THE ELECTION TO-DAY.

Yours ought not to forget that there is a special election today to fill the vacancy in the State Senate caused by the resignation of Mr. Finney. This election is important enough to claim the earnest attention of voters. If it is necessary to elect a State Senator, it is right and proper to elect a good Senator—one who will reflect credit on his constituents, and faithfully represent their interests and their wishes. Too generally the public are apt to let such elections go by default, leaving to a small number of interested persons the task and the privilege of voting. In this way it may happen that candidates are elected who do not by any means fairly represent the public. The only effective guarantee against such a result is for every citizen to go and vote at these minor elections, just as well as at the general elections. If bad men, or incompetent men, be then successful, the fault will not be a fault of collusion.

As there is no regular party nominee in the field, voters can make their own choice without regard to the pressure of party obligations. We presume that, this being the case, a very general disposition to support Mr. Cornelius Fellowes will be exhibited. Although Mr. Fellowes is not a party candidate, he is entirely acceptable to the members of the National Democratic party. To the public of New Orleans, it is almost unnecessary that we should say a word in his favor. He has been so long and so well known in this community that the mere mention of his name awakens pleasing associations among our old residents; and in the business community with which during much of a very active life he has been connected, his integrity and his familiarity with the wants and interests of New Orleans are universally recognized.

Just such men as Mr. Fellowes are needed in our Legislature, and we sincerely hope that he will be elected. His popularity rests upon the solid basis of personal worth, sprightly intelligence, a generous address, and thorough honesty and energy in all his pursuits.

For the information of the public we will state that the Senatorial District in which the election is to be held comprises the First and Fourth Districts of the city. The voting places are the same as at the last general election. We would likewise suggest that voters bring their registration certificates with them to the polls. By pursuing this course, trouble is often avoided and a vote saved. Names are sometimes accidentally omitted from the registry poll lists, and, in such a case the certificate of the voter is *prima facie* evidence of his right. The polls open at 8 o'clock A. M., and close at 4 o'clock P. M.

GENUINE ENGLISH PORTER.—Our neighbors across the street, Messrs. W. H. Henning & Co., advertise to-day a large supply of the pure and famous Guinness' and Barclay & Perkins' porter, received direct from Liverpool by the English steamers Alabama and Carolina. Restaurateurs and hotel keepers and steamboatmen will do well to bear this in mind, when they want the genuine article. Fine paraffine candles, Stuart's golden syrup, and everything else in the line of fine groceries can also be had of Messrs. Henning & Co.

THAYER & NOYES' CIRCUS.—*Loss of Their Boat.*—The stern wheel boat Ida May, Captain Gus Richards, chartered by Thayer & Noyes' Circus for a trip up Red River, sunk on the 6th instant, at Loggy Bayou, coming down, stove in by a snag. She struck in 30 feet water, but was backed to the shore and went down in shoal water. All the company, horses and baggage, we learn from Mr. Morse, the agent, were saved. The circus had just closed a very successful engagement at Shreveport, and was on the way to Grand Ecore. This accident is serious only in the loss of time and inability to fulfil engagements. The circus will be here in a few days, and will commence a brief engagement next week.

See the second page for future auction sales.

BEST JACKET BITTERS.—Our advertising columns furnish a list of wholesale merchants, from whom retail dealers can procure supplies of these bitters, on terms the same as those upon which the chief agents in this city, Messrs. Gray & Norris, sell. Not anticipating the extraordinary demand, constantly increasing, which has suddenly arisen for the bitters, for a time the supply was deficient, but Messrs. Gray & Norris have now fully provided against a future scarcity.

SON GALVESTON.—The fine steamship General Sherman, of the line, sails positively for Galveston this evening at 5 o'clock. The Sherman has fine accommodations for passengers, and those wishing to go on her can get tickets of Zoroga & Co., No. 28 Carondelet street. Shippers are requested to send down their freight early to Post No. 13, First District, where the Sherman starts from.

NORTH, BRUSH & MASON.—One of the most complete stocks of fancy goods, perfumery, stationery, cutlery, furnishing goods, etc., to be met with anywhere in the city, can be found at the extensive establishment of Messrs. North, Brush & Mason—late North & Co.—at No. 86 Canal street. These gentlemen do not permit themselves to run out of anything, but by constant accessions to their stock by every steamer, keep it always full and complete. Having everything in their line of business, and that of the best, purchasers may be sure of being pleased with both the quality and the prices of their goods.

Large sale of three hundred and fifty cases boots, shoes and brogans, of fresh stock and by latest arrivals this day, at 10 o'clock, at auction, by Vincent & Co., 16 Chartres street.

A RIOT AT CHARLESTON, S. C.—A serious riot occurred in Charleston a few nights ago. During the progress of a negro ball a party of the Thirty-third United States colored troops endeavored to obtain admission without the payment of the entrance fee. And were repulsed by the negroes having charge of the arrangements for the occasion. They returned, but returned in a short while armed with revolvers, and again sought admission, with the same result, and a general riot commenced. The revolvers were brought into use, and two or three shots were fired, one of which from a pistol in the hands of private Prince Boyd, of company D, Thirty-third regiment, took effect upon one of the colored citizens, Charles Washington, killing him instantly. The murderer was arrested by some members of the Thirty-fifth regiment United States colored troops, after a chase on the lower end of King street, the men and boy of which threw the whole neighborhood into consternation, and resulted in the calling out the military, who soon restored quiet and dispersed the crowd.

Carl Schurz has been extensively used up through the press in the last few months, but though a German, he didn't get there during the war. (Louisville Journal.

There are some immense hogs in Indiana. Recently one was cut up which weighed 730 pounds, its sides averaged 99 pounds.

A heartless bonny, who thinks himself a wag, speaks of the cruel treatment of a child by its aunt, says:

The child should at least have the careful attention of some one, or it will be prematurely added to the Kingdom of Heaven, and thus, perhaps, be unnecessarily separated from its Kindred.

The New York Herald has two wants in its editorial columns:

Wanted—A Head Centre for the Irish Republic. Wanted—A Tail Reporter for the Head Centre. All applicants thanks to Lee decidedly the hardest to find.

PASSENGERS PER CONSTELLATION.—Passengers per steamship Constellation, from Havana, March 14, Mrs Jackson, A Gregory, Mr Beasley, Mr Alex Jackson, Miss Wright, J Robinson, Mrs L Ward, L Lubrano and others.

American Watches are declining in Mobile. "No receipts for stock taken in exchange for tickets."

(For the Crescent.)

Cotton Perquisites.

The factors have at length recognized the fact that the cotton shipped to them belongs, *all of it*, either to the producer or the buyer, and have determined to disallow all perquisites. If the claim of one class of samplers to not over a pound a bale perquisites had been submitted to, the other class would, of course, have preferred the same claim. Taking it for granted that the crop of 1865 may possibly reach 1,000,000 bales, the loss in weight by sampling alone would have amounted to 2,000,000 pounds, worth $1,000,000, all of which, owing to the supineness of factors, was to have been divided in the form of perquisites amongst a few samplers in this city. The abuse had assumed proportions of startling magnitude, and the action of the factors has been wise, and what is more to the purpose, honest. I was glad to observe the other day, in walking amongst the cotton bales on the levee, that there was little appearance on the bales that they had been pillaged on the boats, showing that the captains and mates had been doing their duty. I saw quite a number of bags of stolen cotton in the police office, a sufficient proof that our officers were at length aroused to the importance of putting a stop to levee pilfering.

Let the public keep a vigilant watch over all these parties, commending them when they discharge their duty and denouncing them when they do not, and we shall put a stop to the common complaint of loss in weight. There is one other suggestion which I would make, which would be merely carrying into effect the now recognized principle, that *all* of a bale of cotton belongs to the owner. At present, as the samplers are not permitted to appropriate the cotton necessarily wasted in sampling, it would be destroyed if the owner of the press did not gather it up. Now, though it is far better that the person who draws the sample should not be tempted to draw more than is necessary, by allowing him to take the waste, yet there does not seem to be any good reason it should not be gathered up for the owner. Let the owner of the press be sufficiently paid, *in cash* (not in any perquisite), for gathering it up and accounting for it to the factor, who could have it baled and sold for account of the owner.

I learn that this is done in New York, and frequently amounts to as much as two pounds per bale. Why cannot the same thing be done here? This system of perquisites has resulted in such loss of weight as to drive a large amount of cotton from our market. We do not yet appreciate its very great effect upon the planters' minds. We have already lost the *entire* trade from the Arkansas and White rivers, and much of the cotton from the Yazoo has this season been sent North by way of the Mississippi river. If the remedy is not applied promptly we shall lose the whole of the Louisiana trade another season. It will not do merely to top off branches of the upas tree. We must extirpate it. All the persons through whose hands a cotton bale passes must use every honest effort to keep the *whole* of it intact for the benefit of the owner, or we drive the trade from our port. The most important steps have been taken: let the factors now see that all the cotton necessarily drawn out in sampling and classing be collected by the press owner and turned over to the factor, to be sold for the benefit of the owner, and we shall soon put a stop to complaints of loss in weight, and thus restore our lost trade.

MERCHANT.

The Environs of New Orleans.

NO. EIGHT.

It was in the spring of the same year of 1816 that a dyke break or levee crevasse took place at the upper end of McCarty's plantation, now the town of Carrollton, and from thence inundated all the back parts of the plantations down to the city of New Orleans. The water, surcharged with the chalky and slimy particles peculiar to the Mississippi current, spread throughout all the cypress swamps, and reached as far as the corner of Bourbon street, in Canal avenue, whilst in the square proper, it appeared up to Dauphine street, where apparently it found its level. By this event, all the lower situated or depressed parts of our city environs were marked, as if the operation had been performed by a surveyor's water level, for by this mark, left upon the retiring of the element towards the lake and the swamps, on the fences and pickets surrounding gardens and plots, every one's locality's water line was distinctly legible. From this it was ascertained that the greatest depression in the ground existed in the locality of Canal street, which has therefore required unusual filling up to bring it upon a level with the other parts of our city; whilst some parts of the Bayou road, in the neighborhood of Claiborne avenue, and several other isolated tracts, were ascertained to be the most elevated ones, not having been reached by that nearly universal submersion. A small tract of high ground, covered with *cedrier*, a sure sign that the soil is not subject to annual immersion, was found between the canal Carondelet, which at that time (1816) was about being enlarged, and the high Bayou road. That tract, in the vicinity of Galvez street now, was denominated "le terre aux Lepreux"—the tract of the Lepros—because, under the Spanish government, at the time of Don Galvez, that ancient disease had broken out, and the patients, as then was the custom, been consigned to the woods in this piece of high ground, where they were provided with provisions and water, but every one forbidden to have any intercourse whatever with them. Thanks to Providence, this dreadful disease appears to have taken its departure from our shores, although an equally disgusting and cruel malady, the small-pox infection, seems to become its substitute, as the late fatal attacks in many cases prove to be the case.

We have remarked already that the ridge of high ground extending from the levee, say at or about Ursuline or Hospital street, which latter is called Bayou Road in its extension towards the woods, must have been originally, and for a very long time thereafter, the only way in order to reach the high ground at the great magnolia or green oak trees upon the Bayou St. John, by which route the first discoverers, under Bienville, from Lake Pontchartrain, and through that bayou by means of the Indian canoots, made their way through the forests and canebrakes to the banks of the fallow of rivers. By a close inspection of the topography of our city, it will be found that actually the former common road ran along this ridge up to the Bayou St. John, to the spot where accidently the first bridge was built; that is to say, at the still standing wooden building of old Mr. Le Blanc, the ancient United States Collector for the port of St. John. That bridge was somewhat higher up than the one which replaced it in 1814 or 1815, and which latter again has been replaced by two other ones since our own time, which are still existing. What has been the reason of so often changing the locality of this means of communication with the other side of the Bayou St. John, we cannot divine, unless it be what is but too often the case in our country—the petty consideration of some private interests or advantages. We shall of course except from this censure the erection and choice of location of the very last or fourth bridge, a swinging one, upon the modern principle, placed upon rollers in the middle of the bayou, on a solid foundation, for this bridge opens the natural communication of Esplanade street with the left hand shore of the bayou, and will in the course of time be at the head of the continuation of that avenue (Esplanade) through the prolonged or extended plan of the city. Now, at the time to which we allude—that is to say in 1816—the canal Carondelet was under contract for being enlarged or widened, and that contract, originally undertaken by the late Daniel Clark, who had great landed interests in that section, was then actually carried out by Mr. Delassus de la Croix, late on President of the State Bank of Louisiana.

Under the administration of the Governor Baron of Carondelet, in 1794, the plan of uniting the city of New Orleans by a navigable canal, with the Bayou St. John, was first conceived and partially carried into effect, that is to say, the dredging canal, from Bernard street, in the neighborhood of the now New Opera House, had gradually been enlarged and forced to the deep cypress forest where it entered into one of the main branches of the bayou aforesaid. Now, however, it was to be so widened and deepened as to admit sailing vessels of some considerable draft, capable of undertaking voyages to the West Indies. Hence, immediately after the subsidence of the watery flood from the late McCarty crevasse, we found in the summer of 1816 a number of African slave hands busy at work in pumping out the water from one compartment to the other, for the whole length of the canal had to be divided and subdivided and separated by pile work and solid dams. We have never witnessed a severer task or more astonishing work. True the upper new canal was built or dugged as most of our other canaling has been performed, mainly by the hardy Irishman, but then it is averred that it has cost, particularly the new canal, a vast sacrifice of human life or health. But in the case of the old canal Carondelet, we heard of no loss of life nor health, and if anything, the black people, all original Africans, grew quite fat and lusty in this herculean exercise. We did indeed, admire the working of these sons of many Africa who did speak nothing but their native tongue, Congo, or some other lingo, but who knew as it were, by instinct, the usefulness of their labor. Never have I seen work performed with more cheerfulness and alacrity and there were no drivers, no whips, but plenty of rations and occasionally tafia—the "filet" was what the black people then worked for. In all other respects they were very sober, eating and drinking (small beer of Indian corn, a favorite beverage with them) they had in sufficiency, and thus in the very heat of summer, with but their trowsers and large straw hat or "tignott" (head kerchief) on, they would indeed perform miracles of work in the midst of dense cypress woods, hewing out with the pick axe the enormous secular cypress stumps, spading and throwing up every foot of solid or slimy lumps or clods of earth.

There were no machinery, no steam to assist them, for even the piling was all done by handwork, just as all the rest. As for the carpenter work, this was the business of both whites and colored (mulatto) working hands; and thus was this undertaking carried out towards the main branch of the Bayou St. John. From the moment that the large sea-going vessels could reach the city by this water conveyance, the business in the little then thriving town of St. John declined, and although the grounds had been laid out for building lots, and streets been regularly located, yet for a long number of years this suburb of our city has continued, as it were, its lethargic sleep. Nothing but during have been in successful operation here, some gardening is also carried on, some little shingle or picket making, and even a pottery make up the present industry of this little place, which we may call the most ancient establishment of any in our neighborhood, for some of the oldest buildings date back to the time of the first French government, and some of the titles to property, if we mistake not, descend even from original claims of aboriginal ancestors. These properties, or particularly those upon which are found the magnificent live oaks on the bayou, on one of which a lofty belvedere had been erected in its branches some years ago in a public garden, and upon which people on a Sunday would take an airing and a peep at the surrounding gardens and views. Here, no doubt it was, where Bienville alighted from his water craft and partook of his meals, previous to the march across the forests and cane to the river bank. Levees then were there none, but it is stated by one of the companions of the discoverer, that the forests and canebrakes were alive with game, and that the wild turkeys would settle in the tops of the trees and be so tame as to be caught by hand. What a veritable *pas cosaque* that must have been—wild turkeys thirty pounds heavy, when at the *broche*.

The Teche Country.

HOW MONEY MAY BE INVESTED IN LANDS THERE—THE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—THE TOWN OF OPELOUSAS—ITS ADVANTAGES, ETC.

T. G. C. writes from Opelousas to the New York News as follows. We can vouch for all that is said of the richness of the prairies of the Teche:

Noticing the fact that there is much talk at the present time of emigration from different parts of the Northern and Middle States, I have thought that I would, through the medium of your journal, call the attention of those contemplating such a movement to the many advantages presented to agriculturists and others by a selection of this locality as their resting place. Opelousas, from which place I date, is the seat of justice of the parish of St. Landry, the largest and most populous in the State.

The lands in it are of various qualities, but that to which I wish to call the attention of emigrants, is the prairie portion of it, which, or a large portion of which, is of the most fertile description; and yet can be obtained for a mere song. A railroad, as you, no doubt, are aware, was projected before the late fatal war to connect New Orleans with Texas, and is finished and cars running every day from New Orleans to Berwick's Bay, about one hundred miles from here. A considerable portion of the projected road between that place and this had been graded and finished ready for the rails, and if there could be a railroad, or rather a renewal of the agricultural industry of this section, there is no doubt it would soon be finished, and an advantageous and easily accessible market afforded for the various products of the country through which it passes.

There are not only quantities of public land but many improved places of different sizes to be disposed of very cheap; and taking everything into consideration, I, who have traveled extensively in the South, consider that what is called the Opelousas country is the most desirable location for agriculturists, either of large or small means.

The climate is healthy, the soil rich, and cattle and stock of all kinds can be raised as easily and with little trouble as in any part of Texas. Opelousas, too, should the country around be settled up with an industrious and intelligent population, must become a place of considerable business, and will afford a desirable location to business men and mechanics of all kinds.

The surrounding country, though beautiful in its natural state, now looks like a desert; but it has the capabilities of being made the garden spot of Western Louisiana, and to effect this change it requires only to be known to men of enterprise and capital adequate to what they propose. I hope that this inadequate description and recommendation may aid somewhat in bringing about an end so necessary to the future welfare of the South, and which, I think, would be so beneficial to those who would undertake it.

REPUBLICAN CORRUPTION IN NEW YORK CITY.—The New York correspondent of the Louisville Democrat, in speaking of the late city election, says:

I have it on authority I am not disposed to dispute, that the Republicans spent two hundred thousand dollars in their recent attempt to elect Marshall O. Roberts Mayor of the city. Just before the closing of the polls on election day, $10, in many cases, was paid for single votes. "Jim" Irving, the notorious pugilist, received 5,000 alone, the evening previous, to be used among the "dangerous classes," with whom he is a recognized leader.

The report is, however, that Jim invested $1,000, and placed the balance in bank subject to his own order. That was smart for Jim. It was a point with the "Loyal Legislature" aristocracy to "carry" New York city, and hitch it along with Philadelphia and Boston, to the car of Black-Republicanism; they thought greenbacks alone could do the job, but the election returns showed how wretchedly their corrupt scheme miscarried.

It is gratifying to know that the corruptionists were defeated, and that Hoffman, Democrat, was elected.

Meeting of the Southern Press Association.

By authority of the Constitution of the Southern Press Association, and at the request of several of the members thereof, I hereby convene a meeting of said Association, to be held at MONTGOMERY, ALA., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14th, 1866, to receive the reports of the officers, review the measures already taken and prepared to be taken, to advance the business interests of the Press, and to make the annual election of officers required by the Constitution.

Proprietors of newspapers published in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, who may not have been members of the Association, are cordially invited to attend. Proprietors of Newspapers in Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee, where an organization of the Press has been recently formed or revived in a part of the territory formerly within the field of the Association, are also invited to be present, there being nothing in its character, aims or purposes to conflict with their interests and views.

A full attendance is requested, as subjects of great interest to the members, and plans of importance to the future independence and prosperity of the Southern Press, will be presented for consideration.

W. G. CLARK,
President of Southern Press Association.

MOBILE, ALA., Jan. 12, 1866.

National Democratic Party.

At a meeting of the State Executive Committee of the National Democratic Party, held at their rooms, on Thursday evening, January 18th, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, A special election is to be held to-morrow, Friday, January 19th, to fill the vacancy in the State Senate, caused by the resignation of the Hon. John Finney; and

Whereas, The delegates of the National Democratic Party in the said Senatorial District having failed to make a nomination in accordance with party usage; and

Whereas, In consequence of such omission to nominate on the part of the authorized delegates, there is no regularly nominated candidate of the National Democratic Party before the people of the District; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Committee deem it inexpedient to take any further action in the matter of the special election to be held to-morrow.

Be it further resolved, That the members of the National Democratic Party having no regularly nominated candidate before them, will violate no party usage, or party obligation, in voting for such candidate, not opposed to the principles and organization of the National Democratic Party, as they may consider the most proper to represent them in the Senate.

H. D. OGDEN, Chairman.
S. T. HARPER, Secretary.

North, Brush & Mason,

Late NORTH & CO.,

86.....Canal street.....86

Invite the attention of Merchants in the city and country to their superior and well assorted stock of

FANCY GOODS,

PERFUMERY, STATIONERY,
HOSIERY, CUTLERY,
FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.

Our stock will be found the most complete in the city, and is replenished with new goods by every steamer.

Eureka.

THE INFALLABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Decidedly the best article for restoring Gray Hair to its original color, (not dyeing,) effectually curing all diseases of the scalp, preventing the hair from falling off, giving it a softness and gloss that nothing else can produce.

Price, $1 per bottle.

For sale in New Orleans by
J. S. MAUNSELL & CO.,
No. 22 Chartres street, between Canal and Customhouse streets.

Wanted.

To find the person who ever used the PIONEER YEAST POWDER, and did not prefer it to all others.

Inquire of E. THOMPSON & CO., G. W. MANSON & CO., BISCOE & SIMMS, and Grocers generally.

Clothing, Clothing.

—A full assortment, including—

SHIRTS,
DRAWERS,
FURNISHING GOODS
AND TRUNKS.

For sale LOW, by
DARCY & WHEELER,
No. 73 Canal street.

To the City Trade.

The undersigned take this method of returning their thanks to their friends for the patience they have displayed during the vexatious delays in the supply of the

Red Jacket Bitters.

For the first time since their introduction into this city, we are enabled to announce a supply sufficient to meet the demand. We can now pledge ourselves to fill promptly all orders for the BITTERS. In another column we give a list of some of the leading houses who have steadily sustained the BITTERS, and from whom our country friends can get their supplies of RED JACKET on the same terms as from us.

GRAY & NORRIS,
Wholesale Agents for Red Jacket Bitters,
52 Canal street, New Orleans, La.

Hotel de Santa Isabel,

No. 136 CALLE DE LA HABANA,
Havana Cuba.
KEPT IN AMERICAN STYLE.
LAY, HANCOCK & TAYLOR,
Proprietors.

Wonderful

IMPROVEMENT OF THE AGE.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES, HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

Wrought Iron Portable Ranges.

VAN'S PATENT

Saves Fuel, furnishes larger supply of Hot Water, and more Cooking, Broiling and Baking Surface than any Range or Stove ever before offered.

Family Size, Boarding-House Size, Restaurant Size, Hotel size, all with hot water attachments.

STEAM TABLES for cooking Vegetables with hot water, thus avoiding all danger of scorching.

CARVING TABLES heated also by hot water, all from one fire.

BROILERS, BAKE OVENS, LAUNDRY STOVES.

These Ranges are made of Wrought Iron; need no brick work; are strong and durable.

They have met with immense sale during the past eight years at the North, and are now, for the first time, offered in this market.

The Patentee is here to put them up, and we guarantee fully their excellence over any Range or Stove now or before sold.

Call and see them in operation.

THOS. E. BODLEY,
No. 9 Perdido street, New Orleans.

C. H. Zimmermann,

94 & 96.....CANAL STREET.....94 & 96

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

—DEALER IN—

Diamonds, Watches,
Jewelry, Silverware,
Plated-ware, Opera-Glasses,
Spectacles, etc., etc.

Has now on hand, and is weekly receiving

A LARGE AND RICH STOCK,

Carefully Selected

—BY—

OUR REGULAR PURCHASING CLERK.

The JEWELRY MANUFACTORY, in the upper part of the building, being now in complete working order, DIAMOND SETTING, ENAMELLING and REPAIRING will be carefully and promptly attended to.

Mr. JOS. S. SALEE having taken charge of the WATCH DEPARTMENT, Watches will be Repaired in the very best manner.

Mr. W. C. DRIVER, late of Hyde & Goodrich's, will be happy to meet his friends at

ZIMMERMANN'S,
94 and 96 Canal street.

Laborers Wanted.

1000 WHITE LABORERS WANTED

Wages at the Rate of $30 per Month and Board.

Other information apply to
THOS. O. HEA & CO.,
Morganza, Point Coupee parish, La.
or, JOHN KILLIEN,
Erise & Chien Levee, 9 miles above Baton Rouge.
or, SMITH & HUGHES,
Bats' Levee, 4 miles below Lake Providence, La.
At New Orleans to JAMES BREEN,
Corner of Notre Dame and New Levee streets.

REFERENCE—His Excellency Gov. J. M. Wells, of Louisiana; Chicago Times and St. Louis Republican copy six times and weekly, and send bill to sale office.

Carpet Warehouse,

19.....CHARTRES STREET.....19

We have received within the last thirty days a full assortment of the latest patterns of VELVET BRUSSELS, Tapestry, three-ply, ingrains, Venetians, Dutch, Wool and Jute Carpeting; also, Floor Oil Cloths, of all widths and qualities, White, Checkered and Cane Matting, Window Shades, Cornices and Bands, Hair Cloth, Table and Piano Covers, etc., etc.

A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

Grey Jacket Bitters!

GREY JACKET BITTERS!!

THE DEMAND GREATER

THAN THE SUPPLY!

The Proprietors of this genuine article of Southern Manufacture takes this method to inform their customers, whose orders they have not been able to fill, the reason of the delay, that the demand for the

Grey Jacket Bitters

having so far exceeded their most sanguine expectations, that it has been impossible for them to accommodate all; and they think, and can truly say, that never has an article of the kind been introduced anywhere to so short a time forced itself in the good opinion of the people as this has done, and the Proprietors feel the more gratified to be able to make this announcement, knowing that it has gained its popularity, not by Puffing, as many others have done, but by the superior qualities of the BITTERS themselves, and beg the indulgence of those who have to wait, and assure them they are now making preparations on such an extensive scale that in a few weeks they will be able to fill all orders promptly.

BARNETT & LION,
Manufacturers and Sole Proprietors,
81 and 83 Gravier street.

At Wholesale,

—FOR—

TAILORS AND FURNISHERS.

1 case Light Fancy TWEEDS,
1 .. .. SILK MIXED.
1 .. Plain ELBEUF CLOTH.
1 .. SHEPHERD'S CHECK.
5 cases Heavy French COTTONADE.
4 .. Light .. ..

CHARVET'S SHIRTS.

2 cases GENTS' SHIRTS—all sizes.
2 .. .. .. Linen Bosoms.
2 .. .. .. Colored Linen.

For sale by
J. LEVOIS & CO.,
Canal street, corner Bourbon.

FRENCH CALF SKINS.

4 cases—quality, EXTRA. For sale by
J. LEVOIS & CO.,
Canal street, corner Bourbon.

FRENCH QUININE.

1500 ounces PELLETIER'S BRAND—in boxes of 100 ounces each. For sale by
J. LEVOIS & CO.,
Canal street, corner Bourbon.

To the Country Trade.

LIST of Wholesale Grocers and Druggists, from whom the Country Trade can get their supplies of RED JACKET BITTERS on the same terms as from the Agents.

GRAY & NORRIS,
Wholesale Grocers and Liquor Dealers.

Messrs. Smith & McKenna,
S. Delone & Co.,
J. I. Adams & Co.,
Ledig & Dumonton,
L. Basset,
A. D. Grief,
J. H. Carter,
Bidwell, Payne & Co.,
J. M. Strong & Co.,
Barnes, West & Co.,
Messrs Schmidt & Zeigler,
Griffin & Porch,
Fatio, Marks & Co.,
Stenberg & Co.,
G. N. Morrison,
Thos. Poole,
E. J. Hart & Co.,
G. G. Garner,
Barnett & Shepherd,
T. W. Morgan, etc.
Kastendick & Co.

Immigration Agency,

54.....Union street.....54

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

MR. F. REMONENQ announces to the planters of Louisiana and neighboring States that he has been appointed agent of the Commercial House of France and the Great Indies, and that he is authorized to sign contracts for the Immigration of Laborers from India or China.

A Card.

It is well known to the citizens of New Orleans that during my absence my Church, St. Luke's, was totally destroyed by fire. It is of the utmost importance that this great loss should be repaired as soon as possible. To rebuild this Church will require much effort and liberality on the part of its friends. It is earnestly hoped that our generous community will liberally and promptly respond to the appeals of this noble object.

Subscriptions for this purpose will be taken by the undersigned, or may be left at the Savings Bank, on Canal street.

C. S. HEDGES, Rector St. Luke's Church, N. O

Agency

—OF—

THE MANHATTAN OIL CO.,
96 CAMP STREET.

WINTER NATURAL SPERM OIL,
.. BLEACHED .. ..
MASON'S EXTRA .. ..
.. No. 1 .. ..
MANHATTAN MACHINERY .. ..
.. EXTRA TALLOW ..
.. No. 1 .. ..
.. SIGNAL .. ..
.. CAR .. ..
.. No. 2 CAR .. ..
WINTER BLEACHED WHALE OIL.

We invite the attention of consumers and dealers to the above list of Lubricating and Burning Oils.

A FULL SUPPLY ON HAND.

POTTHOFF & KNIGHT,
Dealers in Paints, Oils, etc.

Metropolitan Hotel,

LATE BROWN'S,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

This leading Hotel, RENOVATED AND REFURNISHED, is now in perfect order for the reception and accommodation of its patrons.

A Complete Stock

OF

MEN'S AND BOYS' FUR AND WOOL HATS,

AND

Ladies', Misses' and Childrens'

TRIMMED HATS,

Constantly on hand, and for sale at

WHOLESALE.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

supplied upon the most favorable terms, by

S. C. HICKEY,
No. 49 Camp street, New Orleans.

A Card.

D. Lopez, Corner of Canal and Dauphine sts.

NEW ORLEANS, January 6, 1866.

Messrs. Thomas B. Bodley & Co., No. 9 Perdido street, New Orleans:

GENTS—The VAN'S PATENT COOKING RANGE meets my highest expectations.

It saves me over four dollars every day in fuel, and its capacity for all kinds of cooking far surpasses anything I have ever seen during a long experience, and I with pleasure recommend it to the public.

Very respectfully,
D. LOPEZ,
Corner of Canal and Dauphine streets.

Wanted.

TWO COMMODIOUS AND WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, With Board, for a family, in a private family, in the Fourth District, within two or three squares of the Pry-tania street railroad. Apply at

ROBT. PITKIN'S,

Direct Importation!

LINEN! LINEN! LINEN!

E. GIQUEL,
120 Canal street,

Has just received his fall and complete assortment of LINEN GOODS, which he will sell low, at wholesale and retail.

IRISH LINEN, from $13 to $30 a piece.
Printed LINEN CAMBRIC, for Dresses.
Printed IRISH LINEN.
LINEN NETTING, for Bars.
PLATELLAS, BRITANIA, and MORLAIX,
FOILE DE COURTRIA, for Chemises.
RUSSIA CRASH, for Towelings.
Long LAWN and LINEN TICKS.
Damask TABLE DIAPERS, all widths.
Damask and plain LINEN SETS.
Damask and plain LINEN TOWELS.
LINEN CHECKERS and LINEN HAIR CORDS.
PLANTERS' LINEN and LINEN BOSOMS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, Bordeley, 8-4 to 13-4.
PILLOW LINEN.
HUCK and BIRD'S EYE DIAPERS.
HALF-MOURNING LINEN CAMBRICS, for Dresses.

—ALSO—

White and colored MARSEILLES QUILTS.
FURNITURE DIMITIES.
PLANTATION GOODS, a genera' assortment.

E. GIQUEL.

Spring Trade, 1866.

J. LEVOIS & CO.,

ARE NOW OPENING A NEW INVOICE

—OF—

BLACK SILK MARQUISES,

With Guipure Tassel and Cord Finish,

Of exquisite shapes and designs.

—ALSO—

A small assortment of

REAL INDIA LONG SHAWLS.
FRENCH CASHMERE DO.,
Long and square.

In Dress Goods,

We offer a selection of 200 PIECES GRENADINE BAREGE, in brochas, plaids and stripes,

AT 50 CENTS A YARD.

MOHAIR QUADRILLE,
LING SATINE,
both new fabrics and styles.
MOZAMBIQUE ALPACA,
200 DOZEN CHEMISES,
in Linen and Madapolam, from $30 a dozen.
Coertsal and Irish LINENS,
LINEN BANDS,
PARASOLS, CORSETS, FANS,
KID GLOVES, a good article, at $1 25 a pair, offered low to close the invoice.

J. LEVOIS & CO.,
Corner Canal and Bourbon.

Southerners, Read! Read!

BARNETT & LION'S

SOUTHERN

GREY JACKET STOMACH BITTERS,

A Purely Southern Manufacture,

From the recipe of a well known and justly celebrated

GREY JACKET CHIEF.

The peculiar properties of these Bitters are that, whilst possessing all the good qualities of Bitters in general, they INVIGORATE WITHOUT INTOXICATING; are one of the best Tonics ever known, and having been the means of relieving and in many instances saving the lives of thousands on the battle field, can be relied on in all dyspeptic and feverish disorders.

Every ingredient contained in the article, and everything used in the putting up of these Bitters ARE PRODUCED ON SOUTHERN SOIL, and contain no injurious property.

For sale to dealers and merchants only, at

BARNETT & LION'S
81 and 83 Gravier streets,
New Orleans,
Manufacturers and Sole Proprietors.

And at retail everywhere.

CARD.

The Proprietors, in presenting to the public the above incomparable Bitters, assure them that but, for a sense of gratitude to the generous donor of the recipe, and in response to the importunities of the hosts of Southern friends who have experienced their efficacy, they would have hesitated before placing an article of such sterling merit on a market flooded with calumerious compounds, libelling the name of Stomach Bitters. Our Senior, however, having, at the solicitation of those friends, expanded on the manufacture of the GREY JACKET BITTERS the experience acquired in half a lifetime devoted to the preparation of Tonic Digestive Stimulants, and discovered their immense superiority over all other Stomach Bitters, we have unhesitatingly added these to the list of articles already prepared at our establishment, and so well-known and largely patronized by the community at large.

BARNETT & LION take this reasonable opportunity of thanking their numerous friends for the immense increase in their business during the year, and informs them that, although the manufacture of the GREY JACKET BITTERS must necessarily cause an additional tax on their energies, yet, from large additions in the improvements made and making in the manufacturing department of the establishment, their orders will be filled as promptly and they hope as satisfactorily as usual.

BARNETT & LION,
81 and 83 Gravier street.

Fassman's Iron Hoops and Ties.

2,000 BUNDLES

Now landing ex ship Ella Thayer and steamship Carolina, and for sale low by

H. FASSMAN,
61 Carondelet street.

Dry Goods

—AT—

REDUCED PRICES,

—BY—

C. A. BARRIERE & BRO.

In order to make room for our Spring importations, we will sell, on and after the 5th inst., the balance of our Fall and Winter stock at very reduced prices.

We invite our friends and the public to give us a call and see for themselves.

C. A. BARRIERE & BRO.,