The New Orleans Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

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, invariably in advance.

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 22, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.—Verdi's grand opera in four acts, "Jerusalem."
VARIETIES—Great dramatic sensation, "Lancashire Lass."
ST. CHARLES—Spectacular drama of "The White Fawn."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"Undine"—M'lle Tournour, the female gymnast.
CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE—40 and 42 St. Charles street—Open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

CHAS. T. NASH sells, at 7 o'clock P. M., at 15 St. Charles street, diamonds, watches, bracelets, etc.
C. E. GIRARDEY & CO. sell, at 12 M., at Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Fair Grounds club house.
MONTGOMERY SONS & CO. sell, at 11 o'clock, at their Auction Mart, 87 Camp street, furniture, etc.; also, a 10½ o'clock A. M., at P. Liner's Stable, on Gravier street, horses, mules, etc.

See advertisements on fifth page.

ON INSIDE PAGES—*Second Page: City Topics, Editorial Paragraphs and Supreme Court Decisions. Third Page: Sunday's Telegraphic Dispatches, the Arkansas Troubles and Northern and Western News. Sixth Page: Official Proceedings of Board Assistant Aldermen. Seventh Page: Financial, Commercial, River and Marine Reports.*

THE CITY MONEY QUESTION.

The Picayune informs us that it has a plan for the solution of the financial problem; and, furthermore, that its plan has been for a long time before the public. As the publication of last evening is the first effort that we have observed on the part of our contemporary to reduce its financial views to any kind of coherence, we presume the statement that its scheme has been already announced simply means that its opinions are, as Mr. Toots would unquestionably remark, of no kind of consequence. We are driven to this conclusion, likewise, by the fact that of the two parts of which the plan consists, one is totally inapplicable to the issue, and the other has been strenuously opposed by the Picayune itself. These two parts are simply a reduction of the expenses of the city, and the funding of the city notes. Economy in the administration of municipal affairs is, of course, very desirable; and economy will preserve us, in the future, from the embarrassments which now so seriously afflict us. But no resolutions of retrenchment will suffice to save us from the paralysing effect of the city money, as long as we continue to receive that kind of money in payment of taxes. Moreover, the Picayune does not favor us with any estimate of the amount by which the expenses of the city government can be effectively reduced, beyond a suggestion that the printing bills might be diminished and that the office of assistant city attorney ought to be abolished. To be sure we are told that there are "a hundred other ways" in which reductions might be made, but as not one of the hundred is specified, we take the liberty of rejecting the suggestion as the basis of an argument, or even of a "plan." The proposed conversion of the council into a bureaucracy might suit the ideas of persons who imagine that evils can be cured and reforms effected by legislative tinkering with the city charter; but we are at a loss to perceive how the shifting of municipal duties from the officers by whom they are now discharged to another set of officers, with different titles, would prove a cheaper or more convenient method of administration than the one which is now in operation. The Picayune thinks that by means of this change the city government could be conducted as cheaply as the affairs of a private corporation. But is such an object desirable? The expenses of the city are not mainly or even largely embraced in the salaries of municipal officers. They consist principally of charges inseparable from a municipal corporation, or, under our practice inseparably connected with the municipal government—such as payment of the police, lighting the streets and supporting the public schools. If we should exclude these expenses from the count, the municipal corporation might well cost no more than a private corporation—but then there would simply be no use for a city government at all. But the whole of this discussion is irrelevant. Economy as we have said is a good thing, but economy is impossible as long as the city is compelled to pay $16 for a keg of nails, worth only $6, and $20 for a barrel of flour worth only $8. And just such excessive prices must be paid, and in a continually accelerating ratio, as long as we continue to receive and pay out city money. The only way to solve this difficulty is to refuse to receive it any longer. To palter with the question would be to increase our perplexities and augment our embarrassments. The funding plan, is, no doubt, a good one, for the purpose of providing for the ultimate payment of the city money debt; but the funding plan has been rejected by the people, and in that decision the Picayune fully concurred. There is, however, no necessity to connect these questions together. Each can, and each ought, to be settled by itself. First let us extricate ourselves from our difficulties, and then we shall have time, and opportunity, to provide for the payment of our debts, to reduce our printing bills, to abolish useless offices, and even to resort to those "hundred other ways" of saving money which the Picayune keeps in a dim and mysterious background of fancy and invention.

Advices from Cuba continue to represent the insurrection as far more formidable than the government organs have been willing to admit. There seems to be no doubt that much the larger portion of the island—say, nearly the whole of the eastern department from a point near Villa Clara to Cape Maysi—is under the control of the insurgents, with the exception of the large cities, which are still held by loyalist garrisons. The government troops appear to be confined to these strongholds, and even as to those positions their tenure seems to be uncertain. The official journals admit that the rebels are masters of the open country even up to the walls of Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe. The removal of Count Valmaseda, and the appointment of another commander in his place, indicates that the government is not satisfied with the result of military operations thus far. Meanwhile reinforcements arrive from Spain, but in small bodies of three or four hundred—too small, indeed, to be of much use.

LEGAL TENDER AND SPECIE PAYMENT.

We should judge from the tone of the leading journals in the North that the policy of an early resumption of specie payment is becoming more popular in that section. It is not improbable, therefore, that Congress, at no distant day, as it is urged to do by some leading journals, will pass some law for the express purpose of giving effect to this policy. But, meanwhile, the Supreme Court is pondering the question of the constitutionality of the legal tender act, and it is strongly suspected that a majority of the justices are prepared to decide in the negative. Such a decision would render superfluous the proposed legislation so far as the commercial public is concerned. For, as any one must infallibly perceive, who considers thoroughly the financial situation of the government, the only possible method at this time for opening the way at once for resuming payment in specie or its equivalent is to delegalize greenbacks as money compulsorily receivable. The effect would be the same, whether this delegalization was expressed in a law of Congress or in a decision of the Supreme Court. Nor does it follow that, in either case, the treasury notes and the national bank notes now in circulation would cease abruptly to be used as a medium of exchange. It does not even follow that the current value of either class of notes would, in reality, be diminished. For whatever real value has belonged to greenbacks is derived from the public knowledge that they were issued by the government, are receivable for its internal taxes, and bear on their face its promise to pay them. And, similarly, whatever real value has belonged to the national bank notes is derived from the public knowledge that they represent an equal amount of government bonds deposited as security in the United States treasury, and that, moreover, they are redeemable at the option of holders in greenbacks. In short, there has been no other foundation than the national faith for either class of notes, and the current value of each has, accordingly, never signified anything else than the current value of the national credit. The effect of the legal tender clause was simply to compel people to accept the nominal value of that credit as their monetary unit. Consequently, discount on the face of the paper dollar was transformed into premium on the specie dollar, and into proportionately enhanced prices of all sorts of commodities. The effect, therefore, of the repeal or nullification of the legal tender clause would be to put discount, where it properly and logically belongs, on the face of the paper dollar, and to substitute specie, or its equivalent, in place of depreciated paper—a "dishonored and disreputable currency," as Secretary McCulloch calls it—as the monetary unit of the country. After that, there would be no more reason to stigmatize this currency as "dishonored and disreputable" than to apply the same epithets to the whole national debt. It would continue to be, as it has all along been, essentially on a par with the national credit; nothing better, nothing worse. And, as only this credit rendered it available at any valuation as a basis for commercial transactions, there can be no doubt that it would be capable of serving the same purpose hereafter, although divested of its legal tender feature. No necessary stringency in money would result. The pangs of anticipated contraction are purely imaginary, if we suppose the outstanding notes to be unwithdrawn, and the national credit to be maintained. Indeed, there would, perhaps, be less danger of monetary tightness than there now is, inasmuch as specie, being available once more as money, would enter more and more into circulation; and bank notes, representing specie—no longer subject to a prohibitory tax in favor of national currency—would gradually supplement monetary deficiencies, so that, ultimately, the national credit floating in the form of depreciated paper would be in no degree and no way longer needed to eke out a sufficient volume of currency or an adequate basis for the commercial operations of the country.

There is hardly cause to apprehend that the nullification of the legal tender clause by the Supreme Court would seriously disturb existing relations between creditors and debtors. It seems to be expected at Washington that, if the court decide thus, it will concede the "supreme expediency" which overrode the Constitution in the passage and enforcement of the legal tender clause, and will, by way of equitable reservation, declare that all debts contracted in the present currency are payable in that currency, or in specie at the premium which it bore at the date of such transactions. A like provision must be incorporated in any act of Congress designed to effect resumption of specie payment, either by making greenbacks equivalent to gold or by depriving them of their legal tender faculty; otherwise, along with a vast sluice of litigious difficulties and perplexities, gross and ruinous injustice would be done to the debtor class. The fact is that, without a saving clause of some kind to protect the equities of transactions occurring during the legal tender epoch, any method of resumption must prove disastrous. But resumption is bound to come sooner or later; a "dishonored and disreputable" paper, only money by legal compulsion, and on its face a circulating sham and imposture, cannot always be the currency of a country which retains commercial vitality and the elements of growing prosperity.

LITERARY.—Mr. C. C. Haley, the well-known and popular bookseller, newsdealer and stationer, sends the CRESCENT the latest publications, viz: Harper's Monthly and Mayne Reid's Onward Magazines for January, Scientific American, The Nation, Harper's Weekly, Frank Leslie's Illustrated, Leslie's Boys' and Girls' Weekly, Courrier des Etats Unis and the New York Clipper. Mr. Haley has depots at No. 20 Commercial Place and No. 153 Poydras street, and our readers will always find at one and the other the latest publications.

The concourse of people that yesterday attended the sale of statuary by Messrs. Nelligan and Basetti, at 201 Canal street, well attested the high appreciation of art, and the good taste which characterizes the New Orleans public. By reference to advertisement it will be seen that the lot is to be closed out to-morrow.

The Board of Trade of Marseilles, France wants the coat of arms of New Orleans.—[Crescent.

To-wit: A carpet-bag *rampant*, with chevrons in *or* and *argent* on a *dark* field.—[Sugar Planter.

DO TELL.—Why is Phalon's Flor de Mayo, the new perfume for the handkerchief, like an errand boy? Because it is *scent* everywhere. Sold by all druggists.

Lord Bacon beautifully said: "If a man be gracious to strangers, it shows that he is a citizen of the world, and that his heart is no island cut off from other lands, but a continent that joins them."

THE POLICE.

"How long, oh, Lord, how long!"

The Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana has decided to allow the agent and appointee of the black and tan, streaked and striped police board, with which this city is now cursed, to take suspensive appeal from the decision of Judge Cooley, which was that the law creating the board was unconstitutional, and in its permission has prejudged the case in favor of the board. So we are to be permanently saddled with the iniquitous crew, with the self-styled police, whose only duties are to break up harmless negro balls, to try to break into bagnios, and to draw their pay; our streets are still to be unguarded, burglaries are to multiply, thieves are to hold high carnival, highway robberies are to be chronicled by the dozen, and the people of New Orleans are to sit down and fold their arms, and allow themselves to be doubly robbed—by the professionals in black coats and by the non-professionals in blue. Look over the columns of the CRESCENT for a week past—outrage after outrage, robberies in broad daylight, drunken policemen, shooting on the streets, burglaries innumerable, form a sickening list, and these things are to continue, for the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana—Heaven save the mark!—has decided that the act of the bogus black-and-tan Legislature—a body of corn-field negroes and itinerant carpet-baggers, with a slight sprinkling of Judases, called by courtesy scalawags, is to be law for the people of the State of Louisiana, who had as much share in making it as the writer of this has had in forming the Civil Code of Massachusetts—has decided that the system of illegal taxation and organized plundering now known as the metropolitan police shall continue; has decided that the citizens of New Orleans must be robbed yet a while longer, for carpet-baggers and negroes make money out of it, and nobody suffers but decent people. As long as this police is to continue, it now becomes right and proper for the people of New Orleans to take matters into their own hands. Once already when the police board and their appointees disappeared for a time from the public gaze, the people took charge of the city and everything immediately became quiet. It seems to us that the times will shortly demand just such action again. *The present police cannot control the city.* Their existence is a farce. Nobody respects them. They are notoriously inefficient and cowardly. A difficulty is the signal for them to scatter. But the city must be policed. How this is to be done it is for the citizens, either through their council, or by their own action, in mass meeting assembled, to decide. Our city is now in a great strait. A desperate remedy must be resorted to. Once let the decision of the Supreme Court be promulgated, and then comes the time for speedy, united, decisive action. We must have a police—we have none now. Ergo, one must be created.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA.—*Barbe Bleue.*—The opera bouffe "Barbe Bleue," was performed for the first time last evening, at the Opera House, to a fine audience. The fact that this production of Offenbach has been played three hundred successive times at the Parisian Variétés, and has created quite an excitement in Gotham, had lead us to suppose that it was equal to "La Belle Helene," by the same composer, but with the exception that the theme, during the three first acts, has a great similarity with that of the latter operetta, it is far behind it in excellence. We will, however, not be too hasty in criticising the play, for several of the singers were unwell and caused the play to drag considerably, whereas it is one of those performances which should be played in the most lively manner, otherwise it fails. The third and fourth acts are decidedly the best and relieved the audience considerably from the tediousness of the two first acts. The *partition* is divided among too many personages, leaving very little room for solos and duos. The operetta was well enough put upon the stage. The principal performers were tastefully costumed. M'lle Chauveau, whose voice is, however, not low enough for the music, sang very well, but lacked the spirit and action necessary to the role of *Boulotte.* There are some imitative passages in the music, such as the imitation of the bellowing of cattle, the kiss march and the imitation of marriage bells, which are pleasing. The operetta will not be repeated this evening, as announced, owing to the severe indisposition of Mr. Nardin, *Blue Beard.* "Jerusalem," by Verdi, will be substituted, with M'me Cambier, Messrs. Picot, Van Hufflen, Peront and Gaston in the cast.

VARIETIES—The "Lancashire Lass" on its first representation drew together a crowded house at the Varieties last evening. So large an audience we have not seen there since the first night of "Under the Gaslight." Our readers have already been furnished with a sketch of the plot. In the cast of characters and in the mechanical effects nothing was wanting to the complete representation of it. The great central figure in the piece was Mr. Sheridan's *Party by the name of Johnston*, a swaggering, dirty ticket-of-leave man, low and bad enough for any crime. *Spotty, a waif and stray*, was personated very pleasingly by Mr. Stanton, and we can in all sincerity compliment Mr. Ralton upon his *Mr. Danville*, especially in the scene in the second act where he finds himself confronted by his former pal. Miss Gray as *Ruth Kirby*, the Lancashire Lass, Miss Freeman as *Fanny Danville*, and Miss Orton as *Kate Garston*, were all natural and true to life. The great steamboat scene in the third act was received with applause of the most unmistakably enthusiastic character, and such as gives us assurance that the piece will prove a popular one and have a successful run. It is to be repeated every night this week and on Saturday noon.

ST. CHARLES.—The "White Fawn" reaches its final representation this evening, and to-morrow evening will be replaced by the beautiful story of "Cinderella, or the Glass Slipper," in which the Whitman ballet troupe will appear and the same gorgeous transformation scene be introduced. On Friday (Christmas day), a Cinderella matinée is to be given for the benefit of the juveniles, and Santa-Claus has promised to be present with five thousand toys consigned to the audience and to be distributed by the good-natured old fellow himself.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Undine" this week receives a new attractiveness by the introduction of an entirely new set of songs and ballets. Last evening, Mrs. Oates, whose unceasing popularity has become a subject of remark, sang a medley and played a guitar accompaniment with the ballad "Sleep, Gentle Mother" with such effect as to win for herself loud and repeated plaudits. Go and see her this evening. And as for you, oh, juveniles, forget not the visitation of Santa-Claus at the Academy on Friday noon.

THE CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM.—This depository of so many curiosities is now open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Here are to be seen animals and birds from every clime, the bearded lady, the skeleton man, the double headed girl, the Circassian beauty, the man frog who stays under water for an incredibly long time and there eats and drinks and smokes, and many other wonders. The museum is just opposite the St. Charles Hotel. It only costs 50 cents to enter it, and once in you think your money well expended.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS FOR THE MILLION.—We find our neighbor, Mr. Jas. A. Gresham, 92 Camp, is thoroughly prepared to meet the demand of the public in this line, as he has one of the largest and most beautiful selections of books suitable for Christmas presents we have ever seen. His assortment embraces in its character books that are applicable to the minds and tastes of all ages and comprehends the writings of the first authors of the age. The long list he advertises this morning claims the attention of our readers, and we believe that from what we know of his prices and stock, that his popular establishment will be crowded every day during the holidays. See his advertisement and rush to Gresham's for bargains.

MARRIED:

On the 15th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Wm. Hoover, Mr. ISAAC C. DICK, of this city, to Miss E. A. McMORRIS, of Summit, Miss.

At Gainsville, Ala., Dec. 16th, 1868, by the Rev Dr. C. A. Stillman, HENRY GRIMSHAW to Miss LIDA, daughter of A. Travis, Esq.

The boys of Hays's Brigade will see by the above that Lieut. Grimshaw has become a willing prisoner for life, or in the language of civil existence, has become a happy Benedick. The beautiful bride and her chosen have our best wishes for their future prosperity.

DIED:

Monday morning, 21st instant, at 20 minutes to 4 o'clock, JOSEPH FRANCIS, son of E. M. Rusha, aged 21 years 7 months and 5 days.

The friends of the family are most respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his father, No. 247 St Charles street, on TUESDAY MORNING, 22d instant, at 10 o'clock

Phalon's
"PAPHIAN LOTION"
—FOR—
BEAUTIFYING THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION.

PHALON'S "Paphian Lotion" removes all ERUPTIONS, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, MOTH BLOTCHES, TAN, etc., and renders the Skin Soft, Fair and Blooming.
For Ladies in the Nursery it is invaluable. For Gentlemen after Shaving it has no equal. "Paphian Lotion" is the only reliable remedy for diseases and blemishes of the Skin.
PHALON'S "Paphian Soap" for the Toilet, Nursery and Bath will not Chap the Skin.
Price, 25 cents per Cake. Sold by all Druggists.

To the Public.

The President of the Louisiana State Lottery Company hereby gives notice that, in accordance with a provision of the Charter of said Company, requiring $100,000 of the Capital Stock to be subscribed and paid in, the said provision has been complied with, and that on the 12th inst. the money was paid into the First National Bank of Jersey City, N. J., and that the Treasurer of the Company, CHARLES H. MURRAY, is now on his way to this city, and on his arrival the Company will commence operations.
CHAS T. HOWARD,
President.

Notice to Tax Payers.

In accordance with Act No. 197 of the Legislature, approved October 31st, 1868, entitled "An Act to secure the collection of the taxes of the city of New Orleans for the year 1867," all delinquent tax payers whose names, together with the amount respectively due by them, were published in the official journal of the city (The New Orleans Crescent) in the month of July, 1868, are hereby cited to appear and notified that judgment will be applied for, in accordance with said publication, TEN Days after the first publication of the present notice, in the following Courts, viz: In all cases in which the bills are for one hundred dollars or less, in the Third District Court for the parish of Orleans; in all cases in which the bills exceed one hundred dollars, according to the first letter of the delinquent's family names as follows: From H to N inclusively in the Fourth District Court; from O to R inclusively and G in the Fifth District Court; from S to Z inclusively and F in the Sixth District Court and from A to E inclusively in the Seventh District Court.
F. MICHINARD,
Assistant City Attorney.
New Orleans, Dec. 19th, 1868

Musical Instruments,
SUITABLE FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

PIANO FORTES of Steinway & Sons, Pleyel, etc.
PARLOR ORGANS of Mason & Hamlin.
VIOLINS, BANJOS, GUITARS,
ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, FLUTES,
MUSIC BOXES from $2 50 to $150,
TOY DRUMS, TOY TRUMPETS, etc,
MUSIC BOOKS,
MUSIC FOLIOS,
PIANO STOOLS,
PIANO COVERS.
For sale by
LOUIS GRUNEWALD,
Music Store,
129 Canal street.

Christmas and New Year's
PRESENTS.

Six Linen Bosom SHIRTS for $9;
Embroidered SHIRTS;
Fine Linen HANDKERCHIEFS—every description;
Linen COLLARS and Silk SCARFS—all Styles;
Best French KID GLOVES;
All Styles of SHIRTS and UNDERGARMENTS made to order at the lowest rates at
LEIGHTON & HAYMAN.
Corner St. Charles and Canal streets.
N. B.—This house has been established for the last 35 years.

Grand Bazaar of Fashion.
Tremendous Excitement at the Emporium of Fashion.

Come all both great and small and be convinced at PAYAN & ZEBAL.
CLOTHING
And FURNISHING GOODS so low that the Merchant, Clerk and Laboring Man can make himself a Holiday Present without missing the amount. Traveling Bags, Trunks, Valises and Toilet Articles so cheap that the oldest inhabitant could not resist our prices; but our reputation for selling cheap must be sustained at all hazards. Again we say, come one, come all, at
PAYAN & ZEBAL,
Under St. Charles Hotel, second Store from Common street.

Agency
FOR IRON PIPE AND FITTINGS FOR STEAM, WATER AND GAS.

We have received a full supply of PIPE and FITTINGS, both Plain and Galvanized, and shall continue to sell at manufacturers' prices.
We have also a good supply of SHELF HARDWARE, SHEET, BOILER, BAR and ROD IRON, RUBBER HOSE, PACKING, SHEET LEAD, LEAD PIPE, and all kinds of RAILROAD, STEAMBOAT and MECHANICS' SUPPLIES, which we will sell as low as any house in the South.
BOSTICK & SEYMOUR,
Corner of Common and Fulton streets.

Fashionable Clothing
—AND—
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
—AT—
C. B. GENIN'S,
14..... CAMP STREET .....14.
Under City Hotel,
OFFERED AT VERY LOW PRICES.
—ALSO—
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, UMBRELLAS, WALKING CANES, OFFICE JACKETS, ETC., ETC.

Improve Your Sight
BY A PAIR OF KERNAGHAN & CO.'S GENUINE BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

Warranted to preserve the eyes unimpaired to extreme old age. Their construction, says a celebrated writer on Optics, is in accordance with the philosophy of nature, in the form of a concavo-convex mirror, and their transparency is so perfect that the wearer can only perceive that he has them on by the improvement in his sight. For sale only by
KERNAGHAN & CO.,
OPTICIANS,
No 11 Camp street.

Krull & Dickey,
J. E. KRULL; E. S. DICKEY;
—Wholesale and Retail—
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
106 CANAL STREET—New Orleans.
Law, Medical, Miscellaneous, School and Juvenile Books.

Carpet Warehouse,
[illegible] CHARTRES STREET [illegible]
A. BROUSSEAU & CO., Importers, offer at low prices, CARPETING—English and American, of all kinds, Brussels, Tapestry and common Oil CLOTHS; MATTINGS—50 cases China, 100 pieces Cocoa; WINDOW SHADES—Rich plain Fresco Opaque; French Oil-Cloth Shades, Mahogany Rods and Lines—Linen, Rag, Worsted, Damask, etc.; Damask Sash Lines—Linen and Cotton, etc., etc. Small Sizes, Plain Shades, etc.

Blackman's Music Store,
NO. 164.....CANAL STREET.....NO. 164
New Orleans,
DIRECTLY OPPOSITE CHRIST CHURCH,
[illegible]
And Sole Agency for the United States for the Musical Publications of the "Correspondence Musicale," Du Hays, Holland. Pianos for Rent. Pianos Tuned and Repaired.

A Hint to the Ladies.

Almost every lady in New Orleans is now puzzled what to get for a suitable and at the same time oeconomical
CHRISTMAS OR NEW YEAR'S PRESENT
—FOR—
THEIR GENTLEMEN FRIENDS.
All anxiety can be relieved at once by going to
S. N. MOODY'S,
Corner Canal and Royal Sts.,
And selecting from the following magnificent and appropriate array of Presents—
Myriads of the most fashionable and elegant Silk, Satin and Wool SCARFS.
Silk, Satin and Wool Windsor TIES.
Real Roman, Dane, Dundreary, Alpine, Norwood, Yacht, Wallace, etc., SCARFS and TIES.
A Superb Dressing ROBE.
½ dozen Perfect Fitting Dress SHIRTS.
½ ... Real Jouvin's Kid GLOVES (in a box).
Finest L. C. HANDKERCHIEFS (initiated).
PORTE MONNAIES (stamped with name).
Embroidered Shirt BOSOMS.
Pure Llama Wool Traveling RUGS; Silk SUSPENDERS.
Silk UMBRELLAS (London made).
Toilet Set of COMBS, BRUSHES, etc.
Genuine French PERFUMERY.
... Jean Marie Farina COLOGNE.
SLEEVE LINKS, SCARF PINS, STUDS.
And an endless variety of TOILET ARTICLES for Gentlemen, to gratify every taste and suit every purse. Remember, at
S. N. MOODY'S,
Corner Canal and Royal streets.

S. Bier,
108..... CANAL STREET.....108
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
—AT—
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

The undersigned, thankful for past favors to his old customers, wishing to show his appreciation of the same, and taking into consideration the stringency of the times, offers his
RICH DIAMOND and
OTHER FINE JEWELRY,
WATCHES, SILVER WARE,
PLATED WARE, Etc,
From this Date, at unparalleled Low Prices, so that every one can now buy their Christmas and New Year's Presents at prices defying all competition.
S. BIER,
108 Canal street.

Notice.
TO PURCHASERS OF DRY GOODS.

Having some very expensive Goods which would inevitably be slaughtered at auction, I have determined to offer my entire Stock at such prices at private sale as will certainly induce purchasers to take advantage of the opportunity.
EXPENSIVE CASHMERE SHAWLS
—AT—
ONE-HALF THEIR VALUE.
SILKS THE SAME.
Balance of Stock at a heavy discount from first cost.
M. R. HAGGERTY,
133 Canal street.
N. B.—All Goods remaining on hand by the first of January will be offered at auction.

C. H. Miller & Co.,
C. H. MILLER.....P. W. DIELMAN
FIRST PREMIUM
STEAM CANDY MANUFACTURERS,
Wholesale Confectioners,
IMPORTERS OF
FIRE WORKS, WINES AND LIQUORS.
1000 boxes B. P. CANDY. 1000 bxs Ass'd Stick CANDY.
1500 .. Fancy CANDY. 500 boxes Rock CANDY.
50 boxes New Shelled ALMONDS.
A large assortment of Gum Drops, Sugar Almonds, Bonbons, Kisses, Lozenges; all kinds of Drops, Sugar Toys, Fancy Ornaments and Cupids.
A large assortment of FIRE WORKS—1000 boxes Fire Crackers, 5000 boxes different kinds of Torpedoes, 200 gross different kinds of Sky Rockets, 200 gross different kinds of Roman Candles.
Also a large assortment of Serpents, Pin Wheels, Bengola Lights, Bombshells and Fire Crackers.
And a large assortment of California Wines and Liquors.
All our Goods we offer at the Lowest Rates, and will be delivered to the remotest parts of the city Free of Charge.

Trunks, Valises and Bags.
We have just received and opened the largest assortment of
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S FINE TRUNKS
In the City.
To our "LADIES' RISTORI" TRUNKS, we would call especial attention, being the first of the kind ever seen in New Orleans. Our stock of BAGS embraces the latest styles found either in New York or Paris.
To Retail Dealers we offer great inducements in TRUNKS by the NEST, SHAWL STRAPS, TOY TRUNKS, etc.
BLAKELEY & HOGAN,
No. 5 Chartres street, New Orleans.

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