New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

—OF—

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1866.

We invite the attention of our readers to several communications on the inside pages of to-day's Crescent. Among them a very interesting one from Sut Lovengood. Sut, poor fellow, has the blues.

We are under renewed obligations to master Sam W. Small for late Cincinnati papers.

Our thanks are tendered to the officers of the Southern Express Company for late papers.

The officers of the steamship Morgan have kindly furnished us with late Texas papers.

We are also indebted to the officers of the steamer Rapidan for Galveston papers of the 7th.

The officers of the steamship Matagorda, which arrived late in the evening yesterday, have been kind enough to send us Galveston papers of the 8th and Houston of the 7th.

More Martial Law.—Something called a State Central Committee of the Republican party of Louisiana has recently held a meeting in this city—so we are informed by the N. Y. Tribune—at which meeting resolutions were passed requesting the President to maintain martial law in New Orleans. As, according to the Radical papers, all the "loyal Union" men have fled from New Orleans, either these committeemen are not "loyal," or they are endowed with a most marvellous ubiquity. The mild and amiable gentlemen referred to desire martial law to be maintained in order that "the authors and abettors of the late massacre," as they call the vigorous suppression of the revolutionists and rioters of the 30th of July, may be appropriately punished. They do not intimate the exact punishment to be inflicted, but we presume that nothing less than hanging would satisfy them. They declare that nine-tenths of the people of Louisiana are "rebel," and abettors of the authorities, and hence the hanging process would be very apt to leave the State with just about the amount and kind of population required to constitute a radical territory. What a nice thing it would be for the patriotic radicals if they could only hang all of their opponents, and thus get rid of the inconvenience of being outvoted at elections.

The official vote of Kentucky, at the late election, is as follows: For Duvall 95,979; for Hobson 58,035. Duvall's majority 37,944. From two counties—Letcher and Perry—no returns were received. The votes from the counties of Monroe, Rowan and Breathitt, were thrown out on account of informalities in returns.

The new internal revenue stamps required to be placed on all barrels and packages containing malt liquors were issued on Saturday, 1st inst. The design is a very neat one, and is about two and a half inches in diameter, and contains the words, "United States Internal Revenue Stamp," and the word "one-eighth" or "one quarter barrel," as the case may be. They are intended to be placed over the spigot hole, and will be cancelled by driving in the spigot. The stamps are of the following denominations: For one barrel, $1; half barrel, 50 cents; quarter barrel, 25 cents, etc.

The Richmond papers, luxurious as Lucullus, are boasting that those delicious little birds, sora, have made their appearance in the markets of the seven hilled city.

Here, in New Orleans, for upwards of six weeks, the epicures have been feasting upon two species of delicious birds, one the grassée, the other the pabbabotte—both more delicate and gamelike than the sora, and still our papers "have made no sign."

The Chicago Republican publishes a long report of the proceedings at Cleveland, Ohio, on the occasion of the President's visit to that city, among the headings to which is to be found the following, in large capitals: "Andy Johnson assumes the role of Marc Antony over Seward's garments."

Nobody but a man rendered crazy by the politics of the Black Republicans would ever have found a similarity between Julius Cæsar and Secretary Seward. The comparison is ineffably ludicrous.

During the last week in August twenty-two thousand immigrants arrived in New York from Europe. Most of the European emigration is from the different German states and from Prussia, whilst the arrivals from Ireland have fallen off wonderfully. It is suspected that the cause of this is that the contemplated Fenian invasion keeps most of the Celts at home to take part in the promised uprising when the time comes.

We learn that the railroad from Atlanta to Chattanooga with the exception of a few miles below Marietta—has been put in thorough running order; several miles of new track has been laid, new depots have been built, new machine shops, round house; many new and substantial bridges; engines and cars renovated, and everything along the road put in perfect order. One who traveled over this road a year ago would hardly recognize that it is the same thoroughfare.

A Boston company, with a capital of over a million, is on the eve of erecting a fire-proof iron building in that city one hundred and seventeen feet long by fifty-seven wide, air-tight, into which it is their design to store the ripened fruits of the present season, and sell them out again during the coming winter and spring, or, in fact, until the orchards again yield up their many-tinted treasures.

There is trouble among the radicals in Vermont—that State which they so fondly call "the star that never sets." The friends of the Constitution and the administration are not so vainly hopeful as to look for a Democratic victory in that State, but we certainly have reason to expect a large reduction in the radical majority in the coming autumn.

The Mobile police made 264 arrests during August, of which 167 were of whites, 97 of blacks. The amount of fines imposed by the mayor, was $2535.

The Chicago Republican styles the President "citizen Johnson." This, we presume, is a forewarning of revolution similar to that of France in 1789. Straws show which way the wind blows.

ROSH HASHANAH.

Of all the wonders comprised in the history of the human race, there are perhaps none that transcend those which signalize the annals of Israel. From the days in which Abraham took unto wife his step-sister, and on the plains of Ur, in the contemplation of the marvels of the universe, burst the bonds of idolatry and acknowledged the one God, to these days, in which the millions of his descendants are scattered throughout the world, aliens from their promised land, and without a country to call their own, prodigy has followed miracle and miracle prodigy until the human mind seems scarcely able to compass them. And not the least notable of these miracles is the existence, even now, of this wonderful race, after bondages and persecutions, sufferings and punishments, wrongs and oppressions, slaughterings and spoliations, such as the chronicles of no other nation record. There they are!—now, as in the tents of the Father of the Faithful, as in Egypt and in Babylon, as in the temple of Solomon and in the synagogues of Chorazin, Bethsaida and Capernaum, as in the private recesses of the Eastern ghettoes, and of the Judenstrasse of later days,—alas, how late!—there they are, proclaiming now, as then, the great shibboleth of their faith, "Hear O! Israel! the Lord our God is one God!" and now, as then, conforming, as far as practicable, with the rites and ceremonies ordained by Moses.

Interesting all of these cannot but be to the reflective mind; most of them are of impressive solemnity; and many of them are of affecting significance. Not a few of them involve curious scientific facts and questions; and particularly is this the case in relation to the divisions of time and the dependent regulation of fasts and festivals. Our hours, our days, our weeks, our months, our years, are not the same as those of the Hebrews, although these be all measured by the motions of the earth in relation to the heavenly bodies. Of the division of hours into minutes nothing was known to them. As the civil day commences with us at midnight, the astronomical at noon, and as with some people the day commences with the rising of the sun, so with the Jews the day commences with the setting of the sun. They understand it to have thus commenced at the creation, according to the Scriptural statement, "And the Evening and the Morning were the first day." This does not alter the length of the day; but, from the system of designating any portion of the day or night by a term signifying both the night and the day, it led to the counting of a part of one day, with the whole following night, and a part of the next day, as three days and three nights. The division of the day into twenty-four hours was not known to the ancient Jews. The period of daylight was divided by them only by the rising, culminating and setting of the sun. No other division is found in the Old Testament. At a later period they divided it like the Romans, into four parts, each consisting of three hours. These hours, however, were not, like ours, always equal. Each of them was the twelfth part of the time the sun was above the horizon. So that if this in winter was nine hours of our time, each of their hours would be but forty-five of our minutes. If in summer daylight lasted fifteen of our hours, each of their hours would be equal to an hour and fifteen minutes of our time. These unequal hours are technically called "temporary hours." In Judea the days throughout the year were nearly of equal length, however; and so the "temporary hours" were not of as different lengths as we have supposed them, for the sake of illustration.

Of eves or vespers the Jews distinguished two. One commenced at noon and terminated at the setting of the sun; the second commenced at the latter period. The time included between the two was spoken of as between the two vespers.

The night—that is the period from sunset to sunrise—among the Hebrews was divided into four parts called "watches," each of them lasting three temporary hours. The first watch is spoken of in Lamentations as "the beginning of the watches;" the second watch is called "the middle watch," in the book of Judges; the third watch appears to have had no other epithet; the fourth was called "the morning watch."

The Jewish week consisted of seven days including the Sabbath; but they had no other designations than those of their order from the Sabbath—first, second, third, etc. The Hellenist Jews, at a later day, gave the name of *Parasceve*—signifying "preparation"—to the day before the Sabbath. The law obliged the Jews to so complete an abstinence from labor on the Sabbath, that they were prohibited from preparing food to eat, or even from lighting fire for any purpose. Another name for the day before the Sabbath, not used by the Hellenists, was the Vesper of the Sabbath. This commenced at the ninth hour—three temporary hours after noon, that is. They then set about preparing whatever was necessary for the Sabbath, so as to finish before sunset; and if they had a journey to make they contrived it so as not to have to travel after sunset. Besides this week of days, the Hebrews had a week of years, a period of seven years, the last of which was called a Sabbatical year, and a week of weeks of years, a period of forty-nine years, the last of which was called the Great Sabbatical year, or the year of Jubilee. The Sabbatical year, says Milman, "was another remarkable instance of departure from every rule of political wisdom, in reliance upon divine providence. The whole land was to lie fallow; the whole people were given up to legalized idleness. All danger of famine was to be prevented by the supernaturally abundant harvest of the sixth year; but it is even more remarkable, that serious evils did not ensue from this check on the national industry." Spontaneous productions were common property. Of the Grand Sabbatical year, or year of Jubilee, we will speak presently.

Of months the Jews had like ourselves two kinds; but they were both lunar. One of these consisted of the period elapsing between the departure of the moon from a particular point in the heavens and her return to it. This was called "the periodic month," and is equivalent to our "tropical month," or our "sidereal month"—there being a difference of only some seven seconds between these. It consisted of twenty-seven days, seven hours and forty three minutes, nearly. The other month was measured by the space elapsing between two consecutive conjunctions of the sun and moon, and consisted of twenty nine days, twelve hours, forty-four minutes and some seconds. This was the month in general use. To allow for the odd hours and minutes, the months were made to consist alternately of twenty-nine and thirty days, the Sanhedrim originally regulating them. The month was not calculated from the period of the actual conjunction of the sun and moon, but from that of the latter's becoming visible after it, and hence the application of the phrase "new moon," which is a misnomer as now applied among us. In order to discover this period, trusty observers were sent to the neighboring mountains to observe it; and on seeing the crescent, they hastened, even on the sabbath, to inform the Sanhedrim, and the people were notified of it by the blowing of trumpets, while they cried out "The festival of new moon! the festival of new moon!" This festival is based upon the command in Numbers, c. 28 v. 11-15, that a burnt offering shall be made in the beginning of the months. It seldom happened that in the serene climate of Judea the moon was obscured by clouds; when it did, the Sanhedrim decided when the month commenced.

The Jews had both a solar and a lunar year. The synodic month which comprised the autumnal equinox originally commenced the year. But after the departure from Egypt, Moses ordained that in memory of the period of the deliverance, which was the spring, with the month comprising the vernal equinox, should commence a year, which is called the sacred or ecclesiastical year, as the former is called the civil year. The months had at first no other designation than that of their order, first, second, third, etc., except that of the vernal equinox, called Abib (green corn-ear), and that of the autumnal equinox, called Ethanun (in reference to the ten penitential days commencing it). About the time of the captivity they were named Nisan (formerly Abib, and answering to parts of March and April,) Iyar, Sivan, Tamuz, Ab, Elul, Tisri, (formerly Ethanun, and answering to parts of September and October,) Marchesvan, Kislev, Tebet, Shabet, and Adar. These twelve months, however, comprise but three hundred and fifty-four days, or more than eleven days less than the solar year; so that after three years the close of the lunar year would arrive more than a month before that of the solar year. To correct this, a thirteenth month, called embolismic or intercalary, was added every third year. This was named Veadar.

Other forms of annual commencements observed by the Jews were that of Elul, (the sixth month, answering to parts of August and September,) from which, account was taken of all cattle brought forth, in order to regulate the tithes to be paid on them; and that of Shabet, (the eleventh month, answering to parts of January and February,) from which was dated the period, within three years from which it was prohibited to eat the fruit of trees then being planted.

Yet another kind of yearly period observed by the Israelites, as already observed, was the Jubilee, or Grand Sabbatical year. As the Sabbatical year consisted of a week of years, or seven years, so this consisted of a week of weeks of years, or seven times seven—that is, forty-nine years. The ordinance for this will be found in the twenty-fifth chapter of Leviticus, from the eighth verse. In this year all debts were cancelled, all property which had been sold or alienated was gratuitously restored to the original owner, and all slaves were manumitted. "All the estates," says Milman, "were to revert to their original owners, all burdens and alienations ceased, and the whole land returned to the same state in which it stood at the first partition. A singular agrarian law, which maintained the general equality, and effectually prevented the accumulation of large masses of property in one family, to the danger of the national independence and the establishment of a great landed oligarchy."

In this sketch of the divisions of time among the Israelites, it is to be observed that neither scientific exactness nor critical determination on disputed points is pretended to. Adequateness for popular purposes is all that is aimed at, with the object of illustrating how much more may be involved in a question attracting so little attention as a Jewish festival ordinarily does among us. It was suggested by the fact that with the setting of the sun yesterday commenced the great festival of Rosh Hashanah, or the Feast of Trumpets, ushering in the civil year 5627 of the Jewish era. The former name signifies "Beginning of the Year," equivalent in name to our New Year's Day. It is called the Feast of Trumpets, *par excellence*, to distinguish it from Rosh Chodesh, as the first of every other month was called, on which also, as has been seen, trumpets were blown. Its observance is thus commanded:

"And the Lord spake unto Moses, saying—Speak unto the children of Israel, saying: In the seventh month, in the first of the month, shall ye have a Sabbath, a memorial of blowing of trumpets, an holy convocation. Ye shall do no servile work; but ye shall offer an offering, made by fire, unto the Lord."—Leviticus, chapter 23, verses 23-25.

"And in the seventh month, on the first of the month, ye shall have a holy convocation; ye shall do no servile work; it is a day of blowing of trumpets unto you."—Numbers, chapter 29, 1st verse.

The five verses following that last quoted may be referred to for particulars of the offerings commanded to be made. Next to Yom Kippur, the great Day of Atonement, which occurs on the tenth day after it, Rosh Hashanah is considered the most solemn holiday of the year, especially as commencing the "Ten Days of Repentance," closing with the former holiday; and as being the day on which the creation of the world was completed; that on which the sacrifice of Isaac by his father took place; and that on which the Messiah will come. The feast is also called "Yom Hadin," or Day of Judgment, for the teachings of the Rabbis say that on that day the Almighty reviews the career of every creature, meting out its fate for the next year. The belief was that on this day the good and bad deeds of each individual were balanced in the three books: one the book of life in which good acts were entered; one the book of death, in which evil deeds were recorded; and the third the book of the middle state, in which indifferent actions were inscribed. Maimonides says that the blowing of the trumpets is symbolic of the awaking of sinners to repentance and to the leading of a new life.

The hearing of the sound of the trumpets is obligatory on every Israelite, and at the rising of the sun to-day, the blowing of the ram's-horn, or Shophar, as it is called in Hebrew, will commence in each of the synagogues of the city, and the faithful will be in attendance. In the English and German synagogues they usually appear in shrouds to offer their prayers; but this is not done among the Spanish and Portuguese Jews. Whether it is among the Polish Jews or not, we are not certain. The holiday is further particularized by congratulations among friends, differences made up among enemies, and general good will prevailing. The festival will last two days, that is, till sunset—or more accurately, perhaps, till starlight—to-morrow evening. At sunset this evening the congregation will again assemble, and, commencing with prayer, go through religious services, To-morrow till noon the same. The Shophar will again be sounded in the morning, and no orthodox Israelite will partake of any food before having heard that tone, which is to remind him that God sits in judgment, and that this same voice will announce the last judgment. The twenty-first and twenty-second chapters of Genesis, reciting the birth and sacrifice of Isaac, will be recited, together with the first chapter of Samuel; and appropriate sermons will be preached. Again in the evening, the religious services will be repeated; and so the festival of Rosh Hashanah will close. Those of our readers who may have an opportunity will find an early morning visit to the synagogue, as we have intimated, equally interesting, impressive, and significant.

The ram's-horn is blown every morning during the ten penitential days, and on the evening closing Yom Kippur, the last of them.

During a violent thunder storm, which prevailed at St. Louis a few nights ago, the bells and gongs of the hook and ladder house, and all the other engine houses, were violently rung by the electric fluid which passed along the telegraph wire. The bell of the first Presbyterian church, corner of 14th and Locust streets, gave out several peals from the same cause.

It is believed that the governor of Georgia intends to suspend the collection of State taxes for the present year, on account of the impoverished condition of the people.

The Philadelphia Press has a column entitled "letter box," which it devotes to answers to correspondents. From a lot of twaddle in this column we clip the following:

Julia—Although your poetry is above mediocrity it will not suit our columns.

Alas, poor Julia! were you so inexperienced as to think that anything "above mediocrity" could ever find a place in the columns of the Philadelphia Press?

A gamester of Chicago, named George Trussell, one of the owners of the famous horse Dexter, was shot and instantly killed, in that city, on the 4th inst., by his mistress.

The French newspapers limit themselves to two lines daily over the Atlantic cable. They get only the price of gold and cotton.

Louisville has voted down the proposition for a subscription by the city of $100,000 to complete the Shelby Branch Railroad.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

Hall of Mississippi Steam Fire Company No. 2, September 1st, 1866.

The officers and members of Mississippi Steam Fire Company No. 2 are hereby notified to assemble at the Engine House, on MONDAY, the 10th inst., at 8½ o'clock A. M., fully equipped, to pay the last sad tribute of respect to our late member RICHARD ROONEY.

The Fire Department in general are respectfully invited to attend.

F. B. EARHART, Secretary.

DIED.

On Sunday morning, Sept. 9th, at 3½ o'clock, ROBERT, son of John and Harriet Clark, aged 6 years.

In the seventy-third year of his age, on Sunday evening, at 8 o'clock, Rev. J. J. MULLON, Founder and Pastor of St. Patrick's Church, in this city.

His remains will be exposed in this church until 4 o'clock, and all his old parishioners and friends are invited to assist at his funeral at that hour, and at High Mass at 9 o'clock A. M.

Moody's Fractional Display.

Being determined to reduce my large stock of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

—AND—

MOODY'S CELEBRATED SHIRTS,

I will on and after MONDAY, devote one window to a display of SUMMER STOCK, any article in which will be sold at the price marked, 25, 50 or 75c. each, without regard to cost or real value, as the goods must be sold to make room for NEW FALL STOCK, NOW ARRIVING.

S. N. MOODY,

Great Shirt Emporium,

Corner Canal and Royal sts., New Orleans.

Pianos!

FRESH ARRIVAL,

—AT—

BLACKMAR'S.

The undersigned has just received a large and varied stock of first-class Pianos, selected by him in person, with great care, from the best Factories of Baltimore, New York and Boston. Among them will be found the following styles of the celebrated "Gold Medal Pianos," from the great Southern Manufactory of KNABE & CO., Baltimore, viz.

The Full Grand, the Grand Upright, 5 styles of Square Pianos, from the plainest to the most superbly carved, ranging in price from $500 to $1000.

From Nunn's, late Nunn's & Clark's: Uprights at $600, 3 styles of Squares, from $550 to $800.

From Raven & Bacon: 3 styles of Squares, from $500 to $600.

From Gold: The Parlor Grand, at $750; Squares from $550 to $650: Parlor Favorites, from $400 to $500.

We keep no cheap, auction-made Pianos (which are always dear at any price,) but to those who desire a perfect instrument at a low figure, we cordially recommend the beautiful Seven Octave "Parlor Favorites" of Nuild & Co., which occupying considerably less space than ordinary Pianos, yet have a wonderful brilliancy and roundness of tone, a perfection of mechanism and elasticness and beauty of finish, that have made them, wherever known, truly "Favorites."

Pianos sold upon monthly payments.

Dealers and schools supplied at exactly the Factory Wholesale Rates. Descriptive Price Lists sent by application to

A. E. BLACKMAR,

167 Canal street.

Carpet Warehouse,

17..........CHARTRES STREET..........17

We have in store a Large Assortment of CARPETING, of all kinds and qualities; FLOOR OIL CLOTH, of all widths and qualities; Matting, Checkered, White and Fancy Coco Matting, Hair Cloth, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, Lace Curtains, Worsted Curtains, Cornices and Pins, etc., at reduced prices.

A. BROUSSEAU & CO.,

Importers and Dealers, Wholesale and Retail.

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ANY SIGNS PAINTED TO-DAY

—BY—

W. E. UNIACKE?

Particular attention paid to SCRIP SIGNS.

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—OF THE—

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE AND NEWS ROOM,

143 COMMON STREET

Opposite St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, La.

Subscribers are cordially invited to attend the reopening of the Exchange News Room, SATURDAY EVENING, September 15th, on which occasion cards of membership will be presented for unexpired terms.

Members of the Chess Club are also invited to be present.

EDWIN E. OVERALL.

The Great Southern Remedy.

BILLING'S CARMINATIVE AND ASTRINGENT SYRUP,

FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHRONIC DIARRHEA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY,

And all Diseases of the Bowels.

This preparation is so well known throughout the Southern country, that it is unnecessary to give a detailed account of its merits. It is an old and well tried article, and the testimonials continually coming in are sufficient evidence of its being a sure and speedy cure for all diseases of the bowels. At this particular time, when we may expect at any day that great scourge, Asiatic Cholera, upon us, every person and family should be provided with a remedy at hand which can be taken at once, and thereby check the disease in its first stages. Billing's Syrup is a safe and certain remedy. Beware of Imitations. Call for BILLING'S SYRUP, and get no other.

Sold by all Druggists.

Office of

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51 Camp Street.

The rates of Premium for Insurance are reduced by the undersigned to conform to the New Tariff established by the Board of Underwriters, to take effect from the 1st inst. Discount in lieu of scrip to be the current rate.

P. R. FELL, Agent,

Phœnix, Security, Atlantic and Harmony Insurance Companies.

J. A. Braselman & Co.,

WILL EXHIBIT ON

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1866,

A Splendid Assortment of

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,

JUST ARRIVED.

The chief attraction is

Dress Goods,

Of which there is an endless variety, including a large lot of DELAINES, AT 25 CENTS PER YARD.

A great variety of

Mourning Goods,

Including five cases of Black and White ENGLISH PRINTS, AT 15 CENTS PER YARD.

A large stock of

White Goods,

Including One Hundred Pieces of ENGLISH LONG CLOTH, At $6 50 per piece of 20 yards.

An immense stock of

Handkerchiefs,

Including 200 dozen Gents' Linen Cambric, at $3 per dozen, 100 .. Ladies' Hem Stitched, at $4 50 per dozen.

A fine assortment of

Gloves,

Including a lot of Ladies' and Misses' LACE MITTS AT 75 CENTS PER PAIR.

A splendid assortment of

Hosiery,

Including an excellent article of LADIES' WHITE COTTON HOSE, AT $6 PER DOZEN.

An extensive stock of

Domestics,

Including a superior, full yard wide, WHITE SHIRTING, AT 30 CENTS PER YARD.

A varied stock of

Linens,

Including a heavy article of IRISH LINEN, AT 45 CENTS PER YARD.

Ladies', Gents', and Children's

Merino Undershirts,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, JEANS, COTTONADES, ETC.

CLOAKS, SHAWLS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, MOSQUITO BARS, FLANNELS, RUGS, OIL CLOTHS, TOWELS, NAPKINS, ETC., ETC.

As we will be very much cramped for room until we get the EXTENSIVE ADDITIONS COMPLETED,

ALL GOODS WILL BE SOLD VERY LOW.

586..........Magazine Street..........586

CORNER OF ST. ANDREW.

To Shippers of Cotton.

Owing to the great inconvenience and delay, brought about by shippers of cotton employing draymen over whom we have no control, we the undersigned COTTON PRESS PROPRIETORS hereby agree to charge (on and after this date,) TEN CENTS PER BALE LABOR, on all cotton shipped from our respective Presses, by draymen not employed by us:

R. M. PASTEUR & CO., Fire Proof Cotton Press.
SAM. BOYD & CO., Shippers and Union Cotton Presses and Independence Yard.
THOS. M. SIMMONS, Crescent City and Alabama Cotton Presses.
E. K. BRYANT, Louisiana Cotton Press.
J. V. CHAFFRY, Levee Steam
IRVINE, KOPMAN & CO., Merchants' Cotton Press.
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W. M. ABBATT, Planters'
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LANE & BEHAN, Virginia
ISAAC RANDOLPH, Pelican
HILLMAN & BONZANO, Vicksburg
STANLEY & CO., Commercial
G. SZYMANSKI, Szymanski's New
KAUSLER & CO., Freret street
WILL WARN, Mississippi
J. C. VAN WICKLE, Wood's
E. GASCHET DE LISLE & CO., Southern
AYMAR WATERS & CO., Factors'
RICHARD TERRELL, Freret's
F. J. HERRON, Star
A. B. READING, Reading
New Orleans, September 1st, 1866.

A Card.

MAYERS'S HOTEL—MISSISSIPPI CITY.

The proprietors of this popular Establishment, known as Barnes's Hotel, respectfully announce to its numerous patrons that it will be kept up and kept open, in all its summer completeness, during the whole year.

The Hotel is now well filled by fair ladies and fine gentlemen, who throng the Ball Room to the pleasing music of a well selected Band.

The table is abundantly supplied with all that New Orleans or Mississippi affords, and the bar is kept refreshed with the best liquors and with lea by every arrival.

A Sure Cure for Cholera.

No family should be without a bottle of ANTI-CHOLERA SYRUP, as one or two doses taken on the first appearance of Diarrhea will check its progress. In the epidemic of forty-nine, it saved thousands of lives, and has one advantage over most other remedies—it is purely vegetable. Retail price, $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared and sold by

DR. A. A. JONES,

At No. 13 Front street, between Common and Gravier.

National Express

—AND—

TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,

Having completed the necessary arrangements, is now prepared to forward

Express Matter, Valuables and Freight,

Of every description, on the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, to

JACKSON, CANTON,

—And—

ALL WAY STATIONS.

Also to VICKSBURG, and all points on the Mississippi, Southern and Selma and Meridian Railroads. Will forward, as heretofore, to all points on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad,

—And to—

SAVANNAH, CHARLESTON, RICHMOND, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, AND NEW YORK,

Via Montgomery, Atlanta and Augusta, Ga.

Office of the Company removed to 143 GRAVIER STREET, a few doors above St. Charles street.

J. G. CAMPBELL, Agent.

PHIL. STOCKTON, Assistant Superintendent, etc.

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—MADE ON—

CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON AND MERCHANDISE

—TO—

GUION & CO., Liverpool;

WILLIAMS & GUION, New York; or to Ourselves.

SIBLEY, GUION & CO.,

31 and 36 Carondelet street.

A Sure Cure for the Cholera.

GREY JACKET BITTERS

Have proved a complete success in all cases of ASIATIC CHOLERA, where it has been tried.

For sale by all the principal Druggists and Wholesale Grocers, and at wholesale by the manufacturers.

BARNETT & LION,

31 and 33 Gravier street.

Gray's Petroleum Stove,

—FOR SALE AT—

No. 106 CAMP STREET, (UP STAIRS,)

The most useful invention of the age. Will cook anything that any other Stove will in the most perfect manner. Throws off hardly any outward heat. Makes no smoke, dust, soot, or ashes. The cooking qualities will be exhibited daily, between 1 and 2 P. M. at 106 CAMP STREET, UP STAIRS.

Wine—Wine—Wine.

SPARKLING AND STILL CATAWBA,

From the celebrated Manufactory of

ZIMMERMAN & CO., Successors to LONGWORTH & ZIMMERMAN, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

—THESE WINES ARE—

Equal to Any and Are Surpassed by None.

The Trade, Hotels and Private Families supplied in quantities to suit.

JNO. W. NORRIS & CO.,

No. 32 Canal street, New Orleans,

Sole Agents for the South.

Wallace & Co.,

74..........CANAL STREET..........74

Slocomb Building,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

ARE RECEIVING DAILY, AND OFFER FOR SALE, BY THE

PIECE OR PACKAGE,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

—OF—

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS,

FALL STOCK,

—COMPRISING—

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, TWEEDS, SATINETS, KENTUCKY JEANS, KERSEYS, FLANNELS,

BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS, SHEETINGS, DRILLS, TICKINGS, STRIPES, DENIMS, CRASH, ETC., ETC.,

OUR STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS

Embraces a GREAT VARIETY OF GOODS that are best adapted to the

SOUTHERN MARKET,

INCLUDING ALWAYS

THE LATEST AND NEWEST STYLES

—OF—

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

FANCY DRESS FABRICS,

—VIZ—

PRINTS, DE LAINES, PRINTED JACONETS, ORGANDIES, CHALLIES, MOZAMBIQUES, FANCY LINENS, LAWNS, ETC.

—IN—

FURNISHING GOODS

We have to offer a Complete Stock of

HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, CRAVATS, SCARFS, TIES,

SILK, LINEN and COTTON HANDKERCHIEFS, PAPER and LINEN COLLARS, COTTON and WOOL OVER and UNDERSHIRTS, LINEN, JEAN and MUSLIN DRAWERS.

We would invite the attention of the Trade generally to our

LARGE STOCK OF

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,

From our own and the best Northern factories, which we are prepared to offer at manufacturers' prices, in store,

91, 93 and 95 Common street,

SLOCOMB BUILDING,

Near City Hotel.

Invitation

—TO—

Photographers and Horticulturists of Louisiana

—FOR—

CONTRIBUTIONS

—TO THE—

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

The Imperial Commission of the Paris Universal Exhibition propose to form a

DIORAMA VÉGÉTAL,

in the Palace Garden for the exhibition of Drawings, and especially Photographic Pictures, of remarkable, curious, useful and interesting vegetation, of which living specimens cannot be obtained. Also, pictures of the situation, landscape or scenery, and where they are produced.

I call the attention of Photographers and Horticulturists, and those who take an interest in the Botany of the State of Louisiana, to prepare such PLANTS and SAMPLES OF VEGETATION as are natives of this State in the manner set forth in the Circular of Monsieur LE PLAY, Imperial Commissioner of the Paris Universal Exhibition.

Professors of the New Orleans Academy of Sciences, Professors of Drawing, and heads of Institutions of learning where Drawing is taught, are likewise respectfully invited to co-operate in furtherance of the enterprise.

EDWARD GOTTHEIL,

State Commissioner Paris Universal Exhibition, 1867.

Circular.

The Imperial commission, in organizing the exposition of living vegetable products in the park of the Champ de Mars, desires to represent, as far as possible, such plants as cannot be exhibited here, living, with their development complete and in their natural positions, on account of the great distances from their native country. It proposes, therefore, to establish in the garden devoted to international exposition of horticulture, a diorama showing, under its characteristic aspect the vegetation of the principal climates of the globe.

In order to make this exhibition instructive, the Imperial commission will be obliged to exact every possible guarantee of the artistic and scientific exactness of these contributions. Among the visitors, who will come from all parts of the world, each one will desire to see faithful representations of the plants of his own country, and each picture will thus be submitted continually to a severe examination, which will establish its infidelity. The public will examine with great interest this abridgment of the vegetable world—this truthful lesson in botanical geography, all embraced in a single coup d'œil.

To make this more complete, it is desirable to exhibit these specimens of vegetation in their natural conditions; isolated as well as in groups, and to select for the reproduction of the remarkable scenery, the point of view, as well as the optical effects under which the perspective and the details of the objects may be seen with the greatest distinctness.

Photography, which seizes its subject almost instantaneously, alone offers the guarantee of exactness and of fidelity, which must be looked for in preparing this new diorama; and these photographs are the materials, precisely, which the imperial commission will receive with gratitude from all persons who will kindly aid them in this portion of their labors, and it will make a special mention in its reports of the names of all contributors.

Howard Association.

At a meeting of the Association held this day, the following officers were elected:

E. F. SCHMIDT, President.
J. M. VANDERGRIFF, 1st Vice President.
CHAS. H. NOBLE, 2d " "
JOHN F. CALDWELL, Secretary,
WM. L. ROBINSON, Treasurer.
B. DA SILVA, Director First District.
S. C. DILLARD, " Second "
R. L. ROBERTSON " Third "
A. J. VANDERGRIFF " Fourth "

J. F. CALDWELL,
New Orleans, August 11, 1866. Secretary.

Paris

UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION—1867.

NOTICE.

Having been appointed by his Excellency Gov. Wells, Agent and Commissioner to represent the interest of the State of Louisiana at the UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION at Paris, in 1867, I respectfully inform all residents of this State desirous of exhibiting Machinery or Produce, etc., at the above Exposition, that I will impart all information within my reach, and facilitate the forwarding of packages to the place of destination if addressed on the subject through Postoffice box 612, New Orleans.

EDWARD GOTTHEIL,

Agent and Representative Paris Universal Exposition, 1867.

Post Office Notice.

Until further notice the Mails at the New Orleans Post Office will be closed as follows:

Mails North, East and West close daily at 2 P. M., via N. O., Jackson, and G. N. R. R.

Mails for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Mobile, Selma, Montgomery and Atlanta, close daily at 11 A. M.

Brashear, etc., via Opelousas Railroad, daily, except Sundays, at 6 o'clock A. M.

Galveston, Indianola and Southern and Western Texas Mails, by Morgan steamers, Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays, at 7 A. M.

Mails for Natchez, Baton Rouge, etc., by Atlantic and Mississippi steamers, daily, except Sundays, at 3 P. M.

Coast Mails for all Post Offices as far up the river as Bayou Sara, by steamer Lafourche, on Wednesdays at 9 A. M., and Saturdays at 3 P. M.

Mails for Northeastern Texas and Red River, tri-weekly, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Mails for Ouachita River, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at [illegible] o'clock P. M.

OFFICE HOURS.—Opens 8 A. M., closes 4 P. M. The General Delivery and Merchants' Delivery will be kept open until 9 P. M.

SUNDAYS.—Office opens 9 A. M., and closes 12 M.

R. W. TALIAFERRO,

Postmaster.

The Mechanics' and Agricultural

FAIR ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA.

At a Special Meeting of the Board of Directors, held at the Mechanics' Institute on the 12th inst., it was unanimously resolved—That the first GRAND FAIR of this Association shall take place on the Fair Grounds, city of New Orleans, commencing on the 20th November ensuing.

Inventors, manufacturers, agriculturists, stock raisers and others, from any portion of the United States, desirous of being represented in this industrial exhibition, can obtain full information by addressing the officers of the association.

L. N. MARKS, President.

LUTHER HOLMES, Secretary and Treasurer.

C. H. SLOCUMB, Chairman of the Committee on Fair Grounds.

Late Laws of Louisiana.

THE ACTS OF THE LAST REGULAR AND EXTRA SESSION OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE, are just published in pamphlet form and can be had of

BLOOMFIELD & STEEL, 105 Camp street.
THOS. L. WHITE, 105 Canal street.
JAS. A. GRESHAM, 92 Camp street.
W. P. GOLDTHWAITE, 69 Canal street.
F. KELLER, 97 Royal street.

Rooms and Board.

A Family, or a few Single Gentlemen can obtain COOL and COMFORTABLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, and BOARD, on reasonable terms, with a family where there are no children, by early application at

No. 243 JULIA STREET,

Between Baronne and Dryades streets.

Late Statutes of Louisiana.

We have now on hand for sale, full bound or in paper,

THE STATUTES OF LOUISIANA,

Adopted during the extra session of December, 1865, and the recent session of 1866.

BLOOMFIELD & STEEL,

Law Booksellers and Stationers,

No. 105 Camp Street.

H. M. Thompson,

AGENT OF THE

NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT

—AND—

GENERAL NEWSPAPER AND ADVERTISING AGENT

NO. 14 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

James B. Thompson,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 147 Fulton Street,

NEW YORK.