New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
—OF—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE, NO. 94 CAMP STREET.

Yearly Subscriptions, in advance, $16; half yearly, $8; Quarterly, $4. Single copies, 10 cents.
THE WEEKLY CRESCENT is published every Saturday. Subscription $3 per annum, invariably in advance.

MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 17, 1866.

On the inside pages of this morning's CRESCENT our readers will find a number of very interesting articles. One that will be read with some little curiosity is the full report of General Baird in reference to the riots on the 30th of July. It is on the third page. A communication from the brother of the late Mr. John Henderson will also attract attention. An article, headed "High Private thinks he does see it" is full of significance and humor. Among others are a "Leaf from Life," (poetry,) "A Century's Search for Captain Kidd's Buried Treasure," "State Elections," "Sensation at Aurora," etc.

GEN. BAIRD'S REPORT.—We publish this morning, the voluminous report of General Baird upon the causes, etc., of the riot of the 30th July, in this city. If it has no value for future reference, it is still a curiosity from the general's ingenuity and skill as a special pleader.

LADIES' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA.—Notice is given in another column that the board of directors of this association have secured the front rooms on the second floor of the Bible House, No. 163 Camp street, where they are prepared to receive donations from all who take an interest in the widow and orphan of the Southern soldiers. It being important that a large fund should be raised—the work before the association being of a magnitude requiring an immense outlay of money—it has been determined to increase the number of annual members to at least one thousand. An opportunity is, therefore, offered ladies and gentlemen to become members by the payment of five dollars. The rooms of the association are open every day from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M. We hope that this matter will receive the attention it deserves, for a more holy cause never appealed to the charitable of our city—the objects of the association being to supply Confederate soldiers with limbs, to mark and protect the graves of the Confederate dead, and to relieve their destitute widows and orphans. We are sure that our people will not be appealed to in vain for such purposes.

THANKS.—To the officers of the steamers Merrimack and George Washington for late Northern favors.

Last evening we were favored by the officers of the National Express office with Jackson papers of the morning. Quick time.

Mr. C. J. Sherwood, of the Southern Express, will accept our thanks for late papers from different points.

Our thanks are tendered to a friend unknown for late Shreveport and Alexandria papers.

We are obliged to Mr. J. B. Posey, the attentive clerk of the Nina Simmes for late Mississippi favors.

We tender our thanks to the officers of the steamer Mitnagorda for late Texas files.

Mr. Frank Neeley, agent of the Southern Express, has kindly furnished us with Cincinnati dates of the 13th, and Baltimore of the 12th.

THE NATIONAL THEATRE.—The German element forms no inconsiderable portion of our population. In point of figures, it is estimated by some as high as twenty-five thousand. In point of energy, industry and honesty, its value cannot be reckoned in figures, but would do honor to any race of people. In the genius which the German mind manifests for music, they stand as the first; and doubtless some Nicbur will ere long discover that it was among the vine clad hills of the Rhine, and not in Arcadia, that Apollo tuned his lyre.

The best evidence we have of their passion for sweet sounds, is the National Theater which is now being erected in our midst. Of this building, we propose to give a few words of description.

The outer shell of the building is already nearly completed, and stands facing Perdido street, between Baronne and Carroll. It is 150½ feet in depth, 58½ wide, and from the ground to the blocking course, 100 feet high. It is built of brick, and will be stuccoed and have a double gable in front when completed. The sides of the building are adorned with iron pillows. Its general architecture will be a mixture of the Doric and Ionic styles. The gables will be bordered with cornice to correspond, and in the center of the lower will be "National Theater" in gilt letters. The blocking courses (corners) of the upper gable will be adorned with masked faces and the central ornament will be a wingled lyre flanked by dolphins.

The ground floor will be built to contain eight stores. The theater proper will consist of a parquette and three galleries, and will contain sixteen hundred seats altogether. In its general arrangement inside it will resemble the New Opera House, with the exception that in the dress circle there will be *tribunes* rising behind the open stalls, as in the Berlin Opera House, instead of the latticed boxes of our present Opera House. The auditorium will be sixty-eight feet in depth, and fifty-four and a half feet wide. The ceiling will be of circular shape and be frescoed and adorned with elaborate designs. The stage will be spanned by an arch upon which will be painted the nine Muses. Upon the floor of the parquette will be two saloons for refreshments, and upon the dress circle in the front is to be a *foyer*, or conversation room, of the same size as at the New Opera. The stage will be fifty-eight feet deep, and fitted up with six dressing rooms.

Messrs. Christian and Louis Schneider and Herman Zuberbier are the stockholders of the building, and the whole cost is set down in the neighborhood of $150,000. Mr. W. Thiel is the architect, to whose kindness we are indebted for our information. From the same source we learn that Mr. Gustave Osterman was to have left Hamburg on the 8th of this month, and that he brings with him a troupe of thirty-six artists. A prima donna who achieved a great reputation at the Berlin Theater will be one of his appetizing novelties, and in this building we hear that Strakosch will also perform. We are not even forbidden to hope that Grau and Ristori will be with us in February—and, altogether, we have made up our mind to undergo something of a musical sensation this winter. The curtain rises for the first time on the 15th of November.

RADICAL MANNERS.

In the earlier days of the republic when men acted from convictions of duty, and all classes of society regarded the rights of communities as well as of individuals, the consciousness of a rectitude of purpose in the mind of each individual gave rise to a feeling of mutual respect which was observable even in the demeanor of opponents to each other. Majorities did not then tyrannize over minorities. Free discussion was ever permitted. Proposed legislation which met with favor with the larger number was often modified lest it might be oppressive to the few. Courtesy in debate was the rule, and public virtue inspired wisdom and moderation in the councils of the nation.

In the later years of the government party spirit made serious encroachments upon the public manners. Corruption found its way into public office. The schemes of demagogues supplanted the matured plans of statesmen. The doctrine of the rights of majorities grew in favor. The victors were to gather the spoils. Minorities were considered to have no rights which the majority were compelled to respect. Yet still, even in this stage of corruption, when individual rights were in a measure disregarded, the people were accustomed to look with respect upon the principal representatives of their power; and the voice of party was hushed when the representative of the dignity and greatness of the government of their choice was seen in the midst of the people. Though the bitterness of party feeling might be intense the President of the nation was alike the representative of all, and the whole people, regardless of party distinctions, united whenever he appeared in his official capacity, to testify their respect for the office which represented their own dignity and greatness as a free people. The Whig who would have offered an insult to President Jackson would not have been tolerated in his own party. The Democrat who would have offered an indignity to President Harrison, would have been hooted from the ranks of his political associates. The people would justly have regarded such instances of ill-manners as an insult to themselves through the high official who was the visible representative of their executive power.

But it has been left to a party of the present day to seek to obliterate these last traces of public virtue. That spirit of radicalism which disregards all individual right; which undermines the fundamental law that is an obstacle in their revolutionary path; which denies justice to entire communities; which saps the foundation of religion, and converts the sacred pulpit into a political rostrum, will not consider its work accomplished until the representative of the government which they desire to overthrow is made the subject of the jeers and hisses of every mob they may succeed in collecting to give vent to the hatred and malignity of the corrupt men who incite them to these disgraceful acts.

We have watched with interest the tour of the President of the nation through the middle and Western States. We have been gratified at the demonstrations of esteem which have greeted him almost everywhere on his journey. We have viewed him as a bold and skillful helmsman steering the ship of state amid rocks and breakers that threaten it on either hand, calm and self-possessed in the midst of the howling of the storm, and seeking by every appliance of human wisdom to still the ravings of a multitude of the crew who seem drunk with rage and fanaticism, and who seek to paralyze his efforts to avert the threatened destruction of all. We have sympathized with his patriotic efforts to bring the ship safely through the surrounding dangers. We still hope from his attempt the best results, and trust that after the storm which now rages so fiercely shall have passed away peace and harmony and prosperity may again be restored to a reunited people.

But as one of a people living under a republican form of government, we cannot conceal our chagrin and mortification at such evidences of ill-manners as have occasionally been manifested, and which show to what an alarming extent the fell spirit of radicalism has corrupted the very fountains of public virtue, and has taught its converts to contemn the very representative of the greatness of the nation. What hope can there be of the perpetuity of republican institutions in the success of a party whose acknowledged head in a great State, while holding the official position of governor, ignores the presence at the State capital of the head of the nation? And what wonder that the rank and file of a party, whose head is so wanting in the forms of official courtesy and respect for his own government, should partake of the boorish tone, and seek to insult the representative of the government which they are thus taught to deride?

The reflection is a melancholy one, and teaches us the dangers which threaten the perpetuity, not only of the Union, but even of the form of government under which we live. Woe to the republic, if the power of radicalism should be perpetuated. It seems to have lost all respect for the emblems and representatives of that government which they have loudly boasted was the "best on earth," and their policy seems based solely upon developing into activity the lowest passions of human nature, and of teaching its followers to deride alike the wisdom and the patriotism of man and the providence of God. Its ill-manners are but the outward expression of its evil propensities.

CROPS.—The Brookhaven Journal, of the 15th, says the heavy rains in that region may injure the advanced cotton somewhat, causing that already open to fall out, but will prove beneficial to the backward crop. The same paper states on Fair river the yield will equal that of any crop that has ever been raised there.

The Planters' Banner says there are no cotton worms in the lower part of St. Mary's parish, but the cotton rot is rendered prevalent by the unusually heavy rains. The worms have nevertheless visited several plantations on the Teche, and cleaned out those on Bayou Salé. Col. Dennett, of the Banner, declares that the cotton crop of St. Mary is tantamount to a failure, except on the islands, as the more elevated regions among the flats and morasses of that portion of Louisiana are called. He predicts that the cotton crop will always fail, except on those islands; and earnestly advises the planters of his parish to go back to the cultivation of sugar. Col. Dennett is a man of eminently practical character, and he addresses such arguments in favor of the culture of cane that the planters will probably adopt his suggestions.

A man was arrested on the 8th inst., in St. Louis, for forging the name of the mayor of that city to sundry bank checks.

Some of our Northern exchanges affirm that the harbor of Galveston is getting filled up with sand.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The process of paying off the public debt appears to be going on at a rate which seems really to give promise of the extinguishment of the government obligations at no very distant period. The last monthly statement shows a reduction of indebtedness, since August 1st, of $37,416,104; since June 1st, of $74,605,199, and since August 1st, 1865, the period at which the debt was at its maximum, of $161,570,108. The total amount of the debt on the 1st inst. was $2,585,683,168. The rate of liquidation which has characterized the last three months would, if continued, cancel the whole within nine years.

If it is true, as some authorities seem to think, that this rate can be kept up, a very extraordinary problem would be presented for determination—not whether or not the debt could be paid, or should be paid, but whether or not it would be desirable to pay it within so short a period as nine years. That it is desirable to get rid of the debt is undoubtedly true as an abstract proposition. It would be difficult to convince anybody except a government agent, in this nineteenth century, that "a national debt is a national blessing;" nor can all of Mr. Jay Cook's modest pamphlets persuade people that the more they are taxed the richer they get. The economist who should argue that a community can work its way to wealth by issuing paper obligations and paying annual interest on its promises, would justly excite as much derision as the man who tried to propel his ship by means of a big bellows. But when these paper promises, whether they take the form of treasury notes, or of bonds, represent an amount of capital actually destroyed, it becomes doubly absurd to regard them as the evidence of wealth.

It is, therefore, in the mind of everybody but a gold speculator, or a bond agent, or a manufacturer who makes the necessity for revenue a pretext for protection, desirable to get rid of the debt and the annual burdens which the debt imposes on the industry of the country; and the only practicable way to get rid of it is by paying it. But the question then arises whether, in fact, it may not be paid too fast; whether a rate of liquidation exceeding a given ratio would not be more onerous in the end than a judicious combination of processes by which in the extinguishment of the debt the object would not be gained at the expense of burdens too heavy to be borne. It can readily be perceived that the payment of twenty-five hundred million dollars in one year would, even if it were practicable, operate disastrously on industry. The sudden transfer of so immense a sum from the productive classes to the unproductive class, would produce inevitable bankruptcy, and a derangement of all industrial and commercial pursuits. The same consequences, but in a less degree, would result from any extravagant rate of taxation. Indeed there is great danger that the rapidity of the contemplated liquidation, involving, of necessity, unparalleled imposts, would absolutely destroy many branches of industry, and thus materially diminish the wealth of the country. The burthens fastened on the public for the mere payment of interest are not easy to be borne; how, then, could the country stand a rate of taxation three or four times as great? Before undertaking so serious an experiment as that of paying off the public debt within nine years from date, it would be well to reflect on the probable consequences to our commercial and industrial system which would flow from such an undertaking. It would be a fine thing for future Historians to relate, that nearly three thousand million dollars had been paid within half a score of years; but the price of that sort of glory might be far more than the country could afford to pay.

To return to the debt, in its present aspects, we find from the summary of the N. Y. Times that of the interest-bearing portion (about $2,221,500,000) of the present debt, five-twenties (or all issues) form $776,422,800, including of the earlier issue, $514,780,500; issue of 1864, $100,000,000; and issue of 1865, $161,642,300. The six per cents of 1881 now amount to $283,731,500; the ten-forties to $171,069,350, and the seven-thirties (all three series) to $789,518,900, or nearly sixty-one millions less than the original total issue.

Seventy-three millions of the temporary loan were paid off in August.

Nearly thirty millions of the first series of seven-thirties, maturing in August of next year, have been converted, within the last month, into five-twenties, of the latest issue. The currency interest-bearing debt has been reduced nearly ninety-one million, and the coin interest-bearing debt has been increased about thirty-four millions during the month. Both the compound interest and the legal tender currency have been reduced slightly in volume.

There is now, says the Times, a strong cash reserve in the Treasury. The coin reserve has been steadily increasing, chiefly from customs revenues, since June 1. Then it stood, $50,679,957; on August 1, $61,322,128; and Sept. 1, $76,333,918; of which nearly sixty-one millions belong absolutely to the treasury, the balance being represented by gold certificates of deposit. The currency reserve has been reduced from $79,011,125 on June 1, and $75,995,206 on August 1, to $56,297,749 on the 1st of September. This currency reduction has resulted mainly from the payment of the temporary loan, of which about fifteen millions yet remain uncalled for in the vaults of the department, although those temporary deposits cease to bear interest on the 26th ult.

The legal-tender circulation is now $555,115,782, against $556,373,368 on the 1st ult., and $564,140,458 on the 1st of June. The reduction since June has been mainly in the compound interest notes, which, three months ago, stood at $162,012,140, and are now down to $155,512,140. The plain greenback circulation on June 1, was $402,128,318; August 1, $400,361,728; and September 1, $399,603,592. Fully one-sixth of the entire legal-tender circulation lies in the vaults of the banks of New York city, which held a reserve of nearly ninety-three millions of United States notes at the close of week before last.

This is the heaviest legal-tender reserve ever controlled by the New York banks. A year ago precisely the legal-tender circulation of the treasury was up to $684,138,059. It has since been reduced nearly one hundred and thirty millions, or at the rate of close on eleven millions a month. The national bank note circulation has been increased, during the year ending on the 1st of September, from $177,487,220 to $289,915,829, or, absolutely, $112,428,609, which increase is at the rate of less than nine and a half millions a month, showing conclusively that the legal-tender circulation has been diminished far more rapidly that the volume of national bank notes has been augmented. A very considerable portion of the issue of national bank currency through the year has superseded the circulation of State banks, converted into national banks or wound up altogether.

These statements show that, as far as the relative values of coin and currency depend on the paper circulation, there is no reason to anticipate a rise in the price of gold. With the steady decline in volume of the aggregate of the paper circulation, there ought, by theory, to be an equally steady fall in the price of gold. But, as the price of gold in the market depends on a multiplicity of causes, many of which cannot even be estimated, the tendency of coin to emancipate itself from the absolute control of paper, in other words to advance, or to remain stationary, while the volume of paper currency is diminishing, is a measure of the intensity of those other and more recondite forces which are to be weighed only by their effects.

A gentleman recently from Texas, informs the editor of the Planters' Banner, that immense numbers of beeves are on sale in Texas, prices ranging from $5 to $6 per head, whilst stock cattle can be purchased at $4 in gold. Cattle, he says, are cheaper than they were before the war—that is, in gold.

The same person very justly thinks Attakapas one of the greatest stock countries in the world—far in advance of Texas. He thinks it wonderful to see with what luxuriance grass grows in that region. He says that while grass is becoming poorer every year in Texas, it is constantly improving in Attakapas.

A PHENOMENON.—The Macon Telegraph says an old lady, named Martha Carson, died lately in Bibb county, Georgia, aged 103 years, 6 months and 3 days. She had cut three sets of teeth, the last being small and like a squirrel's. She never took an active dose of medicine in her life. Up to within six years she would walk two or three miles with the greatest ease. About eight years ago her sight failed, but when she cut her last set of teeth, about two years since, it improved very much. She was born in North Carolina, but has lived in Georgia for sixty years. Her eldest son, William, died in Louisiana a few months ago, at the age of 81 or 82 years. She had eleven children, five of whom are now alive.

The Montgomery Advertiser contradicts the statement about murders and other acts of lawlessness in the northern counties of Alabama. Whilst some trouble has existed, it bears no proportion to the exaggerated reports.

At a spiritual convention held at Providence, R. I., the discussion turned upon tobacco. Asks a member: "what animal is like a man who indulges in whisky and tobacco?" The spirits answer—"a he goat!"

The Mobile Times says that Captain Washington Tams was drowned whilst bathing in the bay at Point Clear on the 13th inst. He had been an officer in the Confederate States army.

MARRIED:

On the 12th inst., at St. Stock p. m., by the Rev. J. C. Carpenter, of the First Baptist Church, Mr. JOSEPH S. STEVENSON to Miss MARY A. WOLVERTON, all of this city.

☞ New York City, Philadelphia, Penn., and Houston, Texas, papers please copy.

On the 6th inst., at Christ Church, by the Rev. Dr. Hodges, EDWARD OWEN (late Captain First Company Washington Artillery, C. S. A.) to Miss HATTIE BRYAN, both of this city.

☞ Cincinnati Enquirer, Richmond Examiner and Philadelphia Age please copy.

On Wednesday, 5th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Myers at the residence of the bride's uncle, A. I. Moses, in Sumter, S. C., EUGENE E. LEVY, of New Orleans, to Miss MINNIE MOSES, of Sumter, S. C.

DIED.

At her residence, in Mobile, Sept. 6, 1866, after a protracted and painful illness, MRS. ELIZA HUNTER, wife of John Hurtel, Esq.

On the 12th of September, 1866, at Meridian, Mississippi, of cholera, CHARLES LAZIER, of New Orleans, Louisiana.

Sunday Afternoon, 16th inst., at 8 o'clock, CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH, aged about 42 years, formerly of Clarksville, Tenn., and a resident of this city the past six years.

His funeral will take place from the residence of Captain Johnston, 158 St. Jean-st., at 10 o'clock THIS MORNING. His friends are invited to attend the funeral without further notice.

On the 15th inst., EDWARD INGERSOLL, infant son of William J. and Louise H. Seymour.

Suddenly, on Thursday, 13th inst., at 3 o'clock p. m., EMMA GREEN, wife of F. C. Kendall, aged forty-seven years, a native of Essex, England, and a resident of this city for twenty years, and a member of Fire Company No. 6.

At Covington, La., on the 12th inst., GEORGE WILLIAM MARTIN, aged 37 years, son of Mrs. Jane Martin, of this city.

On Friday, the 7th inst., at 12 o'clock p. m., LOUIS PHILLIPS, oldest son of James and Sarah Phillips, aged 21 years.

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

In Convent, 30th day of August, on Sunday evening, at 5 o'clock, Rev. J. J. MULLON, Pastor and Vicar of St. Patrick's Church, in this city.

On the 4th inst., at Franklin, Tennessee, JAMES PAIRS, in his 80 year.

On Wednesday evening, September 12, 1866, at 8½ o'clock, MARY JANE, only daughter of Andrew and Bridget Dougherty.

On Wednesday morning, at 5 o'clock, at Hutchinson, Miss., from injuries received on the Jackson Railroad, EDWARD J. FOX, aged 24 years and 2 months. Formerly a member of the Crescent regiment, Louisiana Volunteers.

On Wednesday evening, September 12, 1866, at 7 o'clock, THOMAS WILLIAM, aged 6 months, youngest child of J. H. C. Hite and Virginia C. Ashton.

Moody's Fractional Display.

Increased sales justify continuance of offering bargains to customers, and in preference to keeping the balance of my stock of SUMMER GOODS over until next season, I will continue to sell

MOODY'S CELEBRATED SHIRTS.

And all kinds and styles of

Gentlemen's Underwear,

At a small advance on cost, in order to close out present stock and prepare for arrival of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Direct from Europe and the factory in New York, Wholesale and Retail.

S. N. MOODY,
Great Shirt Emporium,
Corner Canal and Royal sts., New Orleans.

Dr. Henry Laurence,

SURGEON DENTIST,

176 Canal street, New Orleans,

Between Baronne and Dryades streets.

Carpet Warehouse,

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

Latest styles of CARPETING, of all kinds and qualities; FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, of all possible widths, which we cut to suit rooms; CURTAIN MATERIALS, Lace Curtains, Cornices and Bands, in great variety; Window Shades, Fine Cloth, French Shades, Table and Piano Covers, Cribs and Cribs Mattings of all widths.

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—AT—

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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 richest to them at superbly carved, ranging in price from $600 to $1000.

From Nunns, Dale Nunns & Clark: 3 Uprights at $600; 3 styles of Squares, from $500 to $800.

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From Gould: The Parlor Grand, at $700; Squares from $500 to $800; Parlor Favorites, from $400 to $650.

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 Gould & Co., which occupying considerably less space than ordinary Pianos, yet have a wonderful brilliancy and round dome of tone, a perfection of mechanism and sweetness and beauty of finish, that have made them, wherever known, truly "Favorites."

Pianos sold upon monthly payments.

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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.

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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 $8 50 per piece of 20 yards.

An immense Stock of

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Including 200 dozen Gents' Linen Cambric, at $3 per dozen
200 " Ladies' Hem Stitched, at $3 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 $5 PER DOZEN.

An extensive Stock of

DOMESTICS,

Including a superior, full yard wide, WHITE SHIRTING, AT 33 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.

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Just Received,

An Elegant Assortment of
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.
Also a Choice Stock of
KID GLOVES AND FANCY GOODS,

—AT—

ROCHA, BECKER & CO'S,

147.....CANAL STREET.....147

Their ELEGANT AND EXTENSIVE CLOAK ROOMS will open on September 25th, when they will offer to the public the most choice selection of garments ever offered in New Orleans.

ROCHA, BECKER & CO.,
147 Canal Street.

To Shippers of Cotton.

Owing to the great inconveniences 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:

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SAM. BOYD & CO., Shippers and Union Cotton Presses and Independent Yard.
THOS. M. SIMMONS, Crescent City and Alabama Cotton Presses.
F. K. BRYANT, Louisiana Cotton Press.
J. C. CHABRY, Dover Steam
DEVINE, KOPMAN & CO., Merchants' Cotton Press.
GAUTIER, ALLAIN & CO., Public
C. N. PASTEUR, Cooper
S. HAYWARD, Orleans
W. M. ABBATT, Planters'
H. PARSMAN, Resistance
LANE & DEHAN, Virginia
ISAAC LEDOUX, Pelican
HILLMAN, ROZANO, Vicksburg
STANLEY & CO., Commercial
H. SOYMANSKI, Screw Steam
KAUSLER & CO., Front street
WILL WREN, Mississippi
J. CEVAN WICKLIFFE, Wood's
E. GASCHET, DE LISLE & CO., Southern
AMAR WATKINS & CO., Factors'
RICHARD TERRELL, Factor's
F. J. HERSON, Star
A. B. READING, Hamilton
New Orleans, September 1st, 1866.

Madame Olympe,

154.....CANAL STREET.....154

Begs leave to inform the Ladies of New Orleans and the country that she has just received, per steamer Peerless, Manhattan and Lexington, a large and varied assortment of the

LATEST FRENCH FASHIONS;

Bonnets, Veils, Plumes, Ribbons, Belts, Clasps, Brooches, Laces, Inse Sleeves, Corsets, Sashes, Chemes, Mantillas, and Robes Princesses, all of which were selected in Paris, by MME. OLYMPE herself.

Important to Business Men.

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BEST SEWING MACHINE

EVER INVENTED

FOR FAMILY AND GENERAL HOUSEHOLD SEWING.

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No. 158 Canal street.

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. 52 Canal street, New Orleans,
Sole Agents for the South.

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,
81 and 83 Gravier street.

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,

—ALSO—

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

—IN—

FURNISHING GOODS

We have to offer a Complete Stock of

HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS,
CHAVATS,
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.

93, 95 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 distance 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 this reproduction of the remarkable scenery, the point of view, so 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 those 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.

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.

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.

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 5 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 5 o'clock p. 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 Offices on the river as Bayou Sara, by steamer Lafourche, on Wednesdays at 2 p. m., and Saturdays at 3 p. m.
Mails for Northeastern Texas and Red River, tri-weekly, at 3 o'clock p. m.
Mails for Opelousas River, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 3 o'clock p. m.
OFFICE HOURS.—Office opens 8 a. m., closes 5 p. m. The General Delivery and Merchants' Delivery will be kept open until 5 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 15th inst., it was unanimously resolved—That the first GRAND FAIR of the Association shall take place on the Fair Grounds, city of New Orleans, commencing on the 20th November ensuing.

Inventions, new discoveries, agricultural products, stock raisers and sellers, 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. SLOPER, 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,
206 Camp street.
THOS. L. WHITE,
105 Canal street.
JAS. A. GRESHAM,
92 Camp street.
W. F. GOLDTHWAITE,
69 Canal street.
F. KELLER,
97 Royal street.

Rooms and Board.

A Family, on a few Single Gentlemen can obtain COOL and COMFORTABLE 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. 106 Camp Street.

H. M. Thompson,

AGENT OF THE

NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT

—AND—

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NO. 14 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

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