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, $16; 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	22 "	38 "	50 "	90 "	125 "
Three	30 "	53 "	70 "	110 "	175 "
Four	38 "	67 "	85 "	140 "	225 "
Five	45 "	80 "	100 "	170 "	275 "
Six	54 "	93 "	120 "	200 "	325 "
Seven	60 "	105 "	135 "	230 "	375 "
Eight	66 "	115 "	150 "	260 "	425 "
Nine	70 "	125 "	165 "	290 "	460 "
Ten	75 "	135 "	180 "	320 "	500 "
Eleven	80 "	145 "	195 "	350 "	540 "
Twelve	85 "	155 "	210 "	380 "	580 "
Thirteen	90 "	165 "	225 "	410 "	620 "
Fourteen	95 "	175 "	240 "	430 "	660 "
Fifteen	100 "	180 "	250 "	450 "	700 "
Twenty	125 "	230 "	350 "	650 "	1,000 "

Monthly advertisements, inserted every other day, to be charged two-thirds the above rates.

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Transient advertisements, having the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

First and Fourth page transient advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.

Regular advertisers, who also collect largely, shall be allowed such discount from above named transient rates as may be agreed upon; provided, that in no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.

All business notices of advertisements to be charged 20 cents net per line, each insertion.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

A square is the space occupied by ten lines solid agate.

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:

Squares.	1 month	2 months	3 months	6 months	12 months
One	$3 net.	$5 net.	$12 net.	$20 net.	$30 net.
Two	5 "	8 "	20 "	35 "	50 "
Three	7 "	12 "	28 "	44 "	70 "
Four	10 "	17 "	35 "	56 "	90 "
Five	12 "	20 "	42 "	68 "	110 "
Ten	20 "	35 "	75 "	130 "	200 "
Fifteen	30 "	50 "	100 "	180 "	280 "
Twenty	35 "	60 "	120 "	230 "	350 "

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 1866.

The Cotton Crop of '66.

HINDS COUNTY, MISS., August 11, 1866.

Editor Crescent—Being an old resident of your city, and having left about a month since on a business tour through the State, I have thought a plain matter of fact statement of the crops now growing, together with other matters connected with the planting interest, would, perhaps, prove of some interest to the commercial community. I have been astonished since my departure from the city to read in the columns occasionally of the different city papers the most extravagant crop estimates, emanating, I am confident, from speculators or their agents in the South, estimating the crop at two millions, and two millions six hundred thousand bales—all of which will certainly have a very injurious effect on our trade, and will fall very heavily on the great majority of our planters, who, by the continued rains throughout the spring, were compelled to abandon from one-third to one-half the land they intended cultivating; and after they succeeded in getting their crops worked out and put in fine growing order, to be visited by a drought of from eight to ten weeks, causing their crops to wither and shed off very extensively, and the small bolls that are now opening are premature. I am puzzled indeed to know from what source these numerous correspondents derive their information. So far as I am posted, and I have traveled over the best portion of the upland producing counties, or at least what was considered the most productive prior to the war, and have no idea that more than one-fifth of a crop on the uplands, compared with 1860, can possibly be made. I find from 70 to 100 acres in cotton is very near an average on the different plantations that never cultivated less than 250 to 300 acres in cotton prior to the war, and then I had another class cultivating 450 to 500 acres in cotton, that never put in less than 650 to 700 acres under the old system, in this part of the State. I have seen a few small fields planted in cotton that will make nearly a bale to the acre, though most of the crops will take from three to five acres to make a bale of cotton. Some planters in Madison county say the average will not amount to one bale to five acres, unless they get rain very soon and have favorable seasons until the crop is gathered.

The great quantity of land turned out, amounting in the aggregate to thousands of acres in every county, which has grown up in weeds and undergrowth, is evidence conclusive that it is extremely hazardous to speculate on over one million or twelve hundred thousand bales of cotton for the crop of 1866. Those waste lands are to be seen on the entire line of the New Orleans and Jackson railroad and Mississippi Central from New Orleans to Holly Springs, as well as on the principal thoroughfares and county roads throughout the State. These facts, together with the great scarcity of labor when the planting season commenced, which did not amount to but little over one-third what it was previous to the war, should certainly have some weight—when we take into consideration, too, that the accounts from Alabama and Georgia are not at all favorable. So I presume we will have to look to Texas if we even approximate within five hundred thousand bales of the extravagant crop estimates. Taking the remarks in the Northern papers, I see one particular correspondent has been spreading himself largely on Texas; adding the large amount she will raise, and if the truth could be arrived at, I do not suppose he ever put his foot on her soil. It is such glowing accounts and wild speculation in regard to the crops generally, that delude our people, who come to the conclusion that our prosperity is but a little ways in the future. It affects our landlords, too, as much as any other class, who are not satisfied with an advance of thirty-three and a third per cent. on rents, both for dwellings and offices, but are demanding over one hundred per cent. above prices paid previous to the war, which, to say the least, is unreasonable, and will prove ere many months unwise. This disposition on the part of landlords to enhance the rates of rent has grown out of the huge cotton crop of 1866. A few more months will enable us to decide for ourselves this important matter.

In conclusion, I must say something in behalf of the freedmen employed on the plantations. I have been pleased to learn, from inquiry among the leading planters in different counties I have visited, that in the majority of cases they are doing well. I have conversed on this subject with quite a number of planters, who were formerly large slave owners, and nearly all of them agree as to the negroes having done far better than they anticipated. There was a great variety of contracts entered into with them, however; the most popular and naturally beneficent one is where the negro is interested in the crop, or, in other words, works on shares. In every respect this season has been an unfortunate one for all planters, and particularly for the unfortunate planters who were experimenting in their various bargains, in order to arrive at some definite conclusion, respecting the contracts for another year. Yours, truly,

OBSERVER.

Change of climate always involves danger, unless precautions are taken to prevent it. Purify with the Red Jacket Bitters, and bid defiance to vicissitudes of temperature and exhalations generated by excessive heat acting on a swampy soil.

Gov. Wells's Late Address.

Editor Crescent—It must be a matter of profound regret that Governor Wells should have deemed it necessary to have issued an address to "The Loyal People of Louisiana," to justify his own course in connection with the "ill-starred" convention movement of 1864, which in the attempt to assemble on the 30th ult. resulted in riot and bloodshed.

If the address was intended to justify his own conduct, the defense stands condemned by its own statements, but if it was put forth to arouse the bad passions of the "loyal" element to which it is addressed, then Governor Wells is a worse man than he had credit for, and it places him in the position of one wholly unworthy of public confidence or public sympathy.

Taking into consideration his published pledges to the people of Louisiana when he assumed, by authority from Washington, the position of governor—from his private correspondence with many gentlemen of the State—his report on his return to New Orleans of what the government would do, and what he himself was disposed to do—with his acceptance of the nomination made by the people for the position as governor, and his message to the legislature, it is scarcely possible to believe that such an address could have emanated from such a source. The people of Louisiana were kindly disposed toward him, and fully believed that he would, in his administration, redeem the pledges so solemnly and sacredly put forth, and that instead of being the representative of a miserable radical faction too insignificant to be thought of for a moment, he would have proved himself the manly champion of the people's rights against all oppression, come from whatever quarter it might.

In the start of his administration we were satisfied that he would redeem his pledges. But another power was soon called into existence by his first and second proclamations. It was the power of the people. They delegated to the newly elected members of the legislature, a trust, that their rights should not be sacrificed but maintained, and that though they accepted the issue left by the war, yet that issue did not induce an abandonment of the principles of free government, nor of the rights which the Constitution of the federal and State governments had solemnly secured. The people did not elect to the legislature soon to be called, any "loyal element" in the sense understood by the governor, but sent as their representatives men who valued the blessings of liberty, and who, knowing their rights, would not register the decrees of those who call themselves "the loyal people of Louisiana."

The declaration had gone forth that the Constitution of 1864, by the manner of its birth and inception was a fraud on the rights of their constituents, and that truth and justice required its repudiation. This was the feeling at first we all know, but under the circumstances of pressure then operating on the President, and in deference to his wishes, the measure then in contemplation to call a new convention was postponed, in the hope that wiser counsels would prevail at Washington, and that our Representatives and Senators would be admitted. That hope was dashed by the fraudulent combination of the radical party at the North to forbid the secretary of the House to call the names of the Southern members—the subsequent warfare Congress carried on, and finally consummated in measures which looked to the utter prostration of the South and the ruin of all her interests.

In the meantime, a voice had gone forth from the South, unmistakable in its purpose, that the amendment to the Constitution as a prerequisite of admission of the States in the Union, which had been reported by the reconstruction committee, would never be accepted by the South. Here then and at this point of time, the radical party of the convention of 1864 determined to make capital for themselves, by calling into life a convention which, having performed its function, was dead—and dead to everlasting shame. The screws were applied and a correspondence opened with the members of the defunct body. We are assured that long before the issue on the 30th ultimo, the governor wrote to members of that body that the purpose was to call together that convention—that it would be protected by military authority, and that the purpose was, as now confessed by his excellency, to rush the State into the arms of federal usurpation, by the adoption of the odious amendment proposed by Congress. But how was this to be brought about? The governor informs us in part. It was—as soon as this dead body should be galvanized into life by quickening its motions, with "loyal" elements, and by which a majority fraudulently elected already, would by its strength and power control the minority thereafter to be elected.

This majority, then, would have passed as a fundamental law—as a part of the Constitution—that no man who ever aided or sympathised with the effort of the South to establish a free and independent government should enjoy the elective franchise. They would have changed the Constitution of their own adoption in such a way as to have ordered new elections throughout the State.

The "loyal" element, then, would have flourished under the lead of such creatures as Cutler and the Union scouts organized by Governor Wells at Alexandria, in 1864, under the sway of Captain Haynes, of jayhawking celebrity. We should then have had imposed on the people of Louisiana, what seems to be an object near to the heart of the governor, (if not deep seated,) the same test oaths and proscriptive measures which have disgraced the annals of Missouri legislation, as well as of Tennessee, under the pure and immaculate administration of that paragon of public and private virtue, Governor Brownlow.

No one in the Red river valley who knows Wells, but is astonished at his declaration that his present position as a radical is due to the course of President Johnson. If we look at his address to the people of New Orleans on his return from Washington City, and his repeated pledges to his private friends as to his opinions on the questions advocated by the radical party at the North, no one can understand for a moment how he believes in the principles he now professes to hold. But a solution may be given, and it is this: to get back the power he had lost by the late elections. If this could be gained, Governor Wells would then have in office his own tools—willing instruments, to do whatever he should order, and if this be true, then he is unworthy of public confidence.

A VOICE FROM RED RIVER.

N. O., J. & G. N. RAILROAD.—We call attention to the notice of Superintendent Williams, announcing a change of schedule in the departure of trains on the Jackson railroad. On and after Sunday, the 19th, the regular passenger trains will leave at 5 o'clock in the evening, instead of 7 in the morning as heretofore. Close connections will be made at Grand Junction with trains to other points.

The excursion train for Magnolia, and the regular Sunday morning train will leave as heretofore. There will be an extra train for Magnolia at 7 A. M., on Sundays, returning on Mondays.

Excursion tickets can be procured at the depot.

For full particulars see the official notice in our advertising columns.

Men of the highest attainments in medical science are now using and recommending the reliable vegetable tonic, Red Jacket Bitters, as a restorative after fevers, and the very best strengthening medicine for feeble convalescents.

Salt rheum and all diseases of the blood can be cured. Many thousands have been cured by the use of Roback's Blood Purifier and Sugar Coated Blood Pills. Thousands of letters bearing witness of that fact are in the hands of Dr. Roback. The purifier is the best alterative known to science, combining, as it does, the syrups of stillingia with iodide of potassium, which every physician of education knows to be the surest remedies. The pills, in conjunction with the purifier, never fail to restore the system to health and vigor.

Nature gives us teeth, and she does not preserve and purify them. That must be done with fragrant sozodont. The dental bone and its enamel casing are made invulnerable to all destructive influences by the daily use of this beneficial preparation.

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 natures, and sore, 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, in—

RUSS' ST. DOMINGO BITTERS.

TRY THEM BUT ONCE.

Russ' St. Domingo Punch.

Russ' Arrack Punch.

MADE FROM BATAVIA RICE.

Russ' Mesina Punch

Russ' Gin Cocktail.

Russ' Mint Julep.

Russ' Brandy Cocktail

Russ' Bourbon Whisky Cocktail.

The most delightful concections that ever tempted a man's taste—cheaper than any steady drinks in the world.

MEDICAL.

SOUTHERN TONIC—SOUTHERN TONIC

After several years of successful trial both in this city and in the country, at the request of a number of persons who have been benefited by its use, we have concluded to present to the public

A Southern Tonic,

And trust that they may not regard it as a Quack Medicine. Before venturing to give publicity to this Tonic, the recipe was shown to several of the most prominent physicians of this city and pronounced by them an excellent Tonic.

The recipe will be shown to any respectable physician who may desire to see it.

Unlike the many remedies that are offered to the public, this Tonic does not cure every disease.

All that it claims is its wonderful power of RESTORING THE FUNCTIONS TO THEIR NATURAL CONDITION after having been embarrassed by disease.

This TONIC is prescribed by Physicians in the following diseases:

INTERMITTENT FEVERS,

BILLIOUS FEVERS,

DYSPEPSIA,

—AND—

DEBILITY RESULTING FROM ANY CAUSE.

Price—$1 per Bottle.

Were it necessary certificates after certificate could be appended to this from well known citizens, but we deem it useless. Sold by all Druggists.

—PREPARED BY—

S. R. CHAMBERS, DRUGGIST,

Corner Liberty and Erato streets.

GREENBACKS ARE GOOD,

—BUT—

ROBACK'S ARE BETTER.

Roback's

STOMACH BITTERS

—CURES—

DYSPEPSIA, SICK HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, SCROFULA, OLD SORES, COSTIVENESS, ERUPTIONS, REMOVES BILE, RESTORES SHATTERED AND BROKEN DOWN CONSTITUTIONS.

The Blood Pills

Are the most active and thorough Pills that have ever been introduced. They act so directly upon the Liver, exciting that organ to such an extent as that the system does not relapse into its former condition, which is too apt to be the case with simply a purgative pill.

They are really a

BLOOD AND LIVER PILL,

And, in conjunction with the

BLOOD PURIFIER,

Will cure all the aforementioned diseases, and themselves will relieve and cure

Headache, Costiveness, Colic, Pains, Cholera Morbus, Indigestion, Pain in the Bowels, Dizziness, etc.

DR. ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS

Will invigorate the system, and thus prevent that terrible scourge,

CHOLERA.

And should be used by convalescents to strengthen the prostration which always follows acute disease.

Try these medicines, and you will never regret it. Ask your neighbors who have used them, and they will say they are GOOD MEDICINES, and you should try them before going for a physician.

PRINCE, WALTON & CO.,

(Successors to Dr. W. C. Roback.)

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

Nos. 56, 58, 60 and 62 East Third street

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID, THE best disinfectant known, a combination of chlorine and permanganic acid, made by Prof. Darby, formerly of Macon, Ga., and recently of East Alabama College. It purifies the most noxious air, prevents the spread of Scarlet Fever, Small Pox, Cholera and all infectious diseases, stops Erysipelas, Ulcers, Carbuncles and all running sores. Is the best pain killer for Burns and Scalds, and neutralizes all vegetable and animal poisons. In all cases in which Labarraques liquor is used, the fluid may be used with greater success and in less than one third the quantity. Sold by

WEBSTER & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers, Poydras street,

and by Druggists generally.

A NEW AND GREAT EPOCH IN MEDICINE.—Dr. Maggiel is the founder of a new Medica System! The quantitarians, whose vast internal doses extend the stomach and paralyze the bowels, must give precedence to the man who restores health and appetite with from one to two of his extraordinary Pills, and cures the most virulent sores with a box or so of his wonderful and all-healing Salve. These two great specifics of the Doctors are fast superseding all the stereotyped nostrums of the day. Extraordinary cures by Maggiel's Pills and Salve have opened the eyes of the public to the inefficiency of the so called remedies of others, and upon which people have so long blindly depended. Maggiel's Pills are not of the class that are swallowed by the dozen, and of which every box full taken creates an absolute necessity for another. One or two of Maggiel's Pills suffice to place the bowels in perfect order, tone the stomach, create an appetite, and render the spirits light and buoyant. There is no griping, and no reaction in the form of constipation. If the liver is affected, its functions are restored; and if the nervous system is feeble, it is invigorated. This last quality makes the Medicines very desirable for the wants of delicate females. Ulcerous and eruptive diseases are literally exterminated by the disinfectant power of Maggiel's Salve. In fact, it is here announced that

Maggiel's Bilious, Dispeptic and Diarrhea Pills

Cure where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Cuts, and all abrasions of the skin, Maggiel's Salve is infallible. Sold by J. Maggiel, 11 Pike street, New York, and all Druggists, at 25 cents per box.

BARNES, WARD & CO.,

Agents, New Orleans.

UNDERTAKERS.

R. CONDON,

UNDERTAKER,

243 Magazine Street, corner Delord.

Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets (full glass and satin lined.) Also, Mahogany, Black Walnut and Plain Coffins and Rich cases. Bodies disinterred and carefully shipped. All orders promptly attended to. CARRIAGES TO HIRE.

WINSLOW & PHILLIPS,

UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS,

No. 90 Rampart Street, (late Circus,) between Common and Gravier streets,

Having a great variety of COFFINS and METALLIC BURIAL CASES, together with Hearses, Carriages and a large stable, are prepared to execute all orders in their line, with attention to their notices.

S. BIER.....S. BIER

No. 20 CAMP STREET, UNDER THE CITY HOTEL

Jewelry, Watches, Silver and Plated Ware.

—SOLE AGENT FOR—

SEMMONS' BRAZILIAN PEBBLES.

Fine Gold Watches, in Hunting Cases, diamond mounted and an-raved, best makers; rich Sets, Bracelets, Pins and Earings in Diamond, Amethyst, Coral, Onyx and Etruscan Gold. 18 karat Gold Guard and Vest Chains, latest patterns; Sleeve Buttons and Studs of every variety and best workmanship. Gents' Scarf and Mosaic Pins, various designs; Silver and Plated Ware, Table and Tea Forks and Spoons, Cups, Goblets, Napkin Rings, Castors, etc.; Pocket and Table Cutlery, best makers and superior quality.

Clocks,

Office and Mantle, in Bronze, Marble and Wood.

Spectacles,

Gold, Silver, Steel and Shell mounted.

The particular attention of those needing "helps to read" is respectfully solicited to Semmons' Brazilian Pebbles, the best and only glasses that should be used. New Pebbles just received. Particular attention paid to repairing Watches and Jewelry, the best workmen being employed.

Remember, 20 CAMP STREET, under the City Hotel.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

NEW INSURANCE AGENCY—

L. C. NORVELL & CO.,

L. C. NORVELL, Memphis—RICHD. POWER, New Orleans

Representing.....$3,880,000.

CORNER GRAVIER AND CARONDELET STS.

NEW ORLEANS.

COMPRISING THE FOLLOWING WELL KNOWN AND RELIABLE COMPANIES:

MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,

No. 35 Wall street, New York.

ASSETS MAY 1st, 1866.....$1,500,000

ORGANIZED APRIL, 1844.

The Company has paid to its customers up to the present time, Losses amounting to over EIGHTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. For the past nine years the Cash Dividends paid to stockholders made from one third of the net profits, have amounted in the aggregate to ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-ONE AND A HALF PER CENT.

Instead of paying a scrip dividend to dealers, based on the principle that all classes of risks are equally profitable, this Company will hereafter make cash dividends or discounts from the current rates, when premiums are paid, as the general experience of underwriters will warrant, and the net profits remaining at the end of the year will be divided to the Stockholders.

This Company continues to make Insurance on Marine and Inland Navigation and Transportation risks, on the most favorable terms, including Risks on Merchandise of all kinds and Freight.

Policies issued making loss payable in Gold or Currency, at the Office in New Orleans, or in Sterling, at the office of Rathbone, Bros. & Co., in Liverpool.

ELLWOOD WALTER, President.

CHAS. NEWCOMB, Vice President.

C. J. DESPARD, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY

108 and 110 Broadway.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 23d, 1866.

Your attention is respectfully invited to the following statement of the operations of this Company during the past year, and of its present condition.

With Assets exceeding ONE MILLION SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and twelve years experience in the conduct of a General Insurance Business, the Company confidently offers to the Public Protection against the perils of OCEAN and INLAND NAVIGATION and FIRE.

The Board of Directors have this day received to pay a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the outstanding certificates of Profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of March next; also a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable in Cash on demand; also a dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. in Scrip on the net earned Participating Premiums of the Company for the year 1865, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the 20 day of April next.

OFFICERS:

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

ROBERT B. D. GRAHAM, Vice President.

JAMES LORING GRAHAM, Jr., 2d Vice Pres't.

H. P. POMEROY, Secretary.

ELIJOT ROBBINS, General Agent.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,

172 Broadway, cor. Maiden Lane,

NEW YORK, Feb. 2, 1866.

CASH CAPITAL.....$400,000

Assets, February 1, 1866.

U. S. and State Bonds, market value	$ 398,753 00
Bonds and Mortgages	129,245 50
Demand Loans	191,966 72
Cash on hand and in the hands of Agents	40,598 01
Unpaid Premiums	38,789 01
Miscellaneous	47,089 99
	$775,023 02
Unrefined Losses	34,223 07
Capital and Surplus	$680,800 00

A dividend of six per cent. in this day declared, payable on demand, in Cash, to Stockholders.

Also, an interest dividend of Six per cent. on outstanding Scrip, payable 15th March, in Cash.

Also, a Scrip dividend of Twenty per cent. on the Earned premiums of Policies entitled to participate in the profits of the year ending 31st January, 1866. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after 15th March prox.

GEO. C. SATTERLEE, President.

HENRY WESTON, Vice President.

WM. K. LUTHROP, Secretary.

WM. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary.

We are now prepared to issue OPEN and SPECIAL POLICIES against the

Perils of Fire, River and Ocean,

From New Orleans to Ports and Places in the United States, and vice versa, also at and from New Orleans to Port of Ports in South America or Europe, upon the

MOST FAVORABLE TERMS,

and will pay all Losses in New Orleans. And from our long and extensive correspondence and acquaintance in this city, we hope by close attention to business, to merit and share a Liberal Patronage.

We most respectfully invite a conference with all persons needing Insurance, being confident that we can make it their advantage to patronize this Agency.

We are, very respectfully,

L. C. NORVELL & CO.,

No. 34 CARONDELET STREET, CORNER GRAVIER.

GROCERIES AND PRODUCE.

CAMMACK & SQUIRES,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

21 New Levee and 19 Fulton Street,

Between Gravier and Common streets.

Pork, Flour, Lard, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Fine Wines, Liquors, Tobacco and Cigars, constantly on hand in quantities usually produced. Orders for plantation supplies carefully put up. City orders for family supplies solicited.

GEORGE G. GARNER,

(J. O. GOODRICH, H. L. GOODRICH, C. R. RAILEY,

WHOLESALE GROCER

—AND—

Commission Merchant,

Nos. 63 COMMON AND 44 CANAL STREETS.

J. W. GOSLEE,

WHOLESALE GROCER

—AND—

Commission Merchant,

NO. 7 FRONT AND 8 AND 10 FULTON STREETS,

New Orleans.

R. S. WILLIAMS,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

22 New Levee, 40, 42, and 44 Gravier street,

NEW ORLEANS.

BIDWELL, PAYNE & CO.,

(H. BIDWELL, R. C. PAYNE, JNO. N. PAYNE

WHOLESALE GROCERS, AND DEALERS IN WESTERN PRODUCE,

No. 72 Tchoupitoulas street,

New Orleans, La.

WOODS, PICKETT & CO.,

(B. H. WOODS—WM. R. PICKETT—MIKE L. WOODS

95 Commerce Street,

(CLARK, STEWART & SISS'S OLD STAND.)

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Wholesale and Retail Grocers,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND COTTON BROKERS

REFERENCES:

Josey & Harris; H. W. Farley & Co.; Battle, Robbs & Co.; Col. J. G. Nixon, and Col. D. S. Finn, New Orleans.

J. STAFFORD & CO.—

CORNER JACKSON AND ROUSSEAU STREETS,

AND 86 MAGAZINE STREET,

Offer for sale a general assortment of Groceries, received from first hands and at the lowest market prices. Will be and are receiving additional stock of all kinds of goods in our line. We call the attention of retail stores and the trade in general; they will find our stock inferior to none in the market. Our stock of Flour is extensive both of family and trade brands.

SUGAR, SYRUP AND MOLASSES—

Crescent City Sugar Refinery.

DOUBLE-REFINED LOAF,

CUT-LOAF, CRUSHED

—And—

POWDERED SUGAR.

WHITE and YELLOW CLARIFIED SUGAR,

GOLDEN SYRUP, FAMILY SYRUP

SUGARHOUSE

—And—

REFINED MOLASSES.

Louisiana and West India

SUGAR and MOLASSES,

For sale by

A. Thomson & Co.,

48 Tchoupitoulas street.

THEODORE PELLEE,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Liquors and Wines,

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—AND—

Importer of Cuba Produce,

—Also, Dealer in—

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PATENT LUMBER DRYER.

BULKLEY'S.....BULKLEY'S

PATENT LUMBER DRYER,

—BY—

SUPERHEATED STEAM, WITHOUT PRESSURE, WILL SEASON LUMBER IN FROM 2 TO 4 DAYS.

Important Invention for Seasoning Lumber.

It will season Lumber at an average cost of $1 per 1000 feet.

It will season Lumber more thoroughly, and check it less than any other process.

It is safer, does the work quicker, cheaper, and better than any other process.

The expense of a Kiln and a Right is within the reach of every one.

It costs one to dry out the water in Lumber, than to haul it twenty miles.

NO NECESSITY FOR USING GREEN LUMBER.

The Lumber comes from the steam ready to be worked immediately.

The cost of changing a common Dry Air Kiln into a Steam Kiln, or of erecting a new Kiln and the price of a Right, are often saved in a year by this process.

No need of keeping large stocks of lumber on hand. It costs less to dry it by this process than the interest on the price while drying in the air.

Carpenters, Coopers, Cabinet, Carriage, Sash, Door and Blind Manufacturers, Owners of Planing Machines, Saw Mills, and all who wish to dry lumber, should be in possession of the Right to this invention.

A common Dry Air Kiln can be changed into a Steam Kiln for small expense.

This process is now in use in the Car shops of the Pennsylvania Central, New York Central, Atlantic and Great Western; Chicago and North Western; Chicago, Alton and St. Louis; Illinois Central; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; Michigan Central; Toledo and Wabash; Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati; and other Railroad Companies. Also, by many of the manufacturers of Cars, Carriages, Sash, Doors and Blinds. Agricultural Implements, etc., throughout the United States.

GRAIN, FLOUR, MEAL, FRUIT, VEGETABLES, TOBACCO, WOOL, PAPER, BRICK, SALT, and other substances are dried by this process.

A test of the Dryer allowed before paying for the Right, by paying for the drawings and specifications.

For further information, address

JOSEPH FRY,

Box 2123, Postoffice, New Orleans, La.

From the Washington Navy Yard.

WASHINGTON NAVY YARD, Feb. 16, 1866.

To Wm. Keleer, Esq., Constructing Engineer:

Sir—We have two of Bulkley's Lumber Dryers in operation, in this yard. We have made thorough tests of the process. We weighed and gauged to and out the following samples of lumber, viz: Five White Pine Planks:

No. 1. Weighed in 56 lbs., weighed out 55 lbs; gauged in 15 3-16 inches; gauged out 14¾.

No. 2. Weighed in 57 lbs; weighed out 57 lbs; gauged in 15 3-16 inches, gauged out 14¾.

No. 3. Weighed in 54 lbs., weighed out 57 lbs; gauged in 15¼ inches; gauged out 14 3-16.

No. 4. Weighed in 73 lbs., weighed out 71 lbs; gauged in 15¼ inches; gauged out 14¼.

No. 5. Weighed in 54 lbs., weighed out 53 lbs; gauged in 15¼ inches, gauged out 14¼.

A green board weighed in 46 lbs., weighed out 35 lbs; gauged in 17 5-16 inches, gauged out 16¾.

No. 6. A green Walnut board weighed in 48 lbs., out 35 lbs; gauged in 12¾ inches, out 12¼.

No. 7. A Walnut board weighed in 49 lbs., out 35 lbs; gauged in 12¾ inches, out 12¼.

No. 8. An Ash plank weighed in 48 lbs., weighed out 34 lbs.; gauged in 12¼ inches, gauged out 12¼.

No. 9. A Pine plank 2 3-16 inches, 4 years in yard, weighed in 28 lbs., out 21; gauged in 13¼ inches, out 13.

No. 10. An old dry board gauged in 9¾ inches, gauged out 9¾ inches.

No. 11. An old dry board, 1½ inch thick, gauged in 12¾ inches, gauged out 12¼ inches.

No. 12. A green plank, 1½ inch thick, was cut into three pieces, and one of the pieces taken out each day. One piece 15½ inches wide, shrunk a quarter of an inch in 48 hours, the piece which remained under the stove and a half days shrunk no more than the one with the waste the 48th entire hours.

The shrinkage seems to be taken out by the superheated steam before the moisture is all gone.

This lumber was seasoned in less than four days and seems as bright and full of life as the best air dried lumber.

We consider these Kilns of great advantage to this yard, and believe the process to be just what we have long needed. It will save all the trouble about dry lumber. We think the process based upon the right principle—safe and economical.

J. M. DOWNING, Master Joiner.

C. L. WILLIS, Foreman.

L. A. TURL, Quartermaster.

I believe the statements set forth in the above communication to be correctly stated, and the experiment to have been a complete success.

S. P. BROWN, Navy Agent.

The results of the experiment as above reported are satisfactory, and we believe them to be correctly stated.

JOS. SMITH,

Chief of Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks.

W. P. S. SANDERS,

Engineer-in-Chief of Navy Yards and Docks.

From R. L. & H. Webster,

Manufacturers of Barrels, Ellenburg Center, New York.

We have in use two of Bulkley's Patent Dryers. They are perfectly satisfactory. We can save the cost of the Dryers in interest alone each year we use one of them.

From W. H. Langley,

Manufacturers of Barrels, Gallipolis, Ohio.

The Dry Kiln built under the direction of your Agent, for seasoning staves, has been in constant use, and I believe it performs its work fully as well as you claim for it. I would about as soon buy green staves as those partly seasoned, knowing we can in a few days, at small expense, have them well seasoned.

From Howe & Jones,

Sash, Door and Planing Mill, 1129 Reach street, Philadelphia.

We have been using Bulkley's Patent Lumber Dryer for several months. We find it almost indispensable, as we should not have been able to fill our orders without it for the past few months. In our opinion it is the only way to thoroughly season lumber in a reasonable time, and we believe the lumber so dried is in no way injured by the process.

From J. H. Schomacker,

Piano Maker, Philadelphia.

Test made by Bulkley's Patent Lumber Dryer: One piece of Pine stock, 12½ inches wide, 1½ inches thick, weight 6 lb. 4 oz. in, and gauged out 12 5-16, and 6 ounces in weight. This lumber was dried in the yard three years, and was yearly but air dry by me. I recommend this process to all manufacturers.

From Moore & Campton,

Philadelphia.

Test made by Bulkley's Lumber Dryer, of two pieces of black Walnut inch boards, one 17 inches wide, about half dry, shrunk 7-16 inch in width; one 19 inches wide, as dry as it could be made, shrunk ½ inch in width. In our opinion, the process takes more shrinkage out of the lumber than any other, and does not injure it.

Tests Made at the Shops of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, Altoona, Pa.

In order to make a test of Bulkley's Patent Lumber Dryer the Kiln was filled with cherry, ash, poplar, pine, and black walnut, and after allowing hours the lumber came from the kiln perfectly seasoned.

The following kinds of lumber were weighed and gauged when put in the kilns and also when taken out:

A 2¼ inch ash plank weighed in 79 lbs., weighed out 46 lbs.; gauged in 17 3-16 inches, gauged out 16¾.

A 2 inch ash plank weighed in 82 lbs., weighed out 69 lbs.; gauged in 16½ inches, gauged out 16¼.

A 2 inch black walnut plank weighed in 67 lbs., weighed out 56¼ lbs.; gauged in 16½ inches, gauged out 16¼.

A 1¾ inch cherry board gauged in 16½ inches, gauged out 16¼.

A piece of oak weighed in 188 lbs., weighed out 157 lbs.; gauged in 6¾ by 7 9-16 inches, gauged out 6¾ by 7 1-16.

A pine board (perfectly green) weighed in 89 lbs., weighed out 57½ lbs., and was only in the kiln twenty hours. The lumber came from the kiln ready to work.

The tests were perfectly satisfactory.

J. P. LEVAN, Superintendent Car Department.

JNO. P. LAIRD, Sup't Motive Power and Machinery.

The practical operation of Bulkley's Lumber Dryer has proven to be satisfactory, as set forth by the certificate of Mr. Laird and Mr. Levan, Superintendents of Motive Power and Car Departments.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, Vice President.

From C. P. Allen,

Superintendent of Wood Work and Car Shops, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy