

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor. OFFICE, NO. 24 CAMP STREET.

During my temporary absence from the city the editorial department of the Crescent will be under the charge of W. M. Sample, Esq.

New Music.—The publisher, Mr. D. P. Faubus, Louisville, sends us by mail a song entitled "Many Long Woe's Hours," composed by R. L. Steinbock, and dedicated to Miss Marie Louise Drougoules.

The very beautiful poem entitled "Turner Ashby," published in yesterday's Crescent, is, we are informed on excellent authority, the production of that accomplished and graceful Virginia poet, John R. Thompson, Esq. Mr. Thompson is now traveling in Europe.

FOR THE FAIR EXHIBITION.—We learn that there were delivered on board the ship Imperatrice Carion yesterday sixteen large boxes destined for the Paris exhibition. Lorenzo thus has the honor of being the first State of the Union to make a contribution to the great exhibition at Paris.

These boxes, we are informed by Mr. Edward Gottlieb, the Louisiana commissioner, contain machinery and clock work, the product of the inventor, skill, and industry of Mr. Pommer, the celebrated clock and watchmaker of Royal street. Some of these Mr. Pommer has been engaged on for the last six years, and he expects to show new combinations of machinery by which to accomplish ends never heretofore reached by the most skillful inventors and mechanics of Europe.

Mr. Pommer does not wait for the tardy instructions of the general commissioner at New York, which will not be ready until December, but sends forward his contributions with his own marks and at his own expense. The ship containing his articles will sail from this port for Havre in a few days.

The Crescent Monthly for October made its appearance promptly yesterday, the 1st day of the month. The following is the table of contents: "Caught at Last," "An Evening Visit to the Lines around Petersburg," "To Mother, Part 2d," "Life at a Southern Watering Place," "The Lilies of the Sea," "The Life and Writings of Wm. Cowper," "Genius and Beauty," "St. Paul," "The Clean Village of Brook," together with editorial notes, literary notices, American and foreign, personal, book reviews, and other interesting matter. While the contents are generally excellent, we have been especially pleased with "Life at a Southern Watering Place," which we think is in the pen of the editor, Mr. Edwin. "An Evening Visit to the Lines around Petersburg," is a poetical contribution much above the average. The Crescent is for sale at the bookstores, and is furnished to subscribers by mail at five dollars a year.

DISSIPATED COMMUNICATION WITH HAVANA.—The above heading will impart a feeling of pleasure to the citizens of New Orleans. Mr. D. Dowd, the able and indefatigable agent of Spofford, Tibble & Co., a name long familiar to the mercantile community not only of this city, but of all the great seaports of America, addresses in our columns this morning that fine, fast steamer Trade Wind, having been repaired and altered from stem to stern so as to make her the equal of any steamer afloat in comfort and stowage, will leave this port for Havana direct on Sunday, the 7th inst.

The Trade Wind is the first of the line, which will consist of three first-class steamers, leaving New Orleans and Havana tri-weekly. Dispatch and punctuality will be the motto, and we have every reason to hope that the enterprise and liberality of Messrs. Spofford, Tibble & Co. and their agents, will receive every encouragement from our shippers as well as from the traveling community.

THE OPERA HOUSE.—The "old Drury" of the Second and Third Districts will open on Thursday evening next, the 4th inst., with the celebrated French comedy of La Pucelle, as enacted at the Theatre Francaise of Paris. La Pucelle will develop almost the entire strength of the newly arrived troupe, which, if report be true, is one of the best that have appeared before a New Orleans audience for many years. Madame Tarnet, the leading actress, is said to be, par excellence, at the head of her profession.

The Theatre d'Orleans has been entirely renovated, and greatly improved; and in the strenuous endeavors of the present lessees to restore it to the renown and patronage which it enjoyed in old times, we trust a discriminating and liberal public will greet its reopening with a full and remunerative house.

CASINO OF THE MUSEUM.—Among the other attractions of the city during the present season will be a museum about to be established in the building Nos. 40 and 42 St. Charles street, opposite the St. Charles Hotel. This museum, from what we hear of it, will surpass anything of the kind that we have heretofore had in New Orleans. We cannot, of course, undertake to give even an incomplete list of the wonders and curiosities that will be on exhibition, but we may say, generally, that they will include a collection of living animals, aquatic, stuffed animals, minerals, relics of the revolutionary war, and curiosities of all sorts from all parts of the globe. The museum will be opened next Saturday, the 6th, previous to which time Mr. E. W. Schaffer, the manager, will make full publication of all particulars in the press of the city. A museum of the sort is something that ought to be liberally sustained in the Crescent City, and we have no doubt will be.

The Mobile Advertiser has a paragraph about the equities, in which, with very becoming modesty, it says, "we shall not presume to decide between them," meaning the Crescent and the Mobile Times.

If quoted, however, from a Richmond paper, a little article from some Sun or other—whether New York, Baltimore, or Columbia, it does not know, which shows the Crescent to be ungenerously right. That the Advertiser could not understand this is, of course, its misfortune rather than its fault.

RECONSTRUCTION AND FREE TRADE.

There are other papers than the Crescent which begin to see that the problem of "reconstruction" is apt, by absorbing public attention, to exclude the consideration of other questions which are far more important than this one. The New York Evening Post refers to it as a "curious and melancholy symptom of the derangement of our affairs, and the entire pre-occupation of the public mind with the problem of 'reconstruction,' that, though ten days have now elapsed since the secretary of the treasury made public a most important project for the reform of our system of internal and external taxation, not a single journal published in New York, with the exception of the Evening Post, has even in the most cursory way noticed or discussed that plan.

The Post says very truly that the various industries of the country have now, for some years been burdened with the worst tax system known among civilized nations—a system faulty as to its method, and devised expressly to perpetuate the heretical and pernicious system of protection which, carried to the extent to which it has reached in the United States, is enough to paralyze industry, and ruin commerce. That these effects have not already been produced must be attributed to the fact that the recuperative and elastic character of the social forces is such as to save us from the destructive consequences of even the worst legislation. Yet very deleterious consequences have already sprung from this odious and tyrannical system of repression and interference. In the words of the Post, "with unprecedentedly high wages, laboring men still do not live so comfortably as when they apparently made far less money, with a real labor famine, we see sickness all over the country; our foreign commerce is crippled; many of our most important home industries are disabled and languishing; the people are suffering and growing constantly more discontented; but a few manufacturers are making their hundred per cent. per annum, while the sound and healthful progress of the country is stopped."

The Post then goes on to declare that these facts conclusively prove the urgency of an immediate settlement of the reconstruction question, because, until that question is decided, and out of the way, nothing else, however important, will attract public attention. We are assured, moreover, that the people of the Northern States mean to insist on the adoption of the constitutional amendment; and hence it becomes sound statesmanship in the view of the Post, for all parts of the country to be guided by this demonstrated fact. Of the Southern States adopt the amendment—this is the manner in which the case is put before us—"and thus help to clear it away from the arena of politics, the nation is not likely to forget what it will owe to them; and they will benefit in common with the whole country, and indeed in a much greater degree than any other part in the reforms which will then immediately be carried, but which are now indefinitely postponed."

We believe that this advice is kindly and sincerely given. We believe that the Post is honestly anxious to co-operate in overthrowing that baleful system of repression and interference which now burdens the energies and deadens the enterprise of the country. Nevertheless, the counsel is unwise, and it ought to be rejected. For two reasons, if not more: The ratification of the amendment by the Southern States would not settle the question of "reconstruction." After such ratification the problem would be just as complicated as it now is. There is not an outspoken organ of radical opinion in the country that has not declared that the Southern States shall be excluded from the Union until they consent to remodel their State Constitutions to suit the ideas of the advanced leaders of the radical party. The doctrine is now promulgated that State governments must be organized on one general plan conforming to the peculiar theories of the radical parties. The Post may suppose and may say that this doctrine will not and cannot prevail in the party to which that paper is attached. But it can prevail, and it will prevail, simply because immutable law commands that result. We do not say that it will finally prevail in the country; but it will assuredly dominate in the Republican party, because it is the logical consequence and ultimate expression of the doctrines and even of the modes of thought of that party. The very same set of ideas which lead to governmental interference and repression in trade, that is to say to a violation of the laws of political economy, are the ideas which lead to governmental interference and repression within the States. The essentially despotic doctrine that the laws of trade must be assisted by legislative devices, is precisely the doctrine that the natural social forces existing within the Southern States, are not sufficient for the solution of social problems; and that the interference of another section is required to set those things right which, without such interference, would inevitably go wrong. This radically false doctrine of "protection" in political economy is contrasted with the equally false doctrine of "protection" to Southern "loyalists" and negroes. In the one case, the intent and effect are to enrich a special class of manufacturers, at the expense of general industry; and in the other case, the intent and effect are to place political power in the hands of a special class of politicians in defiance of the general public opinion of the States within which this "protective" system is to be exercised.

The attitude of the Southern States in relation to all these questions is consistent and logical. They are opposed to the whole doctrine of governmental interference—the whole "protective" system; not to a part only, but to the whole. In this respect they stand on the ground occupied by Mottet, Spencer, Mill, and the profoundest and most advanced of the age. They believe with those illustrious men, and with the author of that document which is quoted for so many heretical purposes, that "the best government is that which governs least." They are therefore irrevocably hostile to the radical plan of legislating through the Constitution, and thus attempting to stifle discussion and impede the march of opinion; and they are equally hostile to the system of imposing repugnant conditions on any State, as the price of representation.

Southern opposition to the amendment is based, not so much on its intrinsic injustice as on the doctrine and the method of which it is the exponent and the expression. If the radical party triumph on this point—and their triumph would be rendered so much the more conspicuous by the adhesion of the Southern States—they will have fatally inspired the

THE OLD TRADING COVENT.

The above building, now used as the archiepiscopal residence, on Chartres and Ursuline streets, is one of the antiquities of the city. The chapel attached to it was the first religious edifice that was built in this city or State.

The convent has something to boast of besides its educational and religious associations, and it was here that for a number of years, and until 1834, the legislature of the State held its sittings. When it was built by the French government, in 1733, it stood in a business part of the rising metropolis. But business has led its immediate quarter, and the cathedral and Jesuit's church now draw together the larger throng of the pious.

Attended recently, during a stroll through that portion of the city, by the sight of its slate colored roof, its time stained walls, and the general air of antiquity that pervades this range of buildings, we ventured to penetrate within the high inclosure that zealously shuts the grounds from the vulgar gaze. We were politely welcomed by the concierge who occupied two rooms at the entrance, the existence of which latter we had not suspected. We found ourselves in a garden, and passing through the main building, beheld another of still larger extent, in which, doubtless, the grandmothers of many of our readers played as children. In the rank growth of the artificial trees and plants, some of which, it is not too much to suppose, have been here for nearly a hundred and fifty years, and the branches of the willow, althea, fig tree, and the leaves of the banana, which have grown in wild luxuriance, the walks have become almost impassable. A row of mulberry trees near the outer wall, screened the inmates from the view of the neighboring houses, and rendered the place as isolated and retired for the nuns and their pupils as the building the later at present occupy. Still, we presume that it was with a view to escape from worldly influences that induced them to dispose of the building and grounds, in 1839, and move to the neighborhood of the barracks. But the principal object of interest about the grounds is the old chapel, undoubtedly the oldest building there in the State. Religious service is now performed in a church of modern origin, and indeed, all of the wood work of the chapel's interior is in a state of ruin. The flooring has almost entirely rotted away; one or two pews hint at its former use, and the general aspect of the interior reminds the observer of Hood's "Hamlet House." Some portion of the altar is still remaining, and, singularly enough, a fine painting of the Virgin, just above, is but little injured by time. Other, wise the walls of the building are in good preservation, and we were pleased to learn that a plan is thought and talked of—as the present church is insufficient at times for all of its worshippers—to restore the chapel to the use of religion. Re-entering the main building you mount to the second story (an *entresol*) by a staircase bordered with old fashioned iron railing, and on either side are to be seen the dormitories formerly occupied by the nuns. But there are no objects at present in the building which recall the presence of woman, and the furniture generally is remarkable for its simplicity. In this connection it may not, perhaps, be inappropriate to remark that the buildings are now under the charge of the vicar general, Rev. Father Gilbert Raymond, who represents the archbishop during his temporary absence. A valuable theological library, with the works of the Fathers, Meditations, Problems, Demonstrations Evangeliques, Vie des Saints, Lettres Edifiantes—we glanced at before leaving, and were also permitted to see the last report of the vicar general. From it we learned that there are now 132 of the resident Catholic clergy in this city, 14 asylums and hospitals, 14 convents, 30 academies and schools, and about seven or eight thousand pupils of both sexes; and in the whole State 86 churches.

Taken as a whole, the old convent is in good repair; the walls are still of great strength, and the building is likely to remain for many years to come a solid monument of the old time.

Mr. George Brown, of 150 Commerce street, has favored us with a copy of the "Catalogue of casts of fossils from the principal museums of Europe and America, with short descriptions and illustrations by Henry A. Ward, A. M., F. G. S., professor of natural sciences in the University of Rochester." These casts are invaluable substitutes for the original specimens, which in many cases are not to be procured at all, and when they can be are extremely costly, and no less difficult of access, as scattered through collections in all parts of the world. The mighty Megatherium and the monster Miosaur are represented by skeletons so exactly resembling the veritable bones, that none but a critical eye could detect the difference; and so with some twelve hundred and fifty other casts of representative of animal life in the antediluvian world, from man to microscopic protoplasm, from the repulsive protozoocyte to sponges, from the gigantic megalosaurus to a coprolite of the Mesozoic, and foot-prints of the Cheirotherium Barab, Anomopus major, and Sauropus primævus. A collection of the whole would be a magnificent possession for a scientific institute. From the catalogue alone, abundantly illustrated as it is, and simple as are the accompanying descriptions, more might be learned on the subject in a week than many pupils of our best schools learn in the course of their whole tuition.

THE VARIETIES THEATRICAL COMPANY.—Mr. W. R. Floyd, the manager of the Varieties, theater, accompanied by his full corps of performers, arrived yesterday morning from N. Y. on the steamship Monterey. The Varieties will open for the season to-morrow (Wednesday) evening. We were pleased to receive a visit yesterday from that universal New Orleans favorite, Polly Davenport, who will resume his old connection with the Varieties.

FIFTY YEARS IN THE NEW WORLD.

We gave our readers in our last a slight description of the agitated ocean in the German sea; we shall now undertake to give an idea of the tranquil side of the picture—that is, the quiet life on board of the good brig Angelica, when wind and storm had ceased to overturn everything on board and in the cabin or the passengers' hold. Perhaps it would not be amiss to state the number and the personnel that made up the travelers—united at least for a voyage of two months—across the ocean, and who had then ample time and occasion to learn each other's social disposition and character. For if our readers have had any experience in traveling, it is upon such voyages that their characters may best be studied and observed.

Let us then state that besides our two patrons, the Messieurs Am Ende, there was the much esteemed Mr. Edward Schiff, Sr., an intimate friend of the former, and ancestor of the Messieurs Schiff; now one of the most solid commercial firms in our city. These three had in fact chartered the brig, which, belonging to the mercantile firm of Merk & Co., of Hamburg, was moreover consigned to the house of Roehelle & Schiff. Captain Harmsen, who commanded the vessel, had given free passage to a countryman of his, and an old sea-going companion, by the name of Captain Winkelmann; the latter made, however, his appearance at table only upon the near approach to the American coast, having been confined the greater part of the voyage to his cabin, on account of debility and exhaustion. So that our company, if we include the two officers assisting the captain, and two young cabin boys, may be counted in all say ten persons behind the mast, or frequenting the quarter deck or passenger cabin. Our readers will, therefore, perceive that we were by no means crowded, and although the vessel was not a very large one, still we had all possible conveniences on board of her. To mention only some details or particulars in order to give a better conception of what in those olden times, when sea traveling was considered a rather long lasting affair, it was necessary to provide ourselves with, when all the comforts of passengers were at their own charge and expense, we shall now state that we had laid in a considerable stock of provisions and all sorts of delicacies. Our friends and relations had been particularly attentive in making up in jars, glass bottles, and various cans and boxes a variety of sweetmeats, salad, pickled and other preserves; we may mention, more especially, smoked beef tongues and Hamburg saus, the latter a most delicate table rarity. Then there were West-phalia hams, pomerrans (canned ducks), goose breasts, lampreys, and a great variety of fresh eggs, kept in well packed barrels and boxes. But besides these preserves, provisions we had on board, general poultry, all live ones, four chickens, and many lambs or sheep, stowed away in the big boat in the middle of the upper deck. So that with the ordinary supply of ship fare or provisions, there was no lack of creature comfort. As for the liquid part of the life necessities, there was just as great a variety and comfortable assortment; and we need, therefore, not make any particular enumeration. Suffice it to say, that, even at that remote time, the old German huck or Rhemish wine had to play a conspicuous part in the often repeated reunions.

On board ship, things generally go like clock work, so it was on board of our staunch and comfortable Angelica, who, with a fair wind, was a most excellent sailor. The crew before the mast, mostly native born Hamburgers, were exceedingly active and laborious, always doing something, either repairing old sails or making oakum, or any other sailor's work, never idle when fair weather and wind kept the vessel on her course. As for the after cabin people, the passengers and officers of the ship, it was a most pleasant time to spend, for every one had his routine of business to perform, between the masts; and after dinner, which would generally last two or three o'clock in the afternoon, the whole company would turn to conversation, music, and general amusement. In the evening, after tea, again music and singing would often be the order of the night, though sometimes a game of cards, whist, or some other social sport, would make up the day's entertainment. Now it may be asked what kind of music, and what kind of singing could you carry on there, being so few people in the cabin?

Well, it does not take many Germans to make up a tolerable chorus, and particularly at that time, we recollect that almost every one would know by heart the then patriotic airs and songs, particularly those of the lamented Theodore Koerner, who fell in one of the battles against the French in 1813 or '14, near Hamburg, that is, in the province of Mecklenburg, in its close vicinity. These patriotic songs were one then sung or knee by heart, and being accompanied by guitar or some other instrument, all those not participating would listen to, with the same fervid emotion. As for the routine business of which we have been speaking that each one of us had to perform, it is in the first place well known, that captains as well as the officers have their regular journals to keep, besides the other business to which they have to give their attention; as for the passengers, all of us, we employed our time most usefully in reading, writing, etc. There was a multiplicity of mercantile writing to be put in order; besides which, charge; all of us had undertaken to keep a journal of the voyage, in which each one consigned his particular observations and remarks. This practice we have generally followed in after time, upon our travels, and we find that it is by these means that a great many of our passing events have thus been much better preserved to our memory. Such a habit cannot too much be recommended to young people; it gives them, besides many other advantages, that of accustoming themselves to a certain routine or order in their daily occupations or transactions. To rightly understand the prevailing feeling among all classes of people, we must recollect that in 1816 immediately after the close of the long lasting war in Europe, when every thing appeared still unquenched; when kings and nations hoped and trusted one another, when commerce and industry, which had been so long oppressed, again found themselves free and un fettered, every one breathed, indeed an easier breath; every one saw a bright future and hoped for a general improvement and amelioration. Such then were the feelings and sentiments that pervaded the whole of the then European and American society. As for Germany and the German people, there never had been such a period of general and gen-

Cart of Thanks.

The undersigned, passengers of the American steamer TALISMAN, from Havana, hereby tender their thanks to Capt. Johnson, his main crew, for their kind attentions on her recent trip from that port to this city: P. DRAGO, C. MULLER, T. CARAR, JOSEPH MAIR, S. ALBO, JOHN MILLER, FILIBERTO OURA, T. B. JOHNSON, JOHN HANMILL, DR. M. C. LUGUES.

Get the Best!

GRAHAM'S CRESCENT CITY DIRECTORY FOR 1867.

THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS AND ENVIRONS ARE NOW BEING THOROUGHLY AND SYSTEMATICALLY CANVASSED FOR THIS WORK.

The Publisher is engaged in preparing for Publication next issue, or about the 1st of December next, A General Directory of the City and Suburbs, wherein will be enumerated the NAMES, BUSINESS AND LOCALITIES OF ALL LIVING RESIDENTS.

Respecting a much larger work than that similar ever before published in this city. This undertaking is not the result of an EXPERIMENT, but to supply an exigency long experienced in this community, when "so-called" City Directories have hitherto been gotten up more with a view of making them profitable to the printer than serviceable to the public.

The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing that he has the Patronage, Co-operation and Support of three-fourths of the leading Business Houses in this city, and flatters himself that his great facilities in press, type and material, and the experience of over twenty years in the City of New Orleans as a practical printer and publisher, will enable him to present to the public a perfectly

LIVE DIRECTORY. Accompanying the Book, (free of charge) will be a large and handsome MAP, containing many new and valuable features. Merchants, Manufacturers and others, Gentlemen of advertising their goods and wares through this valuable and permanent medium, will please send to their advertisements on an early day.

L. GRAHAM, Book and Job Printer and Publisher, 50 Camp Street (op. stage).

Paris UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION—1867.

Having been appointed by the Executive Gov. Wells, Agent and Commissioner to represent the interest of the State of Louisiana at the UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION at Paris, in 1867, respectfully informs all residents of this State desirous of exhibiting Machinery or Products, etc., at the above Exposition, that it will impart all information within my reach, and facilitate the forwarding of packages to the place of destination, if addressed on the subject through P. O. Boxes 621, New Orleans.

EDWARD GOTHRELL, Agent and Representative, Paris Universal Exposition, 1867.

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Our arrangements for regular sales of STOCKS, SCRIP, MORTGAGE PAPER, etc., will be such upon the opening of business as will attract attention and invite approval. The attention of members of the Bar, Executives, Administrators and Synods of Ministers, is invited to our extensive and to the superior advantages we possess in making SALES OF PROPERTY OF SUCCESSIONS. We respectfully and cordially solicit Underwriters and Port Warrantors, sales of Cotton and Carbons, Merchants and Producers, Household Furniture, etc., etc. The public may rely upon our personal and careful attention to all business intrusted to us.

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Late Laws of Louisiana.

THE FACTS OF THE LAST REGULAR AND EXTRA SESSION OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE, are just published in pamphlet form and can be had of BLOOMFIELD & STEEL, 136 Camp Street.

THOS. L. WHITE, 205 Canal Street. JAS. A. GRESHAM, 32 Camp Street. W. F. GOLDTHWAIT, 60 Canal Street. F. KELLER, 27 Royal Street.

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The New Style FAMILY SEWING MACHINES just introduced by this Celebrated Manufacturing Company are recommended by mechanical men, as well as by parties using them, to be the combination of Simplicity and Perfection. Notice will be given by the manufacturers, THE SOUTHERN AGENCY, 7 Camp Street, THOS. F. BROWN & CO., No. 147 Fulton Street, NEW YORK.