New Orleans Daily Crescent.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Admission of Southern Congressmen.

Senator Fessenden in Reply to the President's Speech.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

Senate.

QUARANTINE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Mr. Ramsay, of Minnesota, presented the petition of Dr. Evans, of Colorado, recommending strict quarantine as a preventive of the spread of the cholera in this country, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

TAX ON AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, presented a petition for a reduction of the tax on agricultural implements, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

RIGHTS OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

Mr. Cowan presented a petition asking that an amendment to the Constitution be adopted to prevent any State from making any distinction in the rights of naturalized citizens, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

REIMBURSEMENT OF KANSAS.

Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas, introduced a bill to reimburse the State of Kansas for expenses incurred in equipping and calling out the militia to repel the invasion of that State and Missouri, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHIC LINES.

Mr. Dixon, from the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads, reported a resolution calling upon the Postmaster General to lay before the Senate all the information in his possession in regard to the feasibility and usefulness of establishing telegraphic lines in connection with the mail routes, for the transmission of government and public business.

Mr. Brown spoke at some length on the subject, favoring the establishment of government telegraph lines, on the ground that it would establish a uniform rate of telegraphing, as now exists in the postoffice, and that it would break up the present monopoly which now controls the dissemination of news through the public press, and that it would enable a better report of Congressional proceedings than now goes abroad to be sent from Washington.

The resolution was adopted.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The morning hour expiring, the amendment to the Constitution on the subject of representation was taken up.

ADMISSION OF SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES.

When the constitutional amendment on representation was called up, Mr. Nye was entitled to the floor, but yielded it to Mr. Fessenden, who moved to take up the resolution forbidding admission to Southern members till their States are entitled to representation.

Mr. Sherman opposed the motion on the ground that it could not be calmly and fairly discussed at the present time. The proposition was not law, nor intended to operate as law, but only a concurrent declaration of political opinion, passed in the other House in the midst of excitement. The Senate ought not to postpone the business of Congress for the purpose of going into the political trouble between the President and Congress. The Judiciary Committee, at the last session, reported almost unanimously similar resolutions. A proposition similar in character has already passed the Senate, and there is no necessity for immediate discussion of the subject. The adoption of the resolution would really amount to nothing, as each House would always be the judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its members, and would exercise its right to do so as it sees fit.

Mr. Fessenden said he called up the motion because he considered it of the greatest importance. He denied that there was any desire to get up a quarrel between the President and Congress, and said he thought that now was the best time to discuss the question. He thought there could be no more important business than for the Senate and House to settle the question as to whether they have anything to say in relation to the condition of the Southern States. If Congress is placing itself in the way of reconstruction by keeping out members from the Southern States, it ought to know it before discussing the constitutional amendment. He did not think Senators were too much excited to discuss the question.

Mr. Sherman, in reply, thought the events of yesterday were too fresh in the memory of Senators not to have some influence upon them, and thought it well to allow that influence to pass. He would prefer that the Senate should deliberate calmly until the excitement of the past few days has disappeared. This measure was brought forward under peculiar circumstances, and was passed in the other house without debate, under feelings influenced by the veto message.

After further debate by Messrs. Howe and Fessenden, Mr. Doolittle rose to correct the statement that the President seemed to deny to Congress the right to judge upon the qualifications of members and the right of representation from the Southern States. He did not infer any such thing, and was proceeding with his remarks when he was called to order by Mr. Trumbull, on the ground that a Senator opposed to taking up the resolution could not discuss its provisions.

The Chair sustained the point of order.

The question was then taken on proceeding to the consideration of the concurrent resolution. Carried—yeas 26, nays 19.

Mr. Fessenden took the floor on the resolution, arguing that it was the intention of Congress not to act upon the credentials of Southern members until they had passed a law for the admission of the Southern States. This policy was in accordance with what Congress intimated heretofore; and to prove this, he cited general instances. He referred at some length to the action in the case of Louisiana as particularly applicable in support of the present resolution. In defense of the committee, of which he was a member, he quoted from the speech of the President in reference to the assumption of power by an irresponsible central directory, without consulting the legislative or executive branches of the government. He thought the President could hardly have considered with care the nature of the resolution now under discussion. The resolution, as it originally came from the House, provided for a joint committee of fifteen to inquire into the condition of the late rebellious States, to report, by bill or otherwise, whether any or all of them were entitled to representation; and, until such report were made, no members shall be admitted. Mr. Fessenden read from the President's speech a paragraph stating that the States had no right or power to go out of the Union; that he still maintained that theory; that, when the States gave evidence of loyalty and obedience, they should be restored to their former relations. Mr. Fessenden argued the right of Congress to inquire whether the conditions named by the President had been complied with, and said the special committee was organized for that purpose. Neither this committee nor any other was anything more than the servant of Congress, and could not set up any authority against the body which made it. On the subject of the bill vetoed by the President, he said he had never been a very warm friend of the bill, but yielded his objections because he thought the powers conferred by it constitutional, and their exercise was necessary. He voted to sustain the bill when returned, because he objected to the closing portions of the veto message, expressing the opinion that Congress could not make a law to tax any State that was unrepresented, which was stating that Congress had no right to pass a bill affecting the Southern States.

Mr. Doolittle rose to say that he understood the President to discuss the propriety, and not the right, to legislate without Southern members.

Mr. Fessenden thought propriety should not be made the basis of a veto. His objection to it was the argument used by the President to sustain it. He contended for the right of Congress to decide on the fitness of the Southern States for representation. In conclusion he gave his views on reconstruction, holding that, by the laws of war, Congress had the right to demand security for the future. He was in favor of the admission of Southern members and Senators at the earliest moment consistent with the safety of the country.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

House.

THE INDIANA CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The contested election case of Washburne vs. Voorhees, of the seventh Indiana district, was taken up in the House.

Mr. Marshall, of Illinois, sustained the minority report at length.

TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. Ward, of New York, presented the joint resolution of the legislature of the State of New York, urging legislation calculated to improve and facilitate the navigation of the great lakes, and recommending a grant of public lands to aid the construction of the portage lake and Lake Superior ship canal. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Cobb, of Wisconsin, on leave, introduced a joint resolution from the legislature of Wisconsin, relating to the improvement of the navigation of the rapids of the Mississippi river. Referred to the same committee.

THE INDIANA CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. Washburn was then allowed to address the House in favor of his claims to a seat. During his remarks he sent to the clerk a newspaper, from which the clerk read letters signed J. W. Wall, and addressed to J. W. Voorhees, relating to the sale of fire arms in 1863.

Mr. Voorhees, interrupting the contestant, said that whoever stated that he was engaged in purchasing fire arms, either for loyal or disloyal purposes, or that he belonged to any such political organization, stated what he knew to be false, and what the gentleman who made the charge knew to be untrue. He had answered that calumny for the people of Indiana.

Mr. Davis rose to a point of order, which the Speaker sustained, that neither the contestant nor the sitting member were speaking on the merits of the case.

Mr. Voorhees then addressed the House for an hour in support of his claims. Mr. Voorhees sent to the clerk's desk an extract from the Washington correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial, purporting to give the action of the Committee on Election, which says that the committee decided, with but one dissenting voice, that Mr. Voorhees was entitled to his seat.

Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, moved to suspend the rules so far as to allow the committee to produce their record. If this committee had reversed their decision on the case, without having heard additional argument, as the sitting member charged, he should like to know it.

The Speaker said it required unanimous consent to suspend the rules.

Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, objected. He said, on parliamentary grounds, and not on the merits of the question, no member could get up here and say what transpired in the committee on a decision not reported by it, and not before the House.

Mr. Voorhees then proceeded with his argument, and contended that no fraud had been proved in the vote given him, and that the testimony taken by the contestant was sworn to before a person incompetent to administer oaths outside of the city of Terre Haute, Ind. In conclusion, he said that he was to be deprived of the seat here, because the majority had the power to do it. The committee should avow their first action, giving him his seat, or give the reason for their second action in depriving him of it.

Mr. Dawes then closed the debate on behalf of the majority report. During his speech, the House suspended the rules, and sent for the record of the committee in the case. He stated that the committee did nothing in the case different from what they had done in many other cases before them.

The record was here produced, from which it appears that there is no record of a vote in favor of the sitting member on February 1, when such a vote is stated to have been taken.

Mr. Shellabarger, a member of the committee, stated that a vote was taken, which declared that the sitting member, Mr. Voorhees, was entitled to his seat; but it was understood that it was not to be a final vote.

Mr. Voorhees said the clerk to the committee had neglected to record that action of the committee.

Mr. Dawes resumed his argument, and contended that the fraudulent votes in Mr. Voorhees' behalf were clearly proven, and deprived him of the legal majority.

The House then voted, by 28 yeas against 96 nays, that Mr. Voorhees was not entitled to his seat; and, by 87 yeas against 36 nays, that Mr. Washburne was entitled to it. Several members voted that neither was entitled to it.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. Stevens introduced a bill to secure the speedy construction of the Southern branch of the Pacific railroad and telegraph. It was referred to the select committee on that subject.

TENURE OF CIVIL OFFICERS.

Mr. Stevens also introduced a bill to define more particularly the tenure of certain civil officers; which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House adjourned till to-morrow.

CONGRESS—SENATOR FESSENDEN IN REPLY TO THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

[Special dispatch to the Chicago Times.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The Senate to-day was again the scene of deep interest. The galleries were densely crowded, and a great many members of the House were present on the floor. Mr. Fessenden desired that the debate on the House resolution declaring against the admission of the Southern members should continue, but Mr. Sherman said that he did not think that the Senate was in a calm enough state of mind to go on with the debate, in view of the events of yesterday. Mr. Fessenden protested that he was calm enough. The resolution was taken up, and he then addressed the Senate for two hours in review of the President's speech of yesterday. He set forth very elaborately what he contended were the powers of Congress on the question of restoration, as matured and executed in the joint committee on reconstruction. He was particularly severe on the President for calling the committee a central directory. No action was taken on the resolution

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Times.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Both the House and Senate committees on naval affairs propose to equalize the pay of the officers of the army and navy. It is proposed to put the army on an equal footing with the navy by raising the salaries of the former to a certain medium, and to increase that of the navy to a certain maximum, so that there will be uniformity in both branches of the service. It is also proposed to fix permanently the sum total of an officer's pay, so that the country may know exactly what it is. To that end the present ration system will be abolished.

This morning a delegation of bank presidents from eastern cities had an interview with the Secretary of the Treasury, in behalf of the National banks, to remonstrate against the decision of United States Treasurer Spinner to tax said banks on their daily gross receipts, without permitting the daily payments to be deducted. They stated that none of the leading banks can stand any such tax; that frequently their daily gross receipts were $8,000,000, while the amount paid out each day was nearly that figure, and that no bank could stand taxation on that amount. The Secretary promised the subject a careful consideration.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day heard a large number of book publishers, who were desirous of having an increased duty placed on foreign books. They claim that the present internal revenue tax is so heavy that it affords them no protection whatever against foreign books. They therefore ask the committee to so adjust taxation as to put them on an equality with foreign publishers.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS—SENATOR WILSON FAVORS THE ADMISSION OF THE TENNESSEE REPRESENTATIVES AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.

[Special to the Chicago Times.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—A caucus of the Republican Senators and Representatives was held in the Hall of Representatives to-night, lasting three hours. Nothing definite was done, beyond the appointment of a committee, to whom was referred all of the resolutions and suggestions made.

Mr. Schenck moved the appointment of a committee to prepare an address to the people on the general condition of public affairs. This did not meet with favor, Messrs. Fairchild and Schenck only supporting it.

Mr. Delano suggested the propriety of appointing a committee to confer with the President, to see if present differences between the executive and congress could not be reconciled. This did not meet with a very cordial reception, and was not acted on.

Senator Wilson spoke upon the condition of Tennessee, and advocated the admission of her loyal representatives at the earliest possible moment consistent with the national safety. Other speeches were made, but no conclusion was reached at an adjournment subject to future call. While the convention was not entirely harmonious, it was by no means a stormy one.

A FOOLISH PEDESTRIAN.—A foolish fellow, named John Steaver, nearly killed himself in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, last week, walking a hundred miles in a hundred consecutive hours. He accomplished the feat. The Journal says:

On Wednesday afternoon, at the close of the first twenty-four hours, (the match commenced at 5 P. M., on the previous day,) he became weary and felt stronger disposition to sleep than he afterwards experienced. This was driven off, but the effort produced a severe headache, which continued through the remaining days. On Thursday he felt drowsy, but was so excited that he would sit down without napping. Every hour the circuiting or the room forty-two times was regularly performed, in times ranging from twenty to thirty minutes.

On that morning he began to be discouraged, and expressed a wish to abandon further renewed effort. His advisers persuaded him, and he renewed his efforts, and, as he expressed it, with a determined will to succeed. Friday, the third day, he was more wakeful, his nervous excitement having increased—probably by the strong tea which was his only beverage. His head was bandaged, and bathed with rum and alum frequently. He stumbled from weakness and weariness, but got up without help. Saturday, the fourth and last day, was one of weariness, aching limbs, aching head and prostration.

He required to be supported as he went his hourly rounds. In the ninety-fifth hour he fainted and fell. Every hour of the last four he was bathed all over with rum and alum. In the ninety-ninth hour he again fell in faintness. The last hour at length arrived, and with his assistants he completed his forty-two circuits in thirty-three minutes. He now received fresh energy from the idea that he had accomplished his feat, and unaided, he literally dragged his limbs once more around the hall, to show that he was still awake, and amid the cheers of a large audience, he retired after nine o'clock.

INSURANCE.

CITIZENS' MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

OFFICE, No. 2 CARONDELET STREET.

Amount of Premiums for the year 1865 ..... $220,611 60
Amount of Assets of the Company 320,000 00

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of scrip, on and after the second Monday of February, 1866, and have, further, declared a scrip dividend of twenty-five per cent.

TRUSTEES:

J. Lorber, Jas. A. White,
A. H. D'Meza, F. Mathen,
Av. Milhiebberger, J. Lemora,
A. Eidnatt, T. Avendano,
J. Lemore, L. Grand,
Jno. Gaucho, A. Verlein Degray,
Omer Gaillard,
OMER GAILLARD, President.

H. CASTARENE, Secretary.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, $5,000,000 in Gold, Paid In.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

The Agency of this Company is now prepared to take risks on Cotton, Merchandise, Household Goods, and all descriptions of Buildings, at the usual rates.

Fifteen per cent. will be allowed on all Premiums.

Losses paid immediately after adjustment at this Agency without reference to the mother office, and without discount.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AT NEW ORLEANS:

J. G. Robinson, Esq., G. W. Couves, Esq.
James P. Freret, Esq.

R. G. MUSGROVE, General Agent.

JOHN T. HEATH, Secretary.

Office—63 Carondelet street, corner of Perdido.

HARMON DOANE'S

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY,

Nos. 95 and 97 Camp street,

NEW ORLEANS.

FIRE, RIVER, MARINE, LIFE, AND ACCIDENTAL INSURANCE.

Ætna Insurance Company,

HARTFORD CONN.

FIRE AND RIVER RISK

Net Assets, July 1, 1865, $3,715,439 47.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company

HARTFORD, CONN.

FIRE RISKS.

Assets and Associate Capital over $3,900,000

Security Insurance Company,

CITY OF NEW YORK.

FIRE, RIVER AND MARINE RISKS.

Assets near $2,000,000.

In reopening his Agency, of over fifteen years' standing, (after a temporary suspension) the undersigned is gratified in being able to offer the citizens of New Orleans the unquestionable security above set forth, of over NINE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, and of announcing that he is now fully authorized to issue policies against the perils of the sea and rivers, and against loss or damage by fire, at the current rates of premium, less twenty per cent., and will adjust and pay all losses, at his Agency, with the liberality and promptness characteristic of our HOME Companies.

This large concentration of capital, in addition to the superior security it offers, will enable the agent to accept of heavier lines on Presses, Warehouses and Stocks, and on River and Marine risks, thereby saving the insurer much inconvenience and trouble in securing protection on large sums; and he respectfully asks from his friends and the public, a continuance of the confidence and patronage heretofore so generously bestowed.

Dwellinghouses and contents are insured for a term of five years or less, upon equitable terms.

All necessary information will be given in reference to Life Insurance, upon the new principle of

NON-FORFEITING POLICIES,

Payable in five annual, ten annual, or annual payments: and applications forwarded for those desiring to secure their families against the uncertainties of life, but absolute certainty a death,

—OF THE—

St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Assets over $500,000.

The undersigned would also call the attention of the public to the great advantages and security offered through the medium of the

GENERAL ACCIDENT LIFE POLICY.

It is a subject worthy of serious consideration, for in an age like the present, where the ordinary safety of individuals is so unheeded, and even human life so lamentably disregarded, it behooves all to secure themselves against casualties, now almost certain to occur, and this can now be done in the

Travelers Insurance Company,

HARTFORD, CONN.,

Assets, $587,603 19.

The undersigned is fully prepared to issue POLICIES in this, the pioneer ACCIDENT COMPANY of this country, against all kinds of Accidents, at home or abroad, and for a trifling per centage, a weekly compensation can be secured for a total disability, and the payment of a fixed sum in case of death within a specified period.

Explanatory Pamphlets, Cards, etc., can be obtained of the Agent.

☞ No Medical Examinations required, and the Age of Parties only for Identification.

Temporary office in the private office of

Messrs. WM. H. HENNING & CO.,
Nos. 95 and 97 Camp street—(up stairs.)

HARMON DOANE, Agent.

CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Premiums received for the year ending April 30 ..... $208,219 18
Losses paid during same time 66,722 30

The Company have the following assets, viz:

Bills receivable secured by mortgage and Stocks $154,689 02
" " " for Premiums 57,756 39
Insurance Scrip 90,935 50
Real Estate 80,000 00
Bank Stocks, City and other Bonds, etc $365,589
Less suspended notes, Stock and bond account ..... 500,000—155,589 00
Premiums in course of collection 35,292 78
Cash on hand 32,542 17
$595,743 80

The Company will pay the interest on its outstanding Certificates of Scrip to the legal holders thereof, on and after the second Monday in July next, and the Trustees have decl dividend of TWENTY-FIVE per cent., payable in scrip, deliverable on and after the first Monday in August.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
SAMUEL H. KENNEDY, Vice President.

HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

Thomas A. Adams, Samuel H. Kennedy,
C. T. Buddecke, James J. Hanna,
Samuel B. Newbern, A. Duttil,
F. M. Foley, William Edwards,
J. Norman Jackson, A. G. Ober,
A. Thompson, A. B. Reading.

NATIONAL MARINE

—AND—

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This Company Insures against all Losses by

Fire, Marine and Inland Navigation.

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT

Allowed on

Fire, Marine and River Risks,

On and after the 1st of October.

Office, corner of CAMP and COMMON STREETS.

J. M. COURTENAY, President.
S. C. EMLEY, Vice President.

LOUIS C. D'HOMERCUE, Secretary.

TOBY & OGDEN,

SIMEON TOBY, JR., Formerly of New Orleans,
J. MONROE OGDEN, of Macon, Ga.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND INSURANCE AGENTS,
Macon, Georgia.

Orders and consignments solicited and promptly attended to. advances made on consignments to our friends in New Orleans and New York.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE FIRM OF CLIFFORD & CLIFFORD, doing business by the withdrawal of H. B. Clifford, the undersigned will continue the General Commission business at the old stand, corner Gravier and New Levee streets, under the style and firm of THOS. C. WALSH & CO.

THOS. C. WALSH,
ARTHUR CONNELL.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the style of ISAACSON, SEIXAS & CO., for the purpose of doing a Wholesale Grocery business at No. 66 Common street, and have now in store and to arrive a large stock of Fancy and Staple Groceries, fine Wines, Liquors, etc., carefully selected by one of the firm.

ALFRED H. ISAACSON,
HENRY C. SEIXAS.

NOTICE—THE PARTNERSHIP OF NEWMAN & MURPHY expired, by limitation, on the 31st of January, 1866. The name of the late firm will be used only in liquidation.

M. J. NEWMAN, Surviving Partner.

February 1, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING FORMED A Copartnership under the firm of SMITH, NEWMAN & CO., for the transaction of a General Banking and Exchange business, solicit for the new firm the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the late houses of Samuel Smith & Co. and Newman & Murphy.

SAMUEL SMITH,
M. J. NEWMAN,
A. W. SMITH.

February 1, 1866.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with us in the Insurance Business, Mr. GEORGE FOLSOM. The style of the firm will hereafter be HOLDREDGE, PAXSON & FOLSOM.

HOLDREDGE & PAXSON.

New Orleans, Feb. 9, 1866.

GEORGE FOLSOM (FORMERLY MANAGER and only resident partner in the old firm of Holdredge & Folsom), desires to inform his friends and the public generally of his return to New Orleans, and of his having associated himself as above in the INSURANCE AGENCY BUSINESS Office, 15b Gravier Street.

His endeavors will always be to merit and deserve a continuance of that confidence and liberal patronage that have even been extended to him in this community.

New Orleans, Feb. 9, 1866.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned, under the name and style of W. COX & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Either partner will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

W. COX,
W. H. JOHNSON

New Orleans, Jan. 1, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the name and style of JOHNSON, DENEGRE & PENN, for the transaction of a COTTON FACTORAGE AND GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS.

W. H. JOHNSON,
JOSEPH DENEGRE,
D. B. PENN.

New Orleans, Jan. 1st, 1866.

HAVING RETIRED FROM ACTIVE BUSINESS, the undersigned solicits for Messrs. JOHNSON, DENEGRE & PENN the patronage hitherto extended to him.

New Orleans, Jan. 1, 1866. W. COX.

NORRIS, MAULL & CO., AND MAULL & HANCOCK.—By act passed before Wm. V. Archer, notary public in the city of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, on the 4th day of December, 1865, Mr. B. T. WALSHE, of New Orleans, La., holds our full power of attorney for the settlement of the business of our late firms.

NORRIS, MAULL & CO.
MAULL & HANCOCK,
In Liquidation.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a Copartnership under the name and style of Martin & Butts, for the purpose of transacting a Cotton Factorage and General Commission business. Office No. Gravier street.

J. MASSIE MARTIN,
NO. F. BUTTS,
EDMUND H. MARTIN,
Of Opelousas, in commendum.

New Orleans, Jan. 16, 1866.

HAVING BEEN PARTNERS IN THE HOUSE of Dumond, Martin & Co., we solicit for Messrs Martin & Butts the patronage heretofore extended to that firm.

J. MASSIE MARTIN,
EDMUND H. MARTIN.

MR. JOSEPH M. DOMINGUEZ HAS AN interest in our house from January 1st, 1866.

CREEVY, MICKERSON & CO.

New Orleans, Jan. 15, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—Mr. HERMAN MEADER for the last ten years a clerk in my house, becomes interested in the business from this date. The style of the firm will be HEDDEN & MEADER.

We shall as heretofore, keep on hand an extensive assortment of the very best quality of FAMILY GROCERIES, and will supply our customers at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

H. H. HEDDEN,
Corner Common and Carondelet.

New Orleans, Oct. 2, 1865.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING BETWEEN A. R. Montgomery and James A. White, under the name and style of MONTGOMERY & WHITE, in this city, was by mutual consent dissolved on the 17th of May, 1864. Either of the partners will attend to the liquidation of its affairs.

A. R. MONTGOMERY,
JAS. A. WHITE.

New Orleans, 23d June, 1865.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONTINUE THE business of the late firm of Montgomery & White on his own account.

JAMES A. WHITE,
158 Common street.

New Orleans, 23d June, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF GOODRICH & CO., BY mutual consent is this day dissolved. J. C. GOODRICH will attend to the liquidation of the affairs of the late firm, at No. 63 Common street.

GOODRICH & CO., in Liquidation.

New Orleans, Sept. 25, 1865.

GEORGE O. GARNER,

WHOLESALE GROCER

—AND—

Commission Merchant,

Nos. 63 COMMON AND 64 CANAL STREETS.

Having secured the services of J. C. and H. L. GOODRICH respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of the late firm of Goodrich

DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF J. H. ASHBRIDGE & NEPHEW having been dissolved, by limitation, on the 31st of December, 1865, I have resumed business at my former office,

No. 128 COMMON STREET,

in connection with the house of J. H. ASHBRIDGE & CO., London and Liverpool, who will continue to devote their attention to the

SALE OF AMERICAN SECURITIES,

and the purchase of every description of

MERCHANDISE suitable for this market.

Mr. GEORGE C. LAWRASON holds my full power of attorney.

J. H. ASHBRIDGE.

New Orleans, November 11, 1865.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of O. E. HALL & CO., (St. Louis Hotel) and D. M. HILDRETH & CO., (St. Charles Hotel) are this day dissolved by mutual consent. O. E. Hall will hereafter carry on the business for his own account, and will settle the business of said firms.

O. E. HALL,
D. M. HILDRETH.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE I WILL TAKE THIS opportunity of tendering my thanks to the public for the liberal patronage extended to the St. Charles Hotel, since its erection, and to the patrons of the St. Louis Hotel during my occupation of it, and will here inform them that the former has, within the past few months, been thoroughly renovated and repaired, and the furniture thoroughly cleansed, varnished and upholstered, (and I would here remark to those not cognizant, that these were much, very much, needed improvements) and with the addition of such new furniture as was requisite, the entire establishment is in as good order, and will extend as many comforts as it ever has done to the patrons of the St. Louis Hotel is passing through the same renovation, and will be open to the public about 1st of December next.

Both houses will be kept in the old manner with table d'hôte.

New Orleans, Oct. 17, 1865. O. E. HALL.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

R. SEATON, ARCHITECT—

NO. 78 CAMP STREET,

(Entrance on Natchez street, over Home Insurance Office.)

Designs made for city and country buildings, of all kinds, and for improving Parks and Pleasure Grounds, with requisite specifications for each.

Also, detailed specifications for alterations and repairs, either with or without superintendence.

JAMES T. McFARLANE & CO.,

(JAS. T. MCFARLANE, W. AYERS,)

Cistern Builders and Carpenters,

170 ..... CAMP STREET 170

BETWEEN JULIA AND GIROD STREETS,

Are prepared, with STEAM POWER, to fill all orders in their line with neatness and dispatch.

MOULDINGS of all kinds and sizes constantly on hand, and LUMBER cut to any size or shape on order.

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