New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
—OF—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE, No. 94 CAMP STREET.

THE DAILY CRESCENT

Is published every morning—Sundays excepted. Yearly subscription, in advance, $18; Half yearly, $8; Quarterly, $4; Single copies, 10 cents.

Rates of Advertising:

Squares.	1 month.	2 months.	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
One	$12 net	$22 net	$30 net	$50 net	$75 net
Two	20 "	35 "	50 "	80 "	125 "
Three	30 "	50 "	70 "	110 "	175 "
Four	40 "	65 "	90 "	140 "	225 "
Five	45 "	80 "	105 "	170 "	275 "
Six	54 "	95 "	125 "	200 "	325 "
Seven	60 "	105 "	145 "	230 "	375 "
Eight	65 "	115 "	160 "	260 "	425 "
Nine	70 "	125 "	175 "	290 "	450 "
Twelve	75 "	135 "	190 "	320 "	500 "
Fifteen	80 "	145 "	205 "	350 "	540 "
Twenty	90 "	165 "	230 "	410 "	650 "
Thirteen	95 "	175 "	250 "	430 "	660 "
Fourteen	100 "	185 "	260 "	450 "	700 "
Fifteen	110 "	195 "	270 "	470 "	730 "
Thirty	175 "	320 "	450 "	750 "	1,200 "

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THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

Is published every Saturday morning. Subscription, $5 per annum, in advance; half-yearly and quarterly, same rates; single copies, 10 cents.

Rates of Advertising:

Square.	1 month.	2 months.	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
One	$5 net	$8 net	$12 net	$20 net	$30 net
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Five	18 "	30 "	42 "	65 "	110 "
Six	20 "	35 "	50 "	80 "	120 "
Seven	22 "	40 "	60 "	90 "	130 "
Eight	25 "	45 "	70 "	100 "	150 "
Nine	28 "	50 "	80 "	110 "	160 "
Twelve	30 "	60 "	90 "	120 "	180 "
Fifteen	35 "	70 "	100 "	150 "	200 "
Twenty	40 "	80 "	120 "	180 "	250 "

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1866.

OUR JOB OFFICE is now the most complete and extensive establishment of the kind in the city. The type, presses, material and entire fixtures are new, having just been received from the foundries and machine shops of Connor & Sons, G. P. Gordon and R. Hoe & Co., of New York, and in variety and beauty cannot be excelled in the South. We have connected with this department one of the best ruling machines ever brought South, and can turn out all descriptions of job work, ruled, lettered and bound, at the shortest notice, in the most workman-like manner and upon most reasonable terms.

In addition to a corps of experienced printers, we have secured the services in this department of Mr. W. W. Brishin and Mr. Charles W. Clark, so favorably known as job printers previous to the war, under the firm of Clark & Brishin. Their friends and ours will bear this in mind and send in their orders.

Louisiana Intelligence.

EASY BATON ROUGE.—The funeral of Lieut. Adolph Kent, son of Capt. F. M. Kent, took place on the 19th. The young hero was buried in Magnolia Cemetery. There are few survivors of the 1st Louisiana infantry, but they will read with interest the following brief and just tribute to his memory:

Died—At Murfreesboro, Tenn., on the 3d of January, 1863, of a wound received on the 31st December, 1862, Adolph Kent, lieutenant and adjutant 1st Louisiana Infantry, C. S. A., aged 21 years.

Among the first to enroll himself a defender of the cause for which he died, Adolph was, on the 6th day of February, 1861, appointed by the governor a lieutenant in the 1st regiment of Louisiana infantry (regulars), in the month of April following, with the first detachment of troops that left the State, he proceeded to Pensacola to join the army being then organized by Gen. Bragg around Fort Pickens. Here he remained until his command was transferred to Corinth, Miss., after the fall of Fort Donelson, where he accompanied his regiment, and afterwards participated in all the operations of the army commanded by Gen. Bragg—never, up to the time he fell mortally wounded at Murfreesboro, having been for a moment absent from the post of duty. In action he was conspicuous for gallantry; at the mess table, around the camp fire, on the march or in the chase, his generosity, geniality, and a noble fortitude which yielded to no reverse, privation or hardship, endeared him to all.

After the battle of Shiloh, the general commanding the army complimented the regiment by permitting its officers to select one of their number to bear to Richmond, in company with one of his staff, and present to the President the captured flags and other trophies of victory. Adolph, by the unanimous voice of the officers present, was selected for this honorable service. An incident evincing more fully than words can express, the appreciation of his worth and services by his companions in arms—those who knew him well, who witnessed his heroism, his enthusiastic devotion to the cause for which he fought and gave his life—who admired and respected him whilst living, now honor and cherish the memory of the martyred hero.

He lived a gentleman and died a soldier.

A COMRADE.

The Hon. J. J. Burke, formerly judge of the district court, died at Baton Rouge on the 17th July, aged 57 years. He was distinguished for his learning and highly polished manners.

RAPIDES.—Mr. H. N. Frisbee, formerly colonel of a negro regiment, now an extensive planter on Bayou Boeuf in this parish, says the Democrat of the 18th, was arrested last Wednesday on an affidavit by one of his neighbors, charging him with enticing away negroes from their employers before the term for which they had contracted had expired. This offense is made punishable by fine and imprisonment by a law passed at the last session of the General Assembly. After a full investigation before Justice Kilpatrick, and argument by counsel, the prisoner was bound over in the sum of $2000 to answer the charge at the next term of the district court.

CAUSE OF MISCEGENATION.—A real, unmistakable case of miscegenation was up before Justice Miller yesterday; the first case of black *crim. con.* that we have been called upon to chronicle. A negro man who has been married for a number of years to one of "his own color," sues a Yankee for adultery with the ebony lady-love of his bosom. The evidence was conclusive as to the miscegenation, which showed that the Yankee "lived in the same room" with the negro man and his wife, on terms of the most complete domestic felicity and social equality—a "happy family," notwithstanding the difference in color!—(Montgomery Mail.)

The New York Times contains a statement that some ladies of Greenville, S. C., decorated the graves of the rebel soldiers with flowers on the 2d of July. We think there is some mistake about this, for we cannot remember any battle fought by the rebels nearer to Greenville than that of King's Mountain, and as we never heard of such an unusual custom, we hardly think it has been practiced since the late war. We suspect the Times alludes to "Confederate" soldiers.—(Mobile Times.

A match factory in western New York is noted for the curious machinery used in the manufacture. 120,000 feet of pine of the best quality are used annually for the matches, and 400,000 feet of bass wood for cases. The sulphur used annually for the matches is 400 barrels, and the phosphorus is 2600 pounds. The machines run night and day, and 300 hands are employed at the works. 500 pounds of paper per day are used to make the light small boxes for holding the matches, and four tons of pasteboard per week for the larger boxes. 66 pounds of flour per day are used for paste, and the penny stamps required by the government and the boxes amount to the snug little sum of $1440 per day.

A French religious paper, speaking of Gladiateur's success on the English turf, says: "We are delighted in our souls to see a Roman Catholic horse beating Protestant horses."

A Horrid Chapter of Crime.

TWENTY-THREE PERSONS MURDERED SERIATIM.

[From the London Globe.]

On the 11th of January last a middle-aged widow lady in Paris, Madame Midy, by profession a painter, narrowly escaped being murdered. A man who had lately been in her house as a workman, in the employment of a frame maker whom she patronized, was the intended murderer, and he had doubtless been tempted to do the deed in order to rob his victim of some small but valuable paintings which had been entrusted to her by a Polish prince. He called under pretence of looking for a tool which he had accidentally left behind.

Not finding it, he drew from his pocket a bolster cover, asking the lady it did not belong to her; and, as she turned away, annoyed by his questions, he took the opportunity to throw the cloth over her head so as to cover it, at the same time placing one hand on her neck and the other on her mouth, stuffing the linen down her throat so as to stifle her cries. She had been able to scream a little, however, and her screams, the noise of the scuffle and the sound of her fall on the floor, brought a brother painter—the Sieur Vaughelet—who was in an adjoining apartment, to her assistance. The prisoner, thus interrupted, coolly walked away, merely saying that the lady was ill; but he was followed and arrested.

The police soon identified him as a man who was "wanted" for a horrid murder committed a few days before, and a little more investigation proved their prisoner, Joseph Philippe, by name, to be one of those great criminals of the Dumollard type, who commit murder by wholesale, partly from pure blood-thirstiness of nature and partly for the plunder and outrage of their victims. His trial has just taken place under one of the most formidable forms of French procedure, which the ingenuity of French lawyers has constructed. The prisoner's appearance and antecedents quite correspond with the last epoch of his history. He is a short thick-set man, with black hair, closely cut beard and mustache, low forehead, deep-set eyes, thick lips, and generally a ferocious look, although dressed in the garb of a well-to-do workman. Born in 1831, so that he is 35 years of age, he was taken for the military service in 1852, condemned in 1856 to a year's imprisonment for misconduct, and enrolled soon after in one of those terrible battalions d'Afrique into which the scoundrels of the French army are drafted.

He returned to Paris in 1861, and has since been in numerous situations as cook, groom, general servant and warehouse messenger, but staying long in none on account of his drunken habits. The idea of living by murder and robbery appears to have originated in the necessities for his poverty when out of employment; and his system is novel, as the first attempt to take advantage of a certain feature in our social life. The murderer two years ago, at Florence, victimized lodging-house keepers, whom he found out as a *fellow-lodger*, and whom he was enabled to murder on account of their lonely position. Joseph Philippe selected for his operations the class of unfortunates whose degradation and isolation, and the peculiarities of their miserable trade, expose them in a high degree to the danger of assassination.

The Waterloo road murder, and the more recent murder of Emma Jackson, exemplify among ourselves what these dangers amount to. But the prisoner is the first to have seen in the facts the chance of a living. From the evidence now obtained, it is certain that he did not on system. More than twenty years ago he began the murder of these females in the weakness of intoxication. "I love women well," he said, "and I do for them well. I send their mouths and cut their throats. Wait a bit, and you will hear me talked about." What passed for grim jest has become a too horrid reality. Several unfortunates have disappeared in Paris since 1861, strangled, or with throats cut, but it is only within the last two years that cases have been found in which there is proof against the prisoner. There are three distinct cases, one of them a double murder in which the infant of one of his victims was also killed, and the circumstances are much alike in all.

Three days before his apprehension he accosted at 11 o'clock in the evening, in the rue de la Vieille l'Eveque, a girl named Marie Victoire Rodeuse; soon afterwards he was seen entering the building in that street to which that street is attached, and a quarter of an hour later he was observed to leave by an old man who lived in the house, and who wanted to see the girl. This man, entering her apartment, discovered her on the floor, with her throat frightfully gashed, and the marks of blood-stained fingers on the drawers and their contents, as per plan drawn by Balsam, on the bed. Had been rummaged for valuables. It was found that the murdered woman's purse, containing £3 and several articles of jewelry, had been stolen; and, luckily, there were found in the prisoner's possession sufficient articles to identify him. He had left Paris before leaving to wash his hands in a basin which stood upon the dressing table in the apartment. The two other murders with which he is connected were committed in the spring of 1864.

One morning in April that year, an unfortunate named Julie Hoberie, not having appeared since the evening of the day before, was found in her apartment in the Rue St. Joseph, with her throat cut in a similar fashion to that of the girl of Bordeaux—her pockets and the whole apartment also bearing marks of hasty rifling, and a hand basin in like manner marked with blood stains. The prisoner is said to have taken with him a handkerchief, which has been identified as belonging to the deceased's property, and he is proved to have been spending money freely at the time, although he had but newly entered on any employment after a term of idleness, and had yet received no wages. His strange demeanor and agitation at the time have been remembered against him. The most horrible affair of all was the murder, in November following, in the Rue St. Marguerite, of a woman named Mage and her two-years-old.

On Sunday morning in that month, workmen passing to their work observed for a moment a woman in her chemise at a window hoarsely crying out and gesticulating strangely; but shortly she was drunk or mad, they passed on. She was neither drunk nor mad, but in the fatal grasp of a murderer. Nor did her cries bring the assistance of neighbors. Half an hour afterwards a man resembling the prisoner was seen to descend the house and depart, leaving the key of the apartment on the landing. There was some suspicion, and on entrance being made, the two bodies were found horribly mutilated and bruised—the woman having plainly gone through a tremendous struggle before her antagonist succeeded. There were the same marks of rifling left as in the other cases, showing the same author.

The prisoner was not only identified by those who saw him leaving, but another unfortunate, whom he had addressed the same evening, had been so frightened at his looks that she could not take him home, and had seen him afterward going home with the deceased. She was not the only woman of her class who testifies to having been saved from probable murder by a similar fear. The strangest fact of all remains, and that is the horror of the prisoner at his own crimes. His sleep was disturbed by frightful dreams. After the last mentioned murder, those in the house where he had lodged heard him raising frightful cries, as if some bloody apparition had appeared before him. He plunged into deeper debauches to drown the terrors of his conscience. One would almost have expected that no wholesale a criminal would have been more hardened.

Such is one of the most frightful chapters of crime that have lately been recorded. The prisoner, we learn, is not to escape the last penalty of the law, although it is considered that the 1864 cases are not quite established against him. Even a French jury has seemed it impossible to give him the benefit of extenuating circumstances.

We must also remark that the affair is by no means creditable to the French police. There are said to have been twenty-three cases since 1861, but they all failed to find out the murderers, or rather murderer, since the records all showed a striking similarity of method.

Mr. Louis Shafer, of Canton, Ohio, lately sent ex-Gov. Wise, of Virginia, $100 for the Orphan Asylum at Richmond. The radicals of that town heard of it and raised a howl about "Copperheads" sending money to rebels, whereupon Mr. Shafer came out and acknowledged that he was the guilty party, in a published card, in which he states:

"The only regret I have in the matter is, that my pecuniary abilities did not permit me to increase the amount to one million instead of one hundred dollars.

"In conclusion, I would merely add, that I have never voluntarily contributed a farthing, nor ever spoke one encouraging word in favor of either of our two late abolition rebellions, one headed by John Brown and the other by Abraham Lincoln."

THE TOMATO AS FOOD.—A good medical authority ascribes to the tomato the following very important medical qualities:

1. That the tomato is one of the most powerful aperients of the liver and other organs; when calomel is indicated, it is one of the most effective and least harmful medical agents known to the profession.

2. That a chemical extract will be obtained from it that will supersede the use of calomel in the cure of disease.

3. That he has successfully treated diarrhea with this article alone.

4. That when used as an article of diet, it is almost sovereign for dyspepsia and indigestion.

5. That it should be constantly used for daily food. Either cooked or raw, or in the form of ketchup, it is the most wholesome article in use.

Adah Isaacs Menken appeared at a Cincinnati theater on Monday last, in the character of Mazeppa. The house was crowded, but judging from the newspapers, there was great disappointment. The Menken was most decorously attired, showing, as the Gazette says, only a small part of the neck and only one half of the arms. Cincinnati wanted a sensation, and has been disappointed. Perhaps the lady will be more liberal as the engagement progresses.

MEDICAL.

RUSS' ST. DOMINGO BITTERS.

RUSS,' RUSS,'

RUSS,' RUSS',

RUSS', RUSS'

St. Domingo Bitters,

St. Domingo Bitters,

St. Domingo Bitter

One of the most valuable combinations of a useful medicine and an agreeable beverage that has ever been offered to the public. Millions of bottles were sold throughout the North during the last four years, and, wherever introduced, it has proven a welcome addition to the invalid's table, the family circle and the bachelor's sideboard.

Ladies who have lost strength and appetite, and suffer from nausea, vomiting and vertigo—

Gentlemen who "don't feel very well" just before breakfast or dinner, whose stomach is out of order and system is generally deranged—

Mothers weaning children and suffering from general debility—

Children of sickly nature, and sour, dyspeptic constitution—

Travelers who have occasion to change their water, and—

All who live in malarious districts, and are subject to miasmatic influences, will find one of the most valuable tonics and invigorators that can be taken, to—

RUSS' ST. DOMINGO BITTERS.

TRY THEM BUT ONCE.

Russ' St. Domingo Punch.

Russ' Arrack Punch.

MADE FROM BATAVIA RICE.

Russ' Messina Punch

Russ' Gin Cocktail,

Russ' Mint Julep,

Russ' Brandy Cocktail

Russ' Bourbon Whisky Cocktail,

The most delightful concoctions that ever tempted a man to taste—cheaper than any steady drinks in the world.

BLACKBERRY BRANDY,

RASPBERRY SYRUP

GINGER CORDIAL,

LEMON SYRP

Also on hand and manufactured to order.

Russ & Co., No. 96 Dey street, New York

Sold wholesale by J. H. CARTER, JAMES GONZGA

And by all Grocers and Druggists.

SUCCESSFUL MEDICAL TREATMEST.

DR. HOWE'S DISPENSARY,

MEDICAL BATHS AND ATMOSPHERIC BLOOD REGULATOR,

No. 12 Baronne Street, near Canal,

New Orleans.

Dispensary.

Remedies prepared and furnished for Ague, Fevers, Dropsies, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness, Nervous Prostrations, Irregularities, etc.—promptly efficacious as reliable.

Medical Baths.

The electro-magnetic, thermal, Turkish, hot air, vapor, sitz, fume, sulphur and shower baths are used by him, when necessary, with great success, in the worst forms of Cutaneous, Glandular, Rheumatic, Nervous, Rheumatic, Nervous Neuralgic, Syphilitic and all Diseases from humors in the blood and unhealthy condition of the skin and kidneys.

Atmospheric Blood Regulator.

Atmospheric pressure is removed and an approach to a vacuum is induced around the human body, or any of its organs, able or parts, by which the circulation is controlled and regulated, and local congestion instantly removed. Its use enlarges and invigorates weak, shrunken or paralytic limbs, by inducing vigorous circulation of blood through the part, made a specific remedy for Impotency, Atrophy, Spermatorrhea, Seminal Derangement, Catarrh of the Bladder, Incontinence of Urine, without failure. One or two applications will convince the most incredulous.

Young Men, and others of Either Se-

Can obtain speedy cures for the worst forms of the diseases of

INDISCRETION OR MISFORTUNE,

Impotency, Sterility, Ulcers, Eruptions, Blotches, Ulcers, Discharges, Swollen Glands, Enlarged or Painful Bon, etc. of recent or long standing.

Fistula, Fissure and Piles

Removed and cured radically, without using the knife.

Office hours, from 9 to 8 a. m. and 5 to 8 p. m.

Consultation free. Treatment cash, but reasonable

CLEANSE THE BLOOD—

With corrupt, disordered or vitiated blood you sicken all over. It may burst out in Pimples, or Sores, or in some active disease, or it may keep you listless, depressed and loud for rest and peace. But you cannot have good health while yr blood is impure.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Purges out these impurities and stimulates the organ of life into vigorous action, restoring the health and expelling disease. Hence it rapidly cures a variety of complaints which originated in impurity of the blood, such as Scrofula, or King's Evil, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Boils, Blotches, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, after or with Blisters, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancer or Malignant Tumors, Sore Eyes, Female Diseases, such as Retention, Irregularity, Suppression, Whites, Sterility, also Syphilis or Venereal Diseases, Liver Complaints and Heart Disease. Try

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,

And see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures these disorders.

During late years the public have been misled by jugs bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon check, for they not only contain little, if any Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call the compound "Sarsaparilla," and intend to support such a name as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. We think we have grounds for believing it is virtues which are irresistible by the medical profession, when it is intended to cure. We can only assure the sick, that we offer them the best alterative which we know how to produce, and we have reason to believe it is by far the most effectual purifier of the blood yet discovered by any body.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is so universally known to surpass every other remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease, that it is useless here to recount the evidence of its virtues, which the world knows them.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., sil sold by E. J. HART & CO., New Orleans.

Wholesale Agents.

LIVERY STABLES.

TATTERSALLS STABLES,

No. 193 GRAVIER STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

HORSES AND BUGGIES TO HIRE.

HORSES KEPT ON LIVERY.

PHILIP LINNER.

MULES.....MULES.....MULES

Just arrived from Kentucky, 135 of the finest mules ever brought to this market. Planters and merchandisers in use of No. 1 stock will do well to call at once at 21 Baronne street.

D. J. ELLIOTT.

71 Baronne street, corner Gravier.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT, OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 21,509. } THOMAS BURDON vs. HIS CREDITORS.

BY VIRTUE of, and in obedience to, an order issued on July 9th, 1866, to me directed by the honorable Third District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled matter, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of July, 1866, at 5 o'clock P. M., at my Warehouse, No. 25 Jefferson street, in the Second District of the city, on account of the creditors of said insolvent:

A lot of Household Furniture, such as Parlor Sofa, Mirror, Etagere, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Book Cases, Tables, Sideboard, Mantle Clock, 2 Bureaus of Mahogany, Bureau, and one lot of matting etc., etc.

The whole surrounded by said insolvent to be a creditor, as per inventory on file.

TERMS—Cash on the spot.

HARRY T. HAYS, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT, OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 15,311. } JAMES READY vs. WM. A. JAMES JAY.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the Honorable the Fifth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, the 18th of August, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, viz:

A CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND, situate in the Parish of St. Tammany, in this state, on West Pearl river, and composed of the following smaller tracts, to wit: Lots Nos. One, Four and Five, and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section No. Nine, in Township No. Nine, of Range No. Fifteen, east in the Greenburg Land District of Louisiana, containing in all one hundred and eighty-one 90-100 acres; together with all the buildings and improvements, saw mill, machinery and appurtenances, and all other appurtenances thereunto belonging, as they now exist on the said tract of land.

The said lands were acquired by the said defendant, William Jay, from the United States, in part by Patent No. 1775, dated 22d of January, 1856, and in part by patent without number, dated 20th of February, 1857.

Seized in the above suit.

TERMS—Cash on the spot.

HARRY T. HAYS, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

DR. W. S. MERCER vs. SHEPHERD BROWN and TW. J. CRANE, Testamentary Executor. } FOURTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 16,225.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of seizure and sale, directed by the Honorable the Fourth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, to Charles Bienvenue, late sheriff, and by said late sheriff to me transferred, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, viz.—

A CERTAIN PORTION OF GROUND, situated on the bottom of the suburb Delord, in the First District of this city, measuring, in French measure, 180 feet front on the River Mississippi, the same front on Pearl street, and extending from said Pearl street to the water's edge bounded above by the prolongation of the lower line of Knox lane, below Suburb street, and below by the bottom in front of the lot of ground formerly belonging to Urbain Ducatel, together with the right to all accretions and bottom formed or to be formed in the Mississippi river, the rights, ways, privileges, etc., thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining. Acquired by the late Joseph H. Johnston and Shepherd Brown, jointly, from the Misses Ann Witters, wife of A. W. Kennedy, by act passed before P. O. Cavedier, late notary public in this city, on the 6th May, 1859.

Plan of the above described property will be on exhibition at the Exchange some days previous to the day of sale.

Seized in the above suit.

TERMS—Cash on the spot in U. S. Treasury notes.

HARRY T. HAYS, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT } FOLIGER & CO. vs. NELSON DUPUY, of New Orleans. } HENRY V. SAXTER—No. 21,236.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Third District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of the city, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of July, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, viz:

A LOT OF GROUND, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the First District of this city, being one-third of a lot designated by No. 1 on a plan of Thos. Delachaise, late sheriff, and by said late sheriff to me transferred, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of July, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, viz:

A LOT OF GROUND, with the improvements thereon, situate in the First District of this city, being one-third of a lot designated by No. 1 on a plan of Thos. Delachaise, late sheriff, and by said late sheriff to me transferred. I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of July, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, viz:

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, with the improvements thereon, rights, privileges and appurtenances appertaining thereto, or in any wise appertaining, situated in the First District of this city, bounded by Olivier Delachaise, Bienvenue and Dupuy, measuring and designated as lot No. 20 on a plan of the Delachaise property, on file in the office of F. O. Stark, notary public in this city, bearing date the 15th day of December, 1853, and fronting on Pearl street, by a depth between parallel lines of 159 feet 10 inches and 4 lines. Being the same property acquired by purchase from the estate of the late J. W. Bell, per act passed before said Notary Stark on the 11th day of November, 1859.

Seized in the above suit.

TERMS—Cash on the spot.

HARRY T. HAYS, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY vs. MARCUS L. ZUNTZ. } FIFTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 15,710.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Fifth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, the 18th of August, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, viz:

A CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND, situate in the Parish of St. Tammany, in this state, on West Pearl river, and composed of the following smaller tracts, to wit: Lots Nos. One, Four and Five, and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section No. Nine, in Township No. Nine, of Range No. Fifteen, east in the Greenburg Land District of Louisiana, containing in all one hundred and eighty-one 90-100 acres; together with all the buildings and improvements, saw mill, machinery and appurtenances, and all other appurtenances thereunto belonging, as they now exist on the said tract of land.

The said lands were acquired by the said defendant, William Jay, from the United States, in part by Patent No. 1775, dated 22d of January, 1856, and in part by patent without number, dated 20th of February, 1857.

Seized in the above suit.

TERMS—Cash on the spot.

HARRY T. HAYS, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

J. M. DRIDI, VS. HIS CREDITORS. } SIXTH DISTRICT COURT, No. 18,259.

BY VIRTUE of and in obedience to an order of sale, rendered June 15, 1866, and to me directed by the honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled matter, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of July, 1866, at 12 o'clock M.:

The Schooner C. W. CHAPIN, together with all her Tackle, Rigging, etc., as she now lies in the Mississippi, at the foot of Montegut street, in the Third District of this city.

TERMS—Cash on the spot.

HARRY T. HAYS, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT } CHARLES G. B. BAQUIE vs. ORLEANS—No. 21,166. } JAS. M. BARTHET.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Third District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of the city, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of July, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, viz:

TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, situate in faubourg Delassize, in the square designated by the No. twenty-six, and bounded by Dryades, Harmony, St. Denis streets and the line of division of said faubourg Delassize and the Quartiers du Plaisance. Said lots of ground are designated by the Nos. five and six on a new plan drawn by H. Grant, late surveyor, dated April 16, 1841, and deposited in the office of L. A. Kemp, late notary public for the parish of Jefferson. The lot No. five measures thirty-two feet front on Dryades street by one hundred and twenty feet in depth between parallel lines, and the lot No. six adjoins lot No. five, measures thirty-six feet five inches front on Dryades street, by one hundred and twenty feet in depth on the line separating it from lot No. five, embracing a total of twenty feet three inches also in depth on the line of faubourg Plaisance, and twenty-eight feet seven inches and six lines in width in the rear.

Together with all the appurtenances of said lots of ground, rights and privileges appertaining without exception or reservation.

Being the same property acquired by defendant by purchase from widow J. F. Estabon, per act passed before D. Clark, Jr., late a notary public of the parish of Jefferson, on the 22d of July, 1847.

Seized in the above suit.

TERMS—Cash on the spot.

HARRY T. HAYS, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

THE EAST FELICIANA DEMOCRAT—

Published at Clinton, Louisiana,

G. WILSON REESE, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION:

The East Feliciana Democrat is published every TUESDAY MORNING at Five Dollars per year. Six months. Payment in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Ten lines or less, first insertion.....$1 50

Each subsequent.....75

Editorial notices of advertisements, 25 cents per line.

THE HANDSBORO (Miss.) DEMOCRAT

The publication of the above old-established weekly paper will be resumed on the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1866, at Handsboro, Harrison county, Mississippi.

Subscriptions and advertisements respectfully solicited.

TERMS—Five dollars per annum in advance.

Jackson Mississippian and Meridian (Miss.) Clarion please copy three times.

P. R. MAYERS, Editor and Proprietor.

THE THIBODAUX SENTINEL—

P. E. LORIO & CO., Editors.

TERMS—One year (in advance), $5; one copy, ten cents.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:—For each square of ten lines or less, the first insertion, $1 50. Second insertion, 75 cents per square.

For subsequent insertions, per square, 50 cents.

For professional and business cards, including paper, not exceeding 8 lines, for 12 months, $10.

Advertisements published at irregular intervals, $2 per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

Announcing candidates for office, $10, to be paid for in advance.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specified time, will be inserted till forbid, and payment exacted.

DE BOW'S NATIONAL REVIEW—WILL be issued monthly—112 to 120 pages, octavo. Terms—$6 per annum.

It will be an invaluable work for the merchant, manufacturer, banker, professional man, capitalist and citizen seeking information on great national subjects, in every village, town and city in the Union. Those desiring information in regard to the practical working of cause passed at the South, will find it all in this work, as the editor announces that subject to be one of prominent consideration in his future issues.

Among the recent notices of the press, the following is selected from the New York Evening Post of recent date:

"Mr. De Bow's capacity as a statistician was never doubted by his bitterest opponents, and his thorough knowledge of the Southern States, and long study of the mining, manufacturing, commercial and agricultural interests of the whole country, will make his Review valuable to all sections."

CHARTER.

CHARTER.....CHARTER

—OF THE—

COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, City of New Orleans.

BE IT KNOWN that on this third day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Before me, ROBERT JOSEPH KER, a Notary Public in and for the city of New Orleans and State aforesaid, duly commissioned and qualified, and in presence of the witnesses hereinafter named and undersigned,

Personally came and appeared: The parties whose names are hereunto subscribed, who declared that, avoiding themselves of the provisions of the laws of this State, relative to the organization of corporations in this State, for wokred public improvement and other purposes, they have covenanted and agreed, and do hereby covenant and agree and bind themselves and those whom they may represent to form and establish, and do hereby establish a corporation and body corporate for the objects and purposes, and under the title, obligations, stipulations and regulations following, to-wit:

ARTICLE FIRST.

The name and title of the Company shall be "The Commercial Insurance Company," and its domicil is hereby established in the city of New Orleans. It shall continue and exist for twenty-five years from the date of its organization. It shall commence operations immediately on organization. It shall have a corporate seal having for a device "Commerce," and for an inscription the name of the Company, and the date of the act.

ARTICLE SECOND.

SECTION 1. The objects and purposes of the Company are hereby declared to be:

1. To make insurances upon dwelling houses, stores, cotton presses and every other description of buildings, household furniture, goods, wares, merchandise, machinery and other property, against loss or damage by fire.

2. To make insurances upon inland and sea going vessels, steamboats and all other vessels, freight, goods, bills of exchange and other evidences of debt, commissions, profits, bullion or money, and against all maritime and inland transportation risks, bottomry and respondentia interests; in other words, to effect fire, marine, river and inland insurance, of any kind whatsoever, with privileges of exercising all or either of said purposes.

The Company may cause itself to be reinsured against any risk upon which it shall have made insurance.

SEC. 2. The Company shall use, and be sued, in its corporate name; and all citations and other legal process, shall be served on the President of the Company.

SEC. 3. The Board of Directors shall have power to invest, from time to time, the money and capital of the Company in bonds and mortgages on unincumbered and improved real estate situated within the limits of the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, which, in every case, shall be deemed within at least double the amount loaned thereon.

They may also invest the profits of the Company in any bonds or stocks created by or under the laws of the United States or of this State, or of the corporations of this state or city, or such any loans on pledge or sale of the aforesaid securities, bonds or stocks, or any collateral or bill of lading; provided, this investment shall not interfere with the prompt distribution of first annual profits for the current year.

They shall have power to dispose of mortgages obtained by way of security, and of stock pledged for security, or of property conveyed to them in satisfaction of debts previously contracted, or purchased at public sale upon judgments or orders of courts obtained by said Company, or of any property, movable or immovable, which may have been pledged or abandoned to said Company for or concerning the operations of its business, notwithstanding herein contained shall be construed as to authorize the said Company to discount negotiable paper, or to do any other banking business, nor, either directly or indirectly, deal or trade in buying or selling movable or immovable property, goods, wares or merchandise; provided, also, that the Company shall have the right to purchase a property or building, for the purpose of establishing an office therein.

They shall fix the compensation of the officers, clerks and employees thereof, and employed by them in the service of the Company, and shall also have power to fill all vacancies which may occur in their number or in the Presidency.

They shall have power to adopt such rules, regulations and bylaws as to them shall seem best, for the transaction of the business of the Company;