New Orleans Daily Crescent.

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J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1866.

We are indebted to the officers of the steamship St. Mary for Brownsville dates of the 19th.

The officers of the steamer Sarah have our thanks for their polite attentions.

Thanks to Mr. Jeff. Posey, clerk of the Nina Simmes, for a Woodville Republican of the 22d.

Mr. J. Wilkinson, special agent of the Galveston News, in this city, has furnished us with a number of that paper of the 22d inst., for which we beg leave to return our thanks.

Mr. Frank Neely, of the Southern Express, has sent us, with his usual politeness, a large number of late St. Louis and Cincinnati papers.

PERSONAL.—Colonel Mason, of that excellent paper, the Shreveport Southwestern, after sojourning for a week in our city, left on Saturday last for home. Colonel Mason has been completing important and extensive arrangements for enlarging his paper, and by the commencement of the business season the Southwestern will be a daily, second to no other in this and the adjoining States, outside of New Orleans, in enterprise, ability and circulation. Business men, generally, will find the Southwestern a most desirable medium for advertising throughout Northern Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas.

We had the pleasure of a call, yesterday, from Major P. K. Mayers, editor of the Handsboro, Miss., Democrat, an excellent paper, the oracle of the sea shore and piney woods counties of Mississippi. Major Mayers will remain several days in the city, looking after the interests of his paper. We commend him to the merchants of New Orleans as the editor of a sound and reliable paper, exercising much influence and enjoying a flattering amount of patronage in that district of Mississippi extending from Pearl river to beyond Pascagoula.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE LOUISIANA STATE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Yesterday, between the hours of nine and two o'clock, the sixth annual election for trustees of the Louisiana State Mutual Insurance Company took place. The occasion was made pleasant and agreeable by a sumptuous lunch, which was set out by the present incumbents, at which Carondelet street and other localities were represented, to say nothing of the balance of the city—the CRESCENT included. The voting was spirited for several hours; but like the delicious lunch, "Chablis" and "Chateau Iquem," all went one way. The following ticket received almost, if not a unanimous vote:

J. B. Musson, C. Bercier, Chas. J. Leeds, D. Bouligny, E. H. Harris, J. Lapene, D. Wallace, Theo. Bicis, Geo. Relen, F. A. Bonnafon, S. Fassnacht, L. B. Pothier, A. Baldwin, A. Thibaut, William Heyl, J. N. Robert, W. R. Stuart, W. B. Conger, Chas. Roman, A. D. Grieff, F. Laborde, Chas. E. Smeeds, E. Bordelois, D. P. Logan, J. Zoelly, S. Cambon, F. Del Bondio, I. Dugas, J. G. Landry, J. G. McLearn, I. Eustapon, A. Waldkirch, C. H. Mouton.

The trustees were the parties who carried the company through last year, and who, having proved themselves competent, the stockholders were too wise to cast off.

The company was prosperous during the past twelve months—a fact not astonishing with such officers as President Ganuchian and Secretary Bacque. But at all events, an increase in one year of over $160,000 of net earnings is flattering, and no doubt, will incite more than ordinary exertions on the part of other companies next year, and give to these officers an eclat much to be envied.

At the lunch given by the company yesterday we saw more than one magnate of the insurance, mercantile and manufacturing interest enjoying the solids and liquids like other mortals. Nothing occurred to mar the delights of the occasion, and we heard wishes for the future good fortune of the company resounded on every side. If our modesty prevented us from joining in this chorus in a loud voice, we wish to be understood that the sentiment was in consonance with our heart felt wishes.

THE ACADEMY.—Chiarini's Circus offers some new attractions in the bill of this week. There are the Grand Tournament Polaco in which the riders are of the other sex, a new song, and more bare-backed acts by Belen Cuba. The Nelson brothers show forth to greatly improved advantage in the quadruple parterre, and Senor Sebastian appears as the equestrian interpreter of "Pickwick Scenes." We need hardly repeat that the training which the horses of Senor Chiarini exhibit is wonderful.

REED BIRDS AND RAIL.—The Philadelphia Age says that the marshes on the Delaware have been alive with reed birds during the past two weeks. They are in excellent condition. Rail birds are plenty, but the tides have been so low that it has been almost impossible to push a boat through the reeds where the rail seek refuge. When the next run of high tides comes in, rail will, no doubt, be plenty.

The Age says that a committee has been sent by the city council of Philadelphia to the Delaware water gap, seventy-five miles distant, to examine into the feasibility of procuring water from that point for the use of the inhabitants of that city.

It is estimated that the list of taxable property in Philadelphia will be increased at the end of the present year by the addition of thirty-five hundred new buildings.

A couple of nicely-dressed ladies lost their tickets in the Hartford and New Haven cars the other day, and after hard urging by the conductor, consented to rise and see if they had not dropped them while sitting in their seats. They found their tickets, and the conductor found a stout fourteen year old boy had been nicely tucked under their skirts, bound for a safe and quiet ride to Philadelphia.

Four hundred and twelve Isham bank locks, amounting to eighty-two thousand dollars, are being used on the money safes in the New York stock exchange.

The island recently thrown up on the Florida coast by volcanic action has been explored, and consists mainly of quicksand, dangerous to travel on, except in one small portion, which is of a rocky nature. Some signs of vegetation are already apparent, some rank grasses and plants having started.

THE RADICAL THEORY.

The continued extrusion of the Southern States from the Union, and the denial to them of representatives in Congress by the dominant party, entails on that party the necessity of discovering some principle by which they can justify their course. To the ordinary common sense of mankind there seems to be something ludicrously inconsistent in the positions which the Republican party have occupied during the last five years. Nor is this inconsistency merely an example of those mutations and fluctuations of party which happen so often in the course of political history; but it is, on the contrary, a sort of self-contradiction which demands explanation to the extent that it changes the characteristics and, apparently, the objects and purposes of the organization. Men, and even parties, may change their positions on particular questions, without exciting any very great degree of astonishment. In fact such transitions appear to be natural phenomena in the development of party life and party progress. But when we see a party which has just pressed to a conclusion a long and bloody war for the maintenance of the Union, now become intensely hostile to restoration of the Union, we find in so complete a metamorphosis something which cannot be explained by ordinary methods. An absolute and passionate denial of the right of secession, with which the war commenced, is succeeded by the exercise of a power of exclusion which, if it is not complementary to, is correlative, is still more heretical than the other; and the loud assertion of the eternal indestructibility of the Union is followed by the bold assertion that the Union is in fact destroyed.

These contradictions are plain, not only to the world but to the radical leaders themselves; and those astute politicians perceive the necessity of making an effort, if not to reconcile the discrepancies of their history, which would be impossible, at least to justify their present course by the assertion of some principle from which their actual policy may be logically deduced. This principle has been announced by Mr. Stevens in a recent campaign speech in Pennsylvania with much ostentation, and with an assumption of axiomatic certainty which appears to defy contradiction. This gentleman after concisely stating the doctrine of the President and his supporters, to wit: That the Southern States are now constitutionally in the Union, and that their people are entitled to immediate representation in Congress—which doctrine he denounces as false and wicked—lays it down as the basis of the radical theory of the relations of the late Confederate States towards the federal government, that those States, or rather the people thereof, are conquered enemies; that conquered enemies have no rights at all except those which the conqueror chooses to grant, and that so far from the Southern people having a right to be represented in Congress, they have no right even to person or property, except by the infinite grace and mercy of the government of the United States. The population of the subjugated States, by this theory, are not citizens but simply criminals—criminals by the result of war in which they were the defeated party.

The fundamental proposition that conquered people cease to have any rights—human, social or political—except such as may be accorded by the victor, is put forward as an axiom, and on this axiom, all the subsequent reasoning of the radical leaders is based. Even Mr. Greeley's platform of "universal suffrage amnesty and universal suffrage," rests on this principle just as much as Mr. Stevens's platform of universal confiscation." Both assume the absolute right of control over the people and territory of the late Confederate States, to reside in the victorious government—both presuppose the destruction of those rights which the conquered people originally possessed. But, in point of fact, this axiom so boastfully and confidently announced is no axiom at all. Not only is it not universally admitted; but it is rejected everywhere and by everybody above the plane of an Ashantee savage. In the case of war between two powers, the effect of conquest is, as against all other powers, to merge the sovereignty of the conquered into that of the conquering party. And this is all. As between the parties to the war, the conquered become assimilated, as to their rights, to the conquerors. And this is all. It is false that any rights whatever are lost, except the right or rather the power of separate government.

Rights of life and property are not in the slightest degree affected. These do not depend on the results of wars, as, among all civilized nations they are supposed to be quite independent of political and governmental forms as to their existence. In fact, the object of government, reduced to its simplest expression, is the protection of precisely those rights of life and property, which Mr. Stevens declares to have been forfeited by the reduction of eight millions of people to obedience to the government of the United States. The Declaration of Independence, a document quoted by the radicals whenever it suits their convenience, declares that men are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, and that, among these rights, are "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." As the right of property is an essential to the unrestricted pursuit of happiness, that right is necessarily inalienable—like the right to life. It is absurd to say that such rights depend on the issue of a war.

Indeed, as we said before, such an idea is rejected by all civilized nations, as entirely inconsistent with the very nature and objects of government. Even political rights are not, in practice, withheld from a conquered people. Even after those wars which were called "rebellions," such as the insurrections of 1848, the conquered "rebels" lost no rights. Not even the Czar of Russia ever made any distinction between his Polish and his Russian subjects. If he claimed to exercise the power of exile and confiscation he claimed that power as well against Russians as against Poles; by virtue of his supreme will as Czar, and not by virtue of any additional powers acquired by conquest, apart from the general power to govern.

Austria, for nearly twenty years, made strenuous efforts to induce the Hungarians and Venetians to send deputies to the Austrian parliament, and, on the suppression of the Hungarian insurrection the Aulic Council ratified all the acts, except one, of the revolutionary government. The doctrine in Europe is, not that a conquered people lose their rights of life and property—for this is a doctrine left now-a-days to cannibals and pirates—but that as against foreign nations they lose their right of separate government, and, as to the dominant party, they become assimilated to the people of that power in regard to their political rights and privileges. If, then, the people of the Southern States hold towards the federal government the position of a conquered people, and if their rights are simply the rights of a conquered people, then they are entitled to protection in their persons and their property, and to representation in the Congress of the United States. As the rights of life and property are inalienable (see Declaration of Independence,) of course these are entitled to protection. As the right of representation is a natural right—see all the speeches of all the Republican orators, and all the articles of all the Republican newspapers—it cannot justly be withheld. The case, as Mr. Stevens puts it, only makes the duty of according representation so much the stronger—as, who should compel a man to stay in a house against his will would only be aggravating injustice by refusing to give him his dinner.

A radical gentleman, named Conner, who fills the exceedingly important office of post master at the little village of North Vernon, Indiana, publishes to the universe fifteen reasons which induced his removal. We give them all except the first five:

6. I am removed because I do not support the infamously rebel Democratic party, which systematically tried to murder me for fifteen long dreary months, by starvation and exposure.

7. I am removed because I do not support the Democratic party which starved me, three days and nights at Florence, South Carolina, for refusing to point to them the modes of escape of some of my comrades.

8. I am removed because I do not support the Democratic party who caused me to be shot at Chickamanga, and because I shot some of said Democrats.

9. I am removed because I do not support the Democratic party which robbed me at Richmond, Virginia.

10. I am removed because I do not support the Democratic-Johnson party, whose members shot at and starved me at Belle Isle.

11. I am removed because I do not support the Democratic party, one of whom tried a second time to shoot me in Smith's building at Richmond.

12. I am removed because I do not support the Democratic party which endeavored to freeze me to death during the winter of 1863-4 at Danville, Virginia.

13. I am removed because I do not support the infernal and treasonable Democratic party, which came near starving me at Charleston, South Carolina.

14. I am removed because I do not indorse the hellish party which tortured me with hunger for six months at Andersonville, Georgia.

15. I am removed because I do not support the assassin's President.

What a tough customer he must be! We trust that, after such tremendous attempts on the part of the Democratic party to make away with him, his political decapitation will not kill him.

THOROUGHLY DISINFECTED.—Dr. Charles Brockhausen, assistant physician at the City Hospital in St. Louis, Mo., having finished his rounds through the hostital wards one day last week, was about to proceed to the cholera tents, but before doing so concluded to take a glass of what he termed metaphorically "disinfectant," but what in the vulgar is known as brandy. There happened to be on the shelf two demijohns very similar in appearance, one of which contained brandy, while in the other was a disinfectant known as chloride of zinc. The doctor hastily mixed him a potation and swallowed it at a draught. His sensations after taking it were peculiar. He perceived at once that he had taken his disinfectant out of the wrong bottle. He communicated without loss of time with two brother Esculapians, who, by the timely administration of antidotes, neutralized the action of the poison and saved his life. Dr. Brockhausen has no fear of catching the cholera for some time to come. He deems himself thoroughly disinfected.

TAXATION IN ENGLAND.—A carefully prepared statement of the British Exchequer shows that since 1850 various taxes, amounting to $213,566,920, have been repealed by the English parliament, whilst in the same period new taxes, amounting to $137,242,080, have been imposed. This shows an actual diminution during the past sixteen years of $72,329,040 in the annual amount of taxes imposed upon the people of Great Britain.

MINNESOTA WHEAT.—It is stated by a correspondent of the Buffalo Courier that wheat grown in Minnesota three years ago is only this year being brought into market, the delay being entirely owing to a lack of facilities for transportation. He also announces that a large shipping port must soon spring up at the west end of Lake Superior, to afford an outlet for the heavy crops grown in that region.

GAMBLING.—In the U. S. District Court for Southern Alabama, it has been decided that the master of a vessel is liable for a loss by gambling on board his vessel, when he knowingly permits gambling to be done. This wholesome decision, if extended to other States, will go far to break up the gambling system that prevails on so many of the steamboats on the western rivers.

A wag has sent the secretary of the treasury, from Goldsboro, N. C., two hundred dollars in Confederate treasury notes, which the writer states he was by mistake overpaid during the last year of the rebellion in some dealings with a rebel quartermaster. Being a Union man, he did not return the money to the government, feeling that he was justifiable under the circumstances in retaining it. Supposing that the rebel debt might possibly be assumed by the United States government, he inclosed the sum to the treasury. Of course he is anonymous.

Some citizens in Western Arkansas recently captured an Indian who was stealing a horse at the time of his discovery, and lynched him. A small squad of red skins on learning of his death, departed for their country with the avowed intention of returning with sufficient numbers for full revenge.

A special session of the Massachusetts legislature is talked of in order to remedy the defects in the liquor laws. The New Bedford Mercury opposes the proposed call, saying that the temperance men in the last legislature having committed a stupid blunder, they cannot avoid its evil consequences.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.—The Taunton (Mass.) Gazette says a public-spirited citizen of Sharon, who, while the State militia were encamped there recently, acquired the good will of some of the veterans by asking six cents per pailful for water, found, on waking in the morning, after dreams of well-earned riches, that a grindstone and lots of other things had fallen into his well, and at last accounts he was busily engaged fishing them out.

A REMARKABLE ESCAPE.—A boy, named John Ranch, fourteen years old, while picking up chips in the fifth story of an unfinished building in Boston on Friday week, made a misstep, and was precipitated to the ground floor. He was carried to the city hospital, where it was ascertained that no bones were broken, and that he would probably be as well as ever in a few days.

It is rumored that Henry Ward Beecher and the New York Independent have become entirely separate institutions. It is said that Mr. Beecher declined to furnish copy for a paper which so mercilessly handled him in its editorial columns.

PROGRESS OF FREE TRADE.

Not long since the secretary of the treasury addressed the following important letter of instructions to the commissioner of the revenue, in regard to a proposed revision of the revenue at the next session of Congress:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, 1866.

To the Hon. David W. Wells, United States Commissioner of Revenue:

SIR—In view of the fact that the revision of the tariff is certain to engage the attention of Congress at the next session, I consider it especially desirable that the treasury department should be prepared to furnish as much information pertinent to the subject as can be obtained and collected within the limited time available for the necessary investigations. You are, therefore, hereby instructed to give the subject of the revision of the tariff especial attention, and to report a bill which if approved by Congress, will be a substitute for all acts imposing custom duties, and which will render the administration of this branch of the revenue system more simple, economical and effective. In the discharge of this duty you will consider the necessity of providing for a large, certain and permanent revenue, keeping in view the fact that the existing tariff has proved most effective in this direction.

You will therefore endeavor, first, to secure for the government a revenue commensurate with its necessities; and, secondly, to propose such modifications of the tariff laws now in force as will better adjust and equalize the duties upon foreign import with the internal taxes upon home productions. If this last result can be obtained without diminishing the revenue by reducing taxation upon raw materials and the machinery of home production, rather than by increasing the rates of import, it would, in my opinion, by decreasing the cost of production and increasing the producing power of wages greatly promote the interests of the whole country. In the prosecution of this work you are authorized to call upon any officer of the revenue for such information as you may require and he may be able to furnish. I am with great respect, very truly yours,

H. MCCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

This is what the New York Evening Post calls a step in the right direction. And so it is if we rightly interpret the language of the secretary when he declares that the object of the proposed revision is to "render the administration of this branch of the revenue system more simple, economical and effective," and to "better adjust and equalize the duties on foreign imports with the internal taxes upon home productions."

The existing tariff is complex and cumbersome in the extreme, and it seems to have been framed only with one object, that of protecting certain classes of manufactures. Indeed the whole revenue system of the country appears to have been adjusted with a view to the accomplishment of this object. A large revenue is collected, it is true; but the method adopted in laying the duties and imposing the taxes under which that revenue is collected, is essentially false. The true doctrine is to adjust such systems not merely in such a manner that the largest possible revenue shall be collected, but that the largest possible revenue shall be collected consistently with the development of all the great industrial interests of the country—agricultural, commercial and manufacturing. The fatal error heretofore affecting all our tariff systems has been the effort to accommodate them to the protective theory by means of what is speciously called "incidental protection." Now, if the protective theory is intrinsically wrong, any system which embraces it, even in part, must be wrong just to that extent. Instead, therefore, of aiming at "incidental protection" the object of the law-maker should be to avoid such a schedule of duties and taxes as will operate as a special stimulus in favor of particular interests, or branches of industry. Any such stimulus is a bounty paid to the favored class, by the general industry of the country, and that bounty, represents the actual loss, in dollars and cents, inflicted on productive industry, by such bounties. The adjustment of duties and taxes, is a very difficult process. One general principle, however, should be taken as a guide—to so regulate the revenue system that industry and capital shall be left, relatively, free; that is to say that industry and capital shall not, by the operation of the law, be forced out of natural and into arbitrary channels. Hence "incidental protection," free lists, drawbacks on manufactured goods, and all inventions that tend to concentrate taxation upon particular branches of industry, should be carefully avoided. As long as we have two kinds of excise system, the internal and the external, it is desirable, as Mr. McCulloch suggests, to arrange the scheme of taxation in such a manner as to equalize or balance the duties on imports with the taxes levied on home products.

The present tariff and internal revenue systems are ill balanced, and are contrived expressly to favor a few special industries at the expense of the many. The Post declares, and no doubt, with truth, that under the present pernicious system many of the most important industries are languishing, and some, such as ship-building, are on the verge of ruin. And, continues the Post, our foreign commerce is sacrificed; our manufacturers and skilled laborers are no longer able, with all their ingenuity, to make at a profit products for sale abroad. The result of this is already seen in the manufacture of sewing machines for foreign consumption, which business has in one instance been actually removed to France, in order to escape the injuriously high duties levied on the raw material used in that manufacture in this country.

The ship-builders are ruined, because of the extraordinary and unequal duties placed on what are to them raw materials. They demand "drawbacks upon the iron, copper, cordage and duck used in ship-building;" of course they have no more right to drawbacks, to remission of duty on the articles they require, that is to say, than have the house-builders, the engine-builders, the railroad-builders, the manufacturers of sewing machines and mowers and reapers.

But perhaps, the most significant example of all has been omitted by the Post—the imposition of a tax of three cents per pound on cotton, or more than one-tenth of the planter's gross proceeds, whilst all other agricultural products are free from taxation. Perhaps a wise and equitable scheme of taxation would include all agricultural products; but what would be said of a rate of impost which should wring from agricultural industry one tenth of its aggregate gross proceeds, allowing to the manufacturer a drawback on all the wool he might use in his mills, or on all the flour or meal or beef consumed by his operatives.

We are glad to see that Mr. McCulloch has taken this step, and that he is supported in it by so influential and able a journal as the Post; but we entertain no hope of any action at the next session of Congress, accordant with his wise suggestions. One of the principal objects of the radicals, dominated as they are by the ideas and the interests of New England, in keeping the Southern representatives out of Congress, is to avert any danger to those pet schemes of taxation, by which they hope to impose permanent fetters on the industry of the country. If they change the tariff at all, the probability is that they will make it worse.

There were 168 applications for admission to the new freshman class of Yale College, of whom about 140 will be received. This is not so large a class as last year's.

Mexican Affairs.

A gentleman, formerly a staff officer of a distinguished general in the Confederate service, has just arrived here from Mexico. He contradicts the reports which represent Maximilian as preparing to abdicate, and adds that the emperor is making vigorous preparations to maintain himself and subdue the followers of Juarez. The Imperial army is being reorganized on a permanent basis. The French soldiers, being allowed to take service under Maximilian, are, nearly to a man, enlisting in his army, where their pay is double that of the French service. The gentleman who brings this intelligence also denies that there is any unusual hazard in traveling the road from the capital to Vera Cruz. He says the route is free from dangers arising from brigandage or public disorders, and that instances of depredations upon life or property occur as seldom as on the highways of any other nation passing through so sparsely populated and mountainous a country.

In this connection, it may be added that the object of the late visit of the French steamer Somora to this port is understood to have been to transmit a message from Maximilian to Paris by the Atlantic cable. Among the extraordinary changes wrought by the laying of the cable are the facilities for speedy communication between Louis Napoleon and his protege. With a telegraph between the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz, and a fast steamer running from that port to this, a dispatch from Maximilian may be in the hands of Napoleon in three or four days from the time it is written.

The Quebec Mercury says the Canadian government has purchased five thousand stand of the Peabody [breech-loading] rifle, from the manufacturer in Providence, Rhode Island. The Mercury adds: "Pending the arrival of the Snider arms from England, a large portion of our volunteers will be very shortly served out with, and instructed in the use of this efficient weapon, and receive a full supply of ammunition for all possible emergencies."

The Fike's Opera House Association of New York city, after advertising extensively at great expense, occupying an office on Broadway at $1,000 per month, purchasing paintings to distribute as prizes, and depositing $6,000 with a mutual friend to bind the bargain made with Strakosch, who stands ready to perform his part of the obligation, to sing for them, has failed to make the first payment of $25,000 to S. N. Pike, for tickets of admission to the said house when built, which will undoubtedly end in the total failure of the association.

The law officers of the government have been in consultation in regard to the trial of Jeff. Davis, but nothing definite has been arived at. The new law of Congress changes the time of holding the District Courts in Virginia, and it is even doubted if any legal term can be held until Congress takes further action in the matter.

The Mobile papers complain that at least one hundred negroes crowd the mayor's court of that city daily, as spectators.

Gen. Grant is expected in Galena in October, to witness the marriage of Col. Babcock, of his staff, to a charming young lady of that city. The general's house is kept in excellent order, and ready for occupation at any time. Visitors are always admitted.

The grasshoppers have made rapid progress over the plains towards Missouri. Last week they had reached Troy, in Kansas, only twelve miles from St. Joseph. Their path is marked by the total destruction of every species of vegetation.

Francis Woodbury, ex-State Senator, died at Savannah, Ga., on the 13th inst., of hydrophobia, having been bitten some two months ago by a lady's lap dog. Not supposing the animal mad, he had paid no attention to the bite.

A prize fight near St. Louis, on the 19th, between the celebrated pugilists McCool and Davis, resulted in a victory for the former. Thirty-five rounds were fought. The defeated party was badly punished.

A confidence man, lately, passed a bogus draft on a New York firm upon the banking firm of Dewy, Lowman & Co., at Toulon, Ill. The draft was for $6000, upon which $2000 were obtained, the balance standing to the stranger's credit, as he intended to purchase cattle in the neighborhood. He has not been seen since.

The rains have been recently so heavy in New Mexico as to render the roads almost impassable, and to rain the wheat crop in the eastern part of the territory.

Two companies, the Pioneer and Union, have been formed to work the Minnesota gold mines. They have a capital of $500,000 each, and have selected thirty-eight veins. They also have valuable water power, and timber lands.

Some gunpowder, probably a part remaining which had been put under Libby Prison by the Confederate authorities, exploded a day or two since, killing a negro watchman in the cellar. But little damage was done, the quantity not being sufficient for doing much mischief.

Since the opening day of the New York book trade sale, over a million of volumes have been sold, the proceeds amounting to $300,000.

The rumor that preparations are being made to commence the payment of the bounties authorized by Congress is without foundation.

It is stated that Fred. Douglass is about to commence the publication of a newspaper at Alexandria, Virginia.

DIED.

At St. Mary's College, Pointe Claire, on Friday, the 21st inst., at 11 P. M., EDWARD RUDOLPH KATHMAN, aged 15 years, 4 months and 22 days.

The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock THIS MORNING, from his father's residence, No. 221 Bienville street, corner of Marais street. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

East India Goods.

The cargo of ship Susan Hinck's, direct from Calcutta—
1500 bales Extra GUNNY CLOTH.
500 " " " BAGS.
All of heavy weight. For sale by
WOOD, LOW & LUDWIGSEN,
No. 109 Common street.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

The New Style FAMILY SEWING MACHINES just introduced by this Celebrated Manufacturing Company are pronounced by mechanical men as well as by parties using them, to be the combination of Simplicity and Perfection.

Machines sold at New York prices, cost of transportation alone added, at

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The undersigned beg leave to invite the attention of Jobbers and Retailers to their

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JOHN MARKS & CO.,
98 Gravier street.

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FALL IMPORTATION.

J. LEVOIS & CO.

Invite the attention of Jobbers and Retailers to their

Winter Importation of Dry Goods,

which is complete in every department, and of

Foreign Dress Goods

comprises the newest and choicest styles, being the largest and richest stock ever offered in this market.

SILKS,
POPLINS,
MERINOS,
DELAINES,
ALPACAS,
BOMBAZAINES,
EMPRESS CLOTH,
LUSTRES,
VELVET REPS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
FRENCH CLOTH,
CLOAKINGS,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS,
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In American Goods:

PRINTS,
DELAINES,
SHIRTINGS,
LINSEYS,
KNIT GOODS, in
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
CAPES,
SONTAGS,
NUBIAS.

All of which we offer at the Lowest Market Rates.

J. LEVOIS & CO.,
Corner of Canal and Bourbon streets.

Pianos! Pianos!

BUY NONE BUT THE BEST.

Just received, per ship Commerce, from Bordeaux, a large assortment of

PLEYEL PIANOS.

Also, in store, and constantly receiving, a fine stock of the celebrated

Steinway and Chickering Pianos.

For sale at manufacturers' prices by

LOUIS GRUNEWALD,
153 Canal street.

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

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OFFICE HOURS.—Opens 8 A. M., closes 5 P. M. The General Delivery and Merchants' Delivery will be kept open until 9 P. M.

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