

New Orleans Daily Crescent

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

G. O. RIXON, Editor and Proprietor. OFFICE, NO. 58 CANAL STREET.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1866.

We are indebted to Messrs. Overall & Co., 143 Common street, general newspaper agents...

The officers of the steamer Ideale will please accept our thanks for a late number of the Missouri Telegraph.

Dr. Y. A. Carr, late of the Memphis Appeal, and for many years connected with the press in general, paid us a visit yesterday.

GRAND ANNIVERSARY BALL.—We take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of complimentary tickets to the grand fancy dress and masquerade ball to be given by the Young Men's Excelsior Benevolent Association...

As a proof of the rapidity the West is increasing in population and wealth, the fact is stated that fifteen months ago the present site of Pleasant Hill, Cass county, Ill., had barely one lone building, a small frame dwelling house, surrounded by brush and trees.

The steamer "A" has returned in spite of obnoxious weather, again assembled last night to witness some of the amusing feats with which Charin's troupe will favor the public.

ASSASSINATED.—In a general order issued by Major General Hooker, commanding the Department of the Lakes, Brevet Major P. E. Fryer, assistant surgeon United States Army, has been assigned to duty as assisting medical director of that department.

Commander L. A. Kimberly, formerly lieutenant commander and executive officer of the United States steamer Colorado, has been detached from that vessel and ordered to return to the United States.

Chief Engineer Montgomery Fletcher, U. S. N., has been ordered to duty at Mare Island Navy Yard.

Commodore Melancthon Smith has been appointed chief of the bureau of equipment and recruiting, vice commander Albert N. Smith, recently deceased.

THE WATER SUPPLY OF LONDON.—At present a large portion of the water, amounting to 108,000,000 gallons daily, used for the city of London, is pumped by steam-boilers from rivers, streams and wells in and near that city, the aggregate strength of the engines employed being 10,750 horse-power.

EMIGRATION FROM CANADA TO THE WESTERN STATES.—It is stated that a large emigration from Canada to the Western States began last year, and has continued during 1866 without intermission.

Last week, fifty colored men, from Washington, passed through Detroit, on their way further West to engage in farmwork. These colored men are sent to their destination by the freedmen's bureau, under the auspices of the national freedmen's relief association of Washington, which undertakes to find employment for the overcrowded negro population of the capital.

A Montreal telegram of the 18th says a fall, on Friday night, during the storm and darkness, with lightning, on it, was driven into the Cedar Rapids from its anchorage, and the logs were dashed in every direction.

ANOTHER ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—At a late meeting of the British association Mr. T. Holmes read a paper describing the route of the proposed North Atlantic telegraph. There are to be four submarine lengths; the first from Scotland to the Faeroe Islands, of 210 miles; the second of 240 miles; the third of 643 miles, and the last of 717 miles.

A LARGE FERRYBOAT.—An immense iron ferryboat has been launched at Detroit, Michigan, to ply at the railroad crossing. She is a vessel of eighteen hundred tons, and is the largest now on the lakes or rivers of the Northwest. Upon the two tracks running the length of the steamer, fourteen cars can be placed.

SALE OF NEW YORK.—The first hoghead of the new crop of tobacco this season, raised in Hart county, Ky., and a superior article of bright wrapper, sold in Louisville for \$90 per hundred weight.

DOMESTIC COMMERCE.

Some weeks ago we referred at some length to the importance of establishing permanent communication by steam between New Orleans and the principal Trans-Atlantic ports. We endeavored to impress upon our merchants, capitalists, real estate owners, and in fact the whole population—for they are all more or less interested in it—the necessity of securing, as far as possible, the commercial independence of this city, and of saving for our own benefit the commissions and charges which we have been unnecessarily paying to other cities for importing for us, when we might just as easily import for ourselves.

We do not propose to return at present to the discussion of the subject, except merely to say that it is not with Europe alone that it is our interest, and consequently our duty, to establish direct commercial relations—but the same considerations apply to other portions of the world, and particularly those in our more immediate neighborhood. As steam is fast superseding the wind as a propelling power, we must look, in the not remote future, to rapid communication, by the agency of the former, with the ports of the West Indies, of Mexico, of the Central American Isthmus, and of South America.

But while we are considering these things, our people should not lose sight of the extension, also, of our domestic commerce. We have just entered upon a new commercial year, and it becomes us to look around us and see wherein we can increase the business of our city. The way to do it, we think, is plain: by establishing steam lines of communication with remote points of our own country, and by liberal and energetic measures, attracting to New Orleans that trade which now goes elsewhere, but which would have its most natural and profitable development here.

Before the way is well re-collected, we had regular steamboat communication with Nashville. Why should we not have it again? Can we afford to lose the trade in last tobacco which that communication brought us, to say nothing of the other advantages of the connection? There are three rivers emptying into the Ohio from the South—the Tennessee, the Cumberland, and the Green river—two of them flowing through the most fertile portions of Tennessee and Kentucky, and the third penetrating one of the finest corn and tobacco regions of the country—and yet there is not a steamboat that now sails from New Orleans into either one of these rivers. These two States, Kentucky and Tennessee, have suffered less from the war than any others in the South, and their fruitful soil is teeming with agricultural products. Shall the tobacco of Kentucky and Tennessee continue to be shipped across to New York by rail, as is now the case, when New Orleans is its natural market? Shall their corn and hemp, and pork, and wheat, and everything that is known here under the general name of "western products" be sent to Cincinnati, and Louisville, and St. Louis, and then brought by our merchants, second-hand, from the merchants of those cities, when we might just as easily buy from the producers themselves, or sell on commission? Shall the horses and mules of Kentucky be driven to an overland, at great expense, when they could easily be brought in by steam? In short, shall we do with our domestic commerce as we have been too long doing with our foreign, and pay profits to factors and intermediaries, instead of establishing direct commercial relations of our own?

It behooves New Orleans to make a serious effort to regain the tobacco trade of the West. The foreign demand for our tobacco increases every year. The cultivation of it is extending in Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri. As our cotton shipments abroad fall off, as they must do in consequence of the increased supply from India, and the fact that the home consumption bids fair to absorb nearly all that it is likely we will make, we must seek to keep up the value of our exports with some other article. The tobacco trade of the West, that we once had, we have almost entirely lost, and we ought at once to seek to regain it. This will serve to restore the former value of our exports.

It will not do to say that if sufficient inducements for communication with those regions existed, the steamboatmen would soon find it out and inaugurate the trade. It does not depend upon the steamboatmen, but upon the merchants. If a planter at Clarksville, Tennessee, for instance, has a hundred hogheads of tobacco, he would not send it here, if there were a dozen steamboats ready to start, unless he knew some merchant to whom to consign it. It becomes our merchants, we think, to go among those people and make their acquaintance—to represent to them the advantages of this market—to solicit consignments, as they already do consignments of cotton from other quarters—and to establish those relations of reciprocal trade which are beneficial alike to both parties.

There are other portions of the country to which we might extend our commercial connections. We note with pleasure that we have already regular steam communication with Montgomery on the Alabama River. But we have none with Arkansas River, though St. Louis, more enterprising than ourselves, sends a regular packet up that stream, and it is gradually getting Arkansas trade which properly belongs to New Orleans. We have not a boat on White River, nor on the Yazoo, nor even on Pearl River in Mississippi.

Let our people recollect that, in the contest for commercial importance between rival cities, energy must be used, and money must be expended. New York spent millions to build the Erie canal, and Baltimore spent millions in the construction of her magnificent railway to the Ohio—but each of those cities has been repaid forty fold for the amounts invested. We cannot expect commercial activity here by merely waiting for it to come. We must strip for the contest with our rivals—now more than ever—and we must count no expenditure of labor or of money too great in securing for New Orleans that importance as a commercial metropolis, for which nature destined her, and which it needs so little aid from her citizens to secure.

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SOUTHERN CORRESPONDENTS.

We doubt if there has existed in any country, or in any age a class of persons so entirely peculiar as the professional Southern correspondents of the radical press of the North. He is a creature of a new genus. Begotten of fanaticism and borne of insincerity, he combines in his person a show of sincerity with a genius for misrepresentation unequalled anywhere under the sun. There have been, at various periods of time, earnest fanatics to whose diseased imaginations the most harmless facts would convey an idea of wrong. There have also been unscrupulous men, who to secure some personal aim, would stain their own evil minds, the most extraneous fictions. And in the declining days of Imperial Rome there was a class of base "delators" who, to win the favor of the sovereign of the hour, would point out to the vengeance of power the innocent victims whom they desired to immolate.

But never before in any age, have political convulsions thrown to the surface a class of men, who like most of the correspondents of the radical press, combine so many evil qualities with so little to redeem their faults. We can hardly call them designedly vicious; for most of them do not appear to possess any real principle. They are employed to misrepresent, and they appear to execute the task as a mere matter of business. Like the adventurers who sought the new-found riches of the fallen Timon, "they are not thieves, but men who mope do want," and they pry greedily for reward upon the good reputation of a whole people. They seem, too, like the genies to whom we have referred, indisposed to "give over their trade," and to have resolved a continuance of their perversions of fact, inasmuch as "there is no time so miserable, but a man may be true!"

Not having fulfilled to order the task of misrepresentation they were sent to perform, they are equally willing, for a "consideration," to refute themselves—not through the columns of the paper which employs them, it is true, but through some other channel. With a shameless effrontery, which is a marked element of their character, they will usually confess that they were not employed to write truth or to collect facts for their journals, but to write or to fabricate what would be agreeable to their employers and would advance the interests of the party for whose tastes they cater.

The attitudes taken by some of these correspondents in reference to the recent riots in New Orleans will illustrate their qualities as a class. Such shameless perversions of fact have seldom been uttered, as were sent abroad to excite in the Northern mind a feeling of prejudice and hatred against the Southern people. Unfortunately the stories generally reached ears which were but too willing to credit any extravagances. They had already been educated, by similar misrepresentations from the same class of teachers, to believe any enormity which might be charged by the most malignant imagination.

The very fact that such a class of persons can exist and prosper, and give a certain tone to public sentiment, is in itself an instructive lesson. It is but a corollary to the fact of the existence of the radical party. Its whole policy is based upon a wrongful disregard of the rights of other citizens; and it is only through the distorted medium of false gossip, and an actual perversion of truth, that their ends can be attained. It is not facts, therefore, which the leaders of that party seek. "To make the worse appear the better reason," to distort facts, to palm off the base metal of invention for the true coin of sincerity, and to reflect the truths they cannot wholly conceal in the false lights of deception, constitute their chief means of success; and these arts have been so successfully cultivated that the radical mind seems at length to have been endowed with a quality which might not inappropriately be styled a genius for misrepresentation.

It is this unprincipled want of the radical party which has called into existence a corps of defamers who seem to respect nothing that is sacred, who obey only the genius of wrong, who, like faithful missionaries of evil, are daily engaged in sowing the wind that our unhappy country may some day reap the whirlwind. Falsehood may for a time prevail, but a policy based upon wrong cannot endure. It carries with it the seeds of its own destruction. Under the ripening influence of Time they will grow, and the policy of falsehood will perish, for "Truth is mighty and will prevail."

FOREIGN TOPICS. Lately the Atlantic cable gave us the brief outline of a manifesto by the French government, concerning recent occurrences in Europe. This manifesto is in the form of a circular, and popular opinion attributes it to the hand of the Emperor Napoleon himself. From the brief synopsis which has reached us we infer that the manifesto is pacific in its tone—which was to be expected—and that it attempts to show that recent events have been favorable to France—which again was to be anticipated. It would not seem the French Emperor, who aspires to a sort of providential infallibility, and to the character of a universal arbiter, to admit that any definitive event could be prejudicial to France; could be, in short, anything else that advantageous to that country. To suppose that during a Napoleonic reign, events could be so innocently independent of the Napoleonic will as to assume shape of antagonism to French interests, would be to admit that the foundations of the Napoleonic power are become shakely at last. Hence the spasmodic efforts to arrest the Rhoman province of Prussia in accordance with that doctrine of compensation which assumes that France must always get something to balance anything that any other country may get, was abandoned almost as soon as made. Prussia, after the sudden and complete humiliation of her imperial adversary, was a power not by any means to be sneezed at, or trifled with; and Count Bismarck's "No," had acquired just as much force as Napoleon's "Yes." To the demands of the latter, the refusal of the former was the winning hand.

The French Emperor now declares that nothing pleases him better than the actual situation; that he regards with a very friendly eye the territorial extension of Prussia; that, in fact, it all redounds to the advantage of France, and that peace is the earnest desire and aspiration of his imperial soul. But, in the meantime, he has lost the services of his most able and zealous counselor. The resignation of Drouy de L'Hays is popularly supposed to be a protest against French acquiescence in the successes of Prussia, and against the evacuation of Rome by the French forces. This event will, it seems, be soon accomplished. At the last advices preparations were making for the evacuation, and, in fact, the date has passed at which the movement was to be completed. Thus the long occupation of Rome by French armies, lasting

from 1849 till 1860, a period of seventeen years, is terminated, and events are left free to shape themselves in accordance with purely Italian tendencies and designs. The result shows the inefficiency, in these times, of contending against the march of events and the decrees of public opinion. The occupation of Rome was perhaps the most cherished point in the programme of Napoleon's policy. Its object was threefold—to conciliate to the Napoleonic dynasty the favor of ultra-Montanism; to lessen the influence of Austria in Italy by substituting French for Austrian protection, and finally to prevent the consolidation of the Italian kingdom, and the acquisition by Victor Emmanuel's government of the power and prestige which that government would derive from the annexation of the Roman States. Political events have rendered valueless the adhesion of the ultra-Montanism; Austrian influence in Italy was practically terminated by the peace of Villafranca, and is now utterly annihilated by the loss of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom; and at last, Victor Emmanuel is left to work his supreme will upon the temporal dominions of the Pope. Italy was before the war a State of about 22,000,000 of people. By the treaty of peace it receives Venetia, which, according to the latest census, had a population of 2,445,056. The withdrawal of the French troops from Rome makes it, moreover, highly probable that the Roman question will soon be solved by the annexation of the remainder of the Papal States, with a population of about 700,000, to the kingdom of Italy. The Italian kingdom will then become a power of over 25,000,000 inhabitants.

Thus the national unity of Italy is nearly complete. Austria has still about 500,000 subjects who speak the Italian language, and are Italians in sentiment. Switzerland has an Italian canton (Tessin) with a population of 116,000. France still owns the Island of Corsica, which is predominantly Italian; but, altogether, these districts count less than one million inhabitants. The national party of Italy will not abandon the wish to regain all these districts for the Italian nationality; but it can hardly be expected that an agitation like that for the annexation of Venice and Rome can hereafter be kept up. Italian statesmen can henceforth devote their whole energy to the consolidation of the kingdom, the improvement of its wretched financial condition, and the development of all its resources.

Gen. Custer declines a nomination for Congress in the First Michigan District. Out of nine counties heard from, in the recent local election in California, seven have gone for the administration ticket. The telegraph dispatches, which are in the hands of the radicals, make a mention of several significant facts as these. Senator Cowan, ex-Governor of Indiana, and Governor of Pennsylvania, with several other prominent Pennsylvania, arrived in Washington on the 17th, and on the 18th had special audience with the President, Secretary McCulloch and Postmaster General Randall, with reference to the Philadelphia appointments. The following will probably be announced: postmaster, Charles M. Hall, vice G. Watson, removed; naval officer, J. K. Plummer, ex-Daily News, deputy surveyor of the port, Thos. C. McDowell, director of the mint, Wm. Millward, vice Jas. Pollock, removed; treasurer of the mint, Chambers McKibbin; melter and refiner of the mint, J. H. Taylor. By telegraph we learn that some of these appointments have already been made.

Mr. C. D. Post, a member of the radical camp, a son of the famous Illinois politician, leaves the concern, and in a public notice says: "I am for the whole Union, without congressional restriction, except the right of 'each State' to judge of the election returns and qualifications of its members." "THE FIGHT FOR THE HONOR OF PENNSYLVANIA," with several other prominent Pennsylvania, arrived in Washington on the 17th, and on the 18th had special audience with the President, Secretary McCulloch and Postmaster General Randall, with reference to the Philadelphia appointments. The following will probably be announced: postmaster, Charles M. Hall, vice G. Watson, removed; naval officer, J. K. Plummer, ex-Daily News, deputy surveyor of the port, Thos. C. McDowell, director of the mint, Wm. Millward, vice Jas. Pollock, removed; treasurer of the mint, Chambers McKibbin; melter and refiner of the mint, J. H. Taylor. By telegraph we learn that some of these appointments have already been made.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN MAINE charge the mayor of Portland with using the funds sent from all parts of the country to relieve the sufferers by the fire, for radical electoecing purposes. The Democratic papers in Maine charge the mayor of Portland with using the funds sent from all parts of the country to relieve the sufferers by the fire, for radical electoecing purposes.

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DESKELLING THE GRAVE.—The New Haven (Conn.) Palladium says the Grove Street Cemetery in that city is made a pleasure resort by dissolute characters. A lady of the highest respectability, on Saturday, while visiting the grave of her husband, was grossly insulted by several blackguards lounging about on the graves, and various instances have occurred of late in which flowers, crosses and various offerings to the memory of departed friends, placed about the graves, have been stolen by the frequenters of the place.

A LUXURY PAID FOR.—It is related that a reporter of a recent issue of the Chicago Tribune, who had just returned from a visit to the city of Chicago, stating that he had just received an assault and battery, and wished to receive the merited punishment. The judge caused him to swear out a warrant, investigated the case and fined him five dollars.

It is stated that New York city is burdened with either a very incompetent or a very corrupt set of assessors. In many instances the superb buildings of corporations and other wealthy institutions are estimated nearly fifty per cent. below their real value.

A writer in the Lexington (Va.) Gazette, mentions a phenomenon which was observed in Rockbridge county, on the 1st instant. He states that during a slight rain a strange noise was heard in the firmament, resembling the rumbling of machinery, which passed over the earth from north to south, and produced a great commotion in the clouds, along its track. A whirlwind in the upper air.

The Sycamore (Ill.) Republican says the wolves are rapidly increasing in numbers in De Kalb county, and were never before so numerous. The bounty on wolves scalps has accordingly been raised to \$20.

The treasury department has given notice that hereafter it will not acknowledge the receipt of "conscience money," if the amount sent is less than one dollar. This notice is given, we suppose, because the treasury officials are convinced that the public plunderers will not restrict their operations to a single dollar, and as a gentle reminder to those who become conscience-stricken that the whole amount stolen ought to be returned.

SAD ACCIDENT.—A young man named Joseph Poland was accidentally shot and almost instantly killed at Cohasset, Mass., Monday, by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a companion named Claffin. They were out upon the marshes on a shooting excursion. Young Poland, while picking up some birds he had shot, asked his companion if he would not like to shoot some also, and handed him the gun with the muzzle pointing toward himself. As young Claffin took the piece it was accidentally discharged, and the lead entered the side of Poland. Both were from Boston.

SENSITIVE AFFECTION.—Joseph Watson and wife were riding down a steep hill in Andover, Conn., Friday, when a wheel of their vehicle came off and both were thrown out. Mrs. Watson sprang up and found that her husband was insensible. He was taken to the nearest farmhouse, and revived exclaimed: "My back is broken, and I am going to die." This frightened his wife so much that she went into convulsions, and in twenty minutes was dead. Mr. Watson has since recovered. A daughter, fifteen years old, had become insane on account of the death of her mother.

WESTERN ARKANSAS a silver mine has been struck, which for several days yielded eighty pounds daily, and then became exhausted. The owners are trying to find a continuation of the vein, when it is believed the metal can be found in fabulous quantities.

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FALL IMPORTATION. J. LEVOIS & CO. Foreign Dress Goods. Winter Importation of Dry Goods, which is complete in every department, and in the latest and most fashionable styles, being the largest and richest stock ever offered in this market. Foreign Dress Goods. VELVET REPS, BALMORAL BLENDS, FRENCH CLOTH, COLOMBOES, FLANNELS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS. In American Goods: PRINTS, DELAINES, SILKETS, LINSEYS, KNIT GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, CAPEES, SONTAGS, FURBARS. All of which People at the Lowest Market Rates. J. LEVOIS & CO., Corner of Canal and Bourbon streets.

Clothing.....Clothing. HARRISON & DOWNING, No. 1 Magazine street, Corner Canal street. THE LATEST STYLES OF FINE CLOTHING, COMMON CLOTHING, PLANTATION CLOTHING, RIBBON GOODS, FURNISHING GOODS, TRUCKS, VALISES, ETC. Country Merchants are solicited to call and examine their goods previous to purchasing elsewhere.

J. LEVOIS & CO. Corner Canal and Bourbon Streets. 100 PIECES FRENCH POPLINS, To all Colors and Designs. At Fifty Cents a Yard. A BARGAIN TO OPEN THE FALL TRADE. Seeley & Atwood, COTTON GINNERS AND PICKERS, CORNER OF JAMES AND ST. THOMAS STS. We use the daily mail CARVER'S OIL, Drop Box at 7070 Current Office, No. 124 Governor street.

EVERY STYLE AND VARIETY. BOOK AND JOB PRINTING. ESTABLISHMENT, No. 94 Camp street, New Orleans, La. Business men and the public are respectfully informed that the CHEAPEST and most extensive execution, on the most reasonable terms, of

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1866.....1866.....1866. A Single Trial Will Convince the Most Skeptical THE RED JACKET THERE IS VIRTUE WHICH NO OTHER BITTERS POSSESS. They STRENGTHEN and TONICATE the SYSTEM. They are UNPARALLELED FOR GENERAL DEBILITY. They are a SURE CURE FOR DYSPYPSIA. They GIVE A GOOD AND HEALTHY APPETITE. They CURE DIARRHEA and ALL kinds of the Stomach. They CURE DYSPEPSIA 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 CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE. They are perfectly PURE and PALATABLE. The genuine RED JACKET BITTERS are only sold in quart bottles, never by the gallon, and at the above prices, but private grocers and dealers sell in smaller sizes each. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers throughout the country. Call for Red Jacket and take no other. Circulate the Trade application to BENNETT, PIETERS & CO., 31 and 33 Michigan Avenue, Chicago. J. W. MORRIS & CO., Wholesale Southern Agents, 51 Canal street, N. O.

UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION-1867. NOTICE. Having been appointed by the Executive Gov. Wall, 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, Desiring to exhibit Machinery or Products, etc. At the above Exposition, that I will accept all intimation with my reach, and facilitate the forwarding of packages in the place of destination. Addressed on this subject through Postoffice Box 22, New Orleans. EDWARD GOTHELL, Agent and Representative Paris Universal Exhibition, 1867.

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Post Office Notice. Until further notice the Mails at the New Orleans Post Office will be closed as follows: Mails to New York and West coast daily at 7 P. M., via N. O., Jackson, and D. M. R. R. Mails to Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Mobile, Selma, Montgomery and Atlanta, close daily at 11 A. M. Bremen, etc., via Opelousas Railroad, daily, except Sundays, at 6 o'clock A. M. Galveston, Indian and Southern and Western Texas Mails, by Morgan Express, Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays, at 7 A. M. Mails for Statches, Baton Rouge, etc., by Atlantic and Mississippi Express, daily, except Sundays, at 7 P. M. Coast Mails for all Post Offices as far as the river as Bayou Sara, by steamer LeClerc, on Wednesdays at 9 A. M., and Saturdays at 7 P. M. Mails for Westchester Texas and Red River, in weekly, at 6 o'clock P. M. Mails for Opelousas River, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 9 o'clock P. M. OFFICE HOURS.—Office 8 A. M., close 4 P. M. The General Delivery and Merchants' Delivery will be kept open until 9 P. M. SUNDAYS.—Office open 9 A. M., and close 12 M. R. W. TALLAFERRO, Postmaster.

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