New Orleans Daily Crescent.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 7, 1866.

Mr. Joseph Fay, clerk of the White Cloud No. 2, has obliged us with a package of St. Louis and Memphis papers.

To the Southern Express Company we are indebted for a copy of the Augusta Constitutionalist of the 2d.

The Purser of the British steamship "Mexico" has our thanks for bringing us our files of Havana papers.

To Mr. L. L. Kerr, of Galveston, we are indebted for papers from Texas.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—A rumor has prevailed to some extent that the Governor has vetoed the bill providing for city and parish elections. This is a mistake. No veto had been communicated to the legislature at the close of yesterday's session.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Wm. E. Chandler, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has been several days in the city on official business. We acknowledge a call from him yesterday morning. In the evening he left for Washington, in company with the Hon. Mr. Watterson, of Tennessee.

Judge Kellogg, who has discharged the duties of Collector of the Port for several months, to the entire satisfaction, so far as we have heard, of the merchants and people of the city, and the authorities at Washington, has been unanimously confirmed by the Senate.

Our well-known fellow-citizen, E. T. Parker, Esq., has been honored by the President with the appointment of Surveyor—an office most worthily bestowed upon a gentleman who has many friends and no enemies, who has been identified with the city from his birth, and has the capacity and the disposition to be a thorough and energetic officer. The public voice of New Orleans unanimously sanctions this appointment as one eminently fit to be made.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.—*Gold* has been flat since our last, and quotations show a still further reduction. The market was amply supplied, yesterday, but the demand was at no time much better than nominal, and sales were very light at 138@138¼ against 138¼@138¾ on Monday evening.

Foreign Exchange declined a further ¼ ⅌ cent. yesterday. Offerings were heavy throughout, and the demand was, if anything, still more restricted than heretofore. Transactions exhibited a marked falling off as compared with previous movements, the principal buyers being still out of the market, and the business closed flat at 149@150 for bank sterling, 147@148 for clear bills, 146@147 for bill of lading bills, 5.72½@5.75f. for bank francs, and 5.35@5.35f. for outdoor francs.

Domestic Exchange advanced considerably yesterday. The banks checked in the morning at ¼ ⅌ cent. discount, then at ¼, and afterwards to the close of business at par. Out of doors the supply was moderate and operations were effected to some extent at ¼@½ ⅌ cent. discount for sterling and corresponding rates for short sight.

Cotton has been inactive since our last. The market was but moderately supplied at best, and the demand was of a restricted character throughout, owing to the inclement state of the weather, the great depression in Foreign Exchange, the unfavorable advices from the New York market, and the absence of still later accounts from Europe, which latter are now past due. Transactions yesterday amounted to only 1586 bales, divided among six buyers, at 38@41c. for ordinary, 43@44c. for good ordinary, 45@46c. for low middling, and 47@48c. for middling.

Sugar and Molasses have been at a stand still since our last, owing to the inclemency of the weather and the restricted character of the offerings. We have not been apprised of any important sales in any class and the market is still very much unsettled.

Flour and Grain are in good request, with a very light supply upon the market. Operations yesterday were but little better than nominal however, and the market in the former was restricted to 2000 barrels at full prices, and in the latter to a few small operations in corn and oats at former rates.

Circulars.—We acknowledge our indebtedness to friends abroad and at home for the earliest and most reliable intelligence of commercial operations. It is not to be expected, however, that we can copy entire the whole of the productions of our friends, but upon this occasion we take pleasure in transferring to our column the following important extracts from R. A. Creed & Co.'s Liverpool circular of Jan. 11, 1866:

The state of the money market has exercised a prejudicial effect on cotton throughout the week, limiting business, which has been on a reduced scale, with prices generally in favor of buyers: to-day, however, there has been an increased disposition to purchase, and with larger sales, prices in many instances are steadier, but still show more or less decline from last week's rates.

The business in Sea Island has been limited, but without material change in prices.

American is in general and increased demand, but very freely offered. On Tuesday and Wednesday an irregular decline was submitted to of 1d@1½d, ¾ th; this attracted the attention of buyers, and some recovery has taken place, but prices close ½d@1d. below last week.

The transactions to arrive have been moderate during the week; the latest quotations are to-day, for American bales, from New York, low middling, January or February shipment, 19d.; middling, ship named, 20d.; January and February or March, 21½d.

The sales of the week amount to 50,200 bales, including 5740 on speculation, and 11,700 declared for export, leaving 32,700 bales to the trade.

Friday Morning, Jan. 12.—The sales to-day will probably amount to about 10,000 bales, at steady prices.

The following is from McFarland, Straight & Co.'s New Orleans circular of Feb. 1st:

There will doubtless be a demand here, the season through, for pork, bacon, corn, and some other staple articles, sufficient to require liberal receipts compared to those of 1865. The opinion that the people of the cotton States are really poorer is proven erroneous by the constant and liberal receipts of cotton and the immense amount of money it commands. That the sad events of the last four years have impoverished individuals is doubtless true. That the Sothern people as a mass, are able to pay for the necessaries of life, and luxuries, is quite certain.

[illegible] of the Gulf States are hidden [illegible] men were ever found in gold or [illegible]. These treasures may be secured [illegible] the strength and efforts of the merchants and planters. The former ought to advance liberally to aid the latter, and both and all should practically forget the past, carefully avoiding all irritating and injurious discussions and uniting in hearty energetic efforts to promote the common welfare.

At the present writing we have no time for comment on the latter remarks, but we hazard nothing in saying that most of our merchants are ok in condition to make the necessary advances to the planters.

FOR GALVESTON.—The fine new side-wheel steamship Raleigh, Capt. Walker, having been detained by the bad weather, has postponed her day of sailing until Thursday at 5 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage with first class accommodations, apply to her agents, Messrs. Jas. Conoly & Co., 85 Poydras street.

NO VETO.—The Governor of Virginia, under some of the constitutions of that State since it was a colony, has had the power of vetoing acts of the legislature.

ARRIVAL OF THE MEXICO.—The British steamship Mexico, Capt. Pendexter, arrived yesterday from Havana, with a full cargo of assorted merchandise and a large number of passengers, amongst them a new troupe for the Opera House.

THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.

For some days past the European telegrams have contained announcements of the failure of the Spanish revolution. In an off-hand sort of way it was asserted that the insurgents were demoralized and retreating; that they were trying to make their way to Portugal; that they were wandering, decimated and discouraged, in the mountains of Toledo; that they were surrounded in the desert of La Mancha; that they had come to grief on the plains of Andalusia. And yet, it appears from the last accounts, that the rebels, under General Prim, still defy the government troops, and that, in fact, fear and trembling pervade the whole country. The capital itself, which the daily official telegrams announced as decorously and decently quiet is at last confessed to be in a state of agitation, and, it is with difficulty that the troops are prevented from breaking out into open insurrection. In short, the progress of the present revolt very much resembles the history of those previous movements which have so often changed the destinies of the Spanish government. The two leaders who have, thus far, been sent against Prim, Generals Concha and Serrano, both of them owing their rise and their fortunes to the party of which Prim is now the acknowledged leader, can scarcely fail to recognize the analogy between the actual situation, and the great revolt of 1854, by which they, exiles, fugitives, and declared traitors, were brought into power, and placed at the head of the nation.

And yet the present movement may have a deeper meaning, or at least, a more important purpose than those previous insurrections, which only illustrated the feuds of military leaders, or expressed the antagonisms of political factions. It is quite possible that Prim and his party aim not only at the overthrow of the treacherous O'Donnell ministry, but at the subversion of the reigning dynasty, and the expulsion from the Spanish throne of the last unhappy representative of the Bourbon race. It may not be without reason that the design of overturning the Bourbon monarchy, and of uniting the whole Celtiberian peninsula in one monarchy, under the house of Braganza, is attributed to the *progresista* party.

The fact is that the hopes and expectations of the Spanish liberals have been sorely disappointed by the course of events since the accession of Isabel II. This Queen, the last of the European Bourbons now occupying a throne, stands in about the same relation to Spain that Louis Phillipe occupied towards France. The elevation of each one, to the exclusion of the direct legitimate heir, was a protest against the old fiction of the divine right of kings, and a triumph of the new idea of popular and national rights. But here was an end of the advantage derived from their victory by the popular party of Spain. While the secularization of the church property, by diminishing the power of the sacerdotal hierarchy, gave some scope for the play of opinion, the tendencies of the government became retrogressive, and at least four times since 1840 the popular party has been driven to revolt by the onerous and reactionary measures of the various ministries. O'Donnell himself, the present head of the government, came into power as the chief of a popular insurrection, aided by Concha and Serrano, once prominent favorites and trusted leaders of the Liberal party. Yet within the last three years the Liberals have actually been driven to the point of refusing to participate in the elections. The outbreak of the present revolt may be attributable to the feud between O'Donnell and Prim, consequent on Prim's sudden withdrawal, without orders, from the Mexican intervention; but although it may be in keeping with our idea of the course of Spanish affairs to say that a civil conflict is due simply to an altercation between two military chieftains, in this case there is clearly something more at issue than mere personal differences.

It is stated among the official reports, as an encouraging circumstance, that the troops at Madrid, when reviewed by Marshal O'Donnell, uttered the shout of *Viva la reina*. Why, however, the official journals should attach so much consequence to an exhibition of loyalty quite superfluous on the supposition that the revolt embraces no dynastic purposes, it is very hard to conceive. But, it is undeniably true that the Queen has for some time been growing very unpopular with her people. Her recent prolonged absence from the capital has given great offense to the Madrilenes. It may be said, in fact, that had a man, and not a woman, filled the Spanish throne, and given as good cause for discontent as the Spaniards imagine of Isabel II., the Bourbon dynasty would long ago have come to an end. It is hard to speak harshly of an unhappy lady like the Queen of Spain, and much harder to act harshly towards her. Many excuses may be urged in palliation of the shortcomings of this last monarch of a race which has touched the heights of glory and sounded the depths of misery. Isabell II comes of an unlucky stock. She was reared by a mother whose vices were notorious to the whole world—a mother whom her own daughter could never respect or trust. Her marriage was a sacrifice upon the altar of selfish ambition, and yet it brought neither to her, nor to its contrivers, any of the worldly advantages which they expected to derive from it. With such surroundings, and under such circumstances, few women, perhaps, could have done better than poor Isabel II. But, unhappily, few even with the worst intentions, could have succeeded in doing worse. The most odious thing that in this age of the world can be said of the ruler of a nation, can be said of her—that she has been the tool of priests and parasites and courtiers. Under such circumstances, the falling affection of even a nation so proverbially, and perhaps ludicrously, "loyal" as the Spaniards, is intelligible enough. It may be that the present revolt, headed as it is by a man of thought, as well as of energy, is the expression of this feeling of "disloyalty," and of a general but perhaps hitherto suppressed and even unconfessed desire for a change of dynasty. At all events, we have it on good authority that honest and thoughtful men in Spain have long declared that "no regeneration is possible for the country while the court remains what it is."

Fenianism.

THE IRISH COUNCIL TO THEIR FRIENDS IN AMERICA—HEAD CENTER O'MAHONEY'S EXPLANATION AND INDORSEMENT.

The following is an address of the Council of the Irish Republic to the friends of Ireland in America, together with an explanation from Head Center O'Mahoney, of the causes which has so long delayed its publication:

ADDRESS. DUBLIN, —— 1865.

Brothers—We address you in the name of Ireland; our right to do so is no vain assumption. We represent the manhood of Ireland as surely as the Congress, which, on the Fourth of July, 1776, declared the English colonies free, represented the people of the thirteen United States of America.

There was then an English garrison—there were waverers and slaves and traitors—in America. We have all these in Ireland now. But the American people were self-reliant and self-sacrificing and resolved to win their independence in the only way a nation's independence was ever won. So, we boldly assert, are the Irish people at this hour.

We need not tell you that for a long time back there has been work doing throughout the length and breadth of the island, and even in the midst of the enemy's country.

That work is done.

So far, sustained by our brethren of the great Republic, in the face of danger and opposition, we at home have done our part.

We know our strength; we are not groping in the dark.

A point has been reached from which we can see the goal clearly.

Let us go forward and the hour of Ireland's deliverance is at hand. To stand still were to seal her doom.

Which shall it be? We have now to decide whether this island shall resume her place among the nations or continue the slave of England—the home of a crushed and impoverished people—till what remains of her old race have tumbled into pauper graves, or drifted away to the ends of the earth.

The salvation of the long-suffering land is in the hands of her own children.

What are you prepared or willing to do?

We do not cry out to you to come and break our chains while we stand idly by.

We call upon you to aid the Irish Army of Independence which soon shall stand face to face with the enemy.

We ask a loan for which Ireland will be your debtor. And, in the name of the Irish people, we have engaged that the debt shall be paid within six months after the establishment of Irish independence.

Once in the field, the Army of the Republic will command the resources of the country. There will be more than sufficient to carry on the war.

But so much depends upon the first blow, we have resolved not to strike it until we are in a position to strike with effect.

You can help to place us in that position; and that you will do so freely and readily we have no doubt.

You will not grudge to your own land what you have so freely given to the land of your adoption. And that Ireland is your own land, you could not, even if you would, deny. She is the land of your birth, the land of your fathers, the land of your love, and the fact that you have left her—that you have been driven from the fields and rivers, the blue mountains and the wierd ruins that still haunt you in your dreams, but doubles the debt you owe her, as, we are firmly convinced, it has intensified your love for her and your hatred of her merciless tyrant. And if you were never to see her face again, it would still be your interest, as well as your duty, to help to lift her from the dust.

For her slavery is a shadow upon your path. It is a drag chain which will compel you to lag behind in the march of progress.

The recognition of Ireland as a free and sovereign State would do more to make her sons in other lands respected than if they had bourne the flag of any other nation in triumph through the mightiest wars that ever blazoned the page of history.

We address ourselves, in the first instance, to Irishmen and the sons of Irishmen in America. We know that all freedom-loving Americans will lend our enterprise a generous helping hand. They gave us bread when famine stalked through our island, slaying its million victims, while the ships of England bore away the products of her fruitful fields. They will now aid us to redress our wrongs. The enemy we have sworn to strike down is their enemy. Ireland's oppressor is America's deadliest foe.

But we must convince the world that Irishmen are resolved to do their own work, with their own hands. Therefore, we wish to see the bonds of the Irish Republic subscribed for by Irishmen. The first creditors of the nation should be her own sons.

We have said that we address you in the name of Ireland. The Central Council of the Fenian Brotherhood have our names in confidence; but for obvious reasons they cannot be published until the old green flag is taken from its hiding place and once more unfurled under an Irish sky.

The Central Council of the Fenian Brotherhood are intimately acquainted with all the details of the work we have done, and the resources upon which we rely. They are satisfied that our hopes of success are well founded.

It now remains for us to implore you—you, our brethren, who enjoy so much of the advantages which a great free country like that in which your lot is cast can alone confer—to act with promptitude. Delay might be fatal.

Hundreds of thousands are waiting for the word. Finer men, morally and physically, Ireland never called her own. They cling to their native land in the hope that the time approaches when they shall be summoned to do battle in her cause. But alas! they must go—they must follow the millions that have gone—if the hour for action be delayed much longer.

The tyrant has left us little else than strong arms and stout hearts. The proud privilege is yours to aid us to strike the final, the successful blow for the liberation of this land of sorrow from the cruelest tyranny that ever tortured a brave and virtuous people. Do this—do it without delay—and the world has heard the last of Irish misery. The Irish people shall be happy and prosperous at home, respected everywhere. And the treasured wrongs of our race—the blood and tears of seven weary centuries shall be avenged.

THE COUNCIL OF THE IRISH REPUBLIC.

The above address is explained and indorsed by Head Center O'Mahony, as follows:

HEAD CENTER O'MAHONY IN EXPLANATION.

He says: The foregoing address should have been given to the public two months ago. Its publication is made, even thus late, at the special request of the C. E. I. R. and his Council, who are the chosen representatives of our organized Brothers in Ireland and Great Britain. Having naturally considered all possible results that might arise to themselves and their constituents therefrom, they assume upon themselves its sole responsibility. This being their desire, it is not for me and their allied Brothers here—I mean the Fenian Brotherhood of America—to withhold their address from prudential or other motives.

Our organized Brothers in Ireland, with their chosen chief, constitute what is now virtually the Irish Republic. The sustainment of that Republic, and the establishment of its thorough independence, is the sole aim of the Fenian organization in America and elsewhere. The Irish Republic can exist for us no where except upon the Irish soil.

That an organization deserving of that name exists there at present the executive and legislative departments of our organization have had repeated and manifold proofs. It deserves to be so considered from its numbers, intelligence and devotedness to Ireland—from its strict obedience to its own constituted authorities, and from the work it has already accomplished.

No words of mine can add to the earnestness and urgency of the demand thus made on the part of our brothers in Ireland. I feel that it will go home to the heart of every true lover of liberty in the United States.

The time is gone by for denying the existence of a great national organization for Ireland's liberation upon the Irish soil. The alarm of the British tyrants, manifested by their trepidation in Canada, by the arbitrary arrests at home, not alone of parties having sworn allegiance to the Irish nation and Irish flag, but also of American citizens suspected of being Fenian organizers, are convincing proofs of its extent and power. Let us then, one and all, rally around it and sustain it by every means in our power. If we do this, the enemy, attacked on all sides, must soon relinquish their grasp upon the Irish nation.

I remain, in fraternity, your obedient servant,
JOHN O'MAHONY, H. C. F. B.

LATE FROM HAVANA.—We have received full files of the Havana Diario de la Marina and Siglo to the 1st inst.

Of general news they comprise nothing that had not been received by way of New York or this city, whether from Spain, from South America, from Mexico or from the West Indies.

Of the Havana markets, the reports show that no changes of the slightest importance had taken place. In sugar there were no operations, and quotations were nominal.

The shipping intelligence contains nothing whatever which is not either old or not of general interest.

The papers are destitute of anything of a local character of sufficient interest to call for notice.

☞See second page for future auction sales.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—We sometimes think Hernandez has exhausthd himself, and we have seen all that is in him, but we have come to the conclusion that he is not only the wittiest, the funniest pantomimist living, but has a fund of originality that never ceases to flow. We dropped in last night upon his pantomime, Vol-au-Vent, and to our utter astonishment found him an inamarato serenading his dear one successively with almost every instrument in the orchestra, and we have heard many in the orchestras not his equal in that line. His performance on one of the wind instruments was both artistic and suggestive.

ST. CHARLES THEATER.—Miss Emma Webb takes a benefit at this house to-night, and the entertainment selected is one full of attractions, and singularly adapted to the talents of these remarkably gifted ladies.

THE VARIETIES.—The "Duke's Motto," with Mr. Barret as *Captain de la Gardiere*, was performed at this house last night to an audience nearly as great as that which witnessed it the previous evening. The manager of the Varieties has got this play up in superb style, whether in reference to the intellect engaged in it or the scenic spectacles. It will be repeated to-night.

FRENCH TROUPE AT THE NEW OPERA HOUSE.—The long expected French dramatic company, who have been performing in Havana, Mexico, and other foreign cities, have arrived on the English steamer Mexico, from Havana.

We understand that the greatest diligence is being used in preparing for a series of representations, which will embrace light opera, vaudeville and drama, all in the French language.

THE ILL-FATED MISSOURI.—The New Albany Ledger says that the ill-fated Missouri was almost a new boat. She was built in the winter of 1864 at Cincinnati, by Captain David Gibson, who last summer sold her to the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company. She was valued at $150,000, upon which there was no insurance. She was about three hundred feet long, and finished and furnished in the most costly style. She had tubular boilers, and is another boat added to the long list of explosions from the use of those boilers.

LONGLEAF YELLOW PINE LUMBER.—J. Benj. Chandler, 47 Carondelet street, is now ready to fill orders for any quantity.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL—A E Bass, Tensas Parish; H Hopkins, St Martin, La; J C Gaines, Natchez; J Montgomery, Louisville; W G Goodell, New Haven; F O Hamlin and wife, Minnesota; J King, N Y; P W Glenn, Lavaca, Tex; Miss E Watts, Selma, Ala; Capt F A Stufel, Fort Hudson; G D Crane, St Louis; A S Cuthbert, Col A Edwards, St Louis; J D Rumley, Newark, N J; G W McKee, U S A; W D Crawford; A Stanton, Natchez; J Morgan, St Charles; P G Pace, city; D A Short, Louisville; P T Aickman, Rapides; J R Griffin, S A Heyden, city; H Lyon, U S A; G W Mette, U S A; A Burton, Ark; A B Stevens, H Kinley; A J Cowen, Indiana; T B Bradley, city; J S Priest; L G Sloan, St Landry; L S Heward, W D Godwin, A Godwin, N Hobion, Tenn; W Barrow, Tenn; J Flynn, N Y; A R Stephens, Ala; J R Eatin, Mobile; Col T Matthews, E G Matthews, Ala; H F Collins, La; H Day, city; J Burke, Texas; J E McDaniel, city; T B Downing, N Y; Dr R Underwood, Ky; E D Banishe, Tenn; D Marrison, Ala; C L Tambling, Tx; D A Carr, Havana; A Schwitzler, N Y; J K Huffman, Ky; J S Pure, Franklin, La; F S Grisworld, N Y.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL—J Phillips, Nashville; Mrs Wood, Mrs Buckelen, Shreveport, La; N Keyes and daughters, La; S P Michel, Terrebonne; Mr Austin, C E Goodwyn, city; E S Cottrell, J H Smith, E W Blake; A Powell, A A Powell, M Richardson, Texas; L West and family, Pensacola; G M Beauner, city; P Ezelius, La; F Enaom, La; C Perrine, E Sinarri, St Louis, C Colbert.

CITY HOTEL—P M Grant, Sanflower, Miss; W A Cox, Tensas; H C Robertson, J C Johnson, Ark; D Neil, Texas; J C Curry, La; W A Montgomery, Independence, T W Choppell, F M Williamson, Texas; A G Stevens, city; C C Hearn, M T Hearn; M A Hearn, J Cooks, Houston; W N McGee and wife, Galveston; T J Doggs, Va; R J Rust, Austin; W B Warren, Galveston; W L Turner, L M Gilbert, Miss; J E Rauney, Texas; P W Cook, La; Captain Francis and Family, J R Holley, Coast N Texas, Chicago; J Clarke, F H Brown, steamer Palmyra; J C Jones, Caddo parish; J A Sample, J Buchanan, E G Felder, J Felder, Tenn; A Woodward, Ga; Col A L Burnell, Va; Dr S A Stone, Texas; B Jacobs and family, Shreveport; J A Doolittle, N Y; R H Ward and wife, Miss M Terry, Texas; J D Dowling, Mo; J A Carter, A M Walker, Texas; P G Craig, J G Smith, Ark; G Davis, str Palmyra; W E Dekase, Mrs Wetherly and children; J M Phillips, Va; T S Crawford, La; A G Hough, Miss; C Hill, W J Betmore, Ala; A P Hammond, N W Botts, Tex; C C Douglass, Ala; F Muller, Natchez; L L Baiero, Miss.

ST. JAMES HOTEL—J H Milling, Trenton, La; H C Armstrong, W Dulaney, Texas; J T Graham, A C Boggs, Bossier parish; T Bennett, Miss; W Stakonsky, La; E B Mason, Columbus, Miss; J M Laughlin, La; W B Webb, Columbus, Miss; W G Rudd, Harrison co, Texas; J Owens, J Woolworth, Bethany, La; S Dillworth, R Jones, J M Turman, DeSoto parish, La; W C Paxton; T R Adams; J J Chancellor, Texas; J M Thompson, Rusk co, Tex; J M Heirn; J L Clayton, Virginia; H Hopkins, Louisiana; A Jarvis, Green county, Alabama; B Springfield; R E Bell, R J Holbrock, Mt Vernon; R Rath, J L Turner, Mount Vernon; F H Turner, Donderfield; T A Horgise, do; Mrs Judge English, Miss S English, Little Rock; H L Dean, R Rafenberg, Jefferson, Tex; J J Taylor, Atmkapas; W Davis, Tex. N W Sentell, G W Sentell, Dr J W Vance, J H McDermott, J B Magruder, La; G A Cohen, Ga; T Calvit and wife, Miss E Wells, Miss A Wells, Rapides, L S Robertson, Richmond, Va; J Rehford, W S Rexford, Miss; J J Ormond, R N Harris, W K McConnell, W H Bryant, Ala; P Erlin, J Riley, N Y; T H Rosser, D M Brady, Ala; E W McDowell, Owensburg; J T Kelly and wife, Ala; J A May, Lowndes co; B W Taylor, city; L C Delisle, S Moore, N Merrill and wife, Tex.

LETTER FROM GOV. BROWNLOW.—The following is an extract from a letter addressed by Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, to Hon. W. D. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, under date of the 24th:

These, the secessionists, are the class of men in the State who are loud in their praise of the President's reconstruction policy. I have fought them for the last quarter of a century, and by the help of God, I will not surrender to them now in my declining years. Should the Federal government turn us over to the tender mercies of the galvanized, amnestied and hardened rebels of Tennessee, I will take my family and go North, and live and die in peace.

The idea of Brownlow's living in peace *anywhere* is rather absurd. It is a question whom his Satanic Majesty will abdicate in favor of—Brownlow or Butler!

A Western exchange complains that it costs two bushels of corn to send one to market, a distance of one hundred miles; one hundred bushels to get a pair of boots, one thousand bushels to get a suit of clothes, and two tons of corn for one ton of coal.

If the statement be true, the hardy men of the West will have relief in some shape or another. What a pity that they should have joined in a crusade that has destroyed their great Southern market for corn, meat and mules! Why didn't they read and heed Gen. Bragg's manifesto to them in his Kentucky campaign? We have always maintained that Nature designed the West and South to be bound together in alliance of geographic, commercial, political and agricultural interest. It is not too late to perfect it yet. Nay the decrees of Nature will have sway and must prevail over the theories of dogmatists and the greed of section. The march of Empire does take its way Westward, and the sceptre of dominion over this great country must be wrested from the grasp of domineering New England. We find this paragraph in an exchange:

There is a powerful movement throughout the Northwest in favor of free trade and the modification of the protective tariff to a revenue basis. Free trade leagues are being organized in the leading towns and cities.—[Mobile Advertiser.

A SAD CASE.—James Peyton, formerly of Fredericksburg, Va., and worth, before the war, over one hundred thousand dollars, was lately sent to the Washington Almshouse, having lost all his property by the war, and being too old and feeble to work.

Mr. George Gray, No. 96 Gravier street, is sole agent in this city for Guiness' Dublin stout and McEwan's Edinburgh ale, a large supply of which he is constantly receiving, together with other genuine ales and porters, from the most celebrated brewers of London, Dublin and Edinburgh. The lovers of these beverages and parties desirous of obtaining good malt liquors, may rely upon his goods as genuine. See his advertisement in another column.

HAVANA CIGARS.—We are requested to call the special attention of amateurs and dealers to the catalogue sale of genuine importation Havana cigars, which takes place at Messrs. Borrido & Bro.'s, No. 77 Gravier street, this day, at 11 o'clock A. M., by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer.

The Cincinnati Times sees "danger ahead" on account of the negroes, and, at the close of a very long article, epitomizes what it considers the "duties of the hour" under six heads. The fourth is as follows:

"Divide Texas on the line of the Colorado, and south of New Mexico, setting apart the southwestern half, say 100,000 square miles, more or less, to the sole use of the negroes, giving each settler a farm, and making it the duty of the Freedmen's Bureau to superintend their settlement, and afford such aid as they may require."

But don't you think, Times, that it might be better to set apart the southwestern half of Ohio for the sole use of the negroes? Pray, think on't. [Cincinnati Enquirer.

A HUMOROUS DRIVER.—A veritable John, who drives one of the stages of that line that runs up to High Bridge, perpetrated a dry joke the other day. A middle-aged female passenger requested to be left at Forty-ninth street, and so when Forty-ninth street was reached, John reigned in his horses and stopped. The old lady got out, and staring wildly up at the driver's perch, exclaimed:

"Well, now, I should like to know why, in the name of goodness, you have carried me a mile beyond where I wanted to stop?"

"You told me, madam, to leave you at Forty-ninth street."

"Well, I meant Twenty-ninth street; and, any way, you might have known where I lived, for I ride up here every week in your 'buses."

"Madam," said John, with Napoleonic composure, "I've drav stage on this line about ten years or less, and I never yet missed leaving a passenger where he or she directed me to leave him or her, and, madam, if you don't know where you live, you'd better move!!"

NOTICE—*Country Sausages.*—Those fond of good sausages would do well to read the advertisement of Messrs. Edward Thompson & Co.

The Richmond hotels are reducing their rates to three dollars a day.

MARRIED:

At St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, on the 24th of January, by the Rev. Dr. Mahan, Colonel JAMES T WARD of Texas, to Miss MATILE GORDON, daughter of David Gordon, Esq., of Mississippi.

H. & G. Soule & Co.,
17 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK,
Manufacturing and Wholesale Dealers in
DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND FINE GOLD JEWELRY.
Branch of the above house at
No. 8 St. Charles Street, New Orleans,
H. S. WILLIAMS,
To whom all Southern orders can be addressed.

Bloomfield & Steel
—TO—
PARISH OFFICERS.
PARISH RECORDERS,
CLERKS OF COURTS,
SHERIFFS,
POLICE JURORS,
and NOTARIES,
—WILL FIND AT—
OUR ESTABLISHMENT,
A full assortment of
RECORD BOOKS,
RECORD PAPER,
ENVELOPS,
MUCILAGE,
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LAWYER'S ENVELOPS,
SEALS,
SEAL PRESSES, and
NOTARIAL BLANKS,
—AND—
OTHER ARTICLES OF STATIONERY,
NECESSARY FOR THE
USE OF PARISH OFFICERS.
—ALSO—
Every Description of Printing,
—AND—
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURING.
Executed with promptness and neatly at LOW PRICES.
ORDERS and PATTERNS FOR WORK can be sent us by mail, and will receive prompt attention, and be returned by EXPRESS.
BLOOMFIELD & STEEL,
103 CAMP STREET,
Next door above Poydras st. cet.

H. Whittaker,
131.....CANAL STREET.....131
NEW SPRING GOODS, of every description.
BLACK SILKS, BASQUES AND MANTILLAS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES AND RIBBONS,
PARASOLS, CORSETS,
HOSIERY AND LACE VEILS,
LINENS, TOWELINGS AND DOMESTICS, at the very lowest Market Prices.
ALL WINTER GOODS offered at FIFTEEN PER CENT. LESS THAN COST.
H. WHITTAKER.

Dr. Davis' Compound Syrup
OF WILD CHERRY AND TAR.
In all pulmonary affections, where there is pain in the chest or side, accompanied by tight sweats, or in cases of asthma, where the patient cannot lie down, or where the lungs are affected either by bleeding or inflammation; in all such and similar cases this incomparable medicine comes to the rescue, and in an incredible short time completely relieves the sufferer and restores the parts to their natural functions. We heartily recommend the WILD CHERRY AND TAR to the suffering people of our country. For sale by
J. S. MAUNSELL & CO.,
Sole Agents for the Southern States,
No 21 Chartres street.
Between Canal and Customhouse streets.

Spring, 1866.
DIRECT IMPORTATION AT WHOLESALE.
J. LEVOIS & CO.
Have in store, and to arrive, a full assortment of FRENCH, BRITISH and AMERICAN GOODS, adapted to the SPRING TRADE, and imported exclusively for the SOUTHERN MARKET, including the latest novelties of DRESS GOODS.
25 cases Printed JACONETS.
25 .. .. ORGANDIES.
20 .. 4-4 PRINTS,
In two colors, and at cheaper prices than in former years.
4-4 FRENCH PRINTS.
4-4 .. PERCALES.
4-4 .. BRILLIANTES,
In chintz and single colors.
3-4 SILK LUSTERS.
3-4 Plain and Plaid LENOS.
3-4 .. .. ALPACAS.
4-4 Black and Colored CHALLYS.
8-4 ALPACA COATINGS.
6-4 DRAP D'ETE.
FANCY LINEN DRILLS.
WHITE AND COLORED DUCKS.
J. LEVOIS & CO.
Call the attention of Buyers to their Stock of
White Goods,
—IN—
JACONETS,
CAMBRICS,
NAINSOOKS,
MULL,
LENOS,
ORGANDIES,
In Plain, Plaids and Colors, offered at a liberal reduction to PACKAGE BUYERS, and on Liberal Terms.
Corner Canal and Bourbon streets.

Madame La Blanch,
The greatest Clairvoyant and Seeress in the known world, and the only natural Spirit-Visionist that has ever come of within the present century—the unequalled revealer of all that relates to either the Past, Present or the Future. Horoscopes or Charts of life written by simply knowing date of birth.
Residence, No. 102 Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets.

Dr. J. P. Davidson,
(Late of Alexandria, La.,)
HAS REMOVED TO THIS CITY TO ENGAGE IN THE PRACTICE OF HIS PROFESSION.
Office, Corner of Magazine and Orange Streets.

Circular.
TO CLOTHING, DRY GOODS MERCHANTS,
—AND THE—
TRADE GENERALLY.
We beg to inform you that
MR. S. N. MOODY,
Corner Canal and Royal Sts., New Orleans,
Has been appointed GENERAL AGENT for the sale of all styles of our celebrated
PAPER COLLARS,
in the State of Louisiana.
As we propose keeping a large stock of our goods in his hands at all times, dealers can procure all sizes and styles from him at New York and Philadelphia prices, thus saving freight, insurance and other charges.
Mr. MOODY will guarantee his prices to be the same as at our factory here, and will offer a liberal discount to jobbers.
W. E. & R. D. LOCKWOOD,
—FOR THE—
Lockwood Manufacturing Company,
Manufacturers of
Lockwood's Cloth Lined COLLARS.
The "Arrow" Molded PAPER COLLARS.
The American Printed COLLARS.
Lockwood's Marseilles COLLARS.
Lockwood's Paper COLLARS, for Ladies.
Lockwood's Ladies' and Gents' Paper CUFFS.

Hats. Hats. Hats.
The undersigned invites the attention of buyers to his large and complete Assortment of Men's, Boys' and Children's
Fur and Wool Hats,
of all colors, dimensions and quality.
STRAW GOODS—STRAW GOODS.
An elegant and complete line, now ready for the Spring Trade.
Men's, Boys', Ladies', Misses' and Infants', trimmed and untrimmed.
All of which will be offered unusually low.
S. C. HICKEY,
49 Camp street,
Importer, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in Hats, Caps and Straw Goods.

Another
SOUTHERN SUCCESS!!
BARNETT & LYON'S
GREY JACKET BITTERS
Have now been fully tested. Thousands more have proved their efficacy, and are cognisant of their being what they were first pronounced—the safest and most palatable tonic and anti-dyspeptic out of the category of Stomach Bitters ever produced.
BARNETT & LYON'S
GREY JACKET BITTERS
HAVE BEEN PROVED, and are guaranteed to POSSESS NO INTOXICATING PROPERTY.
BARNETT & LYON'S
GREY JACKET BITTERS
Are pronounced by the SOUTHERN FACULTY a sure remedy for FLATULENCE AND INDIGESTION, and the best promoter of appetite, and general tonic in the world of Bitters.
BARNETT & LYON'S
GREY JACKET BITTERS
Do not owe their celebrity to nauseating puffing, nor did they gain their notoriety by humbug testimonials, but
BARNETT & LYON'S
GREY JACKET BITTERS
HAVE PROVED THEMSELVES in the camp firstly, and subsequently in the homestead, by the soldier and by the civilian, to be superior to anything before tried, and that too by the fact that even with the most herculean exertions THE SUPPLY HAS NEVER BEEN EQUAL TO THE DEMAND since their first announcement: the proprietors, therefore, of
BARNETT & LYON'S
GREY JACKET BITTERS
Are again reluctantly compelled to invoke the indulgence of their kind and patient patrons to extend to them—until the completion of their improvements—a continuance of their leniety. The improvements being effected, "a consummation devoutly to be wished,"
BARNETT & LYON'S
GREY JACKET BITTERS
Will be produced on a scale of magnitude only to commensurate with their merits. The world at large will then be benefitted by an article as yet only enjoyed by a portion of it.
Sold at wholesale only by
BARNETT & LYON,
81 and 83 Gravier street.
OUR BEAUTIFUL FRAMED CARDS FOR BAR-ROOMS, SALOONS, etc., are now ready, and can be obtained by the trade with packages.

Scales! Scales! Scales!
FAIRBANKS & CO'S
SOUTHERN SCALE WAREHOUSE,
9 TCHOUPITOULAS STREET.
Over one hundred modifications of these STANDARD SCALES, adapted to every required operation of weighing.
FAIRBANKS & CO.

A Card.
D. Lopez, Corner of Canal and Dauphine sts.
NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 5, 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.

Metropolitan Hotel,
LATE BROWN'S,
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