MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA.

The message of Governor Patton, of Alabama, sent in to the Legislature of that State on the 15th inst., is concise, able and comprehensive. Its topics are of such general importance and interest that we shall proceed to analyze some of them. Alabama no longer occupies an anomalous position, but has been restored to her position as a member of the Federal Union, with the exception of representation in Congress. At the last session there were two important questions bearing directly and with peculiar force upon the relations of the State with the general government: one was the ratification of the constitutional amendment, the other had reference to the protection of the persons and property of the colored population. The constitutional amendment has been duly ratified, in view of Alabama being the twenty-seventh State assenting thereto, that being the requisite number of States to give the amendment validity. Effective provision had also been made for protecting the colored people. This action on the part of the legislature gives practical evidence of the sincerity with which the people of the State accept all the legitimate results of the war. The general government has not only appreciated, but fully approved, this action, and the Provisional Governor was, in December, 1865, instructed to deliver his functions over to the constitutional authorities elected by the people.

Governor Patton goes on to state that the withdrawal of Federal restraints from State affairs is cause for sincere congratulation. The restoration of Alabama was, of course, the result of a conviction on the part of the Federal authorities that the people of the State would so manage their domestic affairs as not to disturb, but rather to conserve and strengthen, the national harmony.

Alabama's bonded debt amounts to $2,445,000, of which over $2,000,000 are payable in New York, and the interest thereon, at 5 per cent., falls due semi-annually. The last interest paid included that of 1861. The accumulated interest, including 1866, is $421,000; of which a small portion has been paid at the Bank of Mobile. The remaining indebtedness, $1,334,000, is payable in London; on which full interest has been paid up to 1865, leaving one year's interest still due. The English bondholders have made a formal proposition to receive the interest due and to become due this year, in State bonds with the same rate of interest. The Governor thinks the proposition should be accepted, and has no doubt similar terms would be accorded by the New York creditors. By the 1st of January, 1867, there is every reason to hope the State finances will be in a condition to meet the payments of interest promptly.

The Governor meets the question of a stay law boldly and openly. He thinks some legislation concerning the collection of debts necessary. Many industrious people are now unable to meet their liabilities; a vast amount of property has been lost by the war, and that which has been left should be secured, for a limited time at least, from execution and sale for debt. The stringency of the times is keenly felt by creditors, and they stand in great need of their dues, but enforced payments would operate oppressively, if not ruinously upon the larger portion of debtors. In fixing restrictions upon the recovery of indebtedness, the Governor thinks creditors are at once fully entitled to the interest due; it is a matter of simple justice and no reasonable debtor would complain of it. He declares it might even be advisable to extend the creditor's privilege to a certain per centum of the principal; and where judgment is obtained, the judgment should act as a lien upon the debtor's property, against future contingent claims.

Governor Patton considers the cause of education of paramount importance, and recommends an uniformity of system, so as to place the means of learning within the reach of all.

There are in the Alabama penitentiary fifty-one convicts—eight white males, thirty-seven colored males and six colored females. None of these are mechanics, and all the colored ones are field-laborers. There being no employment for them inside the penitentiary, as it now exists, the Governor recommends the establishment of a cotton or woolen factory, to be worked by convicts, and strengthens his recommendation with the anticipation that the administration of justice under the civil law will increase the number of convicts.

The Governor speaks warmly of the assistance furnished by the Federal government to the suffering population of the State. Major General Swayne has provided a sufficiency for the issuing of twenty thousand rations daily during the present month, and every effort is being made, not only by General Swayne, but by the State agents, to alleviate the condition of the suffering poor.

Governor Patton complains that there is much lawlessness in the State of Alabama, and strongly urges an efficient military organization, in order to put it down. In some localities there are regular bands for purposes of violence and plunder. If the militia had been organized, the body of fifty armed guerrillas would not have attempted their outrageous attack upon a steamboat on the Tombigbee, or, if they had, would have been immediately arrested and brought to punishment. As it was, the Federal military was the only power to be relied on for their capture, and there were no forces nearer than Mobile. The absence of arms and ammunition had been supplied by Major General Thomas, commanding the department, who, on official application by the Governor, turned over to him 5,000 stand of arms, with two hundred rounds of ammunition for each gun.

General Thomas had also expressed his willingness to withdraw the Federal troops as soon as the authorities of the State should decide that their local organizations were in a condition to maintain order.

The Governor is of opinion that when the militia are called upon to perform active service, they should be compensated for their time and services, and recommends provision to that effect.

We quote the words of Gov. Patton with regard to the freedmen, with which topic he concludes his remarkably lucid and unpretending message:

> Very gratifying information has reached this department from different parts of the State, in relation to the disposition of the freedmen. Everywhere they seem to be entering into contracts for the present year, and cheerfully and faithfully entering upon the discharge of the obligations contracted. This strengthens the opinion which I have heretofore entertained—that the common law rule in reference to contracts is amply sufficient for the mutual rights and obligations of whites and freedmen. The evidence, I think, is already sufficient to prove that we have more to hope for from that simple common law rule than is likely to be accomplished by special or class legislation. Surely, he good law-abiding citizen will desire laws for the government of the intelligent negro, which he himself is not willing to abide by. No good to the country can result from having one code of laws for the whites and another for the blacks in their civil relations, so far as concerns the rights of persons and property.

Brown second usage for future auction sales.

DEBUT OF MR. POPE.—The long time favorite of New Orleans theatric habitues, Mr. Charles Pope, takes a benefit to-morrow evening at the "Old Drury," and has selected a most attractive bill for the occasion. Dion Boucicault's admirable "Colleen Bawn," perhaps the best of his productions, will be the first piece. Mr. Pope, of course, personating the Myles. This will be followed by "Dan Cassar de Bazan," in which he will appear in the famous Lemaître's great impersonation of the dashing, reckless Don. That his benefit will be a substantial one, we are abundantly assured. Those who desire to be present, and to secure seats on the occasion, will do well to lose no time to-day.

HAVANA CIGARS AND VIRGINIA TOBACCO.—The lovers of the aromatic weed, from both Havana and Lynchburg, will be delighted to learn that Simon Hermanson, 73 Gravier street, has received one hundred thousand Havana cigars of the choicest brands, and an unusual quantity of chewing and smoking tobacco of the best varieties, together with choice cordial liquors.

A rare opportunity is here offered to amateurs and the trade.

MESSRS. RAHN & BOUDANT, New Orleans Powder Depot, have for sale a very large assortment of choice and of prime extra flour; also a large stock of Hyson, Souchong or Superior; also new mess pork, lard, bacon, ham, sterine and choice Goshen butter. See advertisement.

COLONEL FORNEY AND THE CLERGY.

A very vigorous dispute has for some time been going on in Philadelphia between the militant clergy on the one side, and the Press newspaper on the other. The point in controversy is the running of street cars on Sundays. It is really wonderful how many things these clerical gentlemen of the North can attend to at once. They are competent not only to save unmounted souls—which, we presume, comes within the legitimate sphere of their spiritual duties—but they actually find time to regulate a great many affairs which are quite terrestrial in their character. The hanging of Mr. Davis, the trial of Admiral Semmes, the right of suffrage to the negro, the confiscation of Southern property, have all been taken in hand by those admirably versatile gentlemen. The community certainly ought to give them a vote of thanks for the unselfish manner in which they thus sacrifice their own interests for the benefit of the public, and abandon their chances of the fortune which other people make by minding their own business.

As we have said, the subject now brought before the bar of clerical judgment in Philadelphia, is that of the running of the street cars on Sunday; and, we should have added, the publication of Sunday newspapers. We suppose that the next thing will be a crusade against the revolution of the earth on Sunday. In anticipation of such a movement, Colonel Forney, of the Philadelphia Press, has come to the rescue. He does not want to stop the earth from going round, neither the carriers of the Press, on Sunday or any other day. He thinks that the one has as much right to go around as the other.

This protest on the part of one who was supposed to be one of the firmest allies of the "mind-other-people's business" party, created great excitement and bitter resentment. A meeting of clergymen was held and resolutions were adopted declaring the absolute moral, religious and political necessity of putting a stop to the Sunday cars and the Sunday papers, and especially denouncing the recreant and schismatical Press for its surprising contumacy. One pious gentleman declared that he had stopped his copy of the Press, and he hoped that every Christian in Philadelphia would follow his example. Now, as we have good reason to believe that very few people really entitled to the name of Christian ever read the Press at all, this sort of punishment would not be very efficacious. Mr. Forney might spare all his Christian subscribers and not suffer any material diminution of his revenues. But what is surprising is, that he does not see that this spirit which he is opposing so resolutely, and combating so vigorously in Philadelphia, is precisely the same spirit as that which animates the political party to which he is attached, and of which his paper is an organ and representative. Col. Forney is just as amiable as the clergymen. He is quite as willing as they are to mind other people's business. But he seems to receive their proffered services so ungraciously in his own case, that it is remarkable he should persist in adopting the same course as to others.

The Environs of New Orleans.

NUMBER NINE.

At the epoch of which we are treating, our readers will recollect that there were then no paved streets or shelled thoroughfares, and that very often during the rainy winter months, or after a succession of long wet weather, communication by land was no easy matter. It is true, in the city some stage coaches had been introduced from the North, and in the few livery stables, besides riding horses, some such conveyance as an old country caleche might be procured; but after all, in those primitive times, people would not hesitate in taking to a simple market cart, often drawn by a pair of steers, when bound to some country seat, or even much oftener, take to the common way of pedestrianism. It was, then, in this latter way that most of our first visitings were paid to the environs of New Orleans, after our arrival in the fore part of the month of July, 1816; indeed, we had duly honored the celebration of the 4th at the entrance of the Mississippi, in the vicinity of the Balize, at which then was the principal pilot station, and also the principal entrance or Pass. Well, after some little city reconnoitering, we started then, on a bright Sunday morning, on the already described route up the river, along the levee, and following what was called the great Tchoupitoulas road. We need not here repeat the already enumerated succession of beautifully located plantations, commencing from Delord street, and fronting the river in the direction to fore part of the month of July, 1816; indeed, we had duly honored the celebration of the 4th at the entrance of the Mississippi, in the vicinity of the Balize, at which then was the principal pilot station, and also the principal entrance or Pass. Well, after some little city reconnoitering, we started then, on a bright Sunday morning, on the already described route up the river, along the levee, and following what was called the great Tchoupitoulas road. We need not here repeat the already enumerated succession of beautifully located plantations, commencing from Delord street, and fronting the river in the direction to the late Francois Livandais, we were soon put in possession of the devastation which this inundation had wrought upon a greater part of ground under culture of this kind. All the lower or backward parts of the sugar cane had been completely covered, and the blanding of a crop of several hundreds of hogsheads of sugar would not yield the tenth part of an ordinary crop.

So it resulted, for it so happened that the commercial house in whose employ the writer of these lines then was, became in the fall of that year the purchaser of the entire crop of sugar, of very fine quality, no doubt, but only giving twenty-eight hogsheads. Now, this for the moment, was no doubt a great misfortune for the owner, the worthy Mr. Francois Livandais, with whom, in after time, we had a much nearer acquaintance, and it was one of the causes why the splendid residence of his, commenced about that time and never finished, afforded even unto these latter years, the spectacle of an abandoned castle, so much so that it went often by the name of the haunted house, (near Washington avenue in Lafayette) but yet this very circumstance of the whole of the back part of the plantation area being covered by the McCarty crevasse waters finally turned out a most beneficial accident, in raising the same ground several feet by the remaining deposit or alluvial sediment of the Mississippi water. It was then that the value of this plantation became greatly enhanced on account of its being high and dry land to its uttermost limits towards the woods; and when some years after, a company of speculators acquired by purchase a great part of this estate, the new beautiful garden district, or the Fourth, took its rise from this very circumstance of the overflow in 1816. After visiting this, we also inspected some other river plantations, at all of which we were ever received with the greatest hospitality, though mostly unknown to the people and walking, a circumstance which in some parts of this country, would have been taken for a sign of penury, and been rather a drawback upon a cordial reception. But then at that time the country had not yet been overrun by bands of deceiving adventurers and plundering sharpers, hence the planters and the country people in general were hospitable and open handed and received strangers with undisguised cordiality. How their customs and manners have been changed in after times, and how, more particularly, farmers and planters in the neighborhood of the city, have become suspicious and inhospitable, is easily to be accounted for, when we remember the numberless cases of flagrant abuse practiced by all the scum which the world's teeming ocean has wafted upon the devoted shores of the father of rivers.

But in those far away times, any decent looking white man was welcome even in the wealthiest planter's home; and when calling or stopping at a country place, about dinner time or at meal times, people would invariably be invited to the master's table and to the family circle. Thus we happened one day to drop in about 2 o'clock P. M., when most of the wealthiest people would prepare for dinner, upon a very fine plantation, some where below the sugar estates of the McCarty's, for there were several. The mansion, a very fair, comfortably looking dwelling house, the gardens and orchards indicating particular care and great attention in this special department. The owner was entirely unknown to us, but we ventured upon an intrusion, in the expectation of some country refreshments, some milk, or even claret and water, there being no coffeehouses or other refectionary resorts in the neighborhood. But figure to yourselves our surprise when we found ourselves in the presence of a very decent and respectable colored family, father, mother and son, all three bright mulattoes, and a young white lady of dazzling beauty and splendor, but who took to flight, like a deer in the woods, upon our unexpected entrance. Now, we shall not name these families, but for the satisfaction of the curious reader we must make him acquainted with the circumstances of this singular rencontre; which were briefly these: The young son, a bright mulatto lad, had been raised in the north of Europe, Denmark; his parents being in easy circumstances, and having but this only son, had spared no expense in his education; and the young man being possessed of moneyed means had found it no difficult task in proposing marriage to a fair daughter of the Danes, and she, knowing no better, had reciprocated the love feeling and accepted the match. In all this no body was actually to blame, the young man having left his native place a mere child, did not know the laws and customs of his country; the young woman neither ever suspected any impropriety in her choice. As for the respective parents none knew how contrary to all usages and laws this match would turn out, for the Louisiana family never once suspected that their daughter-in-law was any other but a colored beauty. Hence, imagine to yourselves the surprise of the old folks when they saw their son bringing home such a dazzling white damsel.

From this moment, though no one was to blame, all peace was gone from the family; these people had been respected and esteemed by the whole white neighborhood, among whom, in fact they had grown up; but from the moment that it was blated about, what actually had taken place, by this untoward return of the son, there was a cessation of all friendly and neighborly relations. Nay, the worst of the business was, that all the colored family relatives, particularly the females thereof, and all of them were of the wealthy and refined part of that population, would have nothing to do with the fair daughter of the North. So much so, that after a lapse of time, the young couple, as well as the old folks, had to break up their domestic firesides and realizing their fortunes, withdrew to Europe, for the sake of enjoying their peace and quiet, which this incongruous or ill assorted alliance of their son had so unexpectedly caused to them. From this example our readers may draw the conclusion, how strong have ever been the habits and customs in Louisiana, with respect to this question of the mixing of races; and, right or wrong in principle, we are inclined to the belief that time will bring about no change in that regard. What is called in French the "Mœurs," and for which properly speaking we have no adequate word in the English language, unless by a paraphrase we translate it into the "moral customs" of a country, we say, these latter, will always form an insurmountable barrier towards the social family commingling of the two races, and hence, the extinguishment of the institution of domestic slavery, will bring about no alteration in this condition of the family relations of our society. Our readers no doubt will pardon us the digression from our proper subject, the Environs of our City, but we could not forego the mention of this, our first adventure of that sort, after our arrival, and which struck us then, as with a peculiar force for all after time. We shall now resume the lost thread of our suspended, proper narrative.

SENATORIAL ELECTION.—The following is the result of the Senatorial election held yesterday in the First and Fourth Municipal Districts, to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Finney's resignation:

	Fellows.	Lynch.	Brougham.
1st Precinct—Full	29	21	3
" 2	25	10	3
2d Precinct—Full	20	15	9
" 2	23	14	3
3d Precinct—Full	31	36	7
" 2	26	45	9
4th Precinct—Full	46	28	5
" 2	37	49	12
5th Precinct—Full	5	6	7
" 2	9	15	2
6th Precinct—Full	36	15	6
" 2	24	7	5
7th Precinct—Full	14	26	21
" 2	14	27	16
23d Precinct—Full	12	42	18
" 2	24	42	21
23d Precinct—Full	29	34	23
" 2	20	22	15
" 3	13	23	9
Total	467	465	202

Fellows' majority over Lynch, 4.

CAMDEN (OUACHITA) HERALD.—We had the pleasure of a visit yesterday from Captain C. Thrower, of the Ouachita country, who contemplates publishing a newspaper at Camden, Arkansas, called the Ouachita Herald; the first number of which will be issued on or about the 1st proximo.

This paper is destined to be a very sprightly and popular one, and being located on the banks of the upper Ouachita, in a very healthy and thickly settled section, will doubtless become immediately a influential and widely circulated sheet.

Advertisements and communications for the editor can be left at the clerk's office, City Hotel, for six or eight days; at Brooks & McDonald's, 59 Carondelet, or at Martin & Hawthorne's, 43 same street.

NEW LITERARY JOURNAL.—We welcome to our table the first number of the Weekly Visitor, a paper, "devoted to choice literature, romance, news and commercial intelligence," published at Selma, Ala. The promises of its salutatory, if faithfully carried out, will undoubtedly achieve a success for it.

Messrs. J. B. Walton & Deslonde, auctioneers, will sell on-day, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, some very attractive and valuable real estate, among which we particularly notice those five lots at the corner of Canal and Claiborne streets, Second District; a two story brick store, No. 82 Customhouse street, next to Exchange Place; a store and that valuable lot on the southwest corner of Tchoupitoulas and Gravier streets; and a brick dwelling house on Thalia street.

CARRIAGE AT AUCTION.—J. B. Walton & Deslonde, auctioneers, will sell one large family carriage, suitable for the country, or for night running in the city, at 11 o'clock this A. M, at the "Crescent stables," on Baronne street, between Common and Gravier streets.

THE LEVEES.—The steamer St. Nicholas arrived yesterday, having on board Major General Humphreys, Major Wheeler, and a staff of engineers, just arrived from an inspection of the levees between Vicksburg and this city.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—Particular attention is called to the sales at auction to be made this day, at noon, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, of valuable improved real estate, comprising:

1. A splendid, large, commodious and substantially built three-story brick dwelling house, situated on Carondelet street, between St. Joseph and Julia streets, First District.

2. A fine three-story brick dwelling house, situated on Carondelet street, between Lafayette (late Hevia) and Poydras streets, same district.

3. A large three-story brick building and back buildings, situated at the corner of Julia and Basin streets, same district.

4. Two valuable lots of ground, with a one-story frame house and other improvements thereon, situated on Pine street, between Cypress and Cedar streets, same district.

Also, one brick yard, one tannery, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and vacant tracts of land, situated in the parish of St. Tammany, in this State.

For particulars and terms see advertisement on second page.

An application of a negress for admission to the high school in Troy, N. Y., which was refused by the principal, was taken to the State Supreme Court, where it was recently decided against the applicant.

FLOUR AND WHISKY.—The attention of buyers is called to the advertisement of flour and whisky to be sold this day, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the levee, head of Girod street, by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer.

Personal.

Wm. L. Sanford of Alabama, has undertaken to write an authentic biography of the late Wm. L. Yancey, and for this purpose has been intrusted by the family with his private papers. It is to be published by subscription.

Robert Johnson, formerly United States Senator from Arkansas, has just returned to his residence, six miles below Pine Bluff.

The Rev. E. W. Seion, a prominent minister of the Methodist Church in Kentucky before the war, is lying dangerously ill at the Burnett House in Cincinnati.

George Cutley, a rowdy from New Orleans, fatally shot policeman Tyler, who was taking him to prison in Richmond.

A. Bradley, who was recently convicted of seditious language in Savannah, Ga., and sentenced to one year's hard labor at Fort Pulaski, has been released on parole.

A paragraph going the rounds that but two Revolutionary soldiers are living is incorrect. The Louisville Journal reports another—John Spears, of Danville, in that State. He is one hundred years old, and apparently hale and hearty.

Mr. Affleck, of Texas, is in New York giving information about the southwest.

Major Wintersmith, formerly of Gen. Kirby Smith's staff, is at present in this city.

Mrs. Catherine P. Hayden, perhaps one of the oldest inhabitants of Savannah, Ga., died recently, at the advanced age of 85 years. Mrs. Hayden was the only daughter of Col. White, a distinguished officer of the Revolution, whose gallant exploit, capturing near Savannah, by a successful stratagem, a considerable British force, illustrates one of the brightest pages in the history of Georgia.

The Mr. Pendleton Colston, of Baltimore, who is associated with Judge Hughes for the defense of Admiral Raphael Semmes, is son-in-law to the latter.

Mr. Lanfrey having written a series of essays for the Paris Revue Nationale, which he proposed to publish under the title of "History of Napoleon," the French Emperor notified Mr. Charpentier, the editor of that review, that he would have to specify whether the first, second or third Napoleon was meant, as without such precaution the work might be thought to point at his Majesty. The title of the book must consequently be altered into that of "History of Napoleon the First," the Emperor being rather jealous of the popular idea which only thinks of the first Napoleon when the word Napoleon is used indefinitely.

General Trapier, late of the Confederate army, died lately in South Carolina.

William Hickey, chief clerk of the United States Senate, died on the 5th inst. He had written a work on the constitution, and was one of the oldest officials in the country.

Robert S. Cox, convicted as a guerrilla in Kentucky, has been released by order of the Secretary of War.

The Cumberland (Md.) Union records the death of Mr. George Blocher, in the 91st year of his age. He was the father of thirteen children, seventy-eight grandchildren and ninety-two great grandchildren.

The Rev. Benj. Kurtz, a distinguished divine of the Lutheran Church, died recently in Baltimore.

A Paris letter states that John Slidell is living quietly in that city. Mr. Mason, Jacob Thompson and J. P. Benjamin are in London, and John C. Breckinridge is shortly expected from Canada, with his family.

John Campbell died in Cecil county, Maryland, lately, at the great age of 98 years. He was very deaf and almost blind, and so irksome was his manner of conversation that his friends never informed him of the existence of the war, in blissful ignorance of which he therefore lived and died.

The New York Daily News has sent Miss Corinne Lester to the South as its special correspondent and agent. She is described by those who have seen her as a very beautiful and accomplished young lady.

The report that Gen. Hooker is a hopeless invalid, is contradicted by O. V. Barnard, his brother-in-law, who says the General is rapidly recovering from his recent illness, is looking very well, and would be out in a few days.

Gen. Butler is in New York, attending to the business of an ore disintegrating company, of which he is President.

The Rev. Dr. McClintock, one of the most learned and eloquent divines of the Methodist episcopal Church, formerly pastor of the congregation worshipping at the corner of Fourth avenue and Seventy-second street, New York, and more recently of the American Protestant Chapel in Paris, has been compelled by ill health to finally withdraw from the regular work of the ministry, and has settled on a farm near New Brunswick, N. J.

It is stated in the Western papers that General Ord has left Detroit for New Orleans, for the purpose, it is supposed, of succeeding General Canby in the command of the Gulf Department, the latter taking the Adjutant Generalship of the army.

The New York Tribune has ordered printing paper from Belgium, where it can be purchased for seven cents per pound in gold. It can be laid down in New York for less than fifteen cents, while the present price there is twenty cents.

The people of Columbus, Georgia, propose raising subscriptions for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of the Confederate officers and privates from that city who fell in the late war.

GEN. LEE IN RICHMOND.—The Richmond Whig of the 11th, says:

Gen. Robert E. Lee reached the city yesterday evening by the Central cars, and is the guest of Mr. James Caskie, who resides on the corner of Eleventh and Marshall streets. He will represent the interests of Washington College, of which he is President, before the Legislative Committee on Schools and Colleges. He is looking very well.

IMPORTANT FROM NASHVILLE.—We have information from Nashville that a movement has been concocted there, among certain members of the Legislature, to introduce a bill into the House of Representatives providing for suffrage and political equality on the basis of intelligence, regardless of color or rebellious antecedents. We are also assured that there is a good prospect of its speedy consideration and adoption.—[Memphis Bulletin.

From a return just published, it appears that the imports of merchandise from France to the United Kingdom for the three quarters of the year amounted to £20,730,537, whilst the exports of British and Irish produce amounted to only £6,721,280.

During the past year, sixty-three new Congregational churches have been formed in different parts of the country.

The population of the City of Mexico is 250,000.

The records of the Provost Marshal's office show that, from June 30, 1863, to June 30, 1865, the number of prisoners committed to the Old Capitol Prison amounted to 4104.

DIED.

Yesterday, at 12½ o'clock P. M., Miss CORINNE REYNOLDS, aged 14 years.

Her friends and acquaintances, and those of the family of Dr. A. H. Cenas, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, which will take place THIS DAY, at 11½ o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 114 Customhouse street, between Royal and Bourbon streets.

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, consider the measures already taken and pr per 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 for service 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 place 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. 15, 1866.

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 in 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.

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.

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.

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.

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 Range now or before sold.
Call and see them in operation.
THOS. B. RODLEY,
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 buildings being now in complete working order, DIAMOND SETTING, ENAMELLING and REPAIRING will be carefully and promptly attended to.
Mr. JOS. E. BALER 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 $50 per Month and Board.
rther information apply to
THOS. O. HEA & CO.,
Morganza, Point Coupee parish, La.
or, JOHN KILLIEN,
ariso & Chinn Levee, 9 miles above Baton Rouge.
or, SMITH & HUGHES,
Bass' 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 semi-weekly, and send bill to this 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 Hemp Carpeting; also, Floor Oil Cloths, of all widths and qualities, White, Checkered and Cocoa Matting, Window Shades, Cornices and Bands, Hair Cloth, Table and Piano Covers, etc., etc.
A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

Direct Importation!
LINEN!
LINEN!
LINEN!
E. GIQUEL,
136 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 $15 to $30 a piece.
Printed LINEN CAMBRIC, for Dresses.
Printed IRISH LINEN.
LINEN METTING, 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, Bonville, 8-4 to 12-4.
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 brochet, plaids and stripes,
AT 50 CENTS A YARD.
MOHAIR QUADRILLE,
LINO SATINE,
both new fabrics and styles.
MOZAMBIQUE ALPACA,
200 DOZEN CHEMISES,
in Linen and Nadapolam, from $60 a dozen.
Courtrai 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 flatulent 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 deleterious compounds, bearing the name of Stomach Bitters. Our Senior, however, having, at the solicitation of those friends, expended 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 seasonable opportunity of thanking their numerous friends for the immense increase in their business during the year, and inform 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.

Passman's Iron Hoops and Ties.
2,000 BUNDLES
Now landing ex ship Ella Thayer and steamship Carolina, and for sale low by
H. PASSMAN,
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 8th inst. at, 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.,
125 Canal street, Touro Buildings.