New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
—OF—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. O. DIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE, No. 94 CAMP STREET.

THE DAILY CRESCENT

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Six.....	20 "	35 "	50 "	130 "	200 "
Seven.....	40 "	75 "	105 "	150 "	240 "
Thirty.....	70 "	130 "	150 "	300 "	480 "

MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1866.

TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE.—The St. Louis Republican of the 29th has the following in its telegraphic column:

NEW YORK, August 29.—A special from New Orleans says that A. P. Field, lately in Congress, B. King and Cutler radical United States Senators-elect, and Mr. Ferris a revenue officeholder, have determined to leave the State permanently.

It would appear from the above that the truculent Cutler has been magnified since that hostile message to the commander of the department of the gulf. One identity could not mince for the personage found in the fine on the roof of the Mechanics' Institute, on a late memorable occasion, and the adventurous man who had the temerity to overlook the objurgations of "rebels," but would not suffer the imputation of being declared "a bad man," even generically, by General Sheridan.

At any rate, may God speed these worthies in their begira! The parting apostrophe of the people of New Orleans will be, without a dissenting voice, "They leave their country for their country's good."

NAZARETH ACADEMY, BARDSTOWN, KY.—The catalogue of this superior institution for young ladies has reached us. As an educational institution it has existed since 1814, and was chartered by the legislature of Kentucky in 1829, and has been in successful operation ever since. It is under the direction of the Sisters of Nazareth, and its merits are so well known throughout the Southern States, that it is only necessary to call attention to the fact of its continued prosperity to induce public attention to be newly attracted to it. It is situated in the midst of one of the most charming and salubrious sections of Kentucky, and is accessible by railroad in less than two hours from Louisville.

Many daughters of Louisiana and of other Southern States who were cut off from their homes during the late war, can bear testimony to the kind care of the sisters of this institution during their long separation from their parents. We commend the "Nazareth Academy" to Southern parents as an institution unsurpassed, in our opinion, by any other in our country, and superior in its appointments to any of the Northern schools for conferring upon young ladies those solid as well as polite accomplishments which are the fitting adornments of their life. As the catalogue informs us, "Nazareth is open for the reception of pupils at any time of the year." Amongst the pupils of the academy in June last we notice that there were young ladies representing nine of the Southern States. For further particulars we refer to the card in to-day's CRESCENT, from which it will be seen that the agent of the institution in New Orleans is Mr. John W. Hardie, corner of Camp and Natchez streets.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Times says:

Prince Camille de Polignac continues in the journal La Presse, his gift against the United States. Not having shed much blood for the South during his period of generalship in the Confederate army, the prince consoles himself upon his return to his own, his native land, by shedding profuse quantities of ink in fighting over again, his time seated in a comfortable armchair, the battles of the defunct Southern Confederacy.

This is a most unjustifiable sneer at us brave and chivalrous a soldier as the Confederate armies contained. If the man that brought his brigade to the banks of the Dunciaita, where there was neither breastwork nor tree to hide behind, and sat quietly upon his horse, whilst his men drove every person from the decks of two federal iron-clads and three gunboats, forcing them even to close their ports, and whose clothes, at the battles of Pleasant Hill and Mansfield, were torn to shreds by bullets and shells, escaped the calamity of shedding his blood, his immunity was due to Providence. But General Polignac has been wounded more than once during his career as an officer of the Confederacy—he was wounded in the Kentucky campaign and in one of the attacks upon Banks's retreating columns in Western Louisiana.

When Gen. Polignac went across the Mississippi, he was assigned to the command of some Texas troops; these wild, untutored, but kindly men, were in the habit of making him of the unused ways and broken English of their new general, but the mettle he evinced in the first battle field changed their ridicule into admiration, and from that day a Texas soldier was as impetuous in defense of Polignac as he was in upholding the honor and courage of Green.

How a man may be known from a fatigued dog. One wears a shirt, the other *pants*.

Fifty Years in the New World.

NUMBER SIX.

In our last number we indicated the unexpected denouement of the present writer's career from that of a diplomatic station on the ambassadorial staff of the Baron von Strue, to the much more prosaic one of out-and-in-door clerk to the new commercial firm which the Messrs. von Ende were then preparing for the city of New Orleans. It would not be very interesting for the generality of our readers to give them minute details of all the commercial transactions, and all the mercantile operations necessitated for the undertaking which these German merchants had resolved upon; however, some of these enterprizes may still find a fitting place in these reminiscences, in order to render an account of the no small labor and manifold exertions required in those times for a proper commercial outfit from the European ports to those of the American States. For this purpose it was then agreed between the two brothers Am Ende, that the one most experienced by his long sojourn in the United States, in the choice of proper articles and products for the New Orleans market, should himself personally visit all the manufactories in the different German States, the city of Hamburg itself being only a place of general deposit for German export manufactories, not then a place of original manufacturing establishment. Under this arrangement Frederick William, in the course of the fall of the year 1815, visited the principal linen fabricators or manufactories in the province of Silesia, linen being then the most important article of import in the New Orleans market, both for home consumption and for the export trade to the Mexican Gulf port towns, as we had occasion to explain in former essays. From Silesia he continued his travels to the important glassware manufactories in Bohemia—capital, Prague—and the numerous subordinate towns and villages, in all of which selections were made and orders left for expediting these goods by land transport, as well as by the river conveyance upon the Elbe, towards the city of Hamburg. From Bohemia the voyage was extended to the famous city of Nuremburg, renowned for its multitudinous articles of exportation, from the children's toy to the most accurate astronomical instrument. Here a considerable invoice was made up for the outfitting expedition to the American market. Again did our merchant start from that active manufacturing city of Franconia, in the kingdom of Bavaria, for the Rhenish provinces of Prussia, for Solingen and other places that were in the line of German hardware business and steel manufactories, so that by going through Westphalia and part of the kingdom of Saxonia, he completed the whole round of what were then the most renowned centers for all the cotton, woolen and linen fabrics.

The principal part of the cargo being thus made up, it was next in order to await in the city of Hamburg the receipts of all these different invoices, and we had well foreseen that this would take us the greater part of the winter of 1816. Hence, although every one of the firm was actively employed in forwarding the expedition, it was not before the 1st of May of that same year, that we could set sail from Hamburg in the brig Angelico, Capt. Harmon, for New Orleans. We knew furthermore, by our American advices, that the much reduced new tariff upon imports, would be put in operation after the 4th of July of that year, which would give us a great advantage over those importers of merchandises that had been introduced under the old or what was called the war tariff, the rates of duties being nearly double in the latter; consequently, a clause was introduced into the charter parts of the brig, that the charterers, who would be on board the vessel, might have leave to order her into the harbor of Pensacola should they arrive at the mouth of the Mississippi before the period of the reduction of the import duties. This was a most important proviso; and the temporary stay at Pensacola bay or harbor being then little burthened with port charges would have exempted the cargo of the Angelico of this imposition of double duties, had the voyage been a too fast one, which however was not the case, for we happened to arrive at the Balize on the 2d of July of that same year, and so, the new tariff was in full operation by the time that the cargo was entered in the United States Custom-house.

As it may interest some of our mercantile readers we shall mention that another Hamburg house, the firm of Hartman & Schmidt, had already in the month of December, 1815, started with an assorted cargo of German goods from the city of Hamburg, in the bark Adelaide, Capt. Kelting. Besides this firm the house of Rochelle & Schiff was then in the German import trade, and Mr. Edward Schiff was one of the passengers on board the same brig Angelico, by which he had shipped a considerable quantity of German linens, consigned to his house. We mention this circumstance in order that our readers who have taken some interest in the gradual development of the New Orleans trade, may know who have been the actual pioneers in that respect in our country. The house of Vincent Nolte & Co., whose partner, Mr. Hollander, was a German by birth, from the Russian province of Courland, was also in that line of business, as well as the important firm of W. W. & J. Montgomery, of whom we had already made mention in that swapping transaction of cotton against Porto Rico coffee, in Philadelphia, with their brother's house, and the Mr. F. W. Am Ende, in 1814. We mention these details in order to elucidate these mercantile transactions long past.

After our arrival at the mouth of the Mississippi whose principal entrance was then the Balize, or Southeast Pass, Messrs. Am Ende, together with Mr. Schiff took passage on board the revenue pilot or mail rowing boat, that started every twenty-four hours from the custom house, and by dint of strong rowers made pretty fast time in those periods when steam was yet unapplied to the shores of our river, though an experimental essay had been made in 1812, under the auspices of Robert Fulton and Edward Livingston. This latter had obtained a charter for the exclusive navigation of the Mississippi in the State of Louisiana for a certain term of years, by means of steam propellors, but notwithstanding these endeavors we have known steamers in successful operation only towards 1820 or thereabouts. In 1816 then our merchants in order to make preparation for the discharging and storing the cargo of the Angelico, ascended the river in the custom house or mail Balize boat. When the brig afterwards came up to the city levee we found that the firm had rented a spacious store or warehouse, in Toulouse street, between Chartres and Royal, then one of the busiest part of the city, and in close vicinity with such mercantile firms as the above named houses, V. Nolte & Co., Hartman & Schmidt, Bujac & David, Toledano Brothers, the Messrs. Lauve Brothers, auctioneers, Toussaint, Massyiden, Gordon, Grant & Co., Scotch importers, etc., etc.

Although our goods were offered in the New Orleans market at what generally is considered the dull or dead season of the year, the demand for most of our well selected articles was so great that the store and countinghouse for a number of days was continually thronged, and with the assistance of several aids we had all that we could do to dispatch our business in that hot season of the year. Nay, we may well say that we sold much more in the two first months after our arrival than the whole rest of the year, which must, however, be attributed to the circumstance that in the latter part of 1816 the New Orleans market became completely glutted with Northern and European importations. This great overstock of merchandise caused a number of sacrifices at auction, which, in return, disorganized the regular trade between the wholesale dealers and retail merchants, so that in the winter of 1817 several considerable failures took place among the latter class of traffickers or dealers, which shook the confidence in the mercantile community. Now, our readers may find, perhaps, these details of little interest, but we think that to understand the condition of former times such elucidations are not without their merit, and as such we have offered them to the notice of those curious of former developments.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Crescent.]

WASHINGTON, August 25, 1866.

THE BREAD AND BUTTER BRIGADE.

We are in an unusual state of activity for this season of the year. The city is crowded with numbers of patriotic strangers who have come here with the avowed purpose and serious determination of saving the country from impending danger. How is this great end to be attained? By a new declaration of principles, by some great stroke of statesmanship? No; the country is to be rescued by the removal of the Jonesville postmaster or the Popkinsville collector. "Sir, I tell you," saith a disinterested party, "that Mr. Johnson is allowing himself to be deceived and his policy to go by the board. Smith, of my town, conceals in his heart the most obdurate radicalism, and yet, sir, yet, sir, he is enjoying the government patronage—he is actually holding the distinguished position of internal revenue collector for my district. The country is in a deplorable condition. Now, sir, I don't want the office; I am not a public man; but my friends desire me to accept it, if the President offers it to me, and I feel it would not be doing them justice to decline. Just come in here for one minute; this is a nice, quiet spot. I want you to look at my papers, from the best people of my town. I will venture to say, sir, that no man ever came to Washington with such papers." And unless you relieve yourself of this incubus in some manner, you will soon be covered with rolls of dirty foolscap, inscribed with illegible signatures, and pressed on you for inspection as a pleasing literary entertainment. If your weakness still endures, your name will soon be registered in the list of indorsers, as a respectable and reliable merchant of a town whose whereabouts is totally unknown to you. We are actually overrun with cormorants of this type; who rehearse the abominable farce which has been in the mouths of office-seekers since the days of Cicero.

The decree has properly gone forth from the White House that no man can receive pay from the thirty-six States who is in favor of depriving ten of those States of the rights and privileges of freemen. Such an anomaly can no longer exist—it is a negative of every principle of popular government, and sets up a despot where a servant should be. But no sooner had the intention of the executive become known, than signals were raised in every State, and the army of "the outs" marched in combined attack to storm the castle of "the ins," eject them far beyond its glittering walls, and place in their stead new lords and masters of the administrative domain. They came on in a surging tide of patriotism, paying their own expenses from the points of departure, merely to see with their own eyes that the government was placed in the hands of trustworthy citizens.

Since the adjournment of the Philadelphia Convention, they have besieged the doors of every department chief. The White House is like a bank just paying the dividend on some stock whose status in the market had been hitherto doubtful. From noon to dowy eve the President listens to those political philosophers descanting on the dangerous condition of the country. They think with Louis XIV, they "the State is me," and feeling themselves in straits, they modestly conclude that the country is in a similar condition. The rush to the President's residence has become so oppressive that a new mode of reception was lately adopted. When the ante-room becomes well filled with persons seeking an interview, the doors are thrown open, and all the visitors come in one body into the presence of the executive. Once in the rooms, they form an Indian file, and march in procession past the President's desk. Those parties who have only trifling business, or none at all, are soon disposed of, and the genuine people are offered a seat and enabled to receive proper attention. It must, however, be acknowledged that some embarrassment arises to diffident persons who do not feel quite at ease in a room-ful of listeners, but public business must be dispatched, and the docket of wire pullers cleared every day. To return to the office seekers—it does seem strange that in our country where the means of obtaining a livelihood are so facile, men should voluntarily submit themselves to the humiliations which a seeker of public office must always endure. But it is not my province to analyze the causes of this mania for official position, but simply to show that it is now rampant at the capital of the country. We remember a conversation with the President, on this very topic. In reply to a remark that three men were generally disappointed by the distribution office, where one was pleased, he said, with a weary and meaning expression, "yes, and you may be sure a great many more than three are dissatisfied with every instance of public patronage."

Some of these persistent individuals have waited three hours per day for the space of three weeks, to obtain an interview with Mr. Johnson. They have told their story so often to every one that would listen that repetition has produced belief, and they think sincerely that the salvation of human liberty depends on their acceptance of office, if the President will offer it to them. One word about this last favorite phrase of the magnanimous people who propose to carry on the machine of government. Their manner of referring to Andrew Johnson would lead an innocent listener to believe that he is a political peddler, running about the country, thrusting his wares on every American patriot. They would make you believe that the man at the White House is a very troublesome individual, not giving them a moment's peace, but continually pressing them in the most obdurate manner to accept some magnificent appointment which they fear must be accepted, in deference to the President's wishes. It is a pleasant little myth, doing harm to no one, and besides it shows that these fellows have some imagination which may eventually lead them to mistake the amount of their salary. In fact, judging by the state of their vision in Washington, it would seem only natural that they should draw double pay.

The White House is by no means the only government castle suffering a state of seige. The treasury department comes next, and now let me give you a few state secrets, which you will be kind enough to impart to no one, save your most intimate and trusted friends; "an you love me," not to that terrible tell-tale, known as the public. Mr. McCulloch is an honest, outspoken friend of the Union, in favor of discarding every disunionist from his department. But the secretary has an assistant, a quiet New Hampshire Republican, who, up to the present moment, is in that unpleasant position that the Colossus of Rhodes was said to have occupied. In plain words, he has a foot on each shore, and has been looking at the river beneath him, marking the strength of the current, and watching the course of the tide, with the keenest Yankee anxiety for his official head. At last that splendid, stately craft, the Philadelphia convention, came sailing noiselessly down the stream. The assistant thought it looked like a very safe vessel, so he gave his nimble leg a violent twitch, and landed it safely on the conservative shore. Many little, insignificant politicinelles that had just managed to stretch their puny limbs from bank to bank, shaking all the time with the most violent nervousness, were so much frightened by the great convention three-decker, that they jumped far on the right side and now protest that their conservative leg was always the strongest. These official puppets have been frightened by a report coming from some wag, that all who failed to sign and subscribe to the principles of the Philadelphia resolutions, before the Fourth of July, will be decapitated without mercy. Some persons claim that Chandler is the Colossus of Philadelphia, while others assert that the great Bogney himself, Edwin M. Stanton is the genuine Colossus of the convention. We wont dispute that point as all the Northern papers have been doing for a whole week, but tell what we do know, that in the postoffice department there is no hesitation, no assistant's retarding influence, but a regular conservative guilloine, throwing sanguinary postmasterships, pallid mail agencies, into the basket from hour to hour, until the radicals are taught that disunionists must take a back seat. KANGAROO.

WASHINGTON, August 25, 1866.

THE UNION FOR UNIONISTS.

My last letter gave some account of the ways and means peculiar to the consumers of "government pap." It also referred to the secret influences existing in the treasury department, and recounted the wonderful feats of political agility elicited by the success of the Philadelphia convention. It seems strange, however, in view of all these facts, that the radical politicians should still attempt to exercise any influence over the course of the executive officials. And stranger than this is the tolerance evinced towards them by the conservative officers of the government. Only this very week, Yates of Illinois—a violent and reckless revolutionist—foisted his advice on the secretary of the treasury with regard to the appointments in "his State." It is rather difficult for gentlemen of this type to renounce the habit, to which they have been accustomed for four years, of dictating to the chiefs of departments, the exact line which they should follow in the distribution of executive patronage. But they must now understand that the administration does not consider them powers in any State of the Union, whose vitality they are working to destroy. It is high time that cabinet officers understand that men like Thomas Dixon and Reverdy Johnson should not be kept waiting in the ante-chambers while disunionists have the privileged entrée to the presence of the authorities. It is true that one must pass through the apartment of the ubiquetous assistant before reaching the secretary, and some patty trickery may possibly be played. It is amusing to see the little game of those gentlemen who hope in any event—whatever the result may be—however the cards may turn—to keep their snug, cosy berth on the larboard of the State vessel. They are regular Uriah Keeps—they are so very humble and polite; they would be happy to relieve their chiefs of the onerous duties of office at any time and under any administration.

It is well known that no man in this country is more opposed to Thomas Benton's doctrine that "to the victor belongs the spoils" than the President of the United States. He allows Mr. Stanton to distribute the numerous civil offices created in his department during the war, among the objects of his choice. So lenient is Mr. Johnson in this regard that a few particular exceptions among his personal friends—honest, noble men who have worked zealously in the good cause—received their appointments by his personal interposition with Secretary Stanton. But the President now recognizes the fact that this crisis is a vital one, and must be met by all the instruments that "God and nature have placed in his hands." The thorough overhauling has commenced, and with it the influence of the radical leaders must fall. Senator Fessenden still labors under the delusion that he can control the disposition of offices in the State of Maine. He has even attempted this movement in the post office department, but Governor Randall was found to be rather an obdurate character, and all that class will soon have to doslet from further endeavors to manouvre their schemes through their dependant minions.

This revolution in the tenure of the "bread and butter," is not confined to the actual official positions. It extends to the auxiliary patronage, and includes, among the rest, the publication for the government. For months past, and even at the present moment, various journals have been and are still drawing a large revenue from the coffers filled by contributions from thirty-six States, while they are at the same time strenuous in their efforts to deprive ten of those States of every republican privilege. In one column they publish the advisements of the administration, and in the next they record unfounded accusations and sphegtic diatribes against the defenders of the Union. This system is now in course of rectification by orders from the President himself.

Amid all these changes Louisiana is not altogether neglected, either by those who are anxious to reside in our territory, at the expense of the government, or by the members of the administration itself. The offices whose seat is in our city naturally attract the greatest number of aspirants, from which fact our people can deduce a very pretty compliment for themselves. It is said that a severe fight over the collectorship of internal revenue will soon take place. General Benton was at the Philadelphia convention, and has lately been present in Washington, looking after his interests. The departments rely too much on the federal officials already in Louisiana for advice regarding the character of applicants, and do not place sufficient confidence in the old, respectable citizens. They do not yet fully comprehend that the people of every State in this Union must govern themselves. But they have been so long accustomed to the colonial system that a little while will be required to restore the old order of things.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TOUR.

The town talk is now centred on the great Western excursion of Andrew Johnson and his cabinet. Of course, many persons are found who content themselves by making ill-natured remarks on the object of the visit to Chicago. Meanwhile, the arrangements are being quietly perfected, and on Tuesday morning, at half-past 7 o'clock, the train will leave the Washington depot. It is hoped that President Lincoln's car will be obtained for the use of the party; and as its purchaser, Ward H. Lamon, the law partner of the late Chief Magistrate, is the owner of the relic, and an ardent friend of Mr. Johnson, there is every probability that this beautiful piece of workmanship will be procured, to add éclat to the event. Some doubt has been expressed in respect to Mr. Stanton's presence, but according to the latest accounts he has decided to accompany his chief. It is just as well not to leave him behind, for he might do some mischief in the President's absence. Seward is his staunch personal friend, and probably could not renounce the sweets of intercourse without serious inconvenience. Stanton's position in the company will be rather embarrassing to him, and to a man of more sensitiveness, it would be positively stultifying. By-the-by, the great Bogney had a three hours interview with the great Mogul only yesterday, at which the great Bogney was rather freely discussed.

The political history of 1866 will be divided into two parts: the ante-Philadelphia, and the post-Philadelphia periods. *Ravenous is nos montons.*

The preparations in the Northern and Western cities are moving rapidly, and such a reception will not have been accorded to any one since the days of Andrew Jackson. The grandest affair will be in New York, and the chances are that the tour will be extended throughout the principal western States. The special correspondent of the CRESCENT will accompany the party during the entire journey and report every movement both by telegram and letter.

LOUISIANA PARDONS.

The following gentlemen, from our State, have received Executive pardons: Wm. A. Broadwell, Jacob P. Broadwell, Theo. O. Stark, J. B. Walton and P. O. Hebert. KANGAROO.

GROCERIES AND PRODUCE.

M. JEFF THOMPSON.

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

—AND—

MANUFACTURERS' AGENT AND PACKERS' AGENT.

Office:

No. 1 CANAL, No. 1 FRONT LEVEE, and No. 1 COMMON STREETS,

NEW ORLEANS, September 1st, 1866.

Having changed my business from Dealer to the strictly Commission Business, I would call the attention of the Trade to my AGENCIES AND CONSIGNMENTS. I will constantly have on hand a large and fine assortment of

DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS,

—And—

Case, Can and Box Groceries.

—SUCH AS—

OYSTERS,
SALMON,
LOBSTERS,
PICKLES,
PRESERVES,
SPICES,
CATSUPS,
SAUCES,
TOBACCOS,
Etc., Etc.

Which will be sold to the Trade

—At—

Manufacturers' and Packers' Prices.

I have the Agency for the sale of the

"CELEBRATED OLD KENTUCKY" X—XX—XXX

WHISKIES—Lloyd, Watson & Mangen.

—And Also—

Various Choice Brands of Bourbon Whisky.

—Which will be sold—

IN OR OUT OF BOND, AT LOW RATES.

MY TEXAS FRIENDS

Will please remember, that, being immediately on the Levee, I will Receive and forward all articles consigned to my care with Promptness and Fidelity.

Consignments from Manufacturers and Packers, and Orders from Dealers are respectfully solicited.

I will continue to bottle

FINE WHISKIES,

—And my—

"C. S. A.," "P. P. P." and "P. M. L."

Will be kept up in quality, and will be sold to the Trade with a LIBERAL MARGIN.

M. JEFF THOMPSON,
Late Brigadier General, C. S. A.

SUNDRIES.....SUNDRIES.

CHEESE—100 boxes Goshen.
RICE—300 sacks Choice Rangoon.
SUGAR—50 bbls. Choice Revera.
BUTTER—25 firkins Choice Goshen.
POTATOES—100 bbls. Choice.
Landing ex steamers Mississippi and Olive Branch, and for sale by EDW. THOMPSON & CO.,
41 Tchoupitoulas and 14 Natchez streets.

SUNDRIES.....SUNDRIES.

300 bbls. FLOUR—Choice, Extra and Superfine.
1000 bbls. MESS PORK.
900 bbls. PRIME MESS PORK.
100 bbls. PRIME PORK.
100 bbls. RUMPS.
100 bbls. MESS BEEF.
100 tierces Choice SUGAR-CURED HAMS.
600 tierces Choice Kettle LARD.
1000 tcrcs Choice Kettle LARD.
100 casks Prime CLEAR SIDES.
100 casks Prime BACON SHOULDERS.
150 firkins Choice GOSHEN BUTTER.
50 firkins Choice WESTERN BUTTER.
75 bbls. LARD OIL.
150 half chests GREEN and BLACK TEAS.
500 boxes GREEN and BLACK TEAS.
For sale by
KEEP & CAULFIELD,
77 and 79 Poydras street.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

MURPHY'S HOTEL.—THE UNDERSIGNED Proprietors of Murphy's Hotel, No. 93 and 100 St. Charles street, hereby notify the public that they will find it to their advantage to call and see them before going elsewhere, as they will get the choicest kind of liquors at the bar. Superior Dinners and Meals of all kinds at the Restaurant, and Board and Lodging of a superior quality, at greatly reduced prices.
McKENNA & McGLOSKEY.

MOREAU'S RESTAURANT.

No. 126 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 for 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, 6 to 8.

WASHINGTON EXCHANGE,

NO. 19 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.

THE HYDRAULIC CLOTHES WASHER AND WRINGER.

The best and most useful invention of the kind for saving household labor ever invented.

Has more and better recommendations for saving time, labor and the wear and tear of fabrics washed, than any other machine. All the other machines either rub the clothes and wear them out speedily, or do not satisfactorily perform their work. With the

HYDRAULIC CLOTHES WASHER

This is not the case. There is no rubbing of the clothes, in consequently, no wear and tear. The washing is most completely and thoroughly performed by the action of the wheel alone. Send for a circular, giving full explanation, or call and examine them at the General Southern Agency.

Good inducements offered to agents elsewhere.

S. M. BARTON & CO.'S,
No. 17 Tchoupitoulas street.

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, 87 Royal street. Price 25 cents, sent free by post anywhere.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS, No. 135 Gravier street, between Camp and St. Charles streets, July 5, 1866.—This Company is now prepared to take FIRE, MARINE, RIVER AND INLAND TRANSPORTATION RISKS, on the most favorable terms.

EDWARD RIDNEY, President.
WM. D. KELLOGG, Vice President.
H. P. JANVIER, Secretary.

GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN

FIRE, MARINE AND ACCIDENT

INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 21 CARONDELET STREET, CORNER OF COMMON.

Capital.....$300,000,

With privilege of increasing to $1,000,000.

In addition to its "Accident" business, this Company is prepared, (in conformity with the recent amendment of its charter,) to insure against

FIRE, THE PERILS OF THE SEA AND INLAND NAVIGATION,

At rates as LOW and on TERMS AS FAVORABLE as those of any first class Company in the city.

JAMES LONGSTREET, President.
C. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

NATIONAL MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW ORLEANS.

Capital.....$500,000 00.
Surplus..... 99,554 96.
Assets..... $599,555 96.

Insures against FIRE, the Perils of the SEA, and INLAND NAVIGATION.

DIRECTORS:

J. M. Courtenay, A. S. Mansfield, S. C. Kelly,
Geo. S. Denison, Spencer Field, Louis Schneider,
G. W. Griffin, J. F. H. Grace, D. C. McCan,
Chas. W. Lewis, G. W. Cochrane.

J. M. COURTENAY, President.
LOUIS SCHNEIDER, Vice President.
LOUIS C. D'HOMERGUE, Secretary.

This Company continues to allow a discount of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. CASH to its CUSTOMERS.

OFFICE:

Corner Camp and Common Streets.

CITIZENS' MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

OFFICE, No. 3 CARONDELET STREET.

Amount of Premiums for the year 1865.....$120,611 50
Amount of Assets of the Company..... 320,000 00

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

TRUSTEES:

J. Lorber, Jas. A. White,
A. H. D'Mena, F. Mathes,
Ar. Miltenberger, J. Lemore,
A. Bldault, T. Avendano,
J. Lemore, L. Grand,
Jno. Gaucha, A. Talbot Degray,

OMER GAILLARD, President.
Omer Gaillard.
HY. CASTARDES, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

AYER'S PILLS.....AYER'S PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble and complaining? Are you out of order with your system deranged and your feelings generally miserable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on uncorrected in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body and deranges its natural functions. These, if not relieved, relate upon themselves and create surrounding ones, producing general aggravation, suffering and derangement. While in this condition, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the general feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint is also true in many of the more opposated and dangerous diseases. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are equally amenable to the same agency and the same means. None who know the virtue of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure, such as Headache, Foul Stomach, Dysentery, Bilious complaints, Indigestion, Derangement of the Liver, Costiveness, Constipation, Heartburn, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Worms and Suppression, when taken in large doses.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them, easily and they are surely the best purgative medicine yet discovered.

Ayer's Ague Cure.

For the speedy and certain cure of Intermittent Fever, or Chills and Fever, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, induced by the whole or a diseases originating in miasmatic emanations, caused by the malaria of miasmatic countries.

This remedy has rarely failed to cure the severest cases of Chills and Fever, and it has the great advantage over other Ague medicines, that it leaves the complaint without injury to the patient. It contains no mineral or other deleterious substance, nor does it produce quinism or any injurious effect whatever. Shaking brothers of the army and the West, try it, and you will indorse these observations. Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by

F. J. HART & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, New Orleans.

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,
BILIOUS FEVERS,
DYSPEPSIA,
—AND—
DEBILITY RESULTING FROM ANY CAUSE.

Price—$1 per Bottle.

Were it necessary certificate 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 Perdido streets.

A NEW AND GREAT EPOCH IN MEDICINE.—Dr. Maggiel is the founder of a new Medical System! The quantitarians, whose vast internal doses extinguish 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 extinguished 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 Pine street, New York, and all Druggists, at 25 cents per box.

BASSES, WARD & CO.,
Agents, New Orleans.

PLUMBING AND GASFITTING

JOHN G. FLEMING, AGENT—

GAS FITTER

—AND—

Dealer in Gas Fixtures,

123 AND 125 MAGAZINE STREET, NEAR GIROD,

New Orleans.

Will attend punctually and faithfully to