New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1866.

Notice.

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

J. O. NIXON, Proprietor.

The Commercial Bulletin re-appeared yesterday, looking so much like the old Bulletin of ante-bellum times that we felt, in looking at it, as if there had been no war, and the suppression of the paper something we had dreamed about and not realized. We are glad to notice the welcome extended to the paper by our best and oldest merchants, as witnessed in the advertising columns; and while the editorials show the ability, dignity, and sound sense of old, the general make-up of the paper, and its typography cannot be surpassed. Mr. Seymour, the senior editor, publishes the following card, which will be understood and appreciated by all who knew his honored father:

In renewing his relations with the public, the undersigned has felt some embarrassment in referring to himself or the circumstances connected with the suspension of the Bulletin. But no sense of delicacy, however, can restrain a grateful acknowledgment of the spontaneous and affectionate respect shown by friends for the memory of the dead, or for their substantial testimonials of interest in the enterprise now undertaken. Of such friends, and such friendship, it becomes a duty to speak. This kindness and confidence will be cherished and transmitted as evidence of the value of a good name in him who has passed away, and as an incentive in the undersigned never to forget the esteem which he has thus inherited.

WM. J. SEYMOUR.

The Orleans Theater.—The company who are now playing at the Orleans Theater are artists of a high order of merit, as we can testify from seeing them. Prepossessions against the building in which they perform should not be allowed to weigh against the solid attractions of talent, and we hope to hear of the present dramatic troupe meeting with a generous reception from the public.

We are under obligations to the officers of the steamer Sarah for late Mobile papers.

The officers of the steamship Rapidan have our thanks for late Texas papers.

Workingmen.—At the recent International Workingmen's Congress, held at Geneva, a discussion took place upon the best means of maintaining the rate of wages. At the close of the debate the following proposition was adopted: "While admitting that it is the actual state of industry which is in a state of war, workmen ought to lend aid to one another for the defense of their wages." The congress declares that there is a higher object to be attained—the suppression of the wages principle—and recommends the study and practice of economical processes based on justice and reciprocity.

A Scarcity of Mackerel.—The Gloucester (Mass.) Telegraph says: "Those people who consider mackerel a luxury will find it an expensive morsel to indulge in this winter. For many years there has not been such a scarcity in our market at this season, and the news from the bay indicates that the catch this year will fall much below the average, though we have a larger fleet than usual engaged in the business. The fish speculators find it rather dull picking, and there is a lively competition among them when a vessel arrives. The market is almost entirely bare of both bay and shore, and at present prices the owners will not consider it profitable to hold on to their stock."

The proprietors of the New York Times are said to have had a conference lately at the Astor House. One of them, Peter Cagger, a Democratic conservative Republican, is understood to have remonstrated against the course of the journal, of which Thurlow Weed is one of the editors; but Weed says all the radical articles are written not by him, but by Henry J. Raymond.

A very handsome French newspaper, "L'Independant," has been started in Chicago. In politics, it is independent; and, judging from its prospectus, it will be more especially the mouthpiece of the French population of the northwest. It is a weekly, and commences with a good advertising list, and, if kept up to its first issue, is entitled to success.

The New York Herald publishes an article showing how utterly inadequate are the present fortifications along the sound and lower bay to a successful resistance against the newly-invented engines of war. Before the rebellion, New York was impregnable, but it would now be entirely at the mercy of a fleet armed with the heavy ordnance brought into requisition by the exigencies of our late civil war.

The way voting is done in Vermont is beginning to be apparent. In one of the congressional districts two Union candidates were run, and there was no choice, whereat the Burlington Free Press (radical) charges that "Baxter and his friends stuffed the ballot-boxes in many towns in that district," and the Montpelier Argus (radical) says that "facts seem to warrant the charge."

Last Resort of Landlords.—The court of appeals of Maryland has recently decided that a landlord may protect himself from liability for "money, plate and jewelry," by requiring guests to deposit such articles in his care, but on suit being brought against the proprietor of the Mulsby House for $50 in money, and a watch, the court ruled that the landlord must pay for the stolen property, saying that a guest must be allowed to keep about him such an amount of money as was necessary for his personal expenses, at the risk of the proprietor.

John T. Robertson has been convicted of murder in the first degree at Fredericksburg, Va., for the massacre of the Limerick family, and sentenced to be hung on the 18th of October.

There are 137,000 persons in Brooklyn who do business in New York. The difference between the number who eat and those who sleep in New York is 197,000.

REPORT OF THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

The report of the commission appointed by Gen. Baird to investigate the circumstances attending the riots which occurred in this city on the 30th of July last, is exactly the sort of document which was anticipated by public opinion. Nobody imagined that it would be anything else than a bill of indictment framed against the people and authorities of this city, with the object of palliating the extraordinary course of Gen. Baird in declaring martial law, and the still more remarkable assertions of that official in extenuation of his act. To palliate Gen. Baird's conduct it was necessary to condemn the authorities of New Orleans, and the authorities of New Orleans could be condemned only by just such evidence as was sure to be ready at the hands of a commission which could just as easily have proved that the moon was made of green cheese, or that there are thirty days in the month of February, as that the tales fabricated by radical malevolence were really true.

Of course, we do not mean to say that the gentlemen of the commission set themselves deliberately to work to establish a falsehood; but we do say that their report is only another illustration of a fact already demonstrated—that the truth is far more apt to be suppressed than to be discovered by this process. It is perfectly plain that the commission approached their task with a determination, if possible, to convict the authorities of New Orleans, and especially the mayor, of gross misconduct, and of some kind of moral and official delinquency which would justify Gen. Baird's declaration of martial law. The report exhibits all the hostility of the accuser and none of the judicial impartiality of a court. The resolve to prove the mayor guilty of all the charges preferred against him by his political adversaries, and cast the odium of lawless recklessness, and rebellious contumacy on the people of New Orleans, shines out conspicuously in every line and, every word.

So much is this the case that even the plainest rules of evidence are disregarded in the summing up of the testimony. Chance words, heated expressions uttered during the excitement of an exceptional period, and even the unguarded exclamations of ladies, are cumulated into proof of an organized conspiracy to commit murder, and into the evidence of a malignant hostility against Union men and "loyalists." The testimony of Mayor Monroe and the chief of police, that no order had been given to the police to arm themselves, is discredited on the testimony of an obscure policeman who could have known nothing of the matter, and of a telegraph operator, whose statement, at the best, is only an unsupported contradiction. Another instance of this persistent attempt to distort the plainest facts from their obvious and reasonable meaning is the interpretation placed by the report on the striking of the alarm bell. The chief of police had distinctly testified that this signal was to be used for the concentration of the police in case of a riot—which was clearly a laudable precaution on the part of the authorities. To prevent the fire companies from being deceived a number not corresponding with the fire alarm was selected. There are but nine fire districts in the city, and twenty strokes are the signal for a general alarm. These facts are stated by the report. But, not satisfied with believing what these facts indicate, the gentlemen of the commission thought that they were bound to discover some horrid and mysterious associations between twelve strokes of the bell, and that deeply laid plot to assassinate the conventioners, which they seem bent on detecting. They, therefore, say:

It is understood that during Confederate occupation this number of strokes was the alarm signal to the military, announcing an expected attack, and it would almost seem that the stirring appeal had not yet lost its power, since according to the testimony of one witness it evoked at least one *Confederate officer* in full uniform, and side arms, to report for active duty.

One Confederate officer! Only think of it! And so this terrible conspiracy, arranged with so much secrecy and tact, and which involved an extensive combination of telegraphic communication and alarm bells, culminated *in one Confederate officer* in full uniform, side arms and all. This extraordinary personage must have been the forlorn and tattered individual who has not yet heard of Lee's surrender. But really this style of thing is too absurd for further comment. That such stuff could find room in a grave official report, shows clearly the total unfitness of the method of military commissions for accomplishing any purpose which requires judicial impartiality and intelligent reasoning.

We have no disposition to go through this document and subject it to a thorough and rigorous criticism. If we were to do so, we should leave nothing of it; for there is not a single statement in it, of an important character, that cannot be disproved by unimpeachable testimony. We shall content ourselves, for the present, with referring to a point on which the report lays great stress—the contradiction between the testimony of Mayor Monroe and General Herron, as to the occurrences at the meeting in the mayor's parlor on the night of Saturday, July 28th, and which contradiction, the report very logically declares to invalidate Mayor Monroe's statement. Before going any further, we can state, of our own knowledge, that Mr. Monroe told the strict and literal truth. If the gentlemen of the commission had desired to settle the point between him and General Herron, why did they not call on the other persons who were present at that meeting—Lieutenant Governor Voorhies, Attorney General Herron, Judge Moise, Mr. A. D. Kelley, and about a dozen others? General Herron says that he was asked for his opinion, and he replied that, though politically opposed to the convention party, he would, were he mayor, "allow the convention to meet, and send his whole police force there for its protection." General Herron says that he left the room with the full understanding that his suggestion had been adopted and that this course would be pursued. Now if the other gentlemen who were present had been called to testify, they would have declared that General Herron's opinion was not asked, unless aside, in an informal way; that he did not say a word until the meeting was about to adjourn, and after an agreement had been made as to the general course to be pursued, and that he then expressed his great gratification at the tone and temper of the proceedings and his approval of what had been done. What was done, was simply to suggest that the agreement between General Baird and the lieutenant governor and mayor be carried out, and that the mayor be advised *to keep the peace away* from the place of meeting, and to issue a proclamation asking citizens to refrain from assembling in the neighborhood.

Gen. Herron fell into a very gross mistake—a mistake which would have been corrected by calling on any of the other gentlemen who were present at the meeting, and yet on his unsupported statement Mr. Monroe is accused of downright perjury. Nothing more than this is needed to show the strongly partizan bias and objects of the report.

DEVOTION TO THE UNION.

The devotion to the Union professed by a certain class of people at the North, and especially by the intense "patriots" of New England, is, as we have more than once had occasion to show, a mere pretense. It is, indeed, a bold humbug. Fond as they are of calling us of the South rebels and traitors, the history of the past shows that they have been far more hostile to the Union than ever the people of the South were, except that they never had the courage to uphold their words by manly deeds, but were content to express their hatred of the Union only in idle vaporings and unmeaning threats.

The following facts, collected from history, by the Richmond Examiner, are familiar to many of our readers; but it is well enough to keep them in mind, and to have them ready for reference. If there were any shame in the so-called "patriots" of New England at the present day, they would be the last, in view of their past record, and the record of their ancestors, to profess an exclusive and supreme devotion to the Union of the States, or to question the doctrine of State sovereignty.

On the 12th of January, 1809, at a town meeting of the citizens of Gloucester, Maine, the following was one of the resolutions passed:

"Resolved, That to our State government we look for counsel, protection, and relief at this awful period of general calamity." (Referring to the embargo.)

At a town meeting in Bath, Maine, on the 27th of December, 1808, a resolution was passed for a memorial to the legislature, requesting them to take such immediate steps for relieving the people, either by themselves alone or in concert with other commercial States, as the extraordinary circumstances of our situation may require.

In a memorial from the godly town of Boston, adopted at a meeting, January 25, 1809, we find the following extraordinary secession sentiment, no doubt borrowed at a subsequent period by Mr. Calhoun and South Carolina. Here is an extract from their address to the Massachusetts legislature: "Our hope and consolation rests with the legislature of our State, to whom it is competent to devise means of relief against the unconstitutional measures of the federal government; that your power is adequate to this object is evident from the organizaiton of the confederacy."

The Boston Centinel, of September 10th, 1808, in advocating resistance by Massachusetts to the embargo act passed by the United States Congress, says: "The government of Massachusetts has also a duty to perform. The State is still sovereign and independent."

Such is the record of some of the New England revolutionary forefathers on the question of State sovereignty. It is almost as bad as that of Chief Justice Chase on the subject of secession, which, by the way, we hope will be thoroughly ventilated when ex-President Davis is tried for "treason."

In the famous Henry correspondence with Sir James H. Craig, governor general of Canada, we find in his letter dated Burlington, Vermont, February 14th, 1809, the following interesting relic of patriotism and love for the Union and the flag, etc.:

I learn that the governor of this State is now visiting the towns on the northern section of it; and makes no secret of his determination, as commander-in-chief of the militia, to refuse obedience to any command from the general government, which can tend to interrupt the good understanding that prevails between the citizens of Vermont and her majesty's subjects in Canada. It is further intimated that in case of a war he will use his influence to preserve the State neutral; and resist, with all the force he can command, any attempt to make it a party. I need not add that if these resolutions are carried into effect, the State of Vermont may be considered as ally of Great Britain.

Such was loyal Vermont, according to Mr. James Henry, an emissary of the English government, sent thither under authority from Mr. Robert Peel and Lord Liverpool in 1809, to ascertain the sentiment of the New England people towards the government of the United States. The accounts he sent his government from the other New England States as to the feeling of the people, were similar to the extract we have given.

But to the attachment of New England to the Union: As early as 1796, there appeared in the Connecticut Courant, published at Hartford, by Hudson & Goodwin, a series of papers over the signature of "Pelham," advocating a Northern Confederacy—a separation from the South. These articles were contributed "by an association of men of the first talents and influence in the State." New England was then purely commercial, and they thought the legislation of Congress on tariffs acted adversely on her interests, so she wanted to secede. A report made by a joint committee of both houses of the legislature of Massachusetts, February 11, 1814, asserted the propriety, justice and necessity of forcible resistance to the measures of the general government, adding, "the question is not a question of power or right with the legislature, but of time and expediency." This is loyal Boston!

War was declared after long forbearance on the part of the United States government, against Great Britain, on June 18th, 1812. Money, the sinews of war was called for, and Mr. Gallatin went into market with his proposals for loans. The Boston Centinel, of January 13, 1813, then advises its readers to refuse the government assistance—"My brother farmers if you have money let it lie." The Boston Gazette, of April 14th, 1814, says: "It is very grateful to find that the universal sentiment is that any man who lends his money to the government at the present time, will forfeit all claim to common honesty and common courtesy." From the advertisements of Messrs. Gilbert & Dean, brokers, in the Boston Chronicle, April 14th, 1814, and of Mr. Jesse Putnam, in the Boston Gazette of the same date, we find that they pledge themselves to keep secret the name of any new subscriber to the new government loan, for which they were the agents. In that very year we find, while still at war with Great Britain, "British Government Bills for sale by Charles W. Green, No. 14, India Wharf"—advertised, in the Boston Daily Advocate, December 16th, 1814. Men, in the moral and religious town of Boston, were obliged to lend their money to their own government by stealth. But in the face of day, within the knowledge of a whole community, they send specie to the common enemy to support him in a vindictive warfare against their own country.

The New England preachers were pretty much the same then as now. In a discourse delivered by the Rev. J. S. J. Gardiner, Boston, July 23d, 1812, we find him declaring on page nineteen: "The Union has been long since virtually dissolved, and it is full time that their part of the disunited States should take care of itself." The Rev. Elisha Parish, in a sermon preached at Byfield, April 7th, 1814, after recommending that New England make a separate peace with Great Britain, says, page three: "The republics of Rome, Venice, and perhaps another, which alone exists, have been as oppressive as the despotism of Turkey, of Persia, or Japan." On page nine the reverend gentleman announces, "Tyrants are the same on the banks of the hill and the Potomac; at Memphis and at Washington; in a monarchy and a republic." Truly a pleasant picture. We can almost imagine we are listening to Wendell Phillips or B. F. Butler.

The Boston press and pulpit in the years 1813-'14, when we were at war with Great Britain, earnestly urged New England to break off from the Union, and make a separate peace if Congress should persist in carrying on the war. In the Boston Centinel of December 17th, 1814, we find the following: "It is said that to make a treaty of commerce with the enemy is to violate the Constitution and to sever the Union. Are they not both already virtually destroyed? or in what stage of existence would they be should we declare a neutrality or even withhold taxes or men?" In the same issue it says: "We must do it deliberately, and not from irritation at our wrongs or sufferings. And when we have once entered on the high course of honor and independence, let no difficulties stay our course nor dangers drive us back."

The same paper says, January 13th, 1813: "Either the Southern States must drag us further into the war, or we must drag them out of it, or the chain will break. We must no longer be deafened by senseless clamors about a separation of the States." We could make scores more of extracts from sermons, addresses and from the New England journals of that day, showing that when in a war with a foreign enemy New England, loyal New England, advocated the doctrine of secession and resistance to the orders of the general government. In the issue of September 10th, 1814, the Boston Centinel announces "The Union is already practically dissolved," and yet it is the descendents of these men who are now calling the Confederates "traitors" and "rebels." Bah!

Nearly all of the street railways of New York have agreed to allow special detectives to ride on their cars for the purpose of detecting thieves. In case any conductor insists on taking fare from an officer, the latter is instructed to cause the car to be stopped, and then to inform the passengers that he is a detective, and that it is not his fault if they are robbed in that car. This course, it is thought, will bring the conductors and railroad companies to terms.

Club House.—The new club house now in process of erection by the American jockey club, in New York, will be, when completed, one of the most elegant buildings in that city. It is being erected on the northeast corner of Madison square, and is in the *Renaissance* style, five stories in height, with a French roof. It is to have an ornamental portico, with marble columns and steps, a spacious entrance hall, dining rooms, reading and billiard rooms, private chambers and baths, all of the most sumptuous description, and adjoining the club house and connected with it, a conservatory, two stories in height and twenty-five feet front.

The Boston Post says the radical majority in Maine is whittled down to 26,037, and still falling. The Democratic vote already shows an increase of twenty-five per cent. over that of 1865, and the Republican vote only five per cent. increase. Like gains in New York and Pennsylvania will give both States to the Conservatives.

A novel anchor, newly invented, was tested in Baltimore harbor, Saturday, with great success. The anchor is triangular shaped, with six flukes, which work on pivots, and when one side is imbedded in the soil, the upper part closes, thus, it is claimed, preventing fouling, which is the cause of many ships being lost.

A Young Englishman who has been eking out a wretched existence in New York, by begging from door to door, and sleeping on the City Hall steps or among the docks, was a few days since informed of the death of a titled relative in the old country, by which he is left heir to nearly $50,000.

Gen. Beauregard, at last accounts, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York.

Georgia Corn Crop.—A gentleman writing from Oglethorpe, Green, Elbert and Wilkes counties, Georgia, says the corn crop will not yield a bushel to the acre, and that there will not be cotton enough to purchase corn to make up the deficiency. Many of the negroes are leaving for Tennessee and Mississippi to avoid suffering for bread. This is truly a gloomy prospect, but probably overdrawn.

A move is said to be on foot to invite Henry Ward Beecher to visit Memphis to enlighten that people as to their duty in the existing political crisis. The Avalanche says: "If Mr. Beecher comes here on his own accord, or if at the invitation of the radical party, to address them, we have no objection, and he will have accorded to him that respectful hearing which a decently behaved public speaker will always meet in Memphis. But we protest against the humiliating abjection into which Memphis will sink whenever this Puritan peddlar of religion and politics is dignified with a solicitation from our people to come here and tell them what to do. He has been our life-long, bitter, implacable, relentless enemy, and we dishonor ourselves whenever we aspire to his favor or decorate him with complimentary notice."

IN MEMORIAM.

Office Firemen's Charitable Association,
New Orleans, October 3, 1866.

At a regular quarterly meeting held Monday, 8th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased an all-wise Providence to remove from among our friend and brother, R. P. DELABARRE, late Vice President of this Association, whose sudden demise, in the prime and vigor of manhood, has saddened our hearts, and again strongly reminding us of the uncertainty of life, and

Whereas, In his long connection with this Association in many capacities—by his noble traits of character and dignity of manner—by his earnest zeal in behalf of and his zealous interest in this institution, he had endeared himself to its members, thus making them the more keenly appreciate his sudden death. Be it therefore

Resolved, That in the death of R. P. DELABARRE this Association has lost a worthy member, an efficient officer and a true friend; our community a good citizen, who, in all the relations of life, "acted well his part."

Resolved, That we offer to his bereaved family our warm sympathies for their great loss, feeling that time alone can assuage their grief, and a remembrance of his virtues partially alleviate their affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the Crescent, Times and Picayune.

After the passage of the above, the Board of Delegates adjourned to Monday, Oct. 15th, 1866, at 7 o'clock P. M.

L. N. MARKS, President.

Walter V. Crouch, Secretary.

MARRIED:

On Monday, October 1, at St. Augustine's Church, by Rev. J. B. Jubert, CHARLES G. JOHNSEN to Miss VIRGINIE M. F. ALTHEMER.

☞ Montgomery Mail please copy.

OBITUARY.

Died in Baltimore at half past one P. M. on Tuesday, 24th September, 1866, Major ROY MASON HOGE, late of the Confederate States army, eldest son of the late George Mason Hoge, United States navy, of King George county, Virginia. Aged 32 years.

This intelligence will sadden the hearts of many citizens of New Orleans, as well as of other portions of the South, who recollect Major Hoge as Adjutant General on the staff of the brave, devoted and self sacrificing General Daniel S. Buggles, during his command in this city in 1861; and to whom he had endeared himself by his many amiable, social and gentlemanly qualities and soldierly bearing, and by the subsequent care of, and devotion to, when falling in his path, the refugees and exiles from their homes.

Responding to the first call of his State, he left the humble abode of his widowed mother, despite her tears and remonstrances, for he was the only stay, support and protector of her and her daughters, and enrolling himself in the ranks of his country's defenders, he served with single-hearted devotion and fidelity to the close of the war, ever on active duty, except during the period of his captivity and confinement at Point Lookout and in Fort Delaware, the sufferings and privations of which he never recovered from, and which led to the untimely termination of the *Beautiful Life* of one of the purest pure and chivalric spirits of the war, a meek and humble, but fearless soldier of Christ. He went "not like the galley slave scourged to his dungeon, but like one who wraps the drapery of his couch around him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

This is truly appropriate to, as well as descriptive of the cheerful, peaceful, gentle manner in which, after long months of torture and suffering, during which no word of murmur or complaint ever escaped him, he breathed back his noble spirit into the bosom of that God who from his best-loved he had never been ashamed or afraid to acknowledge and to adore.

A Card.

Whereas, certain reports are in circulation calculated to injure the character of my former Clerk, Mr. JOSEPH W. SPEARS, I hereby, in justice to himself and friends, take this method to refute the charges made against him. I look upon him as an Honest and Upright Man, and attach no criminality to him for any misfortunes of the steamer T. D. HINE. After eight years association together in business, I can cheerfully recommend him to any and every one who may have transactions with him, as deserving their confidence and respect.

J. F. WORLEY,
Captain Steamer T. D. Hine.

New Orleans, October 5, 1866.

Notice.

All persons desirous of assisting in the organization and establishment of a Church Mission, West of Gladiolus street, and of taking part in the Ladies' Entertainment for the benefit of the same, early in December, are requested to meet at Christ Church, (by permission) on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, the 10th inst., at 5 o'clock.

GEO. W. STICKNEY, Missionary.

Thomas L. White,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

—REMOVED TO—

62 Camp Street, (Up Stairs.)

Next Door to the Picayune Office.

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, Ete.,

Of the Latest Parisian Style.

Rich Fancy Trimmed BODIES, SLEEVES, COLLARS,

INFANT ROBES, MARSEILLES DRESSES,

EVENING GOWNS, Etc.,

SILKS, FOULARDS, CASHMERES,

MERINOES, POPLINS, BIARRITZ,

LINOS, SULTANAS, BRILLIANTS,

PIQUES, PRINTED PERCALS,

BALMORALS AND EMPRESS SKIRTS,

LACE, VEILS, RIBBONS,

TRIMMINGS, LINENS,

TULLES, HOSIERIES,

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

94 and 96 Canal Street.

C. H. ZIMMERMANN,

Jeweler and Silversmith.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES and JEWELRY

—AT—

Wholesale and Retail.

All Goods IMPORTED DIRECTLY FROM THE FACTORIES in Europe and America, at

ZIMMERMANN'S,

94 and 96 Canal street.

F. G. Barriere & Co.

135.....CANAL STREET,.....135

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have received a very large assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

By the late steamers from Europe and New York, and will continue to receive by every arrival. They will be happy at all times to show their handsome and rich assortment of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,

Which they have now on hand, consisting partly of PLAIN BROCHE MOIRE, MOIRE ANTIQUE and PLAID SILK, COLORED POPLINS, CASHMERES, DELAINES, ALPACAS, TOILE ARDENNESS, MOZAMBIQUES and BAREGES of the latest styles and fashions. French, English and American CALICOES and CAMBRICS, REPS, SILK, SILK and WORSTED DAMASK for curtains, FURNITURE CALICOES of all kinds, also a large assortment expressly for furniture covers; IRISH LINEN, LINEN SHEETING and PILLOW CASE LINEN, DAMASK LINEN and NAPKINS, C. LORED DAMASKS and DOYLIES, VALENCIENNE, CLUNY, GUIPURE LACE and INSERTINGS, CASHMERE and BLANKET SHAWLS; also Gents' travelling SHAWLS, WOOLEN AND WADDING BLANKETS of all sizes.

MOURNING GOODS,

Black Bombazines, Bombiqes L. Tamises, Mousselines de Laine, Grenadines, etc., etc. Bleached and Unbleached Cambrics, Plaids and Checks, Marlboro Plaids and Stripes, Gingambos, Linseys and Kerseys, etc., and a general assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods too long to enumerate; to all which they invite their friends and the public to come and examine their prices before making their purchases for the season.

F. G. BARRIERE & CO.,

135 Canal Street.

Boots and Shoes.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL OPEN

—AT—

No. 30 Camp street,

On MONDAY MORNING, with a Large Stock of

Good Boots and Shoes,

And respectfully solicits a call from all.

WALTER A. PECK.

To the Honorable

THE MAYOR AND COMMON COUNCIL

Of the City of New Orleans.

THE PETITION of the undersigned, owners of property on Royal and Bourbon streets, in this city, with respect thereunto:

That they believe it to be greatly for the public interest of the property holders of Royal and Bourbon streets, that a City Railroad should be built on said streets, that the petition hereofore presented to your Honorable Body, by certain persons representing themselves to be property holders on said streets, does not embody the wishes or interests of the body of said property holders, and, besides, is full of misstatements and misrepresentations, which we beg to call your attention.

In the first place, said petition states that Royal street is only eighteen (18) feet wide; in point of fact, Royal street is twenty-two (22) feet four (4) inches wide, from curb to curb there being no reason for deducting the width of the gutters, which are on a grade with the street, and perfectly capable of being used for the passing vehicles, as they are always so used.

In the second place, said petition states that the cars to be used on this road are to be seven (7) feet eight (8) inches wide. In point of fact, by the express terms of the contract made by the city of New Orleans with Messrs. Nicholson & Co., the said cars are to be only six (6) feet six (6) inches wide. This will leave for general traffic seven (7) feet nine (9) inches. So that it will be seen that ample room will be left for passing to and fro. The petition above referred to is gotten up by parties occupying a few squares nearest to Canal street—chiefly furniture dealers—who have long been in the habit of blocking up the street by backing up their furniture carts across the street for the purpose of unloading, instead of unloading from the side and end of the carts, as is required to be done in other commercial cities.

We do not recognize the right of these few persons to sacrifice the wishes and interest of the mass of property holders on the streets referred to, to their own mere narrow local interests.

We know that these streets are sufficiently wide to allow of the railroad being built without impeding the travel of other vehicles. We have authentic information of railroads being built in other cities on streets narrower than Royal street, which are now in successful operation without detriment to other travel.

The railroad will greatly increase the value of property on said streets, as has been amply demonstrated by experience; it will afford a great convenience to the residents on said streets by affording them immediate relief, and it will greatly benefit the entire community by affording a means of conveyance to and from the courts of the State. For these reasons, and for many others of equal force, your petitioners pray that, instead of preventing the construction of said road, your Honorable Bodies will facilitate the contractors in building the same, with all the aid and encouragement in your power.

And your petitioners will ever pray, etc.

A. S. MILTENBERGER, No. 210 Royal street.
CUTHBERT BULLITT, No. 62 Royal street.
GILBERT DRESLOUP, No. 45 and 283 Royal street.
H. ESCOUSSE, No. 271 Royal street.
GEORGE BISHOP, No. 257 Royal street.
J. COLLON, No. 183 Royal street.
ROMAN del NODAL, Royal street.
A. PAXTON, No. 181 Royal street.
F. SANCHO, No. 270 and 274 Royal street.
A. LACROIX, Royal street.
Mrs. MELLIDUN, Nos. 198 and 195 Royal street.
T. MORSAU, Royal street.
HETTE, DREEX, No. 97 Royal street.
Mrs. Widow CURL, No. 288 Royal street.
MENNIER, No. 48 and 74 Royal street.
CAROLINE CAHN, No. 68 Royal street.
A. EYLER, No. 60 Royal street.
VICTOR PESSON, Royal street.
THEODORE DANZIGER & SON, Nos. 225, and 250 Royal street.
M. SCHULER, Nos. 387 and 389 Royal street.
C. BENDERICH, No. 381 Royal street.
Mrs. Widow JOSEPH GUESNARD, No. 382 Royal street.
Mrs. Widow J. ASTRAM, No. 376 Royal street.
JEAN BOFERMANN, No. 370 Royal street.
CHAS. BECKART, No. 365 Royal street.
J. J. LIBANNO, No. 165 Royal street.
A. LIBRIGANN, No. 161 Royal street.
AUGUSTE DAVIS, No. 279 Royal street.
DUNCAN KENNEDY, Jr., Royal street.
E. J. LAVEPONNE, Royal street.
A. BAUDOIN, No. 261 Royal street.
E. PIECH, No. 261 Royal street.
Widow ENGELBELLIVAUDAIS, No. 223 Royal street.
CHAS. DERBOFEN, Royal street.
L. DURAND, Royal street.
RAIMOND RICHARD, Royal street.
Miss MARY DURELL, No. 278 Bourbon street.
MS. CAMPS, No. 271 Bourbon street.
GEORGE RACKE, No. 236 Bourbon street.
H. ROLLING, No. 265 Bourbon street.
MARGUERITE ROBERT, No. 256 Bourbon street.
Mrs. MARGARET SESTNER, Nos. 218 and 220 Bourbon street.
J. BARRE, Nos. 224, 226 and 228 Bourbon street.
J. B SOCOLA, Nos. 194 and 246 Bourbon street.
L. DELOCKE, No. 196 Bourbon street.
F. GAUDOZ, No. 187 Bourbon street.
Miss A. GAUCHEY, No. 155 Bourbon street.
P. CAUSSADE, No. 310 Bourbon street.
AUGUSTE POIRIEN, Nos. 213 and 215 Bourbon street.
LOUIS SCHWARTZ, No. 236 Bourbon street.
Widow LOUIS BONTEMEAU, No. 257 Bourbon street.
Widow A. CLERET, Nos. 225 and 227 Bourbon street.
BERNARD WILLIAMS, No. 185 Bourbon street.
SIMON LESSA, No. 172 Bourbon street.
Mrs. M. VINCENT, No. 151 Bourbon street.
D. P. WESNEL, agent, Nos. 145 and 147 Bourbon street.
AD. DEJAN, agent, 3 houses, Nos. 171, 173 and 175 Bourbon street.
LS. FALK, No. 57 Bourbon street.
F. BOUVAIN, No. 62 Bourbon street.
ADELE LAVIGNE, Nos. 207 and 209 Bourbon street.
D. S. MACARTY, 4 houses, Nos. 47, 49, 177 and 180 Bourbon street.
C. MILLADDON, agent of L. Milladdon, No. 214 Bourbon street.
Mrs. C MACE, Nos. 104 and 106 Bourbon street.
Mrs. BIROT, No. 55 Bourbon street.
M. BELMONT, No. 79 Bourbon street.
J. GRIMSHAW, No. 69 Bourbon street.
L. LEBON, No. 62 Bourbon street, 50 feet front.
CHAS. OGELIVIE, No. 92 Bourbon street.
L. LODS, No. 59 Bourbon street.
B. HARDON, No. 76 Bourbon street.
D. P. WESNEL, No. 22 Esplanade street.
Mrs. REZEAU, No. 31 Esplanade street.
A. LACROIX, Nos. 21, 23 and 29 Esplanade street.
J. J. WEBERLING, Esplanade street.
EDWARD BARNETT, Nos. 50 and 52 Esplanade street.
JOHN GAUCHE, No. 20 Esplanade street.
A. LACROIX, Nos. 300 and 303 Victory or Decatur street.
J. CAFIERO, No. 378 Victory or Decatur street.
CONSTANCE BINGER, No. 367 Victory or Decatur street.
CHARLES SIMPSON, No. 363 Victory or Decatur street.
HERMAN HEYLE, No. 353 Victory or Decatur street.
Mrs. M. MEEN, No. 355 Victory or Decatur street.
Mrs. Widow PARIO, Victory or Decatur street.
W. C. C. CLAIBORNE R. Victory or Decatur street.
Mrs. SWANTON, No. 371 Victory or Decatur street.
DANL. MYER, No. 303 Victory or Decatur street.
M. HERMAN, No. 383 Victory or Decatur street.
A. POINCY, Victory or Decatur street.
W. C. C. CLAIBORNE, Elysian Fields street.
Widow CONSTANCE LARCHE, No. 33 Elysian Fields street.
H. VOLTING, Elysian Fields street.
B. BAPTIAGE, Nos. 23 and 25 Elysian Fields street.
T. H. BUTY, Victory or Decatur street.
T. H. BUTY, No. 3 Elysian Fields street.
P. C. ALEIX, Nos. 53 and 55 Bourbon street.
A. E. BIENVENU, agent, Nos. 263 and 266 Bourbon street.
F. POTHIER, No. 165 Bourbon street.
Widow SEGHERS, Nos. 149 and 151 Bourbon street.
E. GAUDOZ, No. 232 Bourbon street.
L. LEVISTE, Nos. 72, 97, 99, 123 and 125 Bourbon street.
CHAS. T. DUGAZONT, No. 261 Bourbon street.
H. DOWLIN, No. 221 Bourbon street.
Widow F. PELANNE, No. 138 Bourbon street.
LAVIGNE & SOMBIRAS, No. 236 Bourbon street.
GEO. FAZZER, Nos. 136 and 165 Bourbon street.
J. JACOB, No. 151 Bourbon street.
LOUIS CASTEL, Nos. 28 and 30 Bourbon street.
JOSEPHINE ARNAUD, No. 15 Bourbon street.
N. BAUER, No. 82 Bourbon street.
J. J. BERR, agent J. G. Lord, Nos. 41 and 43 Bourbon street.

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Notice.

There having been a misunderstanding of the time for the meeting recommended for the consideration of Gov. Wells's letter, it was postponed, on motion of Christian Roselius, Esq., until TO-MORROW (Tuesday) evening at 7 o'clock, to be held at No. 76 St. Charles street, opposite Union street.

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Would respectfully call the attention of all those who have subscribed to Gen. Hill's Magazine, that he is prepared to deliver the above Number. All persons who have subscribed and not paid will please call and pay.

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