New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
—OF—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE, No. 94 CAMP STREET.

THE DAILY CRESCENT

Is published every morning—Sundays excepted. Yearly subscription, in advance, $16; Half yearly, $8; Quarterly, $4; Single copies, 10 cents.

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| Five | 46 | 80 | 105 | 170 | 275 |
| Six | 54 | 95 | 125 | 200 | 325 |
| Seven | 60 | 105 | 135 | 230 | 375 |
| Eight | 65 | 115 | 150 | 260 | 420 |
| Nine | 70 | 125 | 165 | 290 | 460 |
| Ten | 75 | 135 | 180 | 320 | 500 |
| Eleven | 80 | 145 | 195 | 350 | 540 |
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Is published every Saturday morning. Subscription, $5 per annum, in advance; half-yearly and quarterly, same rates; single copies, 10 cents.

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| Six | 21 | 37 | 50 | 80 | 130 |
| Seven | 25 | 42 | 60 | 100 | 150 |
| Eight | 30 | 45 | 70 | 120 | 180 |
| Nine | 35 | 50 | 80 | 140 | 200 |
| Ten | 40 | 55 | 90 | 160 | 250 |

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1866.

## More Hints of Travel.

[From the Planters' Banner.]

Last week our article on Petite Anse Island and the salt mines was so lengthy that we were necessarily compelled to omit several items of interest connected with our late trip to the upper part of the parish. So we will continue the narrative this week.

ST. MARY PEARS AND PEAR CULTURE.

We called at Mr. Eugene B. Olivier's, about six miles below New Iberia, to become better acquainted with his fruit trees and fruit culture. He has more than a hundred pear trees, and a large number of apple, orange and other fruit trees.

His original stock of pear trees he obtained of Affleck. Some of his first trees proved worthless, the fruit being defective. He took scions from his best trees and grafted them on quince and haw stocks, and the trees which he has obtained from grafting are generally larger and more thrifty than the original trees.

In grafting new, he knows exactly what kind of graft to select to produce fruit best adapted to the climate and soil of this parish. Some of his pears are small but very delicious, and the trees bear bountifully every year. Other trees bear large, the fruit, such as we noticed in our columns two weeks ago; one of which measured ten and a quarter inches in circumference.

Mr. Olivier has been very successful in grafting pears on haw stocks. We saw the bodies of several trees six inches or six inches in diameter, with pear tops complete, limbs, twigs and leaves, and large perfect pears hanging to them. One top we noticed where the graft had acquired a diameter of about eight inches, while the haw stock on which it grew was not more than six inches. Mr. Olivier thinks pears do even better grafted on haw stocks than on pear, that they fruit better and are more hardy and thrifty.

He has nearly two hundred young trees not a year old, pear grafts worked on quince stocks. They are choice scions from the most approved fruit of his own raising. He has many bearing pear trees with office stocks, and they are thrifty and do well. He usually sets the scion in the quince about even with the surface of the ground, and covers the entire stalk with fresh earth, leaving only the graft exposed. By cutting quince twigs a foot in length, sharpening the lower ends and forcing them into the earth, leaving a few inches exposed, any time in the fore part of the winter, nearly every one will live and be of a suitable size for grafting by the following season. In a few years from the grafting they will bear fruit. Haws can be obtained from the woods for grafting purposes. The spring before the buds swell, or late in the winter, is the best time for grafting, though they do pretty well in July and August.

We hope that Mr. Olivier, for the benefit of St. Mary, will turn his attention particularly to pear culture, and will graft thousands of young trees to supply the demand in our parish, and give a new impulse to pear and other fruit culture.

APPLE GRAFTS ON HAWS.

Mr. Olivier has experimented in grafting apples on haws. Some of his apple trees thus grafted are fifteen or twenty feet high, and have thrifty bodies five or six inches in diameter, and bad fine, large, healthy apples on them. No trees could look more healthy than these. We are much inclined to the opinion that experience will prove that the most successful way to raise apples and pears in this country will be by grafting on the native haw. They will not run to wood so much as seedling trees, or those grafted on their own species, and will fruit better. Apples, haws, quince and pears may be successfully grafted on each other, any one on the three others.

Fruit culture in a few years will doubtless receive considerable attention in this section of Louisiana, and, as it is merely in its infancy in this country, we hope the people will everywhere turn their attention to it. St. Mary can produce hundreds of thousands bushels of fruit for the New Orleans market, and derive a large revenue from this branch of industry if it receives proper attention from our people.

THE CROPS AND SOME OTHER MATTERS.

On Petite Anse Island Judge Avery has a fine crop of cane and cotton, and no worm had made its appearance when we visited the island. He has nearly six hundred acres under a good state of cultivation, and at the lowest estimate will make one thousand hogsheads of sugar and fifty bales of cotton, and a great abundance of corn. Mr. Kearney, his manager, informed us that his hands are doing very well, and give good satisfaction. They have not been corrupted and tampered with by meddlers as in sections at the great centers and other thoroughfares.

Still is every where, wherever negroes have been left without the special care of government or meddling Northern preachers and demagogues, they get along well, are justly and humanely treated, and are satisfied with the treatment they receive.

SPRINGS AND LANDSCAPES.

On the island there are two springs of water within twenty feet of each other, running the year round. One is very warm, and the other is perfectly fresh.

The different views on high points on this island, at various localities, added by a peculiar glass called the "Claude Lorraine," are perfectly magnificent. In our late visit to the island, Judge Avery favored us with a glass of this description which we took along with us. It softens the landscape scenery, reduces it to a miniature picture as perfect as life, gives all the hues, tints, and shades of woodlands, fields, prairie and sky, as complete as though viewed with the naked eye; but it softens the light and gives a perfect miniature picture in place of a direct life size view of the landscape and other objects.

SALT MAKING IN 1812.

Mr. John Palfrey, father of our fellow-citizen, and State Senator, Hon. W. T. Palfrey, came to New Orleans in 1804, and to Attakapas in 1812. In 1812 he located on the Saline on Petite Anse Island, from which place he took salt for a term of years and made salt during the war, in kettles, by boiling the water of the well dug for that purpose. Mr. John Hays, now a resident of the island, dug the well ten or twelve feet deep, and made salt for Mr. Palfrey. He told us that he dug the well with a wooden shovel, charred at the edge with hot ashes. At the depth of nine feet he found a buck-horn, and a little below that he found sedge grass and marsh mud. Mr. Palfrey sold the salt at $6 a barrel in Attakapas, shipping some of it to Vermilion on a keel boat.

THE SURROUNDINGS.

Petite Anse, or Salt Island is surrounded by a sea marsh, filled with tall grass standing thickly matted and about six feet high. To the west this marsh extends as far as the eye can reach. Bayous wind their crooked and sluggish way through the marsh, the largest of which is Petite Anse Bayou. This enters the marsh near the old David Hays plantation, cuts across the road that connects the island with the main land, winds around and touches the west side of the island, abreast of Judge Avery's dwelling, a few hundred yards distant, and pursues a serpentine track through the marsh, nine miles and loses itself in the waters of the gulf. It has usually a depth of ten or twelve feet, but is more shallow at the mouth, and is large enough for any of our bayou steamers to run in. They frequently catch plenty of red fish, and many other kinds of fish at Judge Avery's landing.

THE MOSQUITOES.

At some seasons the mosquitoes are very numerous and troublesome on all these islands; but when we visited Petite Anse they were not at all troublesome. They have their windows protected by frames of mosquito netting, shut all the doors when the little pests make their appearance after sundown, and leave the galleries for seats in the house as soon as the mosquitoes become troublesome. By proper protection and care they become far less troublesome than most people would imagine.

THE MARSH ROAD.

In 1857 Judge Avery threw up a road across the marsh, connecting the island with the main land, a mile and three-eighths in length, at a cost of about $7000. It is covered the entire distance with planks about ten feet in length, laid crosswise on the road. In crossing the Bayou Petite Anse, near the island, there is a drawbridge to enable steamboats to pass.

Two feet below the surface of this marsh is a sub-strata of hard blue clay, with a vegitable mould above.

BIG TEETH.

At Dr. Dungan's we saw parts of two teeth of the mastodon, found some years since on Grand Cote, or Weeks's Island. They had a surface for grinding their food four and a half by three and a half inches, and were in an excellent condition of preservation. The enammel was like glass, and the teeth were worn as though they had ground many a grist. These teeth are doubtless not less than a thousand years old.

GREVEMBERG'S CROP.

While at Jeannerette we called at Grevemberg plantation. Here, business proceeds with much of the energy and success of former days. The negroes on the plantation were always treated humanely, on the patriarchal plan, were never over worked, were well fed, well clothed, and comfortably lodged and cared for.

Mr. Agricola Grevemberg now manages the plantation. He has 285 acres of excellent cane, 250 acres of corn, and 75 acres of cotton. The worms were not in his cotton on the 29th instant. He will grind 130 acres of cane if he cannot sell it for seed. He has 1000 cords of wood cut, and will have his sugar house in excellent order by sugar making in October. His hands generally do very well.

Mr. Grevemberg is about starting an eighty saw Eagle cotton gin and press, obtained from Cushing's machinery depot, St. Charles street, New Orleans. He will be able to gin largely for his neighbors. He has also started a cooper shop, and is about starting a saw-mill, and next season he will run an ice machine, and manufacture ice for the citizens of the parish. He also has a fine distillery which he may put in motion.

The crops in the upper part of the parish generally look well. The cotton worm had appeared in several cotton fields, but their visits were not general. Some even doubted whether they were real cotton worm; but some old cultivators of cotton pronounce it the genuine article. However, the hot sun and peculiar weather may give them a great check, and after all, we have much reason to hope that the planters will not suffer seriously by them.

## A Visit to Ex-President Davis.

A day or two ago a gentleman of this city visited Fortress Monroe for the purpose of procuring some "confiscated" furniture, the property of his uncle, (a distinguished civilian and Confederate officer,) having procured the necessary order from the proper authorities. Arriving at the Fortress he was narrowly catechized by a federal officer, who asked him, among other questions, it "he had served in the rebel army?" "No, sir," was the reply, "but," drawing himself up to his full height, "I did have the honor of serving for four years in the army of the Confederate States of America." "I suppose you are acquainted with a good many rebel officers," resumed the questioner. "No, sir; I was not acquainted with any rebels, but I knew intimately many Confederate officers."

He was at length admitted into the Fortress and enjoyed two interviews with Mr. Davis, who now has the liberty of the fort during the day, unattended by any guard, although confined to his quarters and closely watched by night.

Mr. Davis was in a conversational mood, and talked freely on all subjects which came up. He expressed his regret that during the existence of the Confederacy there should have existed any differences of opinion between himself and other Southern officers and gentlemen, but hoped that such feelings would be forgotten and all offenses mutually forgiven.

He expressed the warmest sympathy for the sufferings and struggles of the gallant Confederate soldiers, who at the close of the war had returned to ruined and desolated homes to battle with poverty and all its attendant evils, and said he often thought of them in the silent hours of the night, when sleep refused to visit his quarters eyelids, but he felt assured that the same indomitable will and energy which carried them through such a war would in the end be crowned with competence and plenty.

Mr. Davis inquired eagerly after many personal friends, and sent kindly messages to many. His health had, he said, somewhat improved within the past fortnight, but he was still very weak. In speaking of the disgraceful manacling affair, he said that he attached no blame to Gen. Miles, who had simply obeyed instructions.

He said, however, that orders to shackle him had been several times forwarded to the Fortress, but that the officers postponed or evaded its execution. In regard to Dr. Craven's book, the doctor had, Mr. Davis said, put language into his mouth which was never used by him, but the doctor's timidity prevented him from writing a truthful and accurate account of many conversations and circumstances.

At the expiration of the interview, Gen. Miles asked the visitor what he thought of the looks of Mr. Davis; to which our friend replied that, although "formerly acquainted with him, he should not have recognized him had he met him on the street."

Gen. M. remarked that it made no difference to him whether Mr. Davis was lean or fat; he simply obeyed orders, and he did not think the Richmond papers ought to be so severe upon his conduct.

He seemed greatly nettled at the truthful and pungent criticisms of the Richmond press, and several times adverted to the subject. The generals professions of humanity will not receive general credence, however, for he is universally justly regarded as a brute, and it is highly satisfactory to know that he is to be superseded by General Barton, an old army officer and a gentleman, formerly major of the 3d artillery at San Francisco. Mr. Davis expresses himself highly gratified at the prospect of the proposed change, as he has long known General B. to be a high-minded and honorable man.

Much of the furniture of which our friend was in search he found in the officers' quarters of the fortress, and also recognized many books belonging to the family. When he recognized any of these articles the reply invariably was, those things were confiscated. "Confiscated!" exclaimed the young man, "why not speak plain English, and say stolen?" "Oh, no; these things were sent here during Butler's regime, and were regularly confiscated by Judge Underwood."

"Underwood," was the rejoinder. "His being concerned in the affair is only to my mind another proof of the illegality of the act."

Gen. Burton proved his intention of boxing up all the confiscated furniture as soon as he should take command, and hold it subject to the orders of the authorities, furnishing his quarters himself, as he thought it disgraceful for United States officers to use furniture so acquired. Such conduct so essentially different from the course pursued by many officers prove that the new commander at the fortress is imbued by the honorable instincts which are supposed to characterize the profession of arms, and lead to the hope that the illustrious captive will be treated with the courtesy and consideration so natural to brave men, and which will alleviate in some degree the inevitable rigors of captivity.

Since the fall of the Confederacy the people of New Orleans have been somewhat extravagant in the purchase of spoons, and the silversmiths of that city are said to make a most gorgeous display of plate and diamonds in their show windows. Of these things that predacious old brute, Butler, has heard, and he is becoming frantic for another chance at the booty of the Crescent City.

At a political meeting of disunionists in Massachusetts, a few days since, he referred to the late riots in New Orleans, and said: "If this state of things cannot be altered, we will march once more, and woe to him who opposes us."

When this cowardly and cruel old "bummer," says "we," he doubtless means Banks and himself, those noble and heroic Massachusetts major generals whose deeds of valor during the war were at once the Shame and Laughing-stock of the Northern people. Imagine an invasion of the South by Banks and Butler! The scarcity of provisions in the Cotton States would make Banks' part of the affair popular with the hungry Southerners. That eminent strategist used to march with his provision trains in front, and his invasion might be made a cheap mode of feeding the South. But the country outside of New Orleans is too poor to attract Butler, and the inhabitants of that city, bearing in mind the rapacity of the beast, would run their valuables of long before he could lay his paws upon them.—[Richmond Times.

## SHERIFF'S SALES.

SUCCESSION OF THE LATE HENRY MYERS, DECEASED—Second District Court of New Orleans, No. 19,576.

BY VIRTUE of and in obedience to an order of sale, rendered August 11, 1866, to me directed by the Honorable Second District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled matter, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on FRIDAY, the 14th day of September, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for account of said succession, the following described property, viz:—

1. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situate in the suburb Tonti, in the Second District of this city, in square No. Twenty-nine, comprised between Bienville, Customhouse, Marais and Villere streets. Said lot makes part of a portion of ground designated by the No. Five on a plan drawn on the 5th day of February, 1830, by the City Surveyor, and deposited on the 13th day of August, 1832, in the office of Pedro Arnaud, notary public in this city. Said lot forming the corner of Bienville and Villere streets, and measuring, American measure, thirty-one feet, eleven inches and a half in front on Bienville street, by about ninety-seven feet in depth and front on Villere street, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

2. THE ONE-HALF OF LOT NO. TWO, situate in the same suburb, in the square bounded by Bienville, Customhouse, Robertson and Villere streets, which said half lot fronts thirty-one feet three inches and seven inches on Villere street, and is sixty-three feet eleven inches and a half between parallel lines, American measure, bounded on the side next to Bienville street by lot No. three, and on the other side nearest Customhouse street by the remainder of said lot No. two.

3. A CERTAIN PORTION OF LOT NO. THREE, situate in the same square and adjoining the foregoing described half lot. It fronts fifteen feet eight inches and five lines on Villere street, is sixty-three feet eleven inches deep, between parallel lines, American measure, bounded on one side by lot No. two, and on the other side by the remaining portion of said lot No. three, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

Which said property was acquired by said deceased from Joseph Finkle, of this city, by an act passed before C. Decoust, a notary public in this city, on the 13th of August, 1831.

Plans of said property will be on exhibition at the Exchange some days previous to that of sale.

☞TERMS—Cash on the spot.

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

C. N. ROTH AND WIFE VS. ANTOINE P. MARIONNEAUX. James L. Barker, administrator, vs. Same. Balthazar Dupuy, et al, vs. Same Widow Daniel Holliday vs. Same. Joseph Perrin Marionneaux vs. Same. Fifth Judicial District Court, parish of Iberville—Nos. 103, 104, 105, 106 and 114.

BY VIRTUE of five alias writs of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Fifth Judicial District Court, parish of Iberville, in the above entitled causes, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of September, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, viz:—

1. A CERTAIN JUDGMENT, rendered in favor of John B. Polmer, in the suit of John B. Polmer vs. the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company, number 17,242 on the docket of the Sixth District Court of New Orleans. Said judgment is for the sum of eighteen thousand dollars ($18,000), with interest from 27, 1865, and signed July 2, of the same year.

Seized in the above suits.

☞TERMS—Cash on the spot.

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

THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 21,243. } W. C. RUDD vs. JOSEPH STENSON.

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

1. TWO LOTS OF GROUND, situated in suburb St. Mary, First District of this city, in the square comprised within Girod, Camp and St. Mary streets, and South street, Lafayette Square, designated by the Nos. 4 and 5, on a plan drawn by Alfred Foristall, late county surveyor, dated the 15th February, 1833, and annexed to an act passed before L. P. Ombre, then notary public in this city, dated 20th March, 1837, which lots of ground measure each 25 feet front, more or less, on said South street, Lafayette Square by 57 feet, more or less front and side, and 100 feet in depth, of which it forms the corner. Together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, rights, ways and privileges thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, known as the "Florence House."

2. AND A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the above said square, comprised within Camp, Girod and St. Mary streets, and South street and Lafayette Square, designated by the No. 3 on the plan aforesaid, and measuring 25 feet front on South street, Lafayette Square by 50 feet in depth, between parallel lines. Together with the privileges of using in the rear an alley, three feet wide, opening on Carondelet street, the same property acquired by the said defendant from Mrs. Morris, by act dated fifteenth day of May, 1865, executed before A. Boudousquie, notary public in this city.

Together with four hundred and fifty (450) shares, now reduced to four hundred and twenty-one (421) of the capital stock of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, secured by mortgage on said property.

Seized in the above suit.

☞TERMS—The purchaser to assume the payment of a Stock loan in favor of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana for the sum of nine thousand dollars, $9000 payable on the 1st day of June next, (1867) and to reasonable succeeding to the terms of the Union Bank and the balance of the price of adjudication, cash on the spot.

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

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 17,001. } CHAS. A. GAYARRE, Jr., vs. MICHAEL HIGGINS AND ARTHUR BELANGER.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of seizure and sale, to me directed by the Honorable the Fourth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of September, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, viz:—

One Buggy.

Seized in the above suit.

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

JNO. C. KUZAC,
Constable Second Justice Court.

MOORE & HEREFORD VS. JOHN HALLESSY—SECOND Justice Court, Parish of Orleans—No. 29.

BY VIRTUE of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed by the Hon. Geo. H. Brougham, Second Justice of the Peace, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, October 6th 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, the following described property, to-wit:

The schooner EMMA, her Furniture, Tackle and Apparel, as she now lies at Post 27, Second District, foot of St. Philip street.

Seized in the above suit.

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

JNO. C. KUZAC,
Constable Second Justice Court.

SECOND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, PARISH OF ORLEANS.

CHAS. COLLINS vs. SCHOONER EMMA, CAPTAIN and Owners—No. 42.

JOHN McCARTLY vs. SCHOONER EMMA, CAPTAIN and Owners—Nos. 73, 74, 75 and 76.

BY VIRTUE of five writs of fieri facias, to me directed by the Honorable G. H. Brougham, Second Justice of the Peace, I will proceed to sell at public auction on SATURDAY, October 6th, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, the following described property, to-wit:

The schooner Emma, her Furniture, Tackle and Apparel, as she now lies at Post 27, Second District, foot of St. Philip street.

Seized in the above suit.

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

JOHN C. KUZAC, Constable Second Justice Court.

P. LE BLANC, AGENT, VS. MRS. HARRIET WILSON—Second Justice's Court, Parish of Orleans—No. 67.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the Honorable G. H. Brougham, Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction at my office, corner Carondelet Place and St. Charles street, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of September, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M.,

One lot of Household Furniture.

Seized in the above suit; as certainty on file in my office.

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

JOHN C. KUZAC,
Constable Second Justice's Court.

SECOND JUSTICE COURT, Parish of Orleans—Nos. 8021, 8056, and 8021. } EARHART & FERGUSON vs. HARVEY GUILD—Same vs. EARHART & FERGUSON vs. HARVEY GUILD AND WIFE.

BY VIRTUE of three writs of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable Geo. H. Brougham, Second Justice of the Peace, and by consent of plaintiffs and defendants, I will proceed to sell at public auction on SATURDAY, the 15th day of September, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at 130 c. Charles street, First District, the following described property, viz:

One lot of Household Furniture and Contents of Gas Fitting Shop, consisting of Gas Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures, of all descriptions.

Seized in the above suits.

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

JOHN C. KUZAC,
Constable Second Justice Court.

J. E. FULTON VS. STEAMBOAT FANNY PEARSON, Same vs. Same—Second Justice Court, Parish of Orleans—Nos. 8088 and 8089.

BY VIRTUE of two writs of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable Geo. H. Brougham, Second Justice of the Peace, I will proceed to sell at public auction on SATURDAY, the 15th day of September, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, the following described property, to-wit:

THE STEAMBOAT FANNY PEARSON, her Furniture and Tackle.

Seized in the above suit.

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

JOHN C. KUZAC,
Constable Second Justice Court.

J. GONEGAL'S COLUMN.

20.....ST. CHARLES STREET.....20

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS

OILS, GLASS, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

—AND—

Fancy Goods, at Wholesale.

JAMES GONEGAL,

No. 20 ST. CHARLES STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

Having received, by late arrivals, a large stock of FRESH and NEW DRUGS, in addition to the large assortment of hand, I am now prepared to supply the large and increasing wants of the DRUG TRADE SOUTH.

The following articles comprise a part of my stock:

| | |
|---|---|
| Acids, all kinds, | Alcohol, |
| Balsam Copaiba, | Ammonia, Carbonate, |
| Blue Mass, | Bay Rum, |
| Borax, | Blue Vitri, |
| Calomel, | Brimstone, |
| Cantharades, | Castor Oil, |
| Chloride Lime, | Chalk, red and white, |
| Concentrated Lye | Chlorofarm, |
| Cream Tartar | Copperas, |
| Indigo, | Cuttle Fish Bone, |
| Isinglass, | Opodeldoc, |
| Licorice, | Opiate, |
| Licorice Root, | Jalap, |
| Madder, | Lunar Caustic, |
| Manna, | Mace, |
| Musk, | Magnesia, |
| Nutmegs, | Morphine, |
| Quicksilver, | Opium, |
| Rotten Stone, | Quinine, |
| Sulphur, | Rochelle Salts, |
| Tonin, | Pumice Stone, |
| Epsom Salts, | Syringes, |
| Varnish, | Turpentine. |
| Ether, Nitric FFF, | White Lead in Oil, |
| Ether, Sulphuric, | Emery Flour, |
| Gambogo, | Emery, 1, 2 and 3, |
| Glauber Salts, | Extracts, solid and fluid. |
| Gum Arabic, | Flax Seed, |
| Gum Benzoin, | Flax Seed, ground, |
| Gum Shellac, | Ginger, |
| Gum Myrrh, | Gum Assafoetida, |
| Glycerine, | Gum Camphor, |
| Hops, | Gum Tragacanth, |
| Oil Bergamot, | Glue, |
| Oil, Cod Liver, white, | Herba fresh, |
| Oil, Cod Liver, dark, | Oil Anise, |
| Oil, Olive, pints and quarts, | Oil, Cinnamon. |
| Oil, Sassafras, | Oil, Croton, |
| Pepper, black, | Oil, Lemon, |
| Potash, Chlorate, | Oil, Peppermint, |
| Putty, | Oil, Wintergreen, |
| Saltpetre, | Pepper, Cayenne, |
| Senna, | Petasses, Iodide, |
| Soap, Castile, | Rhubarb, |
| Sponge, | Saleratus, |
| Alum, | Snuff, in jars and bottles. |
| Soda, Sal, | Soda, Bicarbonate, |
| | White Wax, |

PERFUMERY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fancy Goods, | Stationery, |
| Combs, | Brushes, |
| Colognes, | Handkerchief Extracts, |
| Pomades, | Flavoring, |
| Toilet Articles, | Puffs and Powder Boxes |
| Soaps, plain and fancy, | Patent Medicines, etc. |

Orders received from the country will meet with prompt attention.

JAMES GONEGAL,
20 St. Charles street.

HUBBEL'S

SUPERIOR OLD CABINET BRANDY,

MEDICATED.

AN UNEQUALED REMEDY FOR

DIARRHEA, SUMMER COMPLAINT

CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS,

GRIPING PAINS IN THE BOWELS

—AND—

CHRONIC DIARRHEA.

It is highly approved by the Medical Family

For Change of Water and Diet.

THE CABINET BRANDY

Has been used with almost unparalleled success for the past Twenty Years, in cases of DIARRHEA, CHOLERA MORBUS, COLIC, etc.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS, AND EVERY BOTTLE WARRANTED.

HUBBEL'S

CELEBRATED GOLDEN BITTERS

A PURELY VEGETABLE TONIC

Invigorating and Strengthening.

Fortifies the system against the evil effects of unwholesome water. For sale in all parts of the world.

☞CENTRAL DEPOT—American Express Building on Hudson street, New York. Manufactory—Hudson, N. Y.

GEO. C. HUBBEL & CO.,
Proprietors

SOLE AGENT,

J. GONEGAL,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

20.....St. Charles street.....20

NEW ORLEANS.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS, No. 131 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 RHONEY, President.
WM. P. KELLOGG, Vice President.
H. F. 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.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

TWELFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter Company publish the following statement:

| | |
|---|---|
| Premiums received during the year ending 31st May, 1866, including unexpired premiums of the previous year: | |
| On Fire Risks | $ 566,163 69 |
| On River Risks | 471,153 02 |
| On Marine Risks | 347,222 59 |
| Total Premiums | $1,784,564 22 |
| Less Premiums Unearned on the 31st May, 1866 | $ 291,316 00 |
| | $1,493,232 22 |
| Returned Premiums | 38,169 53 |
| Net Earned Premiums 31st May, 1866 | $1,515,069 64 |
| Losses paid during the year: | |
| On Fire Risks | $202,562 18 |
| On River Risks | 269,520 80 |
| On Marine Risks | 334,323 38 |
| | $806,406 36 |
| Taxes | 29,364 17 |
| Reinsurance and Profit and Loss | 176,193 59 |
| 10 and 15 per cent. returned | 70,339 78—$1,082,303 90 |
| Add Interest less Expenses | 2,549 27 |
| Net Profit | $ 431,505 55 |
| Net Earned Premiums 31st May, 1866 | $1,515,069 64 |
| Less amount on which 10 or 15 per cent have been Returned | $ 637,935 00 |
| Amount Participating in Profit | $ 877,134 64 |

The Company have the following Assets:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash on hand | $ 266,450 97 |
| Real Estate | 147,031 20 |
| City Bonds | 86,424 00 |
| Gas Light Stock | 9,000 00 |
| Notes Secured by Mortgage | 566,515 71 |
| Notes Secured by Pledge | 54,887 50 |
| Bank Stocks | 179,700 00 |
| Bills Receivable | 119,197 44 |
| Premiums in Course of Collection | 119,226 83 |
| Scrip of Mutual Companies | 45,760 00 |
| Louisiana State Bonds | 1,500 00 |
| Stock Levee Steam Cotton Press | 9,000 00 |
| Vallette Dry Dock Company | 4,375 00 |
| | $1,804,068 25 |
| Less Unclaimed Interest due on Scripts | $ 21,378 96 |
| Interest payable in July next on all Outstanding Scripts | 54,169 38 |
| | $ 75,547 34 |
| Scrip of 1865 Redeemable in July Next | $125,663 00 |
| Unearned Premiums on 31st May, 1866 | $239,315 00—$ 539,525 34 |
| Net Assets | $1,101,562 91 |

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Be it remembered, that on the 5th day of June, 1866, before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace, in and for the parish aforesaid, personally came and appeared John Pemberton, President, and Paul Fourchy, Secretary of the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who being duly sworn according to law, did depose and say, that the above statement is in fact, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

JOHN PEMBERTON, President.
PAUL FOURCHY, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of June, 1866.

PAUL W. COLLENS,
Third Justice of the Peace.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the — day of June, 1866, it was resolved to declare a Scrip Dividend of Forty Per Cent. on the Net Earned Participating Premiums for the year ending on the 31st day of May, 1866, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the first day of August next. Also to pay on and after the second Monday in July next, the balance due on Forty Scrips of 1836, and six per cent. interest in Common Currency on all outstanding Scrips of the Company.

DIRECTORS:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ed. Duponnet, | John Pemberton, | David McOeard, |
| P. Maspero, | Pierre Soulé, | S. Z. Relf, |
| L. F. Gonegal, | M. Puig, | J. J. Fernandez, |
| J. Morgan Hall, | | Chas. Sugory. |

COTTON TIES.

THE "ARROW TIE."

TO PLANTERS, FACTORS AND DEALERS.

A fine stock of this superior and very popular BAND AND TIE for Bales Cotton, now landing ex-Lark, Atlanta, Estelle and W. L. Burroughs.

Factors and Dealers supplied on the best terms. Address Messrs. GIVEN, WATTS & CO., or

H. T. BARTLETT, Agent,
28 Carondelet street.

BUTLER'S PATENT COTTON TIE

The undersigned sole agents, have now on hand and will be constantly supplied with the above celebrated IRON COTTON TIES, superior to any other, with the buckle firmly attached to one end of the hoop. This Tie is recommended by merchants and planters for its simplicity and strength, and the great ease with which it can be adjusted to bales of any size. It has been used by a large number of planters since 1859, their entire satisfaction.

Orders will be received at our office.

R. BLEAKLEY & CO.,
Band & Perdido street, corner of Tchoupitoulas.

BEARD'S PATENT LOCK IRON TIES,

FOR BALING COTTON,

Unequaled for simplicity and rapidity of adjustment. For sale by

STONE & MURPHY,
Dealers in Baling Stuffs,
64 Magazine street.

FASSMAN'S PATENT IRON TIES

FOR COTTON BALES.

My Button Tie was the first offered for sale to any extent in the South, and has been used by thousands of planters with universal satisfaction. It has made a valuable improvement in the shape of the button since it was first introduced, and have also procured a patent for a Buckle Tie which, for simplicity, facility and rapidity of fastening it takes of any one of equal size, and for security in holding it, I think, superior to any offered in the public.

The adhesion of two over rope for baling cotton was now universally acknowledged. It holds the bale in a much smaller compass, (a saving) and the bale round with much more facility, both in the country presing and the economical packing at the ses ports: lessens immensely the risk from fire; is stronger, and its strength is not impaired by dew and exposure as that of rope. This last advantage has been strikingly manifested during the wet. Thousands of bales of cotton have been lost by the rotting of the bagging of rope, which could have been preserved if iron hoops had been used. In addition to this, it can be furnished nearly fifty per cent. cheaper than rope. The derangement of labor in the hemp growing States has reduced the supply of hemp to such an extent as to cause prices to rule unprecedentedly high. Indeed, a sufficiency for baling a moderate cotton crop cannot be relied on at