New Orleans Daily Crescent.

MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1866.

Gen. Gordon Granger on the Southern Situation

To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

Sir—In obedience to instructions, dated May 9, 1866, directing me, while carrying out a specific mission, "examine carefully into the disposition of the people of the Southern States through which I might pass, towards the government of the United States," I have the honor to report:

That in all the States I visited I found no sign or symptom of organized disloyalty to the general government. I found the people taking our currency, and glad to get it; anxious for Northern capital and Northern labor to develop the resources of their wasted country, and well disposed towards every Northern man who came among them with that object in view.

In some localities I heard rumors of secret organizations, relating to a renewal of the rebellion. On investigating these secret societies I could discover in them nothing more than charitable institutions, having for their principal object the relief of the widows and orphans of Confederate soldiers who had fallen in the war.

During the whole of my travels I found it to be as safe and as convenient to mingle with the people of the South, freely discussing any and every topic that came up, as in any other section of the United States. I was often among them unknown, and the tenor of their acts and conversation was then the same as when my name and official position were thoroughly understood.

The people of the South may be divided into two classes. There is the industrious class, laboring earnestly to build up what has been broken down, striving to restore prosperity to the country, and interested mainly in the great question of providing food and clothing for themselves and families. These form the great majority of the people. Then there is another class, an utterly irresponsible class, composed mainly of young men who were the "bucks" of Southern society before the war, and chiefly spent their time in lounging round the courthouses and bars, in chicken fighting and gambling. These have been greatly broken up by the war; many of them have been killed, but those who remain are still disturbing elements in the community, and are doing much mischief.

It is this class of men and a number of the poorer whites, who have formed gangs for horse stealing. It is they who in some instances have made attacks on officers of the freedmen's bureau and have ill treated the freedmen. It is they who afford the main pretext for saying that there is among the people in the South a feeling of hostility towards the United States government. But they are not the representatives of the Southern people. They form but an insignificant minority in the community, and even they are actuated not so much by a feeling of opposition to the government as by a vague hope to earn their own livelihood by honest labor and individual exertion.

That cases of authentic outrage have occurred in the South is patent to every one familiar with the current news of the day. But these cases are few and far between, and it is both unjust and ungenerous to charge the responsibility for such acts of lawlessness upon the whole Southern people. For some malicious purpose accounts of these isolated disorders have been collected and grouped together and sown broadcast over the North, so as to give to the public mind an utterly erroneous impression as to the condition of Southern society. The fact is, that wherever disaffection and turbulence have manifested themselves outside the class to whom I have above alluded, there has been some local or specific cause to account for it. Lawlessness, like an epidemic, has extended over particular belts of the country, and, like an epidemic, is equally traceable to some initiatory cause. Chief among these causes must be named bad government, pillage and oppression.

For two years the Southern people have been the subjects of gross misrule. During the war their government was a military despotism, dependent solely on the dictum of an individual. Since the war they have been left more or less in a chaotic state—their government neither civil nor military, or partaking of a mixture of both military, the freedmen's bureau and the provisional governments. What might have been the result of a different policy it is not altogether idle to speculate. Every military man who served in the South during the war will agree that the heart of the great mass of the people was not thoroughly in the struggle. The number of desertions from the rebel armies abundantly establishes this fact. Had the policy of wise and statesmanlike conciliation been followed out immediately after the close of the war, it is more than probable that the condition and disposition of the people would now be far better than they are.

But on the subjugation of the South the national authority in the lately rebellious States was divided and broken up into opposing factions, whose action greatly hindered the re-establishment of civil law and good order so much needed among a people demoralized by the most demoralizing of all agencies—civil war. The country was flooded with treasury agents, who, with their accomplices and imitators, fleeced the people right and left, returning into the United States treasury for all the enormous amount of property they seized and confiscated barely enough to pay the cost of confiscation. Agents of the freedmen's bureau stepped between the planter and the laborer, stirring up strife, perpetuating antagonism and often adding their quota of extortion and oppression.

On every hand the people saw themselves robbed and wronged by agents and self-appointed agents professing to act under the sanction of the United States government. Need it be wondered at that among a community thus dealt with, powerless to resist and too weak and prostrated for successful complaint, some bitterness and ill-feeling should arise? None but a brave and well meaning people could have endured unreatingly all that the South has undergone.

In prosecuting this inquiry, I hardly deemed it fair to ask more than what had been the actions of the people of the South towards the general government. With their private opinions, their sympathies and their prejudices I had nothing to do. Yet for a more thorough understanding of the question I made it a part of my mission to investigate even these.

I fo, and they had universally complied with condition, granted and accepted at the final surrender of their army and cause. I found that they were carrying out with good faith and clearly the requirements of the constitutional amendments abolishing slavery, and that in all the States except Mississippi and Texas, the famous civil rights bill had been anticipated by the action of the State legislatures previous to its passage by Congress. Further than this, I found that in the repudiation of every dollar known as the Confederate debt, the same prompt action had been taken by the State authorities, and had been universally endorsed by the people; and I neither saw nor heard any disposition, or anything that pointed toward a disposition, to repudiate the national debt or to revive the institution of slavery.

But while the Southern people are thus loyal, and have fulfilled all the requirements asked of them by the federal government, it is impossible to disguise the fact, and the better class of citizens do not attempt to disguise it, that there is among them a deep feeling and a strong apprehension as to the cause of their long-continued exclusion from Congress. They believe that it is part of a set plan for perpetuating the existence of the political party now in the ascendant, and that the question of suffrage, readjustment of representation and taxation are but excuses for still longer delay.

Thus regardless of the great interests, not only of the suffering South, but of the whole country, burdened with debt and laboring under severe embarrassment, I found the prevailing opinion among the most intelligent citizens, as well as among those most anxious for a early restoration of the Union, to be that, if representation and an equal and just co-operation in the administration of federal affairs were much longer withheld from the Southern States, a feeling of indifference would spring up towards taking any part in filling federal offices, and more particularly towards representation in Congress, that the people in fact, would stay away from the polls, and allow the elections to go by default, to the great detriment of the country at large.

The feeling of indifference indeed is already manifesting itself, and is rapidly increasing, so much so that were it not for a few persons in each Southern State who have found it necessary for their existence to hire upon and hold office, and whose haunts and occupations have hitherto been at the Federal capital, I do not believe that any clamor for representation would be heard.

What is needed to restore harmony and prosperity to the entire country, both North and South, is closer and better acquaintance with each other. I have been astonished to notice how little people, even whose social relations are all Southern, know of the true state of feeling in that section of the country. We need greater political, social and commercial freedom, more frequent intercourse, and a kinder appreciation of each other's peculiarities. The advantages to the country in its present financial stress of a reunion of heart and sentiment would be beyond enumeration.

The broad lands of the fertile South are now lying almost in waste for want of means and capital to cultivate them, when every acre of its beneficient soil might be a gold mine to its possessor were the political relations of the people better understood and acted upon. I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

GORDON GRANGER,
Brevet Major General, United States Army.

BILLINGS'S CARMINATIVE.—This very valuable medicine, it must not be forgotten, has long been used in cases of cholera with great success, and at the same time is one of the best things ever tried for a simple diarrhea. Therefore, it is a safe thing to have about the house at the present time, and no person should be without a bottle.

Death of Dean Richmond.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

The intelligence of the death of Dean Richmond will create a profound sensation in business and political circles throughout the country. He had been long and conspicuously connected with railway transactions throughout the country, and was president of the New York Central railroad. His life was one of adventure, generally resulting, in later years particularly, in success. He loved daring financial hazards, yet was never devoted to the hunting of wealth. He loved to make money but was generous and often prodigal in its expenditure. Personally he was frugal, temperate, and free from ostentation or display.

Dean Richmond was born at Woodstock, Vermont, on the 31st of March, 1804. His parents were poor, and he was early compelled to make his own way through the world, with little education except such as he acquired in his intercourse with men. He was employed for some time, we believe, on the Erie canal; after which he hired for several years at "Salt Pens," now the First Ward in the city of Syracuse. He gained in this time the reputation of being a shrewd, observing young man, a little reckless, as was too much the case with dwellers in that locality, but honorable and faithful in all his dealings with men. A peculiar manner was acquired by him at this time, which adhered to him through life.

He removed to the western part of the State, and finally made his home in Batavia. Here he was successful in business beyond expectation, having great luck in making investments. For example, in 1842, when the stocks of the State of New York had greatly depreciated, as a result of the ruinous Whig canal policy, he invested his entire capital in them. Mr. Flagg, the controller, remonstrated with him. "I expect," he replied, "that under your administration they will rise to par." We made you controller for that purpose." His anticipations were fulfilled.

When the two great factions, became actively hostile in the ranks of the Democratic party, Mr. Richmond planted himself on the side of the radical wing. In 1848 he gave his energies and his money freely to the advancement of the Freesoil Democratic party; but directly afterward became favorable to the reunion of 1849.

After this he was as widely known in political circles as among the railroad kings. He gave his days to business and his leisure hours to politics, excelling equally in both pursuits. He became known as a "power" at Albany by the passage of the famous consolidation act of 1853, by which the fifteen small lines of railroad extending or projected from the Hudson river to Lake Erie were united into one corporation; and he was ever afterward a leading manager in the affairs of the New York Central Railroad. For many years he was vice president of the Central Railroad Company, and on the retirement of Mr. Corning, three years since, he succeeded to the presidency.

He was always a freesoiler. He was opposed to the proposition for the annexation of Texas in 1844; a consistent supporter of Silas Wright and Martin Van Buren; in 1854 he was equally outspoken in his opposition to the Nebraska bill. But his earlier experience had made him cautious, and he considered it unwise for radical democrats to forsake their party and the national administration, to ally themselves to their whig enemies. He was one of the prominent leaders of the "soft-shell" wing, and for many years was annually chosen chairman of the Democratic State central committee. His contests and frequent reconciliations with John A. Green, Fernando Wood and other "hards" are well known. He was bold in purpose, and, though often overruled, always carried out the policy of his party with characteristic energy. Although a decided partisan he was always on the best of terms with the republican leaders. He never lost a measure in the State legislature, though he sometimes found his political friends intractable; and it was often current gossip that he and the ruling members of the republican party had a perfect understanding.

In 1860 he attended the Charleston convention, and did all in his power to prevent a disruption of the democratic party. He foresaw that it would threaten the existence of the government. But madness ruled, and his advice was not followed. When the Southern leaders opened the rebellion he took his position in favor of the most vigorous prosecution of the war; yet he refused to ally himself with the party of the administration. He refused no assistance in his power to the administration, even when most vigorously criticising its policy. It was his private declaration that he would never help to hold the government fast while the rebels were attacking it, and his acts were perfectly consistent with this declaration.

He was opposed to the legal tender note policy and to the national currency act. The simple bonds of the government and treasury notes, he used to declare, were ample for the occasion, and would not produce that disturbance of values which would be liable to become a greater public calamity than the war itself. He was very severe on the Vallandighams and other copperheads, and despised the double dealers like Seymour. At the Chicago convention he was opposed to the platform, which, he declared, would insure the defeat of the ticket.

He, of course, supported the policy of President Johnson. It is now understood that the Democratic platform and ticket of 1866 were adopted after assurances given at an interview in Washington. He was an active forwarder of the Saratoga convention, and exercised a powerful influence over its proceedings.

His health had for some time been poor. He could not remain long in a standing posture without suffering. At Washington, whither he went after the meeting at Saratoga, he became very feeble. At Philadelphia he was hardly able to sustain the fatigue. His room was unusual, a place of resort for politicians, greatly interfering with his comfort. But he slept well, and no dangerous result was apprehended.

But upon his return to this city it was soon ascertained that his disorder was more serious than had been supposed. On Tuesday he was persuaded to leave the St. Nicholas Hotel and accept the hospitality of Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, long time his personal and political friend. The ablest medical skill of the city was employed to check his disease, which was albuminaria. Remedies showed signs of mitigation, but faint ground for hope. On Saturday the symptoms were somewhat more hopeful, but yesterday he rapidly sank, until at 2 o'clock this morning he expired, apparently without pain. His wife and son were with him in his last moments.

More about the Holt and Stanton Conspiracy to Obtain Perjured Testimony against Mr. Davis

THE DIRTIEST PIECE OF VILLAINY THAT GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS HAVE EVER BEEN CONCERNED IN.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald writes to that paper under date of August 30th, as follows:

In a very few days, I have excellent authority for stating, the press will be called upon to announce the release from confinement of Jeff. Davis on parole or bail, to at all times render himself amenable to the process of the court, which, it is expected will dispose of his case next October.

The conditional release of Davis is favored by the attorney general, and, in fact, by every member of the cabinet excepting Stanton, and the latter is far less emphatic in his opposition since the exposure by the Herald of the radical conspiracy, and the publication of the correspondence between his friend and counterpart Judge Advocate General Holt, and his man Friday, Sandford Conover, and the suborned witnesses. Perhaps another batch of the correspondence between these worthies will remove the honorable secretary's objections altogether.

The following letter, addressed by Sneyel, one of the suborned witnesses, to Sandford Conover, at Washington, will give the public some idea of the manner in which the national exchequer is robbed to further the unholy schemes of the radicals and their pet bureau:

JOSEPH SNEYEL TO SANDFORD CONOVER.

WESTCHESTER HOUSE,
New York, November 14, 1865.

Mr. Sandford Conover:

Dear Sir—I have been looking for more than a week for the $300 draft promised me from you or the Judge Holt, but have been disappointed. I don't think I have been treated exactly on the square, for Campbell has had more by nearly $1000 than I have, and yet I stretched my conscience just as much as he did, and my testimony, as you and the judge said, was just as important as his. I don't like to find fault, but I like still less to beg or to borrow, as I am obliged to from Campbell, when I ought to be just as well off as he. I don't mean to complain, for I know you have much to attend to, and can't do everything at once, but as all the rest have been better paid than myself, I ought not to be forgot. Please do not fail to send the draft by return mail, for you know this is an awful place to be in without money; and your petitioner will ever pray.

Respectfully your, JOSEPH SNEYEL.

The following letter by another of the suborned witnesses, a clerk in the quartermaster's department, is written on the back of a quartermaster's order in blank for transportation from Baltimore over the Northern Central railroad, and enclosed in an official envelope marked, "Official business. Depot Quartermaster's office, Baltimore, Maryland:"

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, April 27, 1866.

Dear Conover—I received yesterday morning a letter from Campbell from New York, threatening to go before the judiciary committee and expose all that has been devised in the Davis case, and asking me to accompany him, as he said all who will, will get large sums from Jeff's friends for doing so. I started immediately for Washington and saw General Holt, and gave him Campbell's letter.

The general assured me that he had known of Campbell's defection for some time, and that you had written the chairman of the committee not to examine him, and that he himself had arranged to send a judge advocate to New York that evening to see you, with full instructions, and that you would no doubt be able to get the scamp in the traces again, or keep him away and let only such come before the committee as can be relied on. God grant that you can do so!

In order to be of some assistance in the business, I beg leave to introduce to you Mr. Mason, the bearer of whom you have heard me often speak. He can give you some secrets of Campbell's life, which, if known to the district attorney, would get him ten years in the State prison; and you may use them to frighten the traitor into loyalty again. Mason is quite a stranger in New York and I hope you may get him to show him the elephant.

Excuse paper. It is not yet 9 o'clock, and the paper room is not yet open, and I have not a sheet in my desk. Write me by Mason, on his return, all the particulars. Truly, as ever,

CARTER.

The following is from the judge advocate general to Conover, introducing Col. Turner, sent by him on the business referred to in the preceding letter:

JUDGE HOLT TO SANFORD CONOVER.

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., April 20, 1866.

Mr. Sanford Conover:

Dear Sir—This will be presented to you by Col. Turner, judge advocate, who will communicate with you fully in regard to the business which takes him to New York.

The judiciary committee of the House of Representatives are anxious to secure, at as early a day as possible, the attendance of the witnesses named in a list in Colonel Turner's hands, and I write to request that you will at once use all your efforts to secure that result. You probably know the whereabouts of most of them, and through your personal exertions, aided by others, may succeed in bringing these witnesses, or, at least the greater part of them, before the committee. I saw Mr. Wilson this morning. He read me your letter, and it is at his instance that I write you, having no doubt but that from the information you have and your past faithfulness you will be both able and willing to do in the interest of truth and public justice what is now required of you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. HOLT, Judge Advocate General.

That the bearer of the above did communicate with Conover in regard to the business which took him to New York, and communicate more than it was easy or prudent to say by letter, there can be no doubt; but, nevertheless, Campbell, as the public are already aware, was pushed before the committee and retracted every word of what he had sworn for the bureau of military justice.

The strategy by which Davis's friends managed to get Campbell before the committee after his avowed defection and threat to expose the radical plot may be explained in a few words. As soon as the apostacy of the wily perjurer was discovered, extensive measures, as disclosed by the foregoing letters of "Carter" and the judge advocate general, were adopted to return him to the fold, when the reprobate pretended to repent his treacherous designs, and promised, in consideration of another large sum, to repeat before the committee what he had deposed to the bureau of military justice, but no sooner was he ushered into the committee's august presence than he forgot his last promise to the conspirators and told the truth, and—need it be said—actually made Jack Rogers laugh.

The following letter from Conover to John Patten, at Washington, another of the perjured witnesses whom he had promoted to the rank of instructor of bogus witnesses, will show what he thought of Boutwell and Holt and some of the other leaders in the conspiracy, and what he expected from Stanton in case of need:

J. CONOVER TO JOHN PATTEN.

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
June 8, 1866.

My Dear Patten—Yours of the 6th was received this P. M. Your assurance that Thomas made a *faux pas* does not surprise me in the least, and you give him altogether too much credit when you say that he made a damned fool of himself, for nature did that for him over thirty years ago. But in all this I do not see sufficient cause for despondency. Cheer up, *nil desperandum*. Make Tabor rehearse a dozen times a day until he can play his part like a Kean; and with the two boys I have here, who are improving charmingly, we will more than make up for the loss of Campbell and Sneyel. Still it is provoking to remember what an ass Boutwell made of himself.

Had he suspended the examination of Campbell when he saw that he was damaging the case, or had Wilson been possessed of wit enough to adjourn the session, with directions to the witness to appear again next day, which Campbell would not have done, or had Holt, after the committee did adjourn, displayed his usual sharpness and firmness, and ordered the damned traitor to be quietly taken out of sight, all would have been well. In truth, all is well enough as it stands.

If Campbell does keep his word, Secretary Stanton will come down on him for his bounty jumping, numerous desertions and other military offenses, which will enable the secretary to place him where his tongue can do no harm and would soon cease to wag. He has been notified what to expect if he is not quiet, and I am sure we shall hear no more from him.

McGill is coming down in the morning, and will bear my letter. He will be able to give you the news more easily than I can write it.

Take the enclosed letter to Mr. Stevens as soon as possible; it may be important that he should have it at once; I think his number is 279 South 3d street; but if not you must go to him at the Capitol.

I wrote the judge yesterday. Should you be obliged to communicate with him again before I come down, do so by note, as there is no doubt but Jeff's friends have spies around the judge's office, and they might mark you.

Keep up good courage and attend to your pupil, and if we lose the game it will be through the stupidity of our friends or irresolution of our patrons, and not through any fault of our own. If we are driven to turn the last ditch, and be exposed, we may derive some consolation from the fact that several illustrious heads are as deep in the mud as we are in the mire, and will be obliged to share the obloquy with us.

You will see me within a week, and need not write again unless something transpires rendering it absolutely necessary that I should hear from you. Yours truly, S. CONOVER.

THE PAPAL QUESTION—*A New and Startling Policy Expected from the Pope.*—The Temps attributes, on the authority of private information from Rome, a plan of conduct to the Pope which has, at all events, the merits of originality. After announcing his intention to the Catholic world in a solemn encyclical, his holiness is to address a letter to the Emperor Napoleon, proposing to deliver over to him as grand vicar the States of the Church, comprising the provinces which Italy annexed pursuant to royal decrees, and which annexation the French government originally disavowed.

The motives of the holy father for taking this step are the danger menacing the temporal power and his unwillingness, in spite of his weakness, to abandon the "patrimony of St. Peter" to the revolution. And as it cannot defend by itself the possessions secured to it by the two founders of the Carlo-Ingian dynasty, the papacy has no alternative but to leave them in the hands of the successor of Pepin—of the Catholic prince *par excellence*—namely: his most christian majesty the sovereign of France. The original giver would thus resume until better days come the guardianship of those possessions, and as the pope is the spiritual vicar of Christ, so the Emperor Napoleon would become the temporal vicar of the pope.

The Temps does not vouch for the correctness of this news; but it says: It must be admitted that the subtlety of the court of Rome has more than once produced results quite as unexpected. We doubt, however, whether it would definitely adopt a scheme which would have no other object than to make the French government responsible to catholicity for the events which may hereafter happen, not without detriment to the holy see.

* * * If to these characteristics of the Italian nation we add very large material resources and the productiveness of a rich soil, not as yet taxed to near its power, we shall have collected the promise of a powerful kingdom, such as may fairly expect to wield an European influence and to constitute one of the great continental powers.

There can be no doubt that the soil of Italy is capable of vast improvement by the application to it of modern agricultural science. The farming is in large parts of the country very bad; the noblemen take no interest in their estates. They seldom look into the rolls which tell them what estates they have. System of underletting deprives the proprietor of interest in his property and subjects the estates themselves to a fixed routine which never alters and never expands. But a new regime will give improvement a fair chance; and, with increased resources, a fine army, an enthusiastic population and a cool headed and able government, we may expect Italy ultimately to rise to her proper place among the great powers of Europe. (Paris cor. London Times.

MILITARY LEAGUES.—The radical newspapers say that the action of the Union League on Mr. Gibbon's resolutions denouncing the President was unanimous. The President is commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and as such is entitled to respectful treatment by all officers of either service. An officer publicly denouncing the President, or actively uniting in proceedings defamatory of him, is liable to dismissal on trial by court martial. In looking through the official ticket of the unanimous League, we find the names of Brevet Brigadier General Geo. M. Crossman, U. S. A., Commander James Madison Bradley, U. S. N., and Surgeon Jonathan M. Foltz, U. S. N. We think that the President and the President's friends have a right to know if these gentlemen took part in the Gibbon's proceeding. We have a very clear notion of what, under similar circumstances, Andrew Jackson would have done. A disavowal by these "loyal" soldiers, sailors and doctors may save them, though we fear Messrs. Gibbons and McVeigh have got them into an ugly difficulty. (Philadelphia Age.

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.....$1,590,000

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 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 issuing a scrip dividend to dealers, based on the premium, that all classes of risks are equally profitable, this Company will hereafter make such cash abatement or discount from the current rates, when operations 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 at Currency, at the Office in New Orleans, or in Sterling at the office of Rathbone, Bros. & Co., in Liverpool.

SILLIMAN 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 the 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 resolved 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 24 day of April next.

OFFICERS:

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice President.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, JR., 2d Vice Pres't.
H. H. PORTER, Secretary.
ELLIOTT 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	$ 296,758 00
Bonds and Mortgages	129,510 00
Demand Loans	191,662 72
Cash on hand and in the hands of Agents	60,988 81
Unpaid Premiums	129,782 01
Miscellaneous	47,982 93
	$758,025 07
Unsettled Losses	34,225 07
Capital and Surplus	$620,840 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 10th 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. H. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice President.
WM. K. LATHROP, 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 against risks from New Orleans to Ports or Ports in South America or Europe.

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. 54 CARONDELET STREET, CORNER GRAVIER.

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.,

97 Magazine street.

STATIONERY, PAPER, ETC.

STEVENS & SEYMOUR,

(R. R. STEVENS, W. E. SEYMOUR)

—DEALERS IN—

Paper, Stationery, and Fancy Good

Nos. 26 and 28 Common street, opposite the City Hotel

NEW ORLEANS.

E. C. PALMER & CO.,

(ED. C. PALMER, JOSEPH WILD,)

Wholesale Dealers in

Paper, Envelopes and Bags,

No. 113 Gravier street New Orleans, La.

THE GREAT AMERICAN SAFES.

TEN YEARS AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS.

MADE OF HEAVIER WROUGHT IRON—THICKER FIRE-PROOF FILLING—WEIGHS 20 @ CENT. MORE.

Elegantly made and finished. Cost no more than the old styles. You see them everywhere.

—Also—

SPLENDID HOUSE SAFES,

For the safe keeping of Jewelry, Plate, etc. Elegantly made, with Marble Top, etc., ornamental as well as useful.

Sold by JOHN W. NORRIS & CO.,
52 Canal street, New Orleans.
Agents for the South.

HAVING DISPOSED OF OUR STOCK

of Grocories, we will continue the Commission and Forwarding Business at the old stand, No. 30 and 32 New Levee.

H. W. BUCKMASTER & CO

E. C. PALMER & CO.,

(ED. C. PALMER, JOS. WILD,)

—Importers of and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in—

Carpets, Mats, Oil Cloths, etc.,

No. 113 Gravier street New Orleans

MEDICAL.

DR. MAGGIEL'S PILLS AND SALVE—

A NEW AND GRAND EPOCH IN MEDICINE.

Dr Maggiel's Pills and Salve.

These wonderful Medicines are now so familiar to the people that but little indorsement of their value as a Physic need be made. The Pills of Dr. Maggiel contain no mineral. They do not gripe, and they do not unfeeble the system by extreme purging. They are universal in curing

A VIGOROUS APPETITE!

And correspondingly strengthen the digestion. They tone the Liver, clear the Head, and steady the Nerves. To those who are not familiar with the use of

DR. MAGGIEL'S PILLS,

As an anti bilious remedy, the following extracts from various letters will be, it is hoped, of sufficient importance to justify the quoting of them here:

What the Patients Say of Dr. Maggiel's Pills and Salve.

"The best Pills for headache I ever had."

"My liver works like an engine, thanks to your Pills."

"I am pleased to say to you, Dr. Maggiel, that I would not be without a box of your Pills for curing me of morning nausea, for the world."

"You will find inclosed one dollar; Your Pills are only 25 cents, but I consider them worth to me one dollar."

"Dear Doctor—My tongue had a fur on it every morning like the back of a cat. Your Pills took it away."

"I took half a pill and crushed it to powder, and gave it in jelly to my little baby for cholera infantum. The dear little pet was well in three hours after."

"I suppose it is hardly worth while to tell you my bunted foot has got well from the use of your Salve. Inclosed find 25 cents for another box to keep in the house."

"Send me another box of your Salve."

"Inclosed find 75 cents for two boxes of your Maggiel's Pills and one of Salve."

"The most gentle yet searching medicine I ever swallowed."

MAGGIEL'S PILLS AND SALVE

Are almost universal in their effects, and a cure can be almost always guaranteed.

FOR BILIOUS DISEASES

Nothing can be more productive of cure than these Pills. Their almost magic influence is felt at once; and the usual concomitants of the most distressing disease are removed. These remedies are made from the purest

VEGETABLE COMPOUNDS.

They will not harm the most delicate female, and can be given with good effect in prescribed doses to the youngest babe.

FOR CUTANEOUS DISORDERS

And all eruptions of the skin, the SALVE is most invaluable. It does not heal externally alone, but penetrates with the most searching effects to the very root of the evil.

DR. MAGGIEL'S PILLS

INVARIABLY CURE THE FOLLOWING DISEASES:

Asthma,	Headache,
Bowel Complaints,	Indigestion,
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflammation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness,
Costiveness,	Liver Complaint,
Dyspepsia,	Lowness of Spirits,
Diarrhea,	Ringworm,
Dropsy,	Rheumatism,
Debility,	Salt Rheum,
Fever and Ague,	Scalds,
Skin Diseases.	

Each Box Contains 12 Pills,

ONE PILL IS A DOSE.

☞ Notice—None genuine without the engraved trade mark around each pot or box, signed by DOCTOR J. MAGGIEL, New York, to counterfeit which is felony.

☞ Sold by all respectable Dealers in medicines throughout the United States and Canada, at 25 cents per box or pot.

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

GALLIGHAN'S PILLS

—FOR—

CHILLS AND FEVER.

A Certain Cure!

Galligham's Pills are composed simply of Vegetable Medicines. They are Cathartic Pills, acting upon the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, containing no Arsenic, Calomel, Blue Mass, or any other Mineral substance. The great advantage the proprietors claim for these Pills is, that without the aid of Calomel, Blue Mass or other mineals, they will cure the most obstinate cases of

CHILLS AND FEVER,
DUMB AGUE,
PERIODICAL HEADACHE,
NEURALGIA,

and all affections of a like character. Follow the directions, and you will find they will do all that is claimed for them. Try one box, and their own merits will recommend them ever after wards.

We have sold Galligham's Pills, and have never known them to fail to cure when the directions were followed, and unhesitatingly recommend them to public favor.

Hon. THOS. H. WATTS, Ex-Governor of Alabama.
Hon. GEO. GOLDTHWAITE, Judge Supreme Court of Alabama.
Hon. ROBT. DOUGHERTY, Judge Ninth Circuit Court of Alabama.
Col. JNO. W. A. SANFORD, Attorney General Alabama.
DANIEL SAYRE, Grand Secretary Grand Lodge of Masons, Alabama.
WM. G. WALLER, Sheriff Montgomery county, Alabama.
Col. A. H. CLITHERALL.
Col. W. CRAWFORD HUGE.
Col. J. C. RIDDLE, New Orleans, late Railroad Contractor, Alabama, Georgia, etc.
Major R. H. BANKS, Commission Merchant, New Orleans.
GEO. MASON, Esq., Major Wetumpka, Alabama.

Wholesale Agents:

THOS. W. MABSDEN, 197 Broadway, New York.
BARRAL, KISLEY & TOMPKINS, Chambers street, N. Y.
EDWARD WILDER & CO., Louisville, Ky.
BARNES, WARD & CO., New Orleans, La.
E. J. HART & CO.,

Sold by all Druggists.

Retail Price—$1 50 per Box.

BLOUNT & HALE,
Sole Proprietors,
Montgomery, Ala.

DR. J. WHITE'S INSTITUTE—

127 CARONDELET STREET,

In rear of the City Hall.

The first aim of human beings is happiness, and happiness implies health of body and mind.

Dr. White's experience and success for thirty-one years, in an extensive practice in large cities, have brought to him for treatment a vast amount of every form of disease, both acute and chronic.

His remedies restore the stomach, liver and blood, and all secretions and excretions of the entire system to unhealthy to a healthy condition. Instead of injuring any part of the system or the constitution, they renovate and repair the injuries and wastes of the entire organism; with truly a sound mind in a sound body.

The Institute is established for the cure of all acute and chronic diseases, viz: Rheumatics, Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Laryngitis, Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Heart, Liver, Spine, Stomach, Bowels; Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, King's Evil, White Swellings; all Sores, Ulcers, Abscesses, Cancers, Piles, Fistula, Syphilis and Gonorrhea in all their stages. Mercurial and hereditary taint, all racial impurities of the Blood, Jaundice, Diseases of the Kyes, Brain, Goitre, (Big Neck) Diseases of the Kidneys, Gravel, Diabetis, Tropical Diseases, all Female Ailments, Weakness, Wasting and Nervous Affections; Sick, Nervous and Sun Headache; Depression of Spirits, Hippocondria, Hysteria, Fits or Spasms. We repeat, the worst symptoms of the skin, all sorts of ulcers, of whatever nature, to the incipient Cancer, which so grievously afflict humanity, are speedily and permanently cured.

One or two hours spent at the Institute with Dr. White frequently save weeks of fever or other sufferings—often life.

Now that communication is open again, he receives calls personally and by letter as formally from all parts of the country. Consultation free—strange not "forgotten."

DR. DE ANDRIES'

—PURE—

SARSAPARILLA BITTERS.

The attention of the Public, City and Country Trade is respectfully called to the introduction of the

Sarsaparilla Bitters,

The most Pleasant and valuable Bitters that has ever been introduced in this country. The trade in general can be supplied by the following Grocers and Druggists:

Fatjo, Marks & Co., 43, 45 and 47 New Levee street.
Griffin & Perch, 37 and 39 Tchoupitoulas street.
E. J. Hart & Co., 73, 75 and 77 Tchoupitoulas street.
L. Bassel, cor. Gravier and Tchoupitoulas streets.
F. Avet & Cambon, 59 and 61 Old Levee street.
John T. Moore, cor. Poydras and New Levee streets.
Wm. C. Mitchell, cor. Camp and Poydras streets.
Cass & Dowling, 58 Poydras street.
T. W. Marsden, Druggist, cor. Magazine and Gravier.
Turner & Wallis, Druggists, cor. Royal and Customhouse
O. N. MORRISON, Agent,
12 Magazine street.

REMOVAL.....REMOVAL.

I have removed my office to No. 16 UNION STREET.

WM. R. LEVERICH.

New Orleans, August 27, 1866.

NEW YORK.

TOYS.....CHINA.

—And—

FANCY GOODS, BEADS, MARBLES, SLATES, SLATE PENCILS, ETC.,

—At—

Strasburger & Nuhn's,

65 Maiden Lane, cor. William street, New York.

Messrs. Strasburger & Nuhn bring now the largest importers in their line, and say they have in their full stock for cash as the Newest gold rates, are enabled to offer for the coming season extraordinary inducements.

Buyers will do well to favor them with their confidence, and buy at once.

Mail orders promptly executed.

ESTABLISHED IN 1847.

FAIRS AT LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS PRICES—