New Orleans Daily Crescent.

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J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1866.

We are indebted to the officers of the Texas Express Company for late Texas papers.

Thanks to the officers of the steamer Louise for the latest Mobile papers.

We are indebted to the officers of the Judge Fletcher for Monroe papers of the 20th.

Mr. Frank Neely, of the Southern Express, will please accept our thanks for Cincinnati papers of the 24th, and the Nashville Gazette of the 25th.

We are under obligations to a friend for a copy of the Glasgow Weekly Mail of the 8th inst.

We are reliably informed that the commissioner of internal revenue will immediately issue an order redistributing the revenue districts of the State of Louisiana. There will be but two districts—the first and second—the third being absorbed in these. All taxes on cotton will be paid and weighing done in New Orleans, instead of on the plantations as at present.

Personal.—We had the pleasure of a visit yesterday from our gallant friend, Major Semmes, son of the world-famed admiral, at present of the Mobile Gazette. The major is attending to business connected with that excellent journal, and will remain in the city for a week or so, we understand. We wish him abundant success.

The Little Rock Gazette of the 19th stamps as unfounded fabrications the items published in the Memphis Commercial of the 11th, the one describing a terrible duel between Walter Cogswell, postmaster at Wayne, and J. T. Wright, editor of the Wayne Gazette, in which both were frightfully and mortally mangled; the other the hanging of a noted guerrilla, Dick Hempstead, by a band of regulators.

The Paris correspondent of the Independence Belge, announces that "the Emperor of the French is collecting materials for the life of Charlemagne," to be published after "La Vie de César."

The dengue, or "break-bone fever," is very generally prevailing. It is said that there are six thousand cases of it in Charleston. It is not very pleasant to take, but it rarely kills any one.

It is stated that Longworth's celebrated wine cellars containing 150,000 gallons, were recently overflowed, and the champagne bottles went off in a deafening fusillade.

The Memphis Appeal pertinently asks "Was it not because the sailors are on shipboard and not on shore, and therefore unable to participate in elections, that the radical Congress excluded them from the bounty business?"

A letter from Mayence, received in Paris, asserts that the Prussians are no better regarded in that fine city than in any other portion of their new acquisitions. The Prussian commandant has announced his purpose to place the city in a state of siege, and visit with the rigor of martial law any further indications of hostility to his soldiers on the part of the inhabitants. All the newspapers of the city are subjected to the censorship, and a copy of each must be deposited with the military authorities an hour before publication. The people have never been treated in such a manner before, and they are indignant and disturbed. In the very height of the late war the federal commandant ventured on no such arbitrary measures.

The editor of the Vicksburg Herald has had an argument with an intelligent negro, as to the capacity of the black race for refinement. The sable disputant reminded him "that the man who behaved most like a well-bred gentleman at the last Philadelphia convention was a negro," and the editor hadn't another word to say.

Oil Right.—Borers for petroleum should go to Cuba. They may be sure of always finding there "the ever-faithful isle."

What city in Georgia is more august than any of the others? Augusta.

What is the difference between a sudden squall and a certain Southern city? One is a gust o' wind, and the other Augusta Georgia.

A Weekly Joke.—The editor of a certain notorious New York weekly is the same as the instrument he plays on. He is both a harper and a lyre.

The reason why Common street is "so-called" is because it is common to call it that way.

The Olympic.—The largest house we have yet witnessed at the Olympic was last night assembled to greet Mrs. Howard Watkins upon the opening night of her theater. Our engagements did not allow us to see much of the performance, but the audience appeared well pleased, and the applause which arose at the close of the evening's entertainment, we imagine expressed not only their satisfaction but the wishes of the public for her success. The performance of last evening will be repeated to-night.

The Academy.—Chiarini's Circus still maintains its popularity, and his audiences are almost as numerous as ever. But other engagements call him elsewhere, and the time of witnessing the marvels of his troupe is limited to a few nights.

Mdlle. Meyerbeer, the youngest daughter of the composer, was married at Wiesbaden on the 27th August to M. Richter, an eminent printer, and a professor in the Berlin school of fine arts.

Prince Napoleon is traveling incognito to Switzerland, and the Count de Paris, grandson of the last king of the French, is making a tour of Ireland.

The Portland Transcript, in a long article relative to the thieving carried on at the fire, says that a man and his wife who had been burned out were looking for board, and discovered a room furnished complete with their own furniture.

MEXICO.

The letter of our special correspondent on the Rio Grande, which was published in Tuesday morning's paper, gives a deplorable account of the condition of that portion of Mexico now under Liberal rule—an account, however, which we are satisfied, from other evidence, if any other were needed than our correspondent's statement, is strictly correct. Since the expulsion of the Imperialists and the occupation of Tamaulipas by the Liberals, it has been the same old story that has been told of Mexico from the first day she became a so-called republic. Anarchy, arbitrary military rule, quarrels among officials, and forced loans from the unhappy people, follow each other in quick and regular succession. If there is any political proposition which seems to be incontrovertibly demonstrated, it is that the people of Mexico are unfit to have a democratic form of government.

Of the eight millions of people who inhabit Mexico there are, according to our correspondent's classification, six millions whom he styles "passive brutes"—men and women with scarcely more intelligence or civilization than the beasts of the field, more thoroughly servile than ever the slaves of the Southern States were, and working either for unjust task-masters or for the first military robber and bandit that comes along. Of the remaining two millions, nine-tenths are the robbers, cut-throats and revolutionists who plunder the others, while an insignificant fraction only of the population includes all who make any pretension to enlightenment, civilization or decency. That a country composed of such elements of population can ever have a successful government of the people, is absurd. That it must constantly be the prey of ambitious and unscrupulous military rulers, is manifest. That the history of Mexico is a reproach upon Republican institutions, and has a tendency to bring them into contempt, we presume no one will have the audacity to deny.

What is the present state of the case? The presidency of Juárez expired by constitutional limitation several months ago. By the terms of the Constitution, in the event of a vacancy in the presidency, the office devolves upon an officer corresponding to the chief justice of the supreme court with us. That officer was Ortega. Yet we see Juarez, in defiance of the law, still assuming to be president and exercising a limited authority as such, while it is clear that if there is a republic in Mexico at all, Ortega is the legitimate head of it. We see, also, in the State of Tamaulipas, governor succeeding governor with almost every change of the moon, or at least as often as military force or the fickleness of the people choose to substitute one ruler for another. Meantime, under whichever executive power the people may happen temporarily to be, it is the same old story of plunder and pillage—of assassinations and military executions—of robberies in open daylight, and of contempt for law or order not surpassed by the regulators in Tennessee forty years ago, or the jayhawkers of the present day in Kansas. And thus one of the most beautiful and productive countries on the surface of the globe is going to ruin, politically and socially, out of deference to the absurd opinion that any sort of people, no matter how low down in the scale of civilization, are capable of governing themselves.

Is it not quite time for the United States government to cease treating Mexico as a republic? Let us assume—which is by no means certain—that the attempt to establish an imperial government in Mexico is a failure. Let us suppose Maximilian to be expelled the country, or that he leave it voluntarily. What then? The government would revert to a republican form, "so called," and the last state of Mexico would be worse than the first. Every native adherent of Maximilian would be put to death or banished, and his property confiscated. The country would for a time be a Pandemonium. It would be torn and distracted by civil feuds as well as military. There would be no security of life, no security of property, and no prospect for the future except a repetition of the same old scenes of anarchy, rapine and guerrilla warfare. Yet this is the result which it seems to us the policy of our government is tending to produce. This policy cannot be pursued out of deference to what is called the Monroe doctrine, which is practically no doctrine at all, and is very far from meaning interference in the affairs of neighboring nations. It is not pursued in consonance with, because it is directly in opposition to the policy laid down by Washington of non-intervention. It is a policy which temporizes with the Mexican question. Either let us lend the weight of our influence to the permanent establishment of Imperialism in Mexico, and thus secure a peaceable and quiet neighbor instead of the turbulent and troublesome one Mexico would be under the restoration of the republic—or else let us boldly intervene and establish a protectorate as Sam Houston suggested, or colonize it and take possession of it in the interest of American civilization. National nuisances should be abated, as well as private ones—and it seems clear that if Mexico be permitted to degenerate again into what the people there understand to be a republic, no other than a heroic remedy should be adopted by this government to prevent that country from becoming a scandal to free institutions and to civilization.

An inquisitive young gentleman, who read a paragraph copied in the Crescent of Wednesday from an exchange, headed: "How to Save Ourselves from Drowning," puts the following questions, which we answer seriatim:

1. Does a man's hat remain on his head when he takes an unexpected plunge in twenty foot water?

Answer.—That depends partly upon his having such a *attribute* to his head—which of course, if he has not, is not very *editying*.

2. Has any allowance been made, by the ingenious discoverer, for air holes in the top of most folks' hats?

Ans.—If there is *any* hole, sure allowance should be made for the extraordin-*ary* circumstance.

3. Suppose it is a woman; how about the hat, then, with the present style in vogue?

Why, in that case, *vogue la galère!*

But the inquisitive young gentleman need have no personal anxiety on this score: A man that is born to be hanged will never be drowned.

There is to be a State convention of negroes at Galesburg, Ill., on the 16th of October.

Theodore T. Scribner, news editor of the Indianapolis Journal, died on the 16th of congestive chills.

COLLECTION OF THE COTTON TAX.

We are glad to say that the representations of the gentlemen sent to Washington to ask a remission of the onerous regulations concerning the collection of the cotton tax, have not been without effect. Trustworthy information has reached us that the government, impressed with the justice of the memorial addressed to them, have consented to make certain modifications of the regulations which will be felt as a great relief by a large portion of our agriculturalists. In the first place one of the three collection districts into which this State was divided, is to be forthwith abolished, by an order to be issued by the commissioner of internal revenue, and, henceforth there will be but two such districts. But what will be really a relief to the planter is the remission of the duty to have his cotton weighed on plantation or at remote stations to which it would have to be hauled at great expense and with great trouble. The gentlemen were probably right who declared that this system, if presisted in, would render it impracticable to get even the actual limited crop to market within twelve months. The consequences of so great a delay would have been not only embarrassing but disastrous. Every cent that planters can realize from their crop this year will be needed, at an early period, to enable them to make preparation for next year's planting on even a small scale. If they should be delayed until spring in getting their receipts, they would not be able to do anything at all in the way of raising a crop next year. It is only surprising that these considerations did not suggest themselves to the framers of the regulations in the first place. It really did seem as if the object of those regulations, as it appears unquestionably to have been the object of Congress in imposing the tax, was utterly to ruin and impoverish the Southern States. So far as the executive branch of the government is concerned, of course, any such suspicion must be unfounded; and we are delighted to find that there has been exhibited so ready an appreciation of our necessities, and so frank an acknowledgment of error.

Hereafter the taxes on cotton will be paid, and the weighing of the article will be done in New Orleans—that is to say, cotton which is the product of the State of Louisiana. We presume that similar regulations will be made in other States. We had hoped that the cotton of Arkansas and Mississippi, at least, and of the other districts which have their natural outlet at New Orleans, might be suffered to come here for weighing and payment of taxes; but we suppose that some insuperable legal objection to this concession must have been discovered to exist. At all events, the planters of Louisiana have gained a great deal; and they owe much to the enlightened zeal and energy of the merchants of New Orleans, and to the prompt action and kindly sympathy of the government at Washington. For such other reforms as are needed we can wait with a hopeful anticipation of the time when even radical majorities will discover that oppressive taxation and onerous restrictions imposed on the industry of one section of the country are sure to react with pernicious effect on the other.

Burning of a Ladies' Seminary at Fishkill.—About three o'clock on the morning of the 17th inst. the inmates of G. H. Carswell's Ladies' Seminary, at Fishkill Landing, New York, were aroused from their sleep by a cry of fire. In a few moments the entire edifice was in flames, and in a short time the building and its contents were entirely destroyed. All agree in saying that the escape of the inmates was, indeed, miraculous. The loss on the building is $5000. The contents were insured for $1500. The fire was certainly the work of an incendiary. The school was to have opened on the day of the fire, twenty-five or thirty ladies having arrived to commence a course of studies.

The Detroit Post gives an account of the arrest in that city of a young married woman for being drunk. In order to satisfy the cravings of her appetite, she had pawned her husband's clothing during his absence; her wedding ring the same way, and finally she went so far as to pawn her son, a bright-eyed, handsome little fellow three years old. The mother refused to tell where she left him, and only after a long search he was finally recovered. The unfortunate woman was placed in a charitable institution, where a reform will be effected if possible.

A gentleman well versed in Russian manners says, if you scratch the hide of a Russian, you will find a Cossack; if you scratch a little harder you come to the white bear, and if you continue the operation with still greater vigor you reach the Russian again.

The Assessed Valuation of Boston.—The Boston assessors have just made their returns of the valuation of property in that city, and they foot up, real estate, $225,767,215; personal estate, $189,595,130; total, $415,362,345. The increase over last year's assessment is $43,469,570. The number of taxpayers this year in Boston is 34,192, being 502 less than last year. The total taxation in Boston, for city, county and State purposes, is but $1 30 per $100. The amount to be raised this year for city purposes is $5,274,484.

The editor of the Shirleysburg (Pa.) Herald, in removing the name of General Geary from the head of his columns, declares he is now fully convinced that negro equality and negro suffrage are the grand objects of the radicals, and that he cannot and will not disgrace himself and his paper by giving countenance to the movement.

In the translation of Hamlet brought out by Talma on the French stage, the ghost of Hamlet's father does not tread the boards, but is supposed to hover about his son, unseen by other eyes. It was said that the admirable acting of Talma conveyed to the audience a more awful idea of the visitation than could be produced by any visible spectre.

If we believe the Paris letter writers, Napoleon III has the inflammatory rheumatism, diabetes, dyspepsia, Bright's disease, Smith's disease, sciatic gout, aurora borealis, incalculus, calculus, and several other things. He was almost poisoned at Vichy, but he managed to survive all, even Bismarck's dose of Prussic acid.

A German importer has been arrested in Chicago for trying to bribe a custom inspector.

Charleston, South Carolina, has been very healthy during the summer, the average weekly mortality not exceeding thirty-three deaths.

Personal.

Sir Henry Holland, the distinguished physician of Queen Victoria, is soon expected on a visit to the United States. He is the author of several important medical works, some of which were reprinted in this country. His second wife is a daughter of Sydney Smith. He will be accompanied by Mr. Morgan, the American banker—successor of Mr. Peabody in London. Mr. Morgan is a son-in-law of the late deceased Rev. Mr. Pierpont.

Berkeley Springs, in Virginia, was quite crowded this summer with gentlemen—Washingtonians, all belonging more or less to the Southern-sympathy persuasion. Secretary Browning and Mrs. Browning, of Illinois, were among the lions of the springs, and not a few of the faithful of the Philadelphia convention repaired thither to enjoy the fascinating society of the elegant Mrs. and highly refined and scholarly Mr. Secretary of the Interior.

Lord Cowley, a nephew of the great Duke of Wellington, and ambassador of Great Britain in France since 1852, has been recalled. He was a crony of Napoleon's from the time of the *coup d'etat*, and his companion on the turf. His departure from Paris is hailed with delight by the English community, as he, as well as his wife and daughters, were unpopular in consequence of their excessive haughtiness. The noble lord was as stingy as he was haughty, and most chary in his hospitalities. He is to be succeeded by Baron Stanley of Alderley, (not Earl Stanley, Derby's son, and present minister of foreign affairs,) who officiated formerly as under secretary of foreign affairs, as president of Board of Trade, and in various other public capacities.

Great surprise is expressed in naval circles that, while upward of a dozen generals of the army have received foreign appointments since the war, not one single naval officer should have been deemed eligible for such honors; and it is hoped that the mission to the Hague, and to Brussels, and to Constantinople will be tendered some of our retired commodores, it being now understood that all those who still hold office from the time of Lincoln's administration are to be recalled.

Mr. Corcoran, the Washington banker and secessionist, was conspicuous among those who saluted the President on his recent return to Washington. He drove up in great gala to the depot, and, having begun life as a shop keeper in Georgetown, he was recognized by the populace as he drove by the City Hall. Like all men who are afraid that their antecedents might transpire in their appearance, he dresses in a black dress coat, and carries himself with studied dignity.

Quite a new phase of political excitement developed itself lately in Washington. Two women began to quarrel about politics while they were waiting for the arrival of the President, and the one who took the part of Congress called her antagonist a "villainous copperhead treasury clerk woman," and said that she was not quite sunk so low, etc., and it required the interposition of the bystanders to calm the two belligerent females.

The consul at Candia, who has got into trouble with the Turkish authorities, is Mr. Stillman, a well known artist, and writer on art, and lately consul at Rome. Mr. Stillman is the last man in the world to be capable of an act of injustice; and if he has taken the part of the Christians, it is because they are in the right, and the Turkish barbarians, as usual, in the wrong.

Roger de Beauvoir's death has created a painful sensation in the literary world of Paris. He was a sprightly writer, full of genius and brilliancy. His funeral was attended by all the literary notabilities of the French capital, including a great number of literary ladies.

The report that Miss Spurgeon, who traveled in company of Queen Emma of the Sandwich Islands, is a daughter of the famous London preacher, is not correct. The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon has not been married sufficiently long to have a daughter of the age of the lady in question. Poor Queen Emma came to this country to collect funds for the Hawaiian Episcopalian churches. She was the recipient of many kind attentions, but of little cash.

Some of the parties that accompanied the President on his recent tour have been invited to dine at the White House. A Chicago contractor and his wife (the daughter of a late governor of Illinois) have also received such an invitation.

Newport has been lately very gay. Nearly all the *corps diplomatique* of Washington have been there amusing themselves with running races with hired horses, and enjoying great fun among themselves.

The death of Mrs. Aulick, wife of Commodore Aulick, throws many in the fashionable society into mourning. The younger Mrs. Aulick, a very handsome and elegant woman, is a great favorite of Sir Frederick Bruce, the English minister, who is a constant visitor at her house.

Mrs. Sturgis Hooper, the rich Boston widow, has sacrificed the interest of a hundred thousand dollars, bequeathed to her lately by her late husband's grandfather (as a property to belong to her as long as she remains a widow,) in order to become Mrs. Senator Sumner, and a leader in the senatorial society of Washington.

The report that Governor Wise's personal property has been restored to him is denied by his nephew, through the Richmond Enquirer. It was the personal property of Mrs. Wise which has been restored.

Mr. Guinness, the noted Dublin brewer, who so munificently restored St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Dublin, is now expending a considerable sum in renovating the ancient abbey of Cong, which stands on his estate on the borders of Galway and Mayo.

Besides muscular Christianity Kingsley, Thomas Carlyle, Henry Kingsley, and John Ruskin, are among the defenders of Governor Eyre, of Jamaica notoriety, and John Bright and Stuart Mill are prominent among those who wish to bring him to punishment.

Longfellow is still busy over his translation of the "Divine Comedy." The whole poem being finished, the notes are now in hand. Critics differ as to the precise point for which old John Brown's soul is marching on; but Dante, after going through heaven and hell, seems to have brought up at last in Massachusetts.

The Indianapolis Herald says that the fighting generals of the war are almost invariably for Johnson and a restored Union, while the "dead beats" invariably sustain Congress. On the one side we have Grant, Sherman, Farragut, Rosecrans, Rousseau, and a host of other gallant and meritorious officers, while on the other are arrayed Butler, Banks, Neal Dow, and such. It is a contest of patriotism against plunder and pianos.

Mr. O. Perkins has been appointed United States district attorney for the district of West Tennessee.

Major Gen. Meade is in Montreal.

The Meridian (Miss.) Messenger says the cholera is making sad havoc among the negroes in the shanties about Lauderdale Station.

DIED:

On the evening of the 27th, at 8 o'clock, Mr. SAMUEL BREWER, aged seventy-eight years, a native of New Orleans.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 238 Triton Walk, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

☞ St. Louis papers please copy.

HALL COLUMBIA FIRE COMPANY, NO. 5.—New Orleans, Sept. 27, 1866.—The officers and members of this Company are hereby notified to appear at the Engine House, on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2½ o'clock P. M., fully equipped, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to their deceased brother, member and late Foreman, SAMUEL BREWER. W. A. McCAFFERY, Secretary.

The Fire Department are respectfully invited to attend, and also the officers and members of the 22d Louisiana Regiment Volunteers, U. S. A.

On the 27th September, 1866, HERMANN STEIN, aged 29 years, a native of Cassel, Hesse Darmstadt, Germany.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of H. and G. Kornduffer, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place at 10 o'clock THIS MORNING, 28th inst., from his late residence, No. 118 Constance street, near Tchepitoulas.

T. Bailly Blanchard, Jr.,

38 and 40 Old Levee street,

Has for sale, in Store, and in Bonded Warehouse,

CLARET,

IN CASKS AND IN CASES.

450 casks Ordinary, various brands,
100 .. Superior and Dessert,
1000 cases Clairac, Clos Montagne and St. Maraire,
1000 .. St. Louber, Jules Vinard & Co.
500 .. Clairac, pints.
250 .. St. Louber, Jules Vinard & Co., pints.

White Wine, in Casks and in Cases,

70 casks St. Germain, Martillac, Sauternes.
60 half casks .. ..
600 cases St. Germain, Clos Montague.
300 .. St. Germain pints.

Champagne Wines.

100 baskets genuine Piper Heidsieck, quarts and pints.
500 .. R. & E. Perrier, quarts and pints.
300 .. De Belmar.

French Brandies.

20 packages COGNAC, J. Fanto & Co.'s Vintage, 1838 to 1863.
85 .. COGNAC, DeLapradiere's vintage, 1862.
30 .. COGNAC, Roullac, 200 Proprietors.
5 .. COGNAC, Otard, Dupuy & Co., vintages 1811 and 1828.
12 .. COGNAC, fine Champagne, Castillon, 1825.
100 Bachelle Pellevoisin, fourth proof.

Sardines and Preserves.

400 cases half and quarter boxes SARDINES, of the brands of J. Feraud, F. Rendonet & Co., Lefrenc, Balserie & Malleric.
10 cases half boxes MUSHROOMS, J. Feraud.
18 .. half boxes PETITS POIS, F. Rondonet.
500 .. Assorted BRANDY FRUITS.

Olive Oil and Vinegar.

200 cases quarts and pints Esquisito's OLIVE OIL.
300 .. White Wine VINEGAR.
20 bbls. .. .. ..

Vermouth, Absynthe, Etc.

100 cases VERMOUTH, Nalliy, Prat & Co.
200 .. ABSYNTHE, E. Pernod.
25 .. KIRSCH, E. Pernod.
10 .. CASSIS.

Cordials, Etc.

50 cases Kermas, Green and Yellow, Superior CORDIAL.
150 baskets Extra Superfine ANISETTE.
50 cases Extra Superfine Assorted CORDIALS.
60 .. MARASCHINO.
20 .. CURACAO.

Corks and Bottles.

40 bales Assorted, Pointed and Regular CORKS.
150 hampers Claret and Cognac BOTTLES.

Whiskies and Domestic Liquors.

15 bbls. Bourbon WHISKY, A. Z.
40 .. Tuscaloosa ..
20 .. Elliott's Mill WHISKY.
15 .. Moore & Moore ..
40 .. S. N. Pike's White Wheat WHISKY.
10 .. Pauly's RYE GIN.
50 packages IMITATION BRANDY.

Flour ..... Flour ..... Flour,

"CREME DE LA CREME,"
PREMIUM EAGLE,
Of Ouico, Illinois.

Nothing Better Made from Wheat.

CONVERSE & PURCY, Agents,
31 Tchoupitoulas Street.

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AUCTIONEERS AND GENERAL AGENTS

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Purchase, Sale and Leasing of City Property,

PLANTATIONS AND LANDS;

FOR THE SALE OF STOCKS AND SCRIP, MERCHANDISE AND PRODUCE, DAMAGED COTTON, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Etc.,

No. 47 Carondelet street, corner of Union.

Acknowledging the liberal patronage and confidence of the public, we beg to announce that in the REAL ESTATE Department of our business, we have unequaled facilities and the most accurate information in relation to all city and suburban property, and as heretofore we are prepared to give the best satisfaction to all who employ our services.

Our arrangements for regular sales of STOCKS, SCRIP, MORTGAGE PAPER, etc., will be soon upon the opening of business, to which we will attract attention and invite approval.

The attention of members of the Bar, Executors, Administrators and Syndics of Insolvents, is invited to our long experience and to the superior advantages we possess in making SALES OF PROPERTY OF SUCCESSIONS.

We respectfully and confidently solicit Underwriters' and Port Wardens' sales, sales of Cotton and Cargoes, Merchandise and Produce, Household Furniture, etc., etc.

One trial may rely upon our personal and careful attention to all business intrusted to us.

J. B. WALTON & DESLONDE.

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 ACIDITY 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 BELIEVE 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, 32 Canal street, N. O.

East India Goods.

The cargo of ship Susan Hinckley, direct from Calcutta—
1500 bales Extra GUNNY CLOTH.
500 .. .. .. BAGS.
All of heavy weight. For sale by

WOOD, LOW & LUDWIGSEN,
No. 130 Common street.

Carpet Warehouse,

17 ..... CHARTRES STREET 17

Lately received—CARPETING, of all kinds and qualities; FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, of all qualities, which we cut to suit rooms; CURTAIN MATERIALS, Lace Curtains, Cornices and Rods, in great variety; Window Shades, Door Cloth, Crash Cloths, Table and Piano Covers, China and Cocoa Matting, in all widths.

A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

Late Statutes of Louisiana.

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

THE STATUTES OF LOUISIANA,

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

BLOOMFIELD & STEEL,
Law Bookseller and Stationers,
No. 106 Camp Street.

Dry Goods! Dry Goods!

GREAT OPENING OF A NEW STORE,

—BY—

PEPIN & TURCOTTE,

131 ..... CANAL STREET 131

TOURO BUILDING, BETWEEN ROYAL AND BOURBON,

On Thursday, Sept. 27th.

A LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Directly Imported from France, England and Germany.

—ALSO—

A LARGE STOCK OF DOMESTIC GOODS,

For Families and Plantations, is offered at MUCH REDUCED PRICES.

The attention of Ladies is specially called to our splendid assortment of

SHAWLS,
SILK, CASHMERE AND CLOTH CLOAKS;
BASQUINES, PEPLUMS, JACKETS, Etc.,
Of the Latest Parisian Style.
Rich Chuny Trimmed BODIES, SLEEVES, COLLARS.
INFANT ROBES, MARSEILLES DRESSES,
EVENING GOWNS, Etc.,
SILKS, FOULARDS, CASHMERES,
MERINOES, POPLINS, BIARRITZ.
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PIQUES, PRINTED PERCALS,
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