will be played also in the evening. We learn that on Monday evening Miss Nellie Taylor, a gifted vocalist, will make her first appearance in this city, upon the stage of the Academy, in a universally popular. The local song and dance, preceding his upon many of the abnormal features produced by the present condition of affairs in our midst—was well received, as was also a double voiced duet by Miss Van Deuson, who displayed remarkable flexibility of voice in singing. The entertainment wound up with the farce of "The Sculptor's Bargain, or the Negro Among the Statuary." A tempting bill is offered for this evening. A local drama, entitled "Lille, or Mystery and Misery in the Metropolis," is in preparation.

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM.—Those passing down St. Charles street, toward City Hall, will be attracted by the display of many colored flags and paintings adorning the exterior of a building directly opposite the St. Charles Hotel. The few who may as yet be ignorant of the fact, we would state, that within the building are collected ten thousand curiosities of all kinds, brought from all lands, and claiming the inspection of all lovers of the wonderful. The Museum is open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

WISDOM IN SMALL LOTS.—By Joe Blane.—Be cheerful that you still get your muna before you give a receipt, and alius get a receipt before you give your muna.

If you sit on a quarter of a second to late you won't get that in time.

We've got lots of men with towered intellect and brilliant genius and all that, but then you see we need just a few men of good common sense like.

There may be smm sweet sadness in chuing the bitter cud of adversity, but the most v'um in this section would rather have tacker you know.

If wise men never made mistakes this wood be a herd world for fools—of whom a grate many are which.

It is no use to be miserable to da because you're afrodde you can't be happy to morrow, and we hope it required all kinds of men to malk up the world, and so you see there had to be some gottable durn fools for hotel clerks.

It don't take as much sense to pick a lock or forge a chain as it does to not do it.

When it rains sudden you hold up your dish, but don't spend your time watchen for a shower.

It don't take a smart man to be a fool.

You can't do business without some hay more than you ken start a cooper shop on a buzz hole.

A man that don't kno enny thing will tell it the first time he gets a chance.

If I enjoy enny thing more than the prosperity of freed men, it is the punishment of an infernal scoundrel.

DIED.—Of congestion, after a short illness, at twenty minutes past 5 o'clock on Friday evening, Jan. 23, 1868, at the residence of his wife, a native of Virginia, but a resident of this city, died Henry A. WEBER, aged 22 years.

Three Best Loaves HOME MADE BREAD. —BAKED IN— CHARTER OAK COOKING STOVE.

I hereby certify that I was awarded the PREMIUM and BLUE RIBBON, at both State Fairs, 1866 and 1868, for the BEST THREE LOAVES OF BREAD, which were baked in a CHARTER OAK COOKING STOVE, now many years in use.

I am a practical cook, and have used most of the leading Cooking Stoves of the day, but have found none that could produce the same uniform and equal distribution of heat as obtained in a CHARTER OAK COOKING STOVE. (Signed) ANN RILEY.

Great Bargains IN OVERCOATS AND SUITS STILL TO BE HAD AT DARCY & WHEELER'S, 70 Canal street.

Ramsie. This new substitute for Cotton has been demonstrated to be perfectly adapted to our climate, and to grow not only in our annual soil, but also on the uplands of Mississippi. This is not only a great benefit to the country, but also a great benefit to the South, as it will enable us to produce a staple of our own, and to be independent of the foreign market, and to be able to supply our own needs, and to be able to supply the needs of our neighbors.

Read This Certificate.

HOME EVIDENCE FOR GREY JACKET BITTERS.

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 1, 1868. Messrs. BARNETT & LION, Manufacturers of "GREY JACKET BITTERS."

GREY JACKET BITTERS. During the past few years, like pleasure is testifying to their value.

Respectfully, etc., Capt. L. W. COOPER, Capt. W. STEPHENSON, THOMAS C. HERNDON, FRANK A. BARTLETT, Hon. A. W. WALKER, JOHN H. CARTER, GEORGE WOLFE, EDGAR THOMAS, L. ELDRIDGE, G. EWING, C. BROWNE, S. CLARK, D. E. SCRIPPS, W. R. CHAPMAN, AND MANY OTHERS.

44.....St. Charles Street.....44 GARRETTSON & BARKER.

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

FINE CASHMERE SUITS reduced from \$10 to \$5.50. PAIR COATS, the best cloth, reduced to \$10. FINE TIES, Fine & Light Brown Shirts, Linen COLLARS, Buttonholes in fact the finest stock of Goods in the South, going generally low. Our celebrated \$15 suits, all wool, reduced to \$10.

GARRETTSON & BARKER, 44 St. Charles street.

Notice. KENTUCKY LOTTERY TICKETS and KENTUCKY POLICY TICKETS, drawn daily, for sale by CHAS. T. HOWARD, Licensed Dealer, Corner Camp and Common streets.

Branch Offices. J. RYAN, No. 24 Poydras street. G. BARNARD, Poydras street, above Camp. B. REID, Poydras street, above St. Charles. F. IMHART, corner Chartres and St. Peter. Other offices will be opened in a day or two. Prices paid on sight.

F. H. Knapp, DENTIST, 127.....Carondelet Street.....127

Yesth Extracted by the latest improved method without pain, and every operation in the teeth performed with the least possible pain and in the most durable manner. Nearly thirty years experience in this city, where his operations have been tried, will do doubt be sufficient guarantee for the future. Prices same as before the war.

Life on the Metairie. The Pictures with the above title is now on exhibition at MESSRS. B. & G. MOSES'S PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, CORNER CAMP AND CANAL STREETS.

Where the public are invited to examine it. It contains forty-four Portraits of Living and Noted Citizens of New Orleans, and is to be disposed of by RAFFLE. Tickets can be had of Messrs. Moses, or at my office, corner Camp and Common streets. CHAS. T. HOWARD, Licensed Dealer.

Sloat's ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE. TRIUMPHANT.

THE LOUISIANA STATE FAIR AWARDS THE HIGHEST PREMIUM TO SLOAT'S ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE.

For better evidence could be produced as to THEIR EXCELENCY.

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

M. S. HEDRICK, At the Great Southern Machine Depot, 87 Canal 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 11, 1867.

A Cough, a Cold, OR A SORE THROAT. Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue, PERTINACIOUS 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, CAPSUS, CONSUMPTION, and THROAT DISEASES, Troches are used with always good success.

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

To all Interested. CAUSE OF LIBERAL CHRISTIANITY.

The First Congressional (Unitarian) Society announce to the public that services will be had 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. BRYANT, D. D., of Lowell, Mass., to Feb. 1st and 7th, 1868; the following Clergymen officiating: The Rev. J. H. BRYANT, D. D., of Lowell, Mass., to Feb. 1st and 7th, 1868; the following Clergymen officiating: The Rev. J. H. BRYANT, D. D., of Lowell, Mass., to Feb. 1st and 7th, 1868.

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

Watches and Jewelry. E. PRIOLLAUD, DEALER IN FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and PLATED WARE, and FANCY ARTICLES, Second Door from Canal.

Wheeler & Pratt, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, and Stoves, 565 Magazine street, New Orleans.

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

Great Sacrifices.

DRY GOODS. F. G. BARRIÈRE & CO., 131 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. TANISE and DELAINES. BOMBAYERS, POPLINS. TWEELED CLOTH—all sizes and prices. Robinet and Madras CURTAINS. All-Wool DAMASK—for Curtains. Silk and Wool. Worsted BROWN KID GLOVES, imported by ourselves. Irish and French LINEN SHIRTINGS. SHEETINGS. For FIFTEEN CENTS. Bleached, Brown and best colored CANTON FLANNELS. and Brown TWEELED COTTONS. COTTONS, DENIMS, STRIPES, TICKINGS. KERSEYS, LINSEYS, Gray BLANKETS. HOSIERY, from the best makers, for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children. CASHMERE, Black and Fancy CLOTHS.

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 FLINTS, OPERA GLASSES, FANCY GOODS, ETC., At 95 Canal Street.

MUST BE SOLD AT SOME PRICE, to close the succession of the late J. L. Lillenthal. GREAT BARGAINS. Are now offered at private sale for the whole or any part of the stock. EDW. LILIENTHAL, Administrator.