New Orleans Daily Crescent.

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J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 24, 1866.

A Remarkable Production.—It will scarcely be credited that the beautiful lines entitled "Sorrow," which we publish in another column, are the production of a little girl of thirteen years. Yet such, we are assured, is the case. What is particularly remarkable about them is the correctness of the rhyme and the metre, and the easy flow of the rhythm—things rarely attained by young writers.

Mortality of Charleston.—The city mortality lists of Charleston, S. C., for the summer show that, from July 7 to September 8 inclusive, three hundred and twenty-eight persons died there, of whom one hundred and thirty-seven were whites and one hundred and ninety-one blacks.

St. Datis, well known racer was raced for running purposes, last week, by a collision on the Adrian, Michigan, race course. He was valued at $10,000.

Neither Schurz nor Butler ever made a truer remark than that there was a great deal of flunkyism in the Southern loyalist convention—particularly when they were about.

Our thanks are presented to Frank Neely, Esq., the Southern Express, for late Cincinnati and Memphis dates.

We are obliged to the officers of the steamer Matagorda for very late Texas papers.

Behind the Scenes.—Repainting and repairing and cleansing and carpeting have been busily going on during the past summer at the Varieties. And as that theater is to be reopened in a week, the public will soon have an opportunity of seeing for themselves the extent of these improvements. For ourselves we have been too impatient to witness what was going on, and have already penetrated into the mimic world. But that world a little while longer, is still lifeless; the manufacture of the thunderbolts has not yet been resumed, nor have the lightnings commenced their play. The lay figures have not been set in motion; tailors are at work upon a new green curtain, squatted about upon the very boards consecrated to the tread of the foot-light celebrities, and Thespis, in short, is not yet ready to hold her high court and revels. To go into any unused place that has ever been the scene, at any time past, of life and activity, produces a melancholy effect, but it is especially the case with a building that, like this, has been the stamping ground of gaiety and fashion. The region behind the curtain seems only a desolate lumber-room, in which all the by-gone trappings and finery that have been used in the world's pageants have been thrown aside—spears, shields, crosiers, the sceptre of the king and the peasant's distaff. Ropes, pulleys, tombstones and parlor furniture, are all, apparently, hopelessly mixed together, and if those undervalued supes, who bring the latter articles upon the stage know where to put their hands upon them when they wish, they deserve much more credit than they are generally accorded. So far as we could judge, it must require some considerable education to elevate the drop curtain, and situated as those galley slaves are who toil away at this business, in the highest part of the building behind the scenes, we could easily understand how they sometimes drop on the performers in front and cut off their retreat.

So far as we could judge from a hasty glance, Mr. St. Germain, the treasurer, has studied the comfort of the public in the improvements he has undertaken, and has made some valuable mechanical additions to the stage. We look forward with eagerness to the arrival of Manager Floyd and his company.

Ladies' Benevolent Association of Louisiana.—We have, upon more than one occasion, pointed out wherein this association deserved the assistance of the charitable of our city. From a circular published in another column of the Crescent this morning, an idea can be formed of the progress the organization has already made in its great work, and what they have yet to do. We sincerely hope that all of our people will extend a helping hand to it.

New Music.—From Mr. L. Grunewald & Co. we have received a copy of the Crescent Hall Polka, composed by Th. La Hache, and dedicated to Mr. A. W. Merriam, of the Crescent Hall. Also a copy of the Minna Polka—dedicated to Mrs. Minna Osterman—by Robert Meyer.

The Gay Season Commenced.—The second grand anniversary ball of the United Brethren Association, will be given by that order on Saturday evening, September 29th, at the Masonic Hall. We see the names of L. Leonard, the president of the association, and those of other well known citizens down upon the committee of reception. If the present weather continues, we predict that this, which we believe is the first ball of the season, will be well attended.

Dexter.—In Chicago, on the 18th inst., the one-half interest of the late George Trussell in the celebrated trotting horse Dexter was sold to A. W. Fawcett, owner of the other half, for ten thousand dollars. Dexter was originally purchased for $14,000. Trussell was murdered, recently, in Chicago, by his mistress, and his succession opened in the courts of that city and an account filed, from which we extract the following items, showing Dexter's earnings during the last four months:

From June 15, 1866, to July 28, the amount received was	$9,136 00
Cash paid out	2,042 00
	$7,094 00
RECEIPTS IN CHICAGO.	
Sept. 5—Gate money	$3,347 36
" 5—Amphitheater and qr. stretch	818 60
" 8—Amphitheater and qr. stretch	183 37
" 8—Gate money	902 40
	$12,345 73
Less expenses	640 00
	$11,705 73
Receipts at Milwaukee	1,200 86
Total	$13,002 59
Less payments	3,288 26
Cash expenses	812 84
Profits	$8,901 43

Advices from Cairo state that at daylight on the morning of the 21st., the mercury fell to within six degrees of the freezing point, and that there was a heavy white frost, which has materially injured vegetation.

SPEECH OF THADDEUS STEVENS.

We cannot see how the radicals can longer attempt to conceal their ultimate purposes in reference to negro suffrage. Every indication has long pointed to the attainment of suffrage for the negro as the one aim of their policy. There are other ends incidental to their main object, but the first step in their programme as a means of securing the perpetuation of their power is the full enfranchisement of the negro. With a shrewdness which has marked their leaders since the organization of their party they have successfully managed hitherto to conceal their true objects from the masses of the Northern people. Under the guise of "war measures," their purpose assumed a distinct shape during the progress of the recent war. But it was necessary to court the strong Union sentiments of the people in order to reconcile them to unusual and revolutionary action. It was not, they asserted, their purpose to interfere in any way with the guarantees of the Constitution. It was only to perpetuate its true principles and restore the hostile States to their places in the Union by breaking down the belligerent power which had suddenly been called into existence. With that power broken, they insisted that the Constitution, in its full force, would once more prevail over the whole land, and the States then forcibly withheld, would at once resume their places in the galaxy of States.

But when the war closed new theories were evolved. Equal rights to all persons in the late belligerent States was the cry; but their equal rights, when practically applied, meant a deprivation of nearly every right to the masses of the white people, and the heaping of partial favors upon all other classes.

To attain this object the most plausible sophisms were employed, invoking inconsistencies which were clear to all who might view them without prejudice. But these appeals were addressed to that class of the Northern people in whose hearts the latent prejudices of half a century had been developed, by the war, into a spirit of bitterness. They listened with favor to any proposition, however absurd or revolutionary, which might strike at the happiness or prosperity of those whom they detested. When the radical leaders proposed the overthrow of the last vestige of the rights of the States, the Northern mind refused to believe that a concession to Congress of the right to local legislation in a Southern State, was a concession of their right to legislate also for local purposes in a Southern State. The appeals of the radical demagogues were well calculated to deceive them. The entranchisement of the negro at the South, by whatever act of revolution it might be accomplished, was a means of punishing the obnoxious whites; therefore, the proposition was acceptable to the radical mind. It did not occur to the masses of their followers that the leaders might soon apply the same principles to Northern States.

The late radical convention at Philadelphia startled the conservative portion of the radical party by its proposed action in this respect. The doctrine openly asseverated there that sauce for the Southern goose should also be sauce for the Northern gander, produced the greatest consternation. The advocates of "universal rights" were willing to concede the justice of the theories which they so loudly advocated; they were willing to declare even that rights should be universal, provided the negro's rights to the ballot should be localized in the South, and not be permitted to invade the free and enlightened Northern regions of "great moral ideas." They were seemingly willing to compromise on the reign of the negro at the South, provided the radical white men were permitted to hold sway at the North. Their ideas of equal rights to all seem to have assumed this practical shape.

But the leaders have not abandoned their ultimate purpose of enforcing negro suffrage throughout the whole land. It is deemed politic, for purposes of power, to restrict it at present to the South. But party policy already points to the necessity of soon extending it to the North. The speech of Mr. Stevens at Bedford, Pennsylvania, demonstrates this fact. He is the acknowledged leader of the radical party. He dictates his will to the congressional caucus—and he is the political whipper-in of every loitering radical. His views may therefore be justly regarded as the true indication of radical policy.

We will not attempt to follow his speech through the pages of bitter invective, of sophistry and of self-contradiction, with which it abounds. A comparison of any one part will be found to be a sufficient reputation to some other portion of his speech, except in the minds of those who desire to believe in contradictions. His charge, for instance, that the President is a traitor, will be credited only by those who believe that treason consists in an adherence to the law and to the Constitution; and his assertion that the Southern States are "conquered provinces," will meet with favor only in those minds who desire the overthrow of constitutional rights as a means of party aggrandizement.

But as their acknowledged leader he must be considered as the oracle of his party, and his associates and opponents are equally bound to consider that he speaks *ex cathedra*, when he promulgates the political tenets upon which the radical policy is based. He distinctly announces that policy, without equivocation, in the following words. Alluding to the errors of Congress, he says:

But our crowning sin was the omission to give homesteads and the right of suffrage in the rebel States to the freedmen who had fought our battles. * * The most effective argument (if argument it can be called, which will be used by our opponents, is the effort made by Republicans to give equal rights to every human being, even to the African. * * * As I said before, the great issue to be met at this election is the question of negro rights. I shall not deny, but admit, that a fundamental principle of the Republican creed is that every being possessing an immortal soul is equal before the law. They are not and cannot be equal in strength, height, beauty, intelligence and moral culture or social acquirements; these are accidents which must govern their condition according to circumstances. But in this republic the same laws must and shall apply to every mortal—American, Irishman, African, German or Turk. It is written by the finger of the Almighty law-giver—"He shall have one manner of laws as well for the stranger as for one of our own country, for I am the Lord your God." * * This doctrine may be unpopular with besotted ignorance; but popular or unpopular, I shall stand by it until I am relieved of the unprofitable labors of earth.

Through this announcement of policy the idea of universal negro suffrage, as a hope of perpetuating radical power is distinctly perceptible. And to enforce his views he who believes in nothing that is sacred, not even, it is said, in the existence of the Supreme Being, does not hesitate to quote from Holy Writ! Truly,—

"The devil can cite Scripture for his purpose!
An evil soul producing holy witness
Is like a villain with a smiling cheek,
A goodly apple rotten at the heart;
O, what a goodly outside falsehood hath!"

General Frank P. Blair, Junior, made a speech to a large and intelligent meeting in Memphis, on the 21st inst.

Chiarini's.

The age has long since passed when the circus was made to contain 500,000 spectators, when emperors aspired to the laurels that were to be won in the arena, or when the State was torn by the rival factions of the ring. Still the circus, though greatly modified in the character of its exhibitions, continues to hold its place among popular amusements, and, as Goethe has remarked the feats of bodily strength and activity will awaken the applause that is denied to more intellectual exhibitions. The triumph of a prima donna in the full *éclat* of her beauty, with her worshipers at her feet, has been pronounced by a profound critic the most intoxicating (as being an immediate yield) of all earthly flattery. But the applause of the circus almost equals if it does not exceed that accorded to the former; what it may lack in refinement it makes up for in sincerity and heartiness, and we have never heard any one admit that the pleasure that was experienced from hearing the divinest enchantress that ever held a world in ecstacy, equaled the rapture, the intoxication, the wonderment of soul produced by the sight of his first circus. He remembers the first performance of this kind in the same way that the lover does his first kiss—something to which no after emotion can at all compare.

If the circus is intoxicating in the sensations which it for the first time inspires, it must be confessed on the other hand, that the effect produced is somewhat weakened as we see it oftener, and as we grow more refined. The circus has its limits, one begins to think, and like certain branches of mathematics appears incapable of any new additions or discoveries. We have to admit that, until the arrival of Chiarini, we had been led to entertain this opinion, and not until we had actually seen the glories of his ring could we be induced to modify our opinion.

The performance we think is somewhat limited in allowing any remarkable display of feats of strength or horsemanship beyond what the public has already seen. But there is undoubtedly in this a much larger number of novelties introduced than in any other circus we can now remember. However, it is not novelties that one looks for in a circus, so much as the physical beauty of the performers and horses—the perfection of their training—and in these points the present troupe is unsurpassed.

We should like to give something like an extended description, did our present limits allow us, of some of the feats that we have never hitherto seen performed, and the excesses of crinoline which we see every Saturday issuing from the laughter-loving portals, merits more than a line of description itself; but we shall at present conclude by remarking that these matinees constitute more of a show than any other class of performances we can now remember seeing in the city. This fact appears in the popular character of the exhibition, in the compact construction of the auditorium itself, in the dense crowd with which it is filled, and in the *rapport*—the thorough understanding that exists between the performers and the public. It is not often that an exhibition embraces all of these qualities; but it certainly does in the present case, and as we have just said, is worth some attention from the thinker from this consideration alone.

The New Opera House.—The numerous and select troupe which has been engaged in the different large cities of France, by Mr. Marcelin Alhaiza, for the new Opera House on Bourbon street, is daily expected at New York, where they will simply remain long enough to transport themselves and their baggage from the French steamer to the one destined to bring them hither. It was with a great deal of trouble and outlay that Mr. Alhaiza succeeded in engaging the meritorious artists that compose his company, and we trust our people will recompense his praiseworthy efforts with a generous amount of patronage. The French stage is renowned for the good taste with which the mimic scenes are enacted, the actors always dressing in the style which appertained to the times they represent, and never overdoing nature. Their acute discernment prompts them instinctively to follow Hamlet's advice to the players; and to witness a drama or a comedy performed by them is like being ourselves participants and actors in the real acts of life.

First in the full and complete list of Mr. Alhaiza, are three *premiers tenors*, two for grand, and one for light opera. Then there are barytones, basso's, *seconds* and *troisièmes* tenors, without stint. Of the female singers, Madame D'Esterberg is a mezzo soprano of rare flexibility, compass and power, and is said to be a very handsome woman. Mesdames Vronin, prima donn in light opera, Ster, contralto, and Ferney and Gravier, first and second Dugazons, are reported as enjoying excellent repute in the French cities. If anything, the list of the *personnel dramatique*, or actors of dramas and vaudevilles is still more complete. Mr. Charles Alhaiza will doubtless win the esteem with a New Orleans audience as has already been aquired by his brother Paul.

We have not the space to speak at greater length of this promising troupe, but we look with unusual impatience for their debut, which is expected to take place between the 15th and 20th of October, with Rossini's grand opera of William Tell. We shall dilate more at length when this occurs.

The harbor of Constantinople, the Golden Horn, is a vast inland bay, eight miles in extent, so deep that three-deckers lie close to the wharves, and in which the ships of all nations meet in friendly rivalry. The possession of this magnificent capital has for centuries constituted the object of the ambition of the rulers of the great nations of Europe. Russia particularly, for a hundred years, fixed all its efforts on the acquisition of this peerless prize. In spite of all attempts to capture it, however, Constantinople remains the capital of Turkey still, and the latter country retains its independence. The population is about 26,000,000. The army, which is quite effective, is organized and uniformed in the European style, but is to be immediately armed with weapons of American manufacture.

The following telegram was received from the President by the chairman of a Democratic mass meeting held in Nashville lately:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.

To Col. John Williams:

I regret that it will be out of my power to be with the people of my adopted home, in Knoxville. Though I cannot be with them in person, I will be with them in feeling, in spirit, and in sentiment. It is to be hoped that, after they have struggled so long and suffered so much for the preservation of the Union, they will not be misled by designing men whose policy, if carried out, will result in a dissolution of the Union and a change of our free institutions. (Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

The Rochester Union states that the canal boat Everett was unloaded at the Whitney elevators on Saturday. She had on 8200 bushels of wheat, the largest cargo of wheat ever unloaded there. The mills in Rochester have commenced grinding, and appearances now indicate a lively business with millers this season.

A horrible tragedy was enacted recently in the little village of Elizabethtown, Illinois. A grocery keeper was murdered and robbed, and his dwelling set on fire to conceal the deed. The citizens started in pursuit of the murderer, whom they soon discovered, and hung him to a tree. Not satisfied with this, they seized his wife, who had been prowling about the country, making herself acquainted with the means and circumstances of the citizens, and giving her information to a gang of thieves and garroters of whom her husband had been a member. She, also, was hanged, her body cut down and thrown into the Cumberland, where it was found a few days afterwards, and buried by the authorities. Strange to say, the verdict of the coroner's jury was "found drowned," although the circumstances were fully known to the coroner and the jurymen.

The wretched woman was allowed one hope to make her peace with God, and when she found that her relentless custodians were in deadly earnest, she gave utterance to the following prayer, which bears impressive evidence of a tortured soul:

Merciful God! Blessed Jesus! I have been a wicked, bad woman. I have committed so many sins that I cannot hope for pardon. These men are about to take my life. They refuse to grant one day or one hour of respite. I bow in penitence before the God I have so sinned against. I am sorry for all that I have done. I would gladly undo it all if I had the power. When men are so malignant, will you, too, oh God, frown upon a penitent mortal in distress! My mother once taught me of a Savior's love. When a little child, I prayed upon a mother's knee. Oh, if you would only blot out all else, and take me as I was then, an innocent babe! I am going, I know not where. I can see nothing but a black gulf in the future. Though I may deserve hell, let this earthly persecution wipe away all my sins. I have been miserable all my days. While others have been happy and contented, I have been a wretched wanderer upon the face of the earth, leading a hopeless, sinless life. May God pardon my sins, and receive my soul, is my first, last, and only prayer. Amen."

A remarkable instance of courage and presence of mind was exhibited a few days ago by a little girl, only eight years old, in Hardin county, Illinois. In a fit of jealous frenzy, the stepfather of the child shot her mother through the heart with a fowling piece, and made his escape through a window. Roused by the report, the little girl entered the room, where the appalling spectacle of her dead mother presented itself, the life blood welling up in profusion, whilst an infant lay quietly in her arms. The little girl's first impulse was to rescue the babe, which would soon have strangled in the blood, and with it in her arms, and the two other children at her side, she started for the house of her aunt, a distance of nearly two miles, and reached there before any of the family were awake. Here she related the tragic circumstances.

Death in the Pulpit.—Rev. Mr. Law, a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, of Centerville, Mich., was conducting the services in a church at Mosherville, in that State, Sunday, and as he knelt to make the closing prayer, suddenly fell forward and expired.

A dispatch from Cairo to the Memphis Avalanche says the river has risen three and a half feet. Also, that there is an immense body of water coming down the Ohio, which is rising all the way from Pittsburg. The same is true of the Mississippi, and big rivers are anticipated.

MARRIED:

On Wednesday, the 19th inst., by Father A. Andrieux, at the residence of the bride's father, Southwood Plantation, parish of Ascension, Mr. JNO. F. MUNFORD, of West-Feliciana, to Miss SALLIE E. LEAKE. No cards.

☞ Memphis and Philadelphia papers please copy.

On Wednesday, 19th inst., at 8 o'clock p. m., at the Carondelet street Church, by the Reverend J. E. Walker, P. W. BARTELS to AUGUSTA A., eldest daughter of STEPHEN BOULLEMET, Esq., all of this city. "No cards."

☞ Mobile and New York papers please copy.

On Wednesday, 19th inst., by Rev. A. D. Mecloy, at St. Peter's Church, Dr. E. S. LEWIS to Miss SUSAN D., daughter of A. D. Mecloy.

DIED:

On Sunday, 23d inst., at 8½ p. m., of congestion of the brain, EMILE, youngest son of Dr. Y. S. LeBoutelier and Adele Demarest, aged 6 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend his funeral from the residence of his father, No. 28 Carondelet street, THIS EVENING at half past 4 o'clock.

On Friday evening, 21st inst., at twenty minutes to 9 o'clock, after a lingering illness, WILLIE CONNERY, youngest son of George Connery and the late Emily Vinen, aged twenty-two years.

Mrs. Widow ASHER PHILIPS, aged 78 years; born in Amsterdam, Holland, and 40 years a resident of this city.

At her residence, in Mobile, Sept. 9, after a protracted and painful illness, MRS. ELIZA HORREL, wife of John Hurtel, Esq.

On the 15th of September, 1866, at Meridian, Mississippi, of cholera, CHARLES LAZIER, of New Orleans, Louisiana.

Sunday Afternoon, 16th inst., at 3 o'clock, CHRISTOPHER H. SRIGLEY, aged about 42 years, formerly of Clarksville, Tenn., and a resident of this city the past six years.

At Pass Christian, Miss., on Sunday morning, 16th inst., CLARA D., only child of Lewis W. Hewett and Melanie H. Metcalf.

On the 16th inst., at 7 p. m., JOSEPH PANZER, son of S. A. Pacaud and Rosine McDonald, in his nineteenth year.

☞ Lodi villa papers please copy.

On Tuesday evening, Sept. 18th, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Judge M. O'Connor, 195 Magazine street, MARK LONG, late Orderly Sergeant of the 6th Louisiana regiment, C. S. A., aged 26 years.

Wednesday evening, 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock, of consumption, JOHN DEXTER GREEN QUARK, a native of this city, aged 14 years.

Wednesday last, at half past 10 o'clock p. m., JOHN A. PEUILLOLEY, Secretary of the Young Men's Benevolent Association.

In this city, at 3 o'clock P. M., September 18th, Y. M. MOODY, of Alabama, late brigadier general of the Confederate army.

East India Goods.

The cargo of ship Susan Block, direct from Calcutta—
1500 bales Extra GUNNY CLOTH,
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With fresh arrivals from the North by every steamer, we have constantly on hand the following:

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A large assortment of Havana and Domestic CIGARS, including the choicest brands.

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Canned STRAWBERRIES,
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Canned TURKEY,
Canned CHICKEN,
Canned ROAST BEEF,
Canned ROAST MUTTON,
Canned ROAST VEAL,
Canned SPICED OYSTERS,
Canned Corned Beef Lunch.

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CHEESE—Weekly consignments received from the North and West.

BUTTER—Goshen and Western, in kegs and firkins.

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A BARGAIN TO OPEN THE FALL TRADE.

J. A. Braselman & Co.,

HAVE FOR SALE

6000 yards Black and White ENGLISH and Colored AMERICAN PRINTS, at 15c. per yard, colors warranted;
800 " Colored ENGLISH PRINTS, yard wide, at 10c. per yard, colors warranted;
1800 " FRENCH PURPLE PRINTS, yard wide, at 35c. per yard, colors warranted;
1750 " FRENCH SHIRTING PRINTS, yard wide, at 35c. per yard, colors warranted.
200 " FRENCH CHINTZ CALICOES, yard wide, at 50c. per yard, colors warranted;
700 " PLAID DRESS GOODS and DELAINES at 25c. per yard, worth 40c.
1500 " Superior SHIRTING, yard wide, at 20c. per yard. This is the best case of these at the price;
360 pairs superior French KID GLOVES at $1 50, colored and white;
200 " KID GLOVES, left from last year, at $1, black and colored.

We will open on

Saturday Night and Monday Morning

A superb assortment of

FRENCH AND ENGLISH DRESS GOODS.

—BY—

DIRECT IMPORTATION,

Received per British steamer LUXOR

—ALSO—

AN INVOICE OF

Black and White Lace COLLARS, real.
Embroidered HANDKERCHIEFS, very cheap.
French Embroidered LINEN SETS, elegant goods.
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
SILK SACQUES, newest and richest styles.
GOODS for Boys wear.
MOURNING GOODS, BLANKETS, SHAKER COVERLIDS, etc., etc.

586 ..... Magazine Street 586
CORNER OF ST. ANDREW STREET.

Card of Thanks.

New Orleans, Sept. 22, 1866.

The undersigned, on behalf of the members of Hope Hook and Ladder Fire Company No. 3, returns his sincere thanks to Columbia Fire Company No. 5, Mechanics' Fire Company No. 6, and Crescent Fire Company No. 24, for the generous hospitalities extended to them on their return from an excursion to Mandeville on the 16th inst.

Also, to their anonymous friend Mr ——, for his present of a most elegant set of new harness for their Lorne Pet.

WILLIAM SWAN, Foreman.

Fall and Winter Clothing.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JULANE BUILDING,
New Orleans, September 22, 1866.

Just received, a large stock of FALL and WINTER CLOTHING, Fine and Low Price, of our own manufacture, for city and country trade.

Also, a large stock of FURNISHING GOODS, SHAWLS, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, &c.

Have on hand a large assortment of Gents' TRUNKS, VALISES, Etc.; Ladies' SARATOGA TRUNKS, Wholesale and Retail.

GARTHWAITE, LEWIS & STUART,
31 and 33 Camp street.

Underclothing and Shirts.

S. N. MOODY,

CORNER OF CANAL AND ROYAL,

Is prepared, with ample stock of

Fresh Fall and Winter Goods,

to supply his customers during the present cold weather.

A fine lot of home made White and Red Shaker Flannel UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS, just finished, all sizes.

Wholesale and Retail,

AT S. N. MOODY'S,

Great Shirt Emporium,
Corner of Canal and Royal streets.

Do You Want

ANY SIGNS PAINTED TO-DAY

—BY—

W. E. UNIACKE?

Particular attention paid to SCRIP SIGNS.

A Single Trial

Will Convince the Most Skeptical

—THAT IS—

THE RED JACKET

THERE IS VIRTUE WHICH NO OTHER BITTERS POSSESS.

They STRENGTHEN and INVIGORATE the SYSTEM.
They are UNEQUALED FOR GENERAL DEBILITY.
They are A SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.
They GIVE A GOOD and HEALTHY APPETITE.
They ASSIST DIGESTION.
They PURIFY THE BREATH and Action of the Stomach.
They CURE DIARRHŒA and CHOLERA MORBUS.
They CURE LIVER COMPLAINT.
They are AN ANTIDOTE TO CHANGE OF WATER AND DIET.
They are the BEST STIMULANT IN EXISTENCE.
They are a PREVENTIVE of FEVER and AGUE.
They RELIEVE CONSTIPATION.
They CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.
They are perfectly PURE and PALATABLE.

The genuine RED JACKET BITTERS are only sold in quart bottles; never by the gallon, quart or pint. See that our private government six cents stamp is unbroken over each cork. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers throughout the country. Call for Red Jacket, and take no other. Circulars to the Trade supplied on application to

BENNETT, PIETERS & CO.,
31 and 33 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
JNO. W. NORRIS & CO.,
Wholesale Southern Agents, 52 Canal street, N. O.

Madame Olympe,

154 ..... CANAL STREET 154

Begs leave to inform the Ladies of New Orleans and the country that she has just received, per steamers Persia, Manhattan and Luxor, a large and varied assortment of the

LATEST FRENCH FASHIONS;

Bonnets, Veils, Flowers, Ribbons, Belts, Clasps, Brooches, Laces, Lace Shawls, Pelerines, Sashes, Cloaks, Mantillas, and Suits all complete; all of which were selected in Paris, by MME. OLYMPE herself.

Important to Business Men.

Just Published—

SCHEDULE OF STAMP DUTIES

—AND—

ARTICLES and OCCUPATIONS SUBJECT TO TAX under the Excise laws of the United States, together with MANUFACTURES and PRODUCTS EXEMPT from TAX.

☞ For sale at this office, and all the book stores.

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H. M. Thompson,

AGENT OF THE

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—AND—

GENERAL NEWSPAPER AND ADVERTISING AGENT

NO. 14 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

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

Wallace & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS

—IN—

BOOTS AND SHOES,

—AND—

HATS AND CAPS,

91, 93 AND 95 COMMON STREET,

Two Doors from Entrance to City Hotel,

NEW ORLEANS,

Are now receiving direct from

Europe and the Manufactories at the North

A most complete and well selected stock of the above named goods, which will be

Sold at Exceedingly Low Prices!

GENTS' FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS,
GENTS' RIDING AND HUNTING BOOTS,
HEAVY KIP BUTCHER'S BOOTS,

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' BOOTS;

LADIES' KID CONGRESS GAITERS,
LADIES' LASTING CONGRESS GAITERS,
LADIES' WALKING SHOES,
In every variety.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' SHOES;

Also, Children's Shoes of all Descriptions;

HATS! HATS! HATS!

FRENCH FUR HATS,
AMERICAN FUR HATS,

BOYS' HATS AND CAPS,

ALL OF THE

LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES,

THESE GOODS ARE ALL

FRESHLY RECEIVED,

AND WILL BE SOLD LOW,