New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
—OF—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. O. SIXON, 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 "	80 "	125 "
Three..	30 "	55 "	75 "	110 "	175 "
Four....	38 "	67 "	90 "	140 "	225 "
Five....	45 "	80 "	105 "	170 "	275 "
Six ...	54 "	95 "	120 "	200 "	325 "
Seven..	60 "	105 "	135 "	230 "	375 "
Eight...	65 "	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 "	440 "	660 "
Fifteen .	100 "	185 "	250 "	470 "	700 "
Entry...	120 "	220 "	300 "	500 "	1,000 "

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

First and Fourth page monthly advertisements, each square, $30 per month.

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 advertise 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 20 per cent.

All business notices of advertisements to be charged 20 cents line 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.....	$ 5 net.	$ 8 net.	$ 12 net.	$ 20 net.	$ 30 net.
Two.....	8 "	15 "	20 "	32 "	50 "
Three..	12 "	22 "	28 "	44 "	70 "
Four....	15 "	27 "	35 "	55 "	90 "
Five....	18 "	32 "	40 "	65 "	110 "
Six ...	20 "	35 "	45 "	130 "	200 "
Seven..	25 "	40 "	50 "	150 "	250 "
Eighth...	30 "	45 "	60 "	180 "	300 "
Entry...	40 "	70 "	100 "	300 "	400 "

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1866.

The Fair at Gretna.

For the Crescent.]

Among many things for which New Orleans is justly famed, her religious fairs, by their grandeur, their surpassing richness, elegant taste, and the number of beautiful ladies always connected with them, deservedly hold a high place. But the most enthusiastic admirer of the fairs of our city would surely have been compelled to the acknowledgment, had he been there, that the fair held in the basement of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South), in Gretna, a few evenings ago, was fully equal, in almost every respect, to the finest fair of which New Orleans has ever boasted. We had the pleasure of attending the fair of which we speak, and were so forcibly struck with the completeness of all the arrangements, the politeness of every one connected with it, and the cordial welcome extended to all, that we cannot forbear giving a slight, though necessarily imperfect, account of it.

The trip was one of uninterrupted pleasure. The moonlight ride over the noble old Mississippi on the unique little steamer Belle Lee, the use of which from 9 P. M. to 12 midnight, the gentlemanly proprietor, Mr. Philip Drum, kindly gave to the conductors of the fair, enlivened as it was by the genial company of Mr. F. L. Matthews, the courteous treasurer of the committee of arrangements, deserve special mention. During the passage over, Mr. Matthews informed us that the proceeds of the fair were designed to assist in paying an outstanding debt incurred in the erection of the church, which was built shortly before the commencement of the late war.

On arriving at the church, which is a very beautiful little edifice, capable of accommodating comfortably a congregation of about three hundred persons, situated on Lafayette avenue, between Fourth and Fifth streets, we found our expectations more than realized. The basement of the church, which is used as the Sabbath school, was beautifully trimmed with evergreen, in the finest artistic taste, and in a manner that reflected credit on the ladies and gentlemen who thus signally displayed their ability for such a task.

The stalls were fitted up with great beauty, and the tables fairly groaned beneath the weight of their loads of pound cake, luscious fruit, delicious ice cream, and many other delicacies too numerous to particularize. There was also a soda water stand, at which we obtained a glass, as delicious as ever we drank in this city. Mr. J. R. Cochrane, president of the Board of trustees of the church, was conducting affairs in his usual able manner, and materially contributed to the pleasure and enjoyment of every one present. Mrs. H. E. Bundick, assisted by a corps of the beautiful ladies of Gretna, had the management of the stalls. Miss Tilly Dale officiated as the post-mistress, and received the gratitude of all, as no applicant was disappointed by non-receipt of anxiously-looked-for missives. The number of ladies and gentlemen from the Crescent City was quite large, and from the look of pleasure and happiness on the countenance of all, they were well satisfied with the result of their trip.

The "Ladies Fair" of Gretna will be continued four evenings longer—until next Thursday evening.

UNROLLING A MUMMY.—In Paris, not long since, a mummy recently brought from Egypt was unrolled in presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen. Dr. Barbatoi, the distinguished orientalist, conducted the operations, and as wrapper after wrapper was stripped off and the body approached, curiosity among the audience became intense. Within two or three thicknesses of linen from the body a piece of unstitched linen was found, upon which hieroglyphics were painted. They were very distinct, indeed, and appeared as fresh as if put on the cloth only a short time since. A general call was made upon the learned doctor to decipher the inscription, which he did after a few moments. His version read as follows: "Get your shirts from Moody."

ERRATUM.—It will be seen, upon reference to an advertisement which will be found in another column, that Mr. Wm. R. Leverich has removed his office to No. 13 Union street.

The following are the passengers by the steamship Matagorda from Galveston, via Brazoos, August 25th, 1866:

H. Parkis, daughter and servant, J. Wrigley and son, Miss Wrigley, Mrs. Hunter, J. Powers and lady, Miss Shaw, T. P. Langley and lady, Mrs. Langley, Dr. Geoghan and lady, Germ, wife, child and nurse, Judge Franklin, Mrs. Reid, Arnold, Mullen, Bell and brother, Ann Moxwell, Davidson, Harman, Knapp, Lockhart, Mandale, Lockhart, Sampson, Sayer, Mrs. Sayle, Peacock, Sales, Lee, Tay, Cousins, Hines, Russell, Wheeler, Collingwood, McCullough, Stand, Campbell and 2 in cabin.

ARRIVAL.—Steamship Geo. Cromwell, Vail, commander, from New York, with merchandise and passengers to A. Moulton, Friday, August 24, at 5 P. M. Saw a large steamer, bark rigged, (supposed to be one of the Liverpool and New Orleans line,) entering Key West, Saturday 25th, at 11 A. M., lat 24.45, long. 82.20, exchanged signals with a Danish bark bound East. The following is a list of her passengers:

Mrs Harris, Mrs Mary Patton, Miss Josephine E Gessler, Miss W O Valentine, Mrs Jessie A Donelson and children and servant, James Kelly, Miss Johnson, Mrs E O Wilkins and two children, R Clark, Mr Newcomb, Mrs Hinch, S Pinder, H Goldsill, Miss Emma Wood, Miss E Wallace, H Lehman and wife, H May, Dr Gessler, Jos Weiss, Chas H Ayres, U S A, Mrs R M Patton, five children and servant, S G Sisk, C Jos Valcourt A Webber, S H Tillard, E R Burd, W Palmer, S Parker, Jos Wyler, H C Campbell, E S Conrad, John Dunseavey, J P Jones.

Fifty Years in the New World.

NUMBER THREE.

Under this general feeling of good fellowship the Russian hosts, then sojourning in the free city of Hamburg in the summer of 1815, were considered the welcome guests of that community and treated accordingly. The people of that commercial place had had the experience of the sojourn of all the different military corps who, from the lapse of time from 1806 to 1815, had traversed its territory or taken quarters in their very midst, so that it was easy to them to perceive the difference of treatment between the former commanders of armies under the authority of the French emperor, their ostensible protector, and the generals in command of the allied troops, who had come to restore to the free burghers their ancient republican Constitution and regime. Hence, under the rule of these latter, they were their own masters, although the Russians and other military corps were quartered among the citizens, but the civil administration was wholly under their exclusive competence, and there were in fact such harmony, such friendly relations existing between the civil and military authorities that no one knew but what the old order of government had been entirely re-established. Let us now state to our readers some particulars respecting the military forces, then sojourning within the city of Hamburg or in its immediate environs.

The officers of the Russians being all from the class of noblemen or rich landholders, were generally men of education and speaking besides their mother tongue the French language, which is taught them in the military colleges in which they are all educated from the age of ten years to that of eighteen, when they are placed in active service. As for the common troopers they are composed mostly of serfs formerly belonging to the great land owners or nobles, but held to military service when required by the orders of the government. These men are little educated but of a naturally docile disposition and with all very obedient to their chiefs, so that the people, the citizens generally, were mostly agreeably surprised at the general behavior of these troops, who contrasted indeed very much with those that had passed successively through the confines of the Hamburg territory under the command of French generals. For the men of these latter, no matter to what nationality they might belong, whether native French, or Italian, Belgian, Hollandish, Dutch, Flemish, Brabant, Lorraine, Alsacian, etc., most of whom could understand and speak the German language, would in general be very insolent, exacting and domineering, [as though they were in an enemy's country, whilst yet Hamburg territory had either been neutral or even finally incorporated in the great empire itself. This latter circumstance made little difference in the behavior of the troops, and it must be said to the praise of the Russian military that even their militia or what is called the Landweh, composed of the very refuse of the landed serfs, observed in general the strictest military discipline, whilst quartered in the midst of the inhabitants. Under these circumstances, it is no wonder that the memory of these different behaviors of the several army corps should have left rather favorable impressions with regard to the military of the Russian empire, and hence it is that every one in and about Hamburg felt well disposed to these foreigners. We may be inclined to enlarge upon this subject when proceeding farther in the course of this, our narrative; for the present, let our readers give us leave to return to our German merchant, who, after enjoying himself in the midst of his family circle and olden friends, now seriously bethought himself upon some new and active mercantile enterprize. Propositions were then made him to form a new commercial firm in the then rising maritime harbor of Odessa, situated upon the Black Sea, between the two considerable streams, or rivers, in the south of Russia, the Dniester and the Dnieper, and also in close vicinity of the river Bag. This flourishing commercial city, which, in the late war in the Crimea, was at the mercy of the combined French and English fleet, might have been totally destroyed, whilst only a small or unimportant fort was cannonaded. This same city, in 1815, promised to become, in the south of the Russian empire, what St. Petersburg is now in the northern part of that country, that is, the first commercial place; and even at this day, we may expect to see it arise to a most magnificent destiny, when once the whole regime of the present Turkish empire shall have been brought under the regeneration or reforming process which is awaiting that country. We say then, that our merchant had very serious thoughts of directing his mercantile efforts to that quarter of the world, when all at once a singular circumstance determined him to return to New Orleans, the city of America, where he had even exposed himself to the deadly balls of the British, when doing volunteer service under the command of General Jackson. Now this particular circumstance which changed his quasi resolution of establishing himself in Odessa, a free port town, and to which the Russian government were then exceedingly desirous of drawing some substantial house or agency from the old solid firms of the city of Hamburg consisted in the following development. Among these old substantial firms is that of the Messrs. Lorent, Am Ende & Co., a commercial house of more than two hundred and fifty years standing. The first founders of this mercantile concern were of the strict Huguenots of France, who had to leave their native South, the Provence and Languedoc departments, on account of religious persecution. Sundry families of the same religious persuasion form even to the present time in Hamburg what is called the reformed church there, and to this community belonged the above firm. One of the brothers was than an active partner in the above firm, to-wit; Christian Theobold Am Ende; but another brother, Johan Heinrich or John Henry, had then just returned as volunteer from the German free corps, and was looking out for a resumption of his former active mercantile career. This latter then it was who proposed to join our American merchant in a commercial association with his money means as well as his own mercantile capacities, if his brother, Frederick William, would give the preference to the United States over the empire of Russia in the choice of forming a new location for their mercantile enterprises. The substantial capital, or parent house, had already branches or relative concerns, looked upon as such in other commercial centres, and with these connections they could not fail to succeed in their enterprise in any of the then emerging new commercial cities in the western world, and more particularly upon the shores of the Mississippi, of which then the fame began to spread through the mercantile community. Upon this consideration it was finally determined then to abandon the idea of forming a commercial house in Odessa and to come over to the city now called the Crescent City, on the broad waters of the Father of Rivers.

Hence, when this decision was finally taken the writer of the present lines, who had only temporarily accepted the diplomatic position of private secretary to Madame le Baronne von Struc, in the ambassadorial establishment of his excellency Baron von Struc, willingly exchanged his career for that of a commercial perspective, having always demonstrated a most impressible desire to visit the new world or the continent of America, of which as a schoolboy his imagination had already been inflamed as the land of the all renowned Robinson Crusoe. There is indeed no telling how many youths have been engaged by the recital of these adventures to visit foreign climes, and if Alexander von Humboldt says that the indefinable desire of investigating or pursuing scientific researches acted as an impulse upon him to forsake the lovely countries of his fatherland and explore the unvisited wilds of America, just so can we say, the uncontrolable penchant for traveling and examining unknown countries and people, brought us over to this land, which not without cause has been styled the new world, for indeed the more we proceed, the greater becomes the contrast with what we have left behind in the old world or the other hemisphere, and we have no doubt that the future history of America will continue to present this extraordinary spectacle of which we shall make occasional pencil strokes.

The Late Lieutenant Guillett.

Ed. Crescent—A correspondent at Columbus, Georgia, furnishes me with the following copy of an inscription on the tomb of Lieut. Guillett, Twentieth Louisiana Volunteers C. S. A.:

Adjutant S. Isidore Guillett, who fell in the defense of this city, on the eve of the memorable Sunday night, April 16th, 1865.

Never breathed there a more gallant soldier; never did a more heroic, dauntless, chivalric spirit wing back to its maker, than he whose noble remains now calmly rest within this tomb.

Oh what a shadow in my soul was thine,
When Death his finger laid on the coffin lying.

The tomb was erected to his memory by a lady friend, to whom Lieut. G. was devotedly attached.

It will be remembered that the last fight of the war occurred at Columbus, Ga., April 16th, 1865, when about two thousand Southrons, under the command of Acting Brigadier General Colonel Leon Von Zinken, held Wilson's raiders, twenty thousand strong, in check for over twenty-four hours. Lieutenant Guillett was adjutant general to the commanding officer, Colonel Leon Von Zinken.

Adjt. G. fell at the very end of the attack, was the last officer killed, and probably the last martyr to the lost cause.

He was a resident of New Orleans, of a good family, loved and respected by his colonel and his comrades. He was the last of three brothers, all of them dying as becomes soldiers and brave men, on the field of battle.

It will be seen that the ladies of Georgia have not forgotten or neglected the graves of their brave defenders.

M.

New Orleans, Aug. 23d, 1866.

RADICALS ON A RAMPAGE.—Simply to show what fools people can make of themselves, we copy the following, specially sent to us by a radical club in Washington City:

WHEREAS, Civilization and humanity has again been outraged by the barbarous and demoniac slaughter of a legally constituted convention of unoffending and unarmed citizens of the United States, in the city of New Orleans and State of Louisiana; and

WHEREAS, Such revolting, premeditated and preconcerted atrocities, perpetrated by and at the instigation of the rebel officials of that city, on the 30th of July, 1866, upon the loyal citizens thereof, will be denounced and condemned by all honest men throughout the civilized globe; and

WHEREAS, We discern from the many and severe wounds inflicted upon the bodies of those helpless, unarmed, murdered Unionists, the same spirit of malignity and hate towards the upholders of the government of the United States as those fiends exhibited in starving and murdering prisoners of war; in burning towns and cities of the North, and introducing contagious and deadly diseases therein; in destroying unarmed and peaceful commerce; in persecuting and murdering Union men of the South, and assassinating the President of the United States; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union of Washington, D. C., in our own name, and representing hundreds of thousands of our fellow-soldiers and sailors throughout the country, do pronounce the massacre of the unoffending and unarmed Unionists of New Orleans, on the 30th of July last, as the most wanton, cruel, and malignant butchery of human beings ever recorded, and it will stand forth in its unparalleled enormity a burning disgrace to christianity and civilization throughout all time.

Resolved, That we heartily sympathize and condole with the relatives and friends of the murdered patriots, and the cause in which they died receives our hearty concurrence and approval.

Resolved, That as three hundred thousand of our companions in arms have fallen victims to rebel barbarism and malignity, we recognize the butchered Unionists of New Orleans as preeminently worthy, by the principles to which they were devoted and the ordeal of blood through which they passed to swell the number of the immortal throng who died opposing treason and traitors.

Resolved, That the spirit of intolerance and oppression manifested by the rebel officials who sanctioned, planned and put in execution the murder of said Unionists, calls for marked rebuke from the government of the United States, and a full and impartial investigation of the atrocities committed by said officials' connivance and assent, to the end that the murderers may receive that justice which their horrid deeds merit.

Resolved, That we will not recognize a peaceful gathering of Union men meeting for the consideration of their and their country's best interests as a "usurping cabal" or a "revolutionary convention," nor will we cease our efforts, by all the political power we can command, or by physical force if necessary, to learn the traitors who were in arms for four years, their cohorts and *apologists*, that, by our blood and sacrifices, we have made and intend to maintain this a *free country*, and that a convention of Union men *must* be enabled to meet in any part of the country without being barbarously murdered.

Resolved, That in the malignant spirit of the rebel brutalities lately perpetrated in New Orleans, we perceive a direct challenge thrown at the victors in the late contest with armed traitors, and we have no hesitation in expressing our opinion that, if dark and murderous atrocities can again "fire the Southern heart" to open rebellion, we shall consider their victims died not in vain.

Resolved, That the corresponding secretary of this union cause three hundred of these resolutions to be printed, and that he forward a copy to the various unions throughout the country, and to the President of the United States, governor of Louisiana, and attorney general of the United States, and mayor and sheriff of New Orleans, and to the New Orleans Times, Picayune, Crescent, Tribune, and True Delta, and to the surviving members of the Free State Convention of Louisiana.

DESCRIPTION OF VIENNA.—A foreign correspondent writes: Although Vienna is already a vast city of nearly thirteen miles circumference, yet the amount of improvement and building that is going forward is very great. The old city of Stadt is about three miles in circumference, and was built chiefly in the middle ages, and was consequently densely packed together within a wall that was erected for defense. It is a curious old honey comb, that old city. The streets run crowded about; they are generally only from twelve to twenty feet wide—often not more than eight. The houses tower many stories high, and away down between them the sun is scarcely ever seen.

Hundreds of houses are built entirely over the street, so that carriages drive directly through the house; as it were, under arched ways, long, narrow and dark. Gas burns there day and night. It is surprising what a limited extent of room a poor family will occupy, the tradesman working in the same room occupied by his family. Here you are shaved for two and a quarter cents. Your boots are mended for five cents; you make a substantial dinner of soup, beef, potatoes and pudding for fourteen cents, and so forth. The same pavement of solid square stones extends all the way across the street, and you walk in the middle or on the side, as you can and room among the rattling carriages. You seldom enter a hotel or store, or a private dwelling, from the front, but go in the coach way, which leads into the inner court, and turn to the right or left.

The emperor of Austria sent his three hundred horses and one hundred and fifty-six carriages to Olmutz for safety. He could open a first-class livery stable if things go much harder with him.

From Texas.

A correspondent of the Galveston News of the 25th inst., writing from Bell county, has the following intelligence:

Our country is now enjoying peace and quiet. Since the late disturbances here, we have been visited by Col. Morris, commissioner at Austin, who made a thorough investigation of the causes which led to the murder of Duncan and Daw, and he has promised that justice should, as far as his power extended, be done us.

One of the saddest accidents I have known, took place some miles below here yesterday evening. Three small children, the eldest not eight years old, in the absence of their mother, Mrs. Heard, got possession of a vial of strychnine and took a sufficiency to cause their deaths almost immediately.

There is a report in circulation here this morning, to the effect that a fight took place at Waco night before last, between some soldiers and citizens, in which two or three were killed; but I have no particulars, and cannot say more without them.

There is a continual stream of persons seeking and changing homes, to be seen at all times on this thoroughfare. Flour rates at $4 50 @ 100 lbs. If we had real good mills here, it would cost $1 less ⅌ sack, and command the attention of purchasers at a distance.

Health only tolerable this season, but I believe chills and fevers are the principal visitors.

Bills are being introduced into the Texas legislature to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors within three miles of a number of places in Texas.

An Austin dispatch of the 24th inst., to the News, says:

The joint session had six ballotings for United States senator to-day, resulting in the election of Hon. O. M. Roberts, of Smith county, over Hon. B. H. Epperson, as follows:

Roberts.....	81
Epperson.....	60
Roberts's majority.....	12

The tax commission for Texas have received orders from the authorities at Washington City to suspend the collection of the direct tax in the insurrectionary districts until January 1st, 1868.

Two cases of cholera are included in the Galveston sexton's report of the 23d inst.

Flake's bulletin of the 25th has the following paragraph:

We are requested by Mr. Eaton, agent of Col. Wilson, to say that the negroes whom we stigmatized as convicts, were out of the New Orleans workhouse, and only charged with vagrancy. We make this statement at his request, though it verifies our remarks. We knew these men had been convicted of nothing but vagrancy, or the mayor could not have discharged them from prison. But they are the offscourings of Louisiana, who were locked up to prevent them from committing crime. In New Orleans, as in the cistern in a large city, when a man cannot be convicted of any particular theft, but is known to make his living by stealing, he is convicted of vagrancy. Twenty-two more arrived on the Morgan yesterday, making fifty-five in all. The entire shipment of these vagrants is to be one hundred and five. The agent tells us that most of these were good (?) men, but that he would like to send back five or six, if he could get rid of them. We have plenty such rascals here now, without importing more. Is there no power to prevent Texas being made the penal colony of Louisiana? The mayor of New Orleans will be glad to ship all his worthless characters, black and white, to Galveston.

The same paper has the following item, accompanied with radically lugubrious comments:

An Austin telegram brings us the information that Judge O. M. Roberts, of Smith county, has been chosen Senator from the East. Judge Roberts, as is well known, was not only one of the most prominent secessionists, but was president of the convention of 1861, which took, or attempted to take the State out of the Union. He was also a colonel of the Confederate army.

The Houston Telegraph says:

The authoress of the "Heroine of the Confederacy," a new novel, recently published in London, which is highly spoken of by the English press, is stopping with her husband at the Capitol Hotel. We are glad to learn that they intend becoming residents of our city.

We have noticed with regret, for some time past, that the negro women are rivalling the men in drinking whisky, drunken negro women being seen every day on the street.

The Rag Business.

It is very curious to observe how, by the aid of commerce and for the purposes of manufacture, insignificant articles assume an importance which does not belong to them. Old rags have always been a synonym for that which is worthless and vile, and yet they have become in modern times one of the most important in their relation to manufactures. The New York Journal of Commerce says:

The dirtiest of linen or cotton rags, if cleansed or bleached, come out of the process of manufacture in the purest of white writing paper. Even at this moment, perhaps, writing on what was once the covering of some wretched lazzaroni of Naples, for Italy furnishes a large portion of the rags which enter into the paper stock of this and other countries. Few persons are aware of the quantity of rags which such a country supplies, the world suppose they must be entirely used up, so tenaciously do their owners hold on to them; but even after they have been finally cast off they are gathered together, and form no insignificant item in the commerce of that sunny land.

During the ten years commencing with 1846 and ending with 1855, the amount of rags imported into the United States was 300,838,718 pounds, or an annual average of 20,988,371 pounds, of which about three-quarters, or an annual average of 14,600,045 pounds, were from Italy. Other countries on the Mediterranean furnish a large supply. The exportation of rags has been prohibited in some European countries, as in France and Belgium, on account of the scarcity of material for making paper. Nothing has yet been discovered which will fully answer as a substitute for rags—especially for linen, from which the finer and firmer qualities of paper are manufactured. The ingenuity of man has been severely taxed, and it is yet at work, to find some other material that will take its place, but rags still occupy the throne, and the discovery of a perfect substitute seems as far off as ever.

Woolen rags are becoming a more important article than formerly. Once they were chiefly used for manure, for which purpose they are very valuable, a large demand existing for them among the agriculturists of England; but, since woolen fabrics have advanced so much in price they have been extensively worked over, and during the war have given rise to a term that will not soon pass out of memory with the American people—Shoddy.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF MAXIMILIAN.—A correspondent, writing from the City of Mexico, says:

The emperor, a man thirty-seven years old, is one of the largest men in the city; tall, straight and well proportioned; an expert in all manly exercises, especially as a horseman and swordsman, and possessed of immense physical strength, which when he chooses to exercise it, has excited the admiration of his staff and the French Zouave officers, nearly all of whom have been raised from the ranks for signal acts of daring, in which bravery and personal endurance were required.

His face is broad, refined in its expression, and becoming with good humor; and, above all, there is a look of genuine benevolence and kindness which seldom fails to win those with whom he comes in contact. The large blue eyes are full of intelligence, while the high, expansive forehead indicates great brain and correct judgment. He is seldom mistaken in his estimates of men, whose character she generally penetrates at the first interview. While governor of Lombardy, several years ago, much as the Italians detest the Austrian rule, their public disturbances could always be quelled by the presence of Maximilian, who was looked upon as an exception to the House of Hapsburg.

MARRIAGE IN PRUSSIA.—The winter evenings find all servants together in the dining room: the girls do sewing, knitting, etc., of their own, in view of a future household, and the men smoke and carry on flirtations with the girls. Many engagements are here formed, resulting, after many years' saving of linen, clothes, and ready money to buy furniture, in marriage, when the landlord lets them a cottage to live in, and enrolls them among his laborers. They never crowd into their parent's dwellings. If there be no room in the village they will go to a neighboring one; young families being generally welcome to landlords. Early marriages are not in favor, and twenty-five years must be considered as an early average on male and female side.

Many young men after reaching twenty years have to serve as soldiers for three years. This may be considered of doubtful benefit, but the men certainly bring some improved manners and a spirit of order and cleanliness, which remain with them and give a good example to others. The other young people engage as servants to the parsons, schoolmasters, to such tradesmen as there are, to the neighboring peasants, or to take domestic servants into the towns; some of the boys learn a trade. Amongst all these you will see the superior intelligence come into play; and as education has put these laboring people on a par with the peasant and landowning cottager and country tradesman, some marry into these classes, whilst, on the other hand, peasant's and trades people's children, when poor, come to be laborers. Sometimes, when they have some money, this step is only taken till they find an opportunity to buy a small property or emigrate to some new district to be broken up, where land is cheap.

FINANCIAL.

M. J. A. KEITH & CO.—
BANKERS, SELMA, ALABAMA.
Collections on this and neighboring points solicited. Remittances promptly made to correspondents.
Refer to—City Bank; F. L. & E. A. Johnson; Alston & Fournier; North, Rouse & Mason; Barnes, Ward & Co.; Joseph & Harris, New Orleans.

LEVY, DIETER & CO.
JONAS H. LEVY—ANDERSON D. DIETER—J. GOLDSTEIN.
Commission Merchants,
97.....Carondelet Street.....
NEW ORLEANS.
Advances.
We continue to make Cash Advances upon Produce and Cotton consigned to us for sale, or for shipment to our friends in New York, Boston, and to Messrs. Rathbone Brothers & Co., Liverpool, England.
LEVY, DIETER & CO.

RULEFF & TWICHELL.—
(GEO. RULEFF, T. C. TWICHELL)
—DEALERS IN—
EXCHANGE,
GOLD AND SILVER,
UNCURRENT, BANK NOTES,
STOCKS, BONDS,
INSURANCE SCRIP
—AND—
Government Vouchers,
NO. 126 GRAVIER STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

RULEFF & TWICHELL,
(GEO. RULEFF, T. C. TWICHELL,)
Dealers in Exchange, Gold and Silver,
UNCURRENT BANK NOTES, STOCKS, BONDS,
INSURANCE SCRIP AND GOVERNMENT VOUCHERS.
126 GRAVIER ST., New Orleans.

HEWITT, NORTON & CO.,
WILL MAKE CASH ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS TO THEIR BRANCH HOUSES
—IN—
New York and Liverpool.
Office, 151 (104 Number) COMMON STREET.

ADVANCES.....ADVANCES
Liberal advances made on consignments of Cotton and other produce to my friends, Arch, Edmisten & Co., Liverpool.
L. M. MERRITT,
67 Carondelet street.

FANCY GOODS, CLOTHING, ETC.

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

FANCY GOODS.
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
RIBBONS,
LACES.
—AND—
Boots and Shoes
—BY—
S. WITKOWSKI & CO.
97.....Magazine Street.....97
BETWEEN POYDRAS AND LAFAYETTE.
Country Dealers will find our Stock of the above named Goods complete and desirable. As it has BEEN BOUGHT SINCE THE FALL IN PRICES, We can sell at
Twenty-Five Per Cent. Lower
Than the usual prices for the same Goods.
Call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
S. WITKOWSKI & CO.,
67 Magazine street.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

MURPHY'S HOTEL.—THE UNDERSIGNED Proprietors of Murphy's Hotel, No 28 and 30 St. Charles street, Hotel by entire or by the day, that they will add it to their advantages to call and see them before going elsewhere, as they will get the choicest kind of liquors at the bar. Superior Lunch every Morning, with all kinds at the Restaurant, and Board and Lodging of a superior quality, at greatly reduced prices.
MCKENNA & MCCLOSKEY.

MOREAU'S RESTAURANT.
No. 122 CANAL STREET, BETWEEN ST. CHARLES AND CARONDELET.
The Proprietors respectfully inform their old friends and the epicurean world, that the above Restaurant is open for their accommodation, at the same old place; and that they intend to leave nothing undone to secure a continuance of that reputation which it has so many years enjoyed, viz: that of being one of the very first Restaurants in America.
All the delicacies of the season, with the choicest Wines and Liquors, always on hand.
The Proprietors, thankful for past favors, solicit a continuance of the same.
RHODES & MOULIN.

LOUISIANA HOTEL,
213 TCHOUPITOULAS STREET,
Opposite St. Mary's Market, within one square of the Texas Steamship Landing,
NEW ORLEANS.
☞Terms—$2 per day.
J. CONDON, Proprietor.

BROOKS HOUSE.
THE PROPRIETOR of this well-known and popular establishment, finding his present location too small for the calls upon him to accommodation, will, on the 1st of November next, remove to
Nos. 227, 229 and 231 Canal Street,
Corner of Basin Street,
where he hopes to be able to furnish a home to all his friends. He needs hardly state that his table is now, as ever, unsurpassed, and that every comfort will be enjoyed by patrons of his house.
HOURS OF MEALS:
Breakfast, from 7 to 9; Dinner from 2 to 4; Supper, 8 to 8.

WASHINGTON EXCHANGE,
NO. 12 ST. CHARLES STREET, NEW ORLEANS,
Between Common and Canal Streets,
D. M. Stella, Proprietor.

ORLEANS HOUSE—
CLARKE & DOUGHTY,
(GEO. H. CLARKE—WM. DOUGHTY.)
Corner of St. Charles and Common streets
Lunch every day from 11 to 1 o'clock.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPH GOODS AND ALBUMS
S. T. BLESSING,
24 CHARTRES STREET,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
PHOTOGRAPHICAL INSTRUMENTS,
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND FRAMES,
PHOTOGRAPHS OF CELEBRITIES, Ect.
Would call special attention to his new and splendid stock of Albums and Bible Albums, which he is selling at REDUCED PRICES. His stock comprises all sizes, kinds and qualities, including the PATENT HINGE BACKS, which, for durability stand unequaled.
PHOTOGRAPHS of all the Generals, Views of the City, and fancy subjects in great variety, plain and colored.
PHOTOGRAPHERS, city and country, supplied with every article used in their business, at lowest market rates.
Send for Catalogues with price.

S. M. TODD & CO., DEALERS IN ARTIST'S Canvas, Fine Colors and Tools, Gold, Silver and Copper Leaf, Brushes,
PAINTS,
OILS,
VARNISHES,
GLASS,
BRUSHES, Etc
NO. 73 Magazine Street,
(One door above Perdido.)

R. TRAMONTANA, IMPORTER OF
FOREIGN FRUIT,
Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Dried and Green Fruit,
No. 11 FRONT AND 14 FULTON STREETS,
Between Common and Gravier streets,
NEW ORLEANS.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—The four lectures entitled "The Philosophy of Marriage," as delivered at the New York Anatomical Museum, 618 Broadway, New York, can be had in New Orleans at Mr. F. Keller, 97 Royal street. Price 25 cents, sent free to each purchaser.

BATON ROUGE ADVOCATE,
THE BEST MEDIUM FOR COUNTRY ADVERTISING in the State, outside of New Orleans.
Mercantile Cards inserted at LOW PRICES.
Subscriptions and advertisements received direct at the office or by mail accompanied by the CASH.
J. M. TAYLOR Proprietor.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

NEW INSURANCE AGENCY—
L. C. NORVELL & CO.,
L. C. NORVELL, Memphis—RICHD. POWER, New Orleans
Representing.....$3,850,000.
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, 1864.
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 policyholders 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 having a scrip dividend to orders, based on the principle that all classes of risks are equally profitable, this Company will hereafter make cash cash abatement or discount 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. SEWCOMB, Vice President.
C. J. DESPARD, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY
108 and 110 Broadway.
NEW YORK, JANUARY 1st, 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 Directors feel justified in asserting that the Company occupies the place of ONE OF OUR SOUND AND LONG NAVIGATION-TRIED.
The Board of Directors have this day resolved to pay a dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the outstanding Scrip of the Company, payable to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 25th March next; and a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Scrip of the Company, payable to the holders thereof on demand, and a dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the net profits of the Company, payable in Scrip or the legal tender Paper money of the Date of Payment, on and after the 25th day of March next, to the holders of Scrip of the Company, dated on the 25th day of March, 1865, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the 25 day of April next.
TRUSTEES:
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
ROBERT M. O. GRAHAM, Vice President.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, Jr., 2d Vice President.
H. H. SPENCER, Secretary.
ELLIOT ROBBINS, General Agent.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
172 Broadway, cor. Maiden Lane,
NEW YORK, Feb. 2, 1866.

CASH CAPITAL.....	$100,000
Assets, February 1, 1866.	
U. S. and State Bonds, market value.....	$ 266,733 00
Bonds and Mortgages.....	120,245 00
Demand Loans.....	101,668 72
Cash in hand and in the hands of Agents.....	40,588